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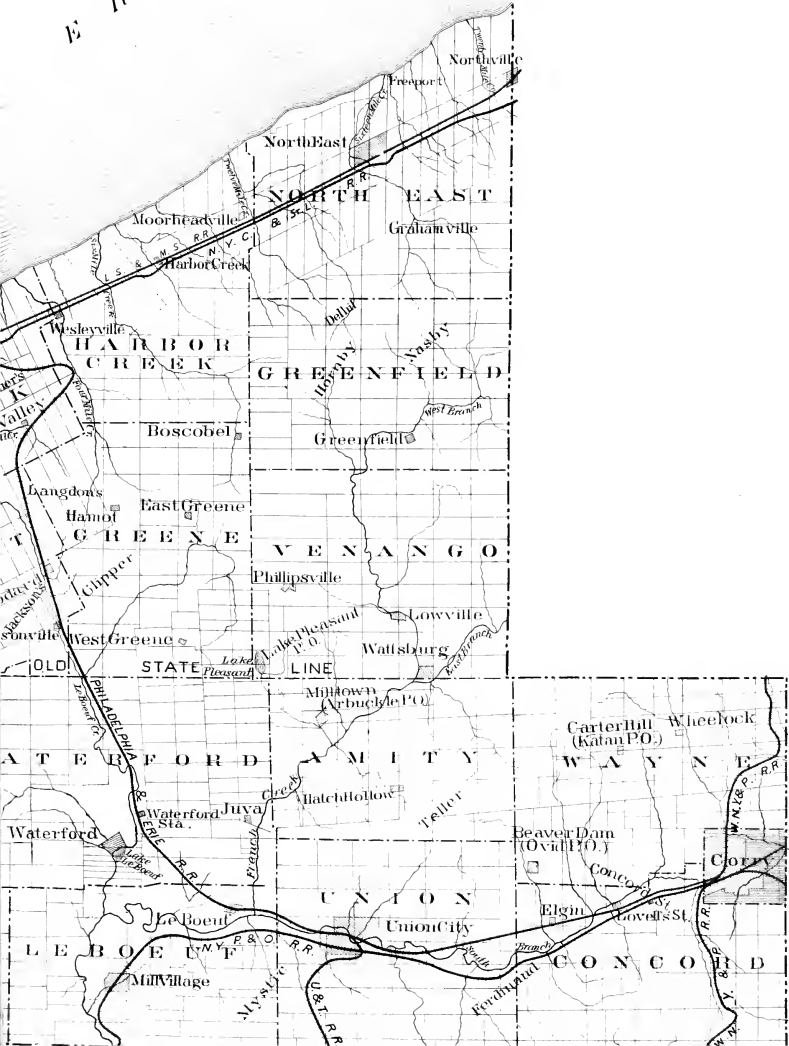
MAP OF
ERIE COUNTY

PENNA.

1896



E R I E



NELSON'S
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

... AND ...

.. Historical Reference Book ..

... OF ...

ERIE COUNTY,
Pennsylvania.

Containing a Condensed History of Pennsylvania, of Erie County, and of the
Several Cities, Boroughs and Townships in the County;

—ALSO—

Portraits and Biographies of the Governors since 1790, and of Numerous
Representative Citizens.

Historical and Descriptive Matter (Page 19 to Page 540) Prepared
by Benjamin Whitman.

1896:

S. B. NELSON, PUBLISHER,
ERIE, PA.

FROM THE PRESS OF WILSON, HUMPHREYS & CO.,
FOURTH ST., LOGANSPORT, IND.

PREFACE. 1117161

IN submitting the present work to the people of Erie county, the publisher takes satisfaction in the belief that he has fully complied with every promise that has been made to those who have honored him with their patronage. In the character of its reading matter, the fidelity to its purpose, the neatness of its typography and the general style in which it appears, it may reasonably be claimed to be at least the equal of any publication of similar nature that has ever been issued in Pennsylvania.

As announced in the prospectus, the work is designed as a Historical Reference Book and Biographical Dictionary, rather than as a detailed County History. The limit placed upon it from the beginning did not admit of the numerous incidents and illustrations that form an extended County History, and the aim, both of the writers and publisher, has been to present the leading events as briefly as the facts seemed to warrant, and to so arrange them that they could be conveniently found by the average reader. With this in view, the chapters have been made short and supplied with frequent sub-headings, reference has been noted in various parts of the book to other pages treating of the same subject, a copious Table of Contents has been given, and the whole has been supplemented with a full Alphabetical Index.

Attention is specially called to the Engravings, which must be conceded to be far in advance of the majority of art work in publications of the kind.

The Portraits of the Governors, the Biographies of the same, and the Political and other information relating to Pennsylvania, are features that will be appreciated by every citizen who has a patriotic interest in the state of his residence.

To those who are tempted to complain of the price and peculiar character of the book, it may be proper to explain that it would be impossible to print a creditable work of Local History at a lower figure or on a different basis without great loss to the publisher. Numerous historical publications have been issued, in Erie and elsewhere, relying upon the general public for support, and in every instance that can now be recalled they have been a sad financial failure, the sales in one or two home instances having been barely enough to pay for the white paper on which they were printed. Erie county has not yet reached the degree of wealth and population that will permit of the publication of a County History at the price of a book intended for state or national circulation, nor without some distinctive feature that will secure for it a special and remunerative patronage. The highest ambition of the writers and publisher of this book will be attained if it shall prove to be a useful preparatory effort to the complete edition of Local Annals that will come after the county has had many years of growth and its people have attained to a more wide-spread prosperity.

The Historical and Descriptive chapters of the book (pages 19 to 540) have been prepared by Benjamin Whitman, who has spent the main part of a year in collecting the material. He desires that credit shall be given for much of the information secured to Capt. N. W. Russell's newspaper contributions; Miss Sanford's History of Erie County; Warner, Beers & Co.'s History of the County, printed in 1881; Day's "Historical Collections"; Dr. Egler's History of Pennsylvania; The Archives of Pennsylvania; the Herald's "Souvenir of Erie," issued in 1888; Atkinson's Erie City Directory; the files of the several Erie journals; Hanlon's City Manual and Digest of City Laws and Ordinances, and various other sources too numerous to mention."

The Biographical section owes much of its interest to the pen of Hon. James Sill, who contributed a number of the family and individual sketches.

The publisher returns thanks to the citizens of the county for the hearty support they have given to the enterprise, and begs leave to express the hope that they will receive the book with as much satisfaction as he remembers their kindness and liberality.

THE PUBLISHER.



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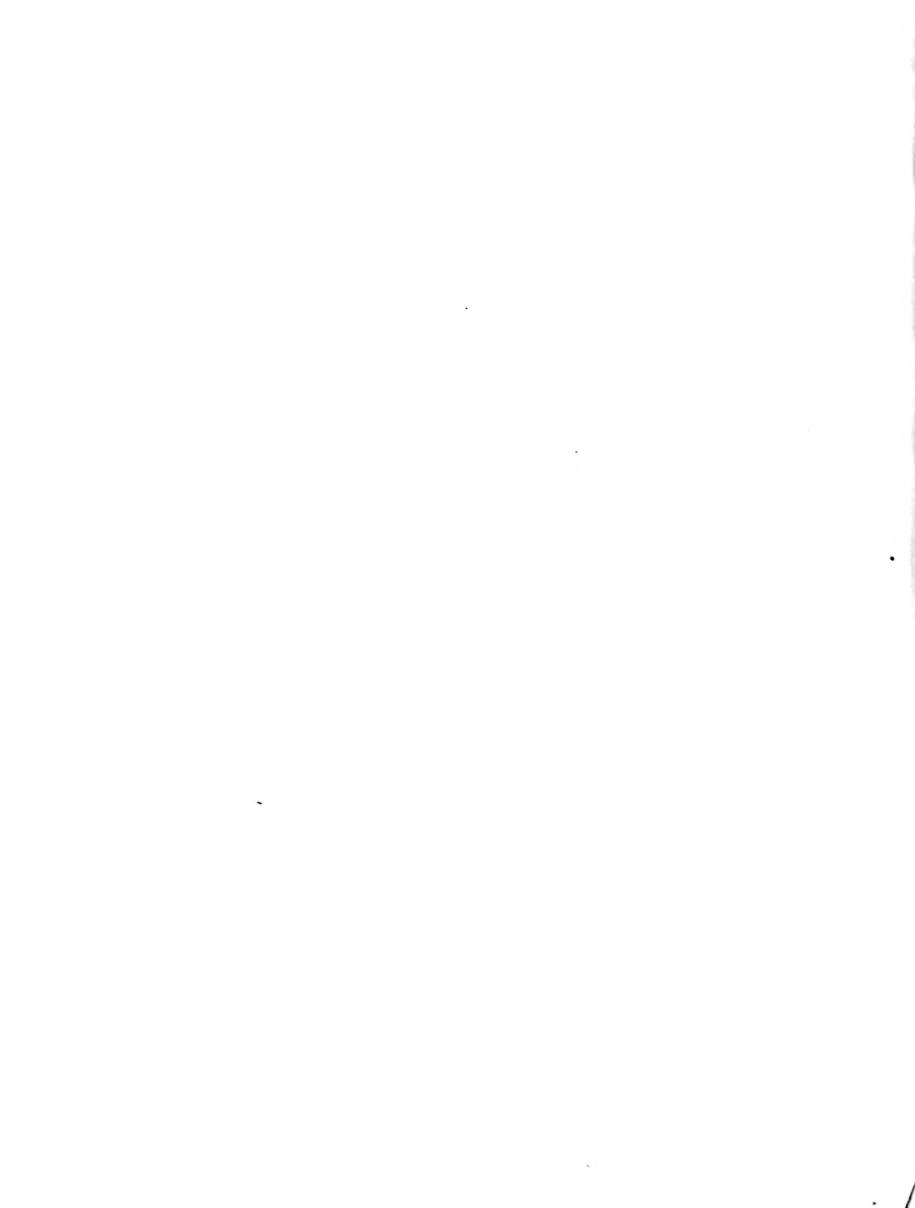
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PART VI.

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PART VII.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ENTIRE BOOK.

PART I.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Historical, Descriptive and Statistical.

—ALSO—

STATE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED IN 1873.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL.



ALLEGHENY INDIANS.—The portion of America included in Pennsylvania was originally occupied by an Indian tribe who "called themselves the Lenni Lenape, or original people." They spoke a common language and assembled

around the same council fire. They were united, by conquest, with the historical Six Nations, embracing the Onondagas, the Cayugas, the Oneidas, the Senecas, the Mohawks, and the Tuscaroras. These natives became known to the white settlers by the general name of the Iroquois, who had their great council fire in the Onondaga valley of New York. Of this confederacy, the Senecas held control of the northwestern portion of the State, embracing Erie and adjoining counties. The Erie, or "Cat tribe," who were the original people along the south shore of Lake Erie, were exterminated about the year 1650 by the Iroquois, as is more fully detailed in the general history of Erie county. [For a full account of the Indians of this region see the latter history.]

Anthracite Coal.—Pennsylvania is the only part of the world where anthracite coal is produced in a large quantity. The anthracite coal production is limited to the northeastern portion of the State, and almost entirely to the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Lackawanna, and Carbon, covering an area of about 480 square miles. This coal was first tested in what is now Luzerne county about 1768 or 1769. Previous to that the coal in use throughout the world was bituminous or semibituminous in character. Anthracite coal was experimented with, for local purposes, in a small way, in the counties where found, for a number of years, but was not received with favor by the general public until about 1820-

23, when it began to be shipped in considerable quantities, by means of the Lehigh and Schuylkill systems of navigation. In 1826 about 50,000 tons were received in Philadelphia, which was then the only port of shipment on salt water. Since then the production has increased to such an extent that anthracite coal is sent to every part of the world, and the mining and transportation of the same has become one of the great industries of the State. The amount carried by rail and canal in 1893 was 43,089,536 tons.

Area, etc.—The State is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York; on the east by New York and New Jersey; on the south by Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia; and on the west by West Virginia and Ohio. The Delaware river forms the boundary between Pennsylvania on the west and New York and New Jersey on the east. The greatest width of the State is 175 miles, and its greatest length 303. By official tables prepared at Harrisburg, the State is represented as embracing 45,086 square miles and 28,808,443 acres.

Battles.—Although founded by Quakers, who are opposed to war for any cause, the State has been the scene of some of the most bloody battles and frontier troubles in the history of America. Among these may be mentioned the struggle between the Erie and Iroquois along the south shore of Lake Erie, hereafter described at length; the engagements between the French and English in the western part of the State, including Braddock's defeat near Pittsburg; the various skirmishes with the Indians, embracing the attacks on Forts LeBoeuf and Presque Isle; the Revolutionary battles of Paoli, Brandywine and Germantown; the massacre at Wyoming; the Confederate raid upon the Cumberland Valley, and the burning of Chamberburg; and the decisive battles of the war for the

Union at Gettysburg. Perry's victory, on the 10th of September, 1813, which gave the United States control of the Great Lakes, was won by a fleet prepared and equipped at Erie.

Bituminous Coal.—The bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania lie west of the Susquehanna river, and include an area of more than 9,000 square miles. In the fifteen years from 1880 to 1895 they yielded a product of 470,867,769 gross tons. The officers of the State Geological Survey calculate that at the present rate of production the bituminous coal supply of Pennsylvania will last nearly a thousand years.

Braddock's Defeat.—The terrible defeat of Gen. Braddock, the English commander who was sent out to drive the French from the western part of the State, took place on the north bank of the Monongahela river, a few miles from the present site of Pittsburg, on the 9th of July, 1755. The French troops who effected this result came up Lake Erie from Canada, were assembled and organized at Erie (then known as Presque Isle), and moved south by way of LeBoeuf creek, French creek and the Allegheny river. [For an account of the French occupation of Western Pennsylvania, see the General History of Erie County.]

Buckshot War.—This is the derisive title given to a dispute between the Anti-Masons and the Whigs on the one hand, and the Democrats on the other, in 1838-9, over the organization of the State House of Representatives. Governor Ritner ordered out the State militia and appealed to the general government for aid, but, happily, the controversy was settled without bloodshed. [See the Political Record in General History of Erie County.]

Capital—State.—The capital of the State is Harrisburg, on the east bank of the Susquehanna river. Up to 1799 Philadelphia was the seat of the State government, but in the latter year it was removed to Lancaster. Harrisburg became the capital in 1812. The corner stone of the "State House," or Capitol building, at Harrisburg was laid in 1819, and the first meeting of the Legislature therein was held in 1822. The original buildings, which are still occupied, are of brick, plain, but very substantial in their nature. A handsome additional structure for executive and library purposes was erected in 1894.

Colleges.—[See Universities and Colleges.]

Churches.—[See Religious Denominations.]

Continental Congress.—The sessions of the Continental Congress within the limits of Pennsylvania were held as follows: In Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, to October 26, 1774, and May 10, 1775, to December 12, 1776; March 4, 1777, to September 18, 1777; Lancaster, September 27, 1777; York, September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778; Philadelphia, July 2, 1778, to June 21, 1778.

Cities and Towns.—Below is a list of the principal cities and towns, with their population, as shown by the U. S. census report of 1890:

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION. 1890.
Philadelphia city	Philadelphia	1,046,964
Pittsburgh city	Allegheny	238,617
Allegheny city	Allegheny	108,287
Seranton city	Lackawanna	75,215
Reading city	Berks	58,661
Erie city	Erie	40,634
Harrisburg city	Dauphin	39,385
Wilkes-Barre city	Luzerne	37,718
Lancaster city	Lancaster	32,011
Altoona city	Blair	30,337
Williamsport city	Lycoming	27,132
Allentown city	Lehigh	25,228
Johnstown city	Cambria	21,805
York borough	York	20,793
McKeesport borough	Allegheny	20,741
Chester city	Delaware	20,226
Norristown borough	Montgomery	19,791
Shenandoah borough	Schuylkill	15,944
Lebanon city	Lebanon	14,664
Easton city	Northampton	14,481
Shamokin borough	Northumberland	14,403
Pottsville borough	Schuylkill	14,117
Pottstown borough	Montgomery	13,285
Hazleton borough	Luzerne	11,872
New Castle city	Lawrence	11,600
Mahanoy City borough	Schuylkill	11,286
Oil City	Venango	10,932
Carbondale city	Lackawanna	10,833
Columbia borough	Lancaster	10,599
Bradford city	McKean	10,514
South Bethlehem boro	Northampton	10,302
Pittston borough	Luzerne	10,302
Nanticoke borough	Luzerne	10,044
Beaver Falls borough	Beaver	9,735
Meadville city	Crawford	9,520
Plymouth borough	Luzerne	9,344
Steelton borough	Dauphin	9,250
Butler borough	Butler	8,734
Braddock borough	Allegheny	8,561
Phoenixville borough	Chester	8,514
Dunmore borough	Lackawanna	8,315
Mount Carmel borough	Northumberland	8,254
Titusville city	Crawford	8,073
West Chester borough	Chester	8,028

Danville borough.....	Montour.....	7,998
Homestead borough.....	Allegheny.....	7,911
Chambersburg borough.....	Franklin.....	7,863
Carlisle borough.....	Cumberland.....	7,620
Sharon borough.....	Mercer.....	7,459
Lock Haven city.....	Clinton.....	7,358
Ashland borough.....	Schuylkill.....	7,346
South Chester borough.....	Delaware.....	7,076
Washington borough.....	Washington.....	7,063
Bethlehem borough.....	Northampton.....	6,762
Bristol borough.....	Bucks.....	6,553
Uniontown borough.....	Fayette.....	6,359
Franklin city.....	Venango.....	6,221
Du Bois borough.....	Clearfield.....	6,149
Tamaqua borough.....	Schuylkill.....	6,054
Sunbury borough.....	Northumberland.....	5,930
Huntingdon borough.....	Huntingdon.....	5,729
Corry city.....	Erie.....	5,677
Connellsville borough.....	Fayette.....	5,629
New Brighton borough.....	Beaver.....	5,616
South Easton borough.....	Northampton.....	5,616
Conshohocken borough.....	Montgomery.....	5,470
Milton borough.....	Northumberland.....	5,317
Middletown borough.....	Dauphin.....	5,080
Sharpsburg borough.....	Allegheny.....	4,898
Tyrone borough.....	Blair.....	4,795
Wilkinsburg borough.....	Allegheny.....	4,662
Bloomsburg borough.....	Columbia.....	4,635
Tarentum borough.....	Allegheny.....	4,627
Warren borough.....	Warren.....	4,332
Greensburg borough.....	Westmoreland.....	4,202
Towanda borough.....	Bradford.....	4,169
Renovo borough.....	Clinton.....	4,154
Mauch Chunk borough.....	Carbon.....	4,101
Monongahela city.....	Washington.....	4,096
Olyphant borough.....	Lackawanna.....	4,083
Archbald borough.....	Lackawanna.....	4,032
Lansford borough.....	Carbon.....	4,004

Criminals.—[See Prisoners.]

Centennial Exhibition.—The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, held in 1876, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, was the first great World's Fair in America, and one of the most successful known up to that date. It was liberally aided by Pennsylvania, and owed most of its success to the active and intelligent effort of citizens of Philadelphia and the State at large.

Climate.—The climate of the State is that of the Central temperate zone, with considerable variation between its northern and southern sections. As a rule, there is about two weeks difference between the extreme north and south. This, of course, is somewhat varied by the altitude of the several localities. The summers of the southern counties are very hot at times, while those of the south shore of Lake Erie are almost uniformly pleasant. The temperature of the latter region is greatly affected by the large body of water, so that

spring sets in a week earlier than in the elevated sections to the east and south of the lake, while winter commences a week later. The same influence makes the lake shore portion of Erie county one of the best grape, fruit, berry and melon regions of the world.

Coat of Arms.—An authentic copy of the coat of arms of the State will be found on a preceding page of this book.

Congressmen.—[See Representatives in Congress of the United States.]

Congressional Districts.—Under the census of 1890 the State is entitled to thirty Congressmen, being only four less than New York, which at one time was much more ahead of Pennsylvania in population and representation. For want of proper apportionment, twenty-eight of these are elected by Congressional Districts and two by the State at large. Erie and Crawford counties constitute the 26th Congressional District. A list of the Congressmen who have represented Erie county will be found in the Political Record.

Constitutions.—The State has had three Constitutions since the Revolution, viz.: The first adopted in 1776; the second in 1790, and revised in 1838; and the third (being the one now in force, a copy of which is appended), adopted December 18, 1873. Under the old Constitutions, most of the State and county officers were appointed by the Governors; now, with rare exceptions, they are elected by the people, except for limited periods. Pennsylvania, always patriotic, was the second of the States to ratify the Federal Constitution, which was framed in her chief city in 1787. [See United States Constitution.]

Courts.—The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, consisting of seven judges, a superior court, of the same number, and the several county, district and minor courts. The Supreme judges are chosen by the people for twenty-one years, each one becoming Chief Justice in turn, according to the expiration of his term. The salary of each Supreme Judge is \$8,000 a year, with \$500 additional to the Chief Justice. The judges of the superior court hold office for ten years, and receive a salary, each, of \$7,500 per annum. Each county with 10,000 inhabitants constitutes a separate judicial district. The salaries of the county judges vary from \$1,000 to \$7,000 a year, being largest in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. Their term of office is ten

years. All judicial salaries are paid out of the State treasury. [For a list of judges in Erie county see the general history of the county.]

Debt.—The extensive public improvements upon which the State embarked in its early history created a large debt, which was at one time a very heavy burden. By wise legislation this debt has been practically wiped out of existence. With assets on hand in the sinking fund, it was less than two and a half millions on the 30th of November, 1894. The figures below, from the U. S. census reports of 1890 give the entire debt of the State at that date:

STATE, MUNICIPAL, COUNTY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT DEBT.

	1880.	1890.
Total debt, less sinking fund.....	\$107,201,692	\$71,041,675
Per capita.....	25.03	13.51
State debt (see above)	13,883,218	4,068,610
County debt.....	9,781,384	7,841,484
Municipal debt.....	81,081,128	54,208,547
School district debt..	2,455,902	4,893,034

AVERAGE INTEREST CHARGES ON ABOVE DEBT.

	1880.	1890.
Annual interest charge.....	\$7,444,813	\$5,778,853
Average rate of interest.....	5.78	5.35
Interest charge per capita.....	1.74	1.10

MORTGAGES IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890.

ON FARM LAND.	ON CITY OR TOWN PROPERTY.	AVERAGE AMT. OF MORTGAGES.
\$613,105,802	\$491,260,895	\$1,183

Declaration of Independence.—The most important historical event that ever happened on Pennsylvania soil, and the greatest in the history of America, was the signing of the Declaration of Independence. This momentous incident took place in what is now known as Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1776. The building is preserved just as it was at the time of the Declaration, and contains numerous interesting relics of the Revolution. It is generally regarded as the most sacred place in American history. The old bell, which rang out "Liberty through the land," is kept in the building, and is an object of great curiosity. The signers of the Declaration from Pennsylvania were as follows:

Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Early Settlements.—The first settlement of Pennsylvania is generally credited to the Swedes, who located on the Delaware river in 1638. They established several forts and villages on that stream and its tributaries, and gave name to various localities in the extreme southeastern portion of the State. Delaware river and bay had been previously visited, however, by the Dutch, who established themselves at various points south of Philadelphia, within the present limits of the State of Delaware. It is not certain that they may not have settled in Pennsylvania in advance of the Swedes, but if such is the case no authentic record remains. The Delaware region was conquered by the English in 1664, recovered by the Dutch in 1672, and returned to the English two years later. Beginning at the latter period, it was settled rapidly under English auspices, principally by Quakers, who came to enjoy religious freedom. On the acquirement of Pennsylvania by William Penn, in 1681, he took prompt steps to induce emigration. The liberal laws and government he instituted attracted the notice of those who objected to the established churches of Europe, and it was not long until there was a large influx of Quakers, Welsh dissenters, and Presbyterians from Scotland and the north of Ireland. An extensive colony of Mennonists, or German Baptists, and Dunkards, came in during the period between 1698 and 1730, and these were joined about the latter date by a host of German Lutherans, who continued to arrive for a number of years. The Germans settled on the rich lands of the southeastern counties, while the Scotch-Irish gradually pushed forward into the western districts, each nationality giving character to the sections in which it located. The German emigration ceased about 1750 or '60, and did not revive until after the Revolution. Few Catholic Irish or Germans settled in the State until a comparatively modern date. As long as the crown of England held control the English and Scotch-Irish element dominated, but some years after Independence the Germans rose into political power, and, for a long period, elected most of the public officers, and gave tone to State legislation.

Eminent Men.—Among the eminent men who have been connected with the history of Pennsylvania were: William Penn, the founder; Benjamin Franklin, the greatest "all-round man" the American nation has produced; Anthony Wayne, the Revolutionary hero; Stephen Girard, the millionaire and philanthropist; Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution; Chief Justice Gibson, the profound jurist; John Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat, and Robert Fulton, who brought the idea into prominence before the public; Benjamin West, P. F. Rothermel and Thomas Hovenden, the famous painters; Lindley Murray, the grammarian; David Rittenhouse, the mathematician; David Wilmot, the anti-slavery agitator; Simon Cameron, the shrewd politician; William Strong and Jeremiah S. Black, the distinguished lawyers; Thaddeus Stevens, "the great commoner;" Edwin M. Stanton, the "organizer of victory" in the late war; Stephen Decatur and David D. Porter, the brilliant naval officers; Generals McClellan, Meade, Hancock, Reynolds, Geary and Hartranft, leaders in the war for the Union; Geo. W. Childs and Andrew Carnegie, the liberal givers; and many others, second only to these in reputation, whose names appear on other pages of this book.

Elections.—The city, ward, borough and township elections are held on the third Tuesday of February, and the general elections for State and county officers on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November.

Executive Officers.—The principal executive officers are: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth (appointed), Attorney-General (appointed), Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Superintendent of Public Instruction (the latter appointed), Adjutant General (appointed), Insurance Commissioner (appointed), Superintendent of Banking (appointed), State Librarian (appointed), Factory Inspector (appointed), and Superintendent of Public Printing (appointed). These officers are assisted by numerous deputies and chiefs of departments, and there are a great variety of boards, commissions and minor positions, making a list too long for publication here.

Founder of the State.—The State was founded by William Penn, who acquired it by gift from King Charles II of England, in

liquidation of claims held by his father, a distinguished admiral, against the crown of that country. The charter from the King was dated March 4, 1681, and is still in good preservation at Harrisburg. By the King's order, and against Penn's protest, the province was named Pennsylvania (meaning Penn's woods or forest) in honor of the distinguished services of his father. On securing possession of his territory, Penn drew up "a form of government and a code of laws, all bearing the stamp of his benevolent mind." His prevailing purpose was to establish a commonwealth that should be devoted to peace, good morals, general education and religious freedom. His course of action was so different from that of other colonial founders, and his dealing with the Indians was so just and humane, that his name is illustrious as that of one of the wisest and greatest of men. Penn's first visit to the province was on the 27th of October, 1682. He returned to England in 1684, and made a second visit in 1690, remaining some two years. By religion he was a Quaker, and he made many sacrifices and suffered severe persecution in behalf of personal and religious liberty. He was born in London October 14, 1644, and died of paralysis at Rushcombe, England, July 30, 1718. "His enduring monument is the great State founded by him 'in deeds of peace.'"

First Things.—The first stone turnpike in the United States was built between Philadelphia and Lancaster, by a private company, in 1792-4. The first canal of any considerable length within the limits of the Union was begun in 1792, with the intention of constructing a water way between the Delaware at Philadelphia and Lake Erie, at or near Erie. The first line of coaches between Philadelphia and Pittsburg was started in August, 1804, via Harrisburg, Carlisle, Bedford and Greensburg, the time from one terminus to the other occupying seven days. The first carriage in the world moved by steam on common roads was built by Oliver Evans and successfully operated at Philadelphia in July, 1807. The first railroad in America was built at a stone quarry in Ridley township, Delaware county, in 1808. The railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia was opened for travel in October, 1834 (being part of the State improvement system), and the first boat on the main line of the State canal between the latter place and

Pittsburg reached the Ohio in the same month. The Pennsylvania railroad, the first great line of the kind in the State, and one of the earliest through systems in the country, was completed to Pittsburg in 1854. The first really successful steambot was built by Robert Fulton, a Pennsylvanian, though the idea of propelling boats by steam had previously been patented by John Fitch, another citizen of the State, who made some experiments on the Delaware which foreshadowed the future usefulness of his scheme.

Flag of the United States.—The National Flag, which was designed by a Philadelphia lady, Mrs. Betsey Ross, was adopted by the Continental Congress, sitting in that city, on the 14th of June, 1777. The resolution to that effect was as follows: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Describing the flag, Charles Sumner said: "The stripes of alternate red and white on the United States flag proclaim the original union of thirteen States to maintain the Declaration of Independence. Its stars, white on a field of blue, proclaim that union of States constituting our national constellation, which receives a new star with every new State. The two together signify union, past and present. The very colors have a language which was officially recognized by our fathers. White is for purity; red for valor; blue for justice." In commemoration of the adoption of the national emblem, the 14th of June in each year has been set apart as "Flag Day," and is generally observed, more especially by the schools. By a later act of Congress to the one above mentioned, a star is added upon the admission of every new State.

French War.—As is more fully detailed in the general history of Erie county, the French at one time claimed all the country from the headwaters of the Allegheny river, down the Ohio, to the mouth of the Mississippi. Their claim was disputed by the English. The French made their base of operations at Erie (formerly known as Presque Isle), and established a chain of forts from there southward, among other points, at Waterford (LeBocuf), Franklin (Venango), and Pittsburg (Duquesne). Early in 1753, George Washington, then a young man, was

sent to LeBoeuf to inquire into the purpose of the French. Receiving an evasive answer, he returned to Virginia, and headed a force to drive the French out of the country. The latter pushed forward a thousand men from Erie to Pittsburg, and forced Washington, with a small detachment, to capitulate. Braddock's expedition, in behalf of the English and English colonists, was organized in 1753, with Washington as an aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. It consisted largely of British regulars, added to a considerable body of Colonial troops from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The French and their Indian allies waited in ambush at a point on the Monongahela river, ten miles from Pittsburg, where they surprised Braddock and effected one of the most complete routs in history. A second army was organized in 1758 by the English, assisted by the Colonies, who marched to attack Fort Duquesne. The French, on learning of the superior force of their foes, abandoned the fort, which was promptly christened Fort Pitt, in honor of the great English premier. Soon after the French disappeared from the western part of the State, and, by a treaty of peace in 1762, relinquished all claim to the country. By the same treaty Canada became a British province.

Fruits.—Every variety known to the north temperate zone grows in profusion, especially apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, prunes, quinces, grapes, and apricots.

Floods (Great.)—Some of the most destructive floods ever known have occurred in Pennsylvania. Scarcely a year passes that much damage is not done along the rivers and creeks of the State, due mainly to the cutting off of the timber. The most terrible calamity that ever happened in Pennsylvania took place on May 31, 1889. Heavy rains had occurred all over the State, filling every stream to excess. A large dam on the South Fork of the Conemaugh river burst suddenly, letting out an immense volume of water that swept everything before it. The flourishing towns of Johnstown and Conemaugh were practically wiped out of existence. It is estimated that from 3,500 to 4,000 persons lost their lives, and that the flood caused the destruction of \$75,000,000 worth of property. The sympathy of the whole country was aroused in behalf of the surviving population, and donations of money, clothing, etc., were



THOMAS MIFFLIN.



THOMAS MCKEAN.



SIMON SNYDER.



WILLIAM FINDLAY.

sent in to an unprecedented amount, the total cash contributions alone being \$3,746,819. The same unusual period of rains caused great mischief along the valleys of the Juniata and the West Branch, especially at Williamsport and Lock Haven, in the latter region, but the disasters at those points were almost lost sight of in view of the overwhelming calamity at Johnstown. It is characteristic of the American people that the citizens of the latter place set to work immediately to retrieve their misfortune, and to-day Johnstown is larger and more prosperous than before the disaster. Another memorable flood took place on Oil Creek June 5, 1892, caused, as before, by the breaking of a dam. It did vast damage at Titusville and Oil City, and led to much loss of life. The floods of 1892 extended all over the northwestern part of the State, and were particularly disastrous at Union City, in Erie county, and Irvineton, in Warren county. An account of this and other serious floods in Erie county will be found in the ensuing chapters.

Fish and Fisheries.—The fisheries of the State are quite extensive, being most productive in the Delaware, near Philadelphia; in the Susquehanna, below Columbia, and in Lake Erie at Erie city. Shad are caught in great numbers in the rivers named, and white fish, pike, sturgeon, bass, perch, herring and other fish in Lake Erie. The rivers and creeks were once well stocked with a large variety of fish, but they have decreased in consequence of the dams and the filth poured into the streams by the cities, towns, mines and factories. Brook trout, once plentiful, are now only found to any extent in the mountain streams. The State has established several fish hatcheries, and the Fish Commission are making a strong effort to restock the lakes and streams. The following statistics, from the censuses of 1880 and 1890, show the extent to which fishing is carried on in a commercial way:

	PERSONS EMPLOYED.	CAPITAL INVESTED.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.
1880.....	552	119,810	\$20,050
1890.....	2,631	735,035	905,005

[See General History of Erie County.]

Franklin, Benjamin.—The most illustrious person in Pennsylvania history was born in Boston in 1705, and died in Philadelphia, after residing there most of his life, and filling almost every important position in the

gift of his State and country, on the 17th of April, 1790, aged about 83 years. He was buried by the side of his wife in the cemetery of Christ Church, Philadelphia, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch streets, where the slab that covers his remains is open to the public view, through an iron railing, on the line of the public walk. The following epitaph was written by Franklin when he was only twenty-two years old:

THE BODY
OF
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
PRINTER,
(LIKE THE COVER OF AN OLD BOOK,
ITS CONTENTS TORN OUT,
AND STRIPPED OF ITS LETTERING AND
GILDING),
LIES HERE FOOD FOR WORMS.
BUT THE WORK SHALL NOT BE LOST,
FOR IT WILL (AS HE BELIEVES) APPEAR ONCE
MORE,
IN A NEW AND MORE ELEGANT EDITION,
REVISED AND CORRECTED
BY
THE AUTHOR.

Farms and Farm Products.—The United States census reports give these statistics in regard to farms and farming products, exclusive of live stock:

	NUMBER OF FARMS, ETC.		AVERAGE SIZE IN ACRES.
	TOTAL.	IMPROVED ACRES.		UNIMPROVED ACRES.
1870.....	174,041	11,515,965	6,478,235
1880.....	313,542	13,423,007	6,368,334
1890.....	211,557	13,210,597	5,153,773

	VALUATION OF FARM LANDS.		
	LAND & BLDGS.	IMPLEMENTS, ETC.	LIVE STOCK.
1870 (depreciated currency).....	1,043,481,582	36,658,196	115,647,075
1880 (gold basis).....	975,689,410	35,473,037	84,242,877
1890 (gold basis).....	922,240,233	39,046,855	101,652,758

	BUSHEL OF CEREALS PRODUCED.		
	BARLEY.	R'KWHEAT.	CORN.
1870.....	529,562	2,532,173	34,702,006
1880.....	438,100	3,593,326	45,821,531
1890.....	493,893	3,069,717	42,318,279

	OATS.	RYE.	WHEAT.
1870.	36,478,585	3,577,641	19,672,967
1880.	33,841,439	3,683,621	19,462,405
1890.	36,197,469	3,742,164	21,595,499

HAY, POTATOES AND TOBACCO.

	HAY— TONS.	POTATOES— BUSHELS.	TOBACCO— POUNDS.
1870.	2,848,219	12,889,367	3,467,539
1880.	2,811,517	16,284,819	36,943,272
1890.	4,331,582	12,899,315	28,956,247

POULTRY AND EGGS.

	OTHER CHICKENS.	OTHER FOWL.	EGGS— DOZENS.
1880.	6,620,016	740,787	34,377,889
1890.	10,381,781	999,604	50,049,915

Game Laws.—The Acts of Assembly make it lawful to kill wild birds, animals and fish in the State—excepting Pike county and the Delaware river—only within the periods stated below; the penalties for infringement thereof being from \$5 to \$50:

BIRDS.

Turkeys.	Oct. 15 to Jan. 1
Ducks.	Sept. 1 to May 1
Plover.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1
Woodcock.	July 4 to Jan. 1
Quail.	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15
Ruffed grouse or pheasants.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1
Rail and reed birds.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1

ANIMALS.

Elk and deer.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 15
Squirrels.	Sept. 1 to Jan. 1
Hares and rabbits.	Nov. 1 to Jan. 1

FISH.

Salmon or speckled trout.	April 15 to July 15
Lake trout.	April 15 to July 15
Black bass, pike and pickerel.	June 1 to Jan. 1
German carp.	Sept. 1 to May 1

Governors and Lieutenant-Governors.

—Under the original system the Governors were appointed by William Penn and his family, who also named the legislative council. William Penn himself acted as Governor for some six years. The last proprietary Governor was John Penn, a grandson of the founder—who was deposed in 1776, together with all officers of the royal government. During the Revolution, and up to the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, the presidents of the Supreme Executive Council acted as Governors. Among the most famous of these were John Dickinson, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Mifflin. The Governors and Lieutenant-Governors have been as follows [See sketches of Governors on other pages]:

GOVERNORS.

NAME.	COUNTY.	TERM OF OFFICE.
Under the Constitution of 1790.		
1—Thomas Mifflin	Philadelphia.	Dec. 21, 1790, to Dec. 17, 1799.
2—Thomas McKean	Chester.	Dec. 17, 1799, to Dec. 20, 1808.
3—Simon Snyder	Union.	Dec. 20, 1808, to Dec. 16, 1817.
4—William Findlay	Franklin.	Dec. 16, 1817, to Dec. 19, 1820.
5—Joseph Heister	Berks.	Dec. 19, 1820, to Dec. 16, 1823.
6—John Andrew Shultz	Lebanon.	Dec. 16, 1823, to Dec. 15, 1829.
7—George Wolf.	Northampton.	Dec. 15, 1829, to Dec. 15, 1835.
8—Joseph Ritner	Washington.	Dec. 15, 1835, to Jan. 15, 1839.
Under the Constitution of 1838.		
9—David Rittenhouse Porter	Huntingdon.	Jan. 15, 1839, to Jan. 21, 1845.
10—Francis Rawn Shunk*	Allegheny.	Jan. 21, 1845, to July 9, 1848.
11—William Freame Johnston*	Armstrong.	July 26, 1848, to Jan. 20, 1852.
12—William Bigler.	Clearfield.	Jan. 20, 1852, to Jan. 16, 1855.
13—James Pollock.	Northumberland.	Jan. 16, 1855, to Jan. 19, 1858.
14—William Fisher Packer.	Lycoming.	Jan. 19, 1858, to Jan. 15, 1861.
15—Andrew Gregg Curtin	Centre.	Jan. 15, 1861, to Jan. 15, 1867.
16—John White Geary.	Westmoreland.	Jan. 15, 1867, to Jan. 21, 1873.
Under the Constitution of 1873.		
17—John Frederick Hartranft.	Montgomery.	Jan. 21, 1873, to Jan. 18, 1879.
18—Henry Martyn Hoyt.	Luzerne.	Jan. 18, 1879, to Jan. 16, 1883.
19—Robert Emory Pattison.	Philadelphia.	Jan. 16, 1883, to Jan. 18, 1887.
20—James Addams Beaver.	Centre.	Jan. 18, 1887, to Jan. 20, 1891.
21—Robert Emory Pattison.	Philadelphia.	Jan. 20, 1891, to Jan. 15, 1895.
22—Daniel Hartman Hastings.	Centre.	Jan. 15, 1895.

*Governor Shunk resigned on his death-bed July 9, 1848, and was succeeded by Mr. Johnston, who, as president of the Senate, became Governor by the Constitutional provision. Governor Shunk was the only Chief Executive who died during the term for which he was elected.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1873.

John Latta.....	Westmoreland county.....	Jan. 19, 1875, to Jan. 21, 1879.
Charles W. Stone.....	Warren county.....	Jan. 21, 1879, to Jan. 16, 1883.
Chauncey Forward Black.....	York county.....	Jan. 16, 1883, to Jan. 18, 1887.
William T. Davies.....	Bradford county.....	Jan. 18, 1887, to Jan. 20, 1891.
Louis Arthur Waites.....	Lackawanna county.....	Jan. 20, 1891, to Jan. 15, 1895.
Walter Lyon.....	Allegheny county.....	Jan. 15, 1895.

General Progress.—The general progress of Pennsylvania for the last twenty years has been greater than that of any other Eastern State. The following figures from the U. S. census reports show how the State is gaining in population upon New York:

	1870.	1880.	1890.
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,951....	4,282,891....	5,258,014
New York.....	4,382,759....	5,082,871....	5,997,853

Excess of New York.....	860,808....	799,980....	739,839
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Gettysburg.—The most decisive and among the most desperate series of battles in the war for the Union took place on Pennsylvania soil, at Gettysburg, in Adams county, near the Maryland line. A brief account of the three-days' series of fights at that point will be found under the heading, "War for the Union." The battlefield is now largely occupied as a national cemetery and public park, and is covered with splendid memorial stones, marking all the important positions, and making it one of the most interesting spots in the world. Gettysburg is easily reached by rail from Harrisburg, York and Baltimore. It was at the dedication of the monument to the Union dead, in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, on the 19th of November, 1864, that Lincoln delivered the address which ranks as one of the classics of American oratory, reading as follows:

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this

ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

"It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Holidays.—The following are the legal holidays and half-holidays in the State. According to law, all notes due on any holiday or half-holiday are payable and protestable on the next secular business day:

January 1st—New Year's Day.

Third Tuesday of February (municipal election). After 12 o'clock noon.

February 22d—Washington's Birthday.

Good Friday.

May 30th—Decoration Day.

July 4th—Independence Day.

First Saturday in September—Labor Day.

First Tuesday after the first Monday in November—General election.

Thanksgiving Day (by appointment of the Governor).

December 25th—Christmas.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon.

Indian Titles.—Under the peaceful policy adopted by William Penn all Indian claims to the lands of the State were extinguished by treaty and purchase. The release of the Triangle portion of Erie county was secured from the Six Nations in November, 1784, and confirmed in 1789. The lands south of the Triangle, in the north-western part of the State, were sold by the Indians in 1781, and relin-

quished by all the tribes who claimed an interest, in 1785. [See General History of Erie County.]

Iron and Iron Ore.—Extensive bodies of iron ore exist in various sections, which are largely used in the furnaces of the State. One of the most valuable deposits of iron ore in the world is in Cornwall, Lebanon county, which is generally spoken of as inexhaustible, and which is worth many millions of dollars. The ore consists of one vast mass, and is dug as gravel or clay would be in most places. It is one of the richest deposits of mineral in the entire world, and probably the easiest of access. Deposits of iron ore are found in many parts of the State, but none are equal in extent to the one mentioned above. Generally speaking, the ore, coal and limestone lie conveniently near to each other, making Pennsylvania one of the great iron-producing portions of the world.

Indian Wars and Disturbances.—While Penn lived and his policy was adhered to, the Indians gave the white settlers little trouble. As the conflict between the French and English developed, they showed a decided favor, however, for the former, who seem to have been the more skillful in courting their friendship. They took an active part with the French in their efforts to circumvent the English, and were present in large numbers at the defeat of Braddock. This latter event encouraged them in the hope of driving the English out of the country, and was succeeded by numerous Indian murders and outrages. The departure of the French left them still hostile, but apparently submissive. Pontiac, the celebrated Indian chief, conceived the idea of striking a sudden and simultaneous blow that should wipe the English, and the colonists under them, out of existence, west of the Alleghenies. To this end he, in 1763, enlisted a considerable body of the natives, who were to make a concerted attack upon all the English posts from the Allegheny mountains westward. The forts at Erie, Waterford and Franklin were captured, but the attempt on the one at Pittsburg and elsewhere in the southern counties proved a failure. This desperate venture, known in history as "Pontiac's Conspiracy," was succeeded by frequent skirmishes with the savages and the loss of many lives, both white and Indian. The white people, roused by a spirit of retaliation, in-

flicted severe damage upon the Indians, and it is a question to the person who studies the events of the times, which side was most cruel. The Indians became overawed, sued for peace in 1764, and remained comparatively quiet for some years. They looked upon the white colonists, though, as their natural foes, and, when the Revolution opened, transferred their allegiance from the French to the British, whom they were led to believe would restore them to their former rights and possessions. Early in 1778, a body of Indians joined with some Tories and British regulars, descended the North Branch and destroyed the flourishing settlements in the Wyoming Valley. The barbarity shown in this raid has gone into history as the "Wyoming Massacre." The colonists quickly organized expeditions in retribution of their injuries which destroyed the Indian villages along the Upper Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers. By 1783 most of the hostile Indians had been driven into "the wilds of Ohio." They continued troublesome for a number of years, during which it was unsafe for white men to locate in the northern or northwestern counties. Several expeditions were sent against them, but they were not finally subdued until Wayne took command, and by his energy and courage compelled them to accept terms of peace. The treaty by which this was effected was made at Greenville, Ohio, on the 3d of August, 1795. From this date there were no serious Indian disturbances in the part of the Union embraced within western and northwestern Pennsylvania, and the country was rapidly opened to settlement. [For an account of the Indians of the northwest, and a sketch of General Wayne, see the General History of Erie County.]

Johnstown Flood.—[See Floods.]

Judiciary System.—[See Courts.]

Keystone State.—The name, Keystone State, as usually applied to Pennsylvania, arose from the fact that it was the central one of the thirteen colonies that revolted against Great Britain. The colonies on the north were New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire (6); on the south, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia (6). As far as known, the term was first applied in an address issued by the Democratic or Democratic-Republican committee in 1808.

Leading Products.—The leading products of the State, aside from manufactures, are as follows:

MINERALS.—Anthracite coal, bituminous coal, semi-bituminous coal, petroleum, iron ore, natural gas and nickel.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—Everything that is produced in the temperate zone, including vast quantities of tobacco in the eastern counties.

STONE.—Slate, marble, sandstone, limestone, greenstone, and a variety of the most valuable building stones.

TIMBER.—Pine, hemlock, chestnut, walnut, oak, ash, beech, maple, cherry, cucumber, etc.

FRUITS, ETC.—Peaches, pears, apples, grapes, cherries, quinces, plums, apricots, prunes; in fact, all the varieties that grow in the north. The south shore of Lake Erie, in Erie county, has become one of the finest grape and wine regions in the world.

NUTS.—Walnuts, chestnuts, beech nuts, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, butternuts, etc.

FISH.—Shad, white fish, salmon, trout, perch, pike, cel, herring, muscalonge, black, yellow and white bass, sturgeon, sunfish, etc. Vast fisheries are carried on upon the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, and on Lake Erie at the city of Erie and in its vicinity.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, mules, and all the animals that thrive in the temperate zone are produced in great numbers.

GRAINS.—All kinds of grain that grow in the United States are cultivated in Pennsylvania. The State is one of the most prolific grain-growing sections of America. In fact, Pennsylvania may be said, without boasting, to be one of the choicest spots of the earth. Every kind of mineral useful to man is natural to the State except the precious metals, and, as a fruit, grain-growing, agricultural, vegetable and timber-producing State, it is unsurpassed. Natural gas is found in vast quantities west of the Alleghenies, and many cities and towns are heated by this useful natural product. The State contains some fine mineral springs, chief of which are those at Bedford, Cresson, Minnequa, Cambridge and Saegertown.

Legislature.—The Legislature consists of 50 Senators, elected for four years, and 204 Representatives, elected for two years. The

pay of each Senator and Representative is \$1,500, and mileage both ways, for each regular session. The Legislature meets every two years, unless called in extra session by the Governor, when additional pay and mileage are allowed to the members.

Legislation.—All legislation is closely restricted by the Constitution.

Language.—The language of the people is generally English, but there is a large population, mainly in the southeastern counties, who use what is known as "Pennsylvania Dutch," being a mixture of English and German, due to the early emigration heretofore referred to. Up to 1840 or thereabouts, this portion of the population was strong enough to compel the laws and official papers to be printed in the German language. They also dominated the politics of the State for a number of years.

Lakes.—The largest lake is Lake Erie, which forms the northwestern border. The next largest is Conneaut lake, in Crawford county, which has become a popular summer resort. There are a number of small lakes, chiefly in the northern counties.

Liberty Bell.—The old Liberty Bell, perhaps the most precious historical relic in America, is carefully preserved in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Libraries, Art Galleries and Museums.—The State contains a number of valuable public libraries, art galleries and museums. Chief among these are the ones in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny, and the State library at Harrisburg. The Carnegie library buildings in Pittsburg and Allegheny are among the costliest and finest for the purpose in the world. The State completed a splendid building at Harrisburg in 1894 for the storage of its library, which comprises thousands of valuable volumes.

Live Stock.—Below are the statistics of live stock, as given in the United States census reports:

	HORSES.	MULES.	WORKING OXEN.	MILCH COWS.
1870.....	460,339	18,009	30,048	706,437
1880.....	533,587	22,914	15,062	854,156
1890.....	618,660	29,563	17,364	927,524
	OTHER CATTLE.	SWINE.	SHEEP, INCLUDING SPRING LAMBS.	
1870.....	608,066	807,548		1,794,301
1880.....	861,019	1,187,968		1,776,598
1890.....	761,800	1,278,029		1,612,167

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

	FLIECES	POUNDS	GALS. OF
	SHORN.	OF WOOL.	MILK.
1870.....		6,551,722	\$14,411,729
1880.....	1,176,598	8,470,273	136,530,540
1890.....	1,226,669	6,441,164	1368,906,480
	POUNDS OF		POUNDS OF
	BUTTER.		CHEESE.
1870.....	60,834,644		1,145,209
1880.....	79,336,012		1,008,686
1890.....	76,809,041		439,060

*Milk sold.

†Milk sold or sent to butter or cheese factories.

‡All milk produced on farms.

Military System.—The Governor is the head of the military system, and the next officer in command is the Adjutant General, who is appointed by the former, and constitutes one of his cabinet officers. The organization is purely voluntary, and is recognized as one of the best in the Union. Almost every town of any size has a military company, and there are from two to a dozen or more in the cities, according to their size. Every member of an active military organization is sworn in for three years, and is obliged to render duty when called upon by his superior officers. The military force consists of three brigades, commanded by one major general and three brigadier generals. The brigades are divided into regiments and companies, and are known as the National Guard of Pennsylvania. An encampment, the cost of which is paid by the State, is held annually at some convenient point, for the purpose of drill and general manoeuvres. Each company is critically examined by chosen officers once each year, and the system is regarded as one of the best peace protections of the State. Under the Constitution, every citizen between eighteen and forty-five years of age is liable to be called upon for defence of the State, but the Legislature is authorized to exempt by law those who have conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

Manufactures.—The State is one of the greatest manufacturing sections of the Union, being only excelled by New York, which has an advantage in its large cities. The most important iron and steel works in America are located in Pennsylvania, and the State is hardly equalled in her carpet and silk factories. The census reports of the United States furnish the statistics below given:

	EMPLOYES.	WAGES.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
1880.....	387,072	\$134,055,904	\$ 744,818,445
1890.....	620,562	305,591,033	1,331,794,901

Motto.—The motto of the State is "Virtue, Liberty and Independence" which forms a part of the coat of arms, elsewhere shown.

Mineral Products.—The principal mineral products, in tons, are given as follows in the U. S. census reports:

	1880.	1890.
Iron ore.....	1,951,496	1,560,234
Coal.....	47,065,982	81,719,059

Total value of the mineral products of Pennsylvania in 1889, \$150,876,619.

Mason and Dixon's Line.—This once famous line, being the division between the free and slave States of the Union, was the boundary between Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. It was run during the years 1763-7 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, of England, to settle disputes between the colonies above-named as to their proper boundaries, and has ever since been agreed to.

Northwestern Pennsylvania.—The counties generally known as Northwestern Pennsylvania are as follows, with their population and area:

	POPULATION.		AREA.
	1890.	SQ. MILES.	
Cameron.....	7,238	381	243,840
Clarion.....	36,802	572	366,080
Crawford.....	65,324	1,005	643,200
Elk.....	22,239	774	495,360
Erie.....	86,074	772	494,080
Forest.....	8,482	431	275,840
Jefferson.....	44,005	646	413,440
McKean.....	46,863	1,007	644,480
Mercer.....	55,744	666	426,240
Venango.....	46,640	658	421,120
Warren.....	37,585	914	584,960

Name.—The origin of the name Pennsylvania, meaning "Pemi's woods" or "forest," has been given in the paragraph relating to the founder of the State.

Natural Gas.—Is found in large quantities in the western part of the State, and is extensively used for cooking, heating and manufacturing purposes. [See Petroleum.]

Newspapers.—The newspapers of the State are some 1200 in number, of which a considerable proportion are dailies. There is a large variety of periodicals, trade issues and religious publications. The daily newspapers of Philadelphia and Pittsburg are not surpassed in any part of the country, and, for the price, have no superiors. Northwestern Penn-

sylvania has some of the best papers, considering their limited patronage, to be found in any part of the world.

Oil.—(Natural).—[See Petroleum.]

Proprietary Government.—As before stated, the colony was ruled by Governors sent out from England, and named by the proprietors, until the era of the Revolution. The royal and proprietary government was overturned in 1776, since which date the people have selected in the main their own public officers. In changing the government, care was taken not to disturb the personal and landed rights of the citizens, and all laws remained in force that were not inconsistent with the independence of the State.

Population.—State.—The population of the State, under the several censuses taken since the Revolution has been as follows. For comparison the census of the United States is given at each period :

	PENNSYLVANIA.	UNITED STATES.
1790	434,373	3,929,214
1800	602,365	5,369,483
1810	810,091	7,239,881
1820	1,047,507	9,633,822
1830	1,348,233	12,866,020
1840	1,724,033	17,069,453
1850	2,311,786	23,191,876
1860	2,906,215	31,443,321
1870	3,521,951	38,558,371
1880	4,282,891	50,155,783
1890	5,258,014	62,622,250

The figures for the United States in 1890 are exclusive of Alaska and Indians, including which and whom it is estimated that the population in that year was 62,979,666.

MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

	MALE.	FEMALE.
1870	1,758,499	1,763,452
1880	2,136,655	2,146,236
1890	2,666,331	2,591,683

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

	WHITE.	COLORED.
1870	3,456,609	65,294
1880	4,197,016	85,535
1890	5,148,257	109,757

NATIVE AND FOREIGN POPULATION.

	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
1880	3,609,953	587,063
1890	4,412,204	845,720

Persons of foreign parentage in 1890, 1,000,580.

CHINESE, JAPANESE AND INDIANS.

	CHINESE.	JAPANESE.	INDIANS.
1870	13	1	34
1880	148	8	184
1890	1,146	32	983

Of the native-born population in 1890, 2,198,872 were males and 2,213,423 females; of the foreign-born in the same year, 467,459 were males and 378,260 females. The colored population in 1890 consisted of 56,477 males and 53,280 females.

The foreign-born population, 845,720 in all, came from the countries below named: Canada 12,171, Mexico 114, Central America 57, South America 271, West Indies 1,047, England 125,089, Scotland 32,081, Wales 38,301, Ireland 243,836, Great Britain (not specified) 56, Germany 220,516, Austria 21,038, Holland 652, Belgium 3,149, Luxembourg 19, Switzerland 6,149, Norway 2,238, Sweden 19,346, Denmark 2,010, Russia 17,315, Hungary 24,901, Bohemia 2,031, Poland 25,191, France 9,033, Italy 24,662, Spain 216, Portugal 131, Greece 81; balance from various nations.

BY COUNTIES.

The population by counties was as given below :

	1890.	1880.
Adams	33,486	32,455
Allegheny	531,959	355,369
Armstrong	46,747	47,641
Beaver	59,077	39,665
Bedford	38,624	34,929
Berks	137,327	122,597
Blair	70,866	52,740
Bradford	59,233	58,541
Bucks	70,615	68,656
Butler	55,339	52,536
Cambria	66,375	46,811
Cameron	7,238	5,159
Carbon	38,624	31,923
Center	43,269	37,922
Chester	89,377	83,481
Clarion	36,802	40,328
Clearfield	69,565	43,408
Clinton	28,685	26,278
Columbia	36,832	32,469
Crawford	65,324	68,669
Cumberland	47,271	45,977
Dauphin	96,977	76,148
Delaware	74,683	56,101
Elk	22,239	12,800
Erie	86,074	74,688
Fayette	80,006	58,842
Forest	8,482	4,385

	1890.	1880.
Franklin	51,433	49,855
Fulton	10,137	10,149
Greene	28,935	28,273
Huntingdon	35,751	33,974
Indiana	42,175	40,527
Jefferson	44,005	27,935
Juniata	16,655	18,227
Lackawanna	142,088	89,269
Lancaster	149,095	139,447
Lawrence	37,517	33,312
Lebanon	48,131	38,476
Lehigh	76,631	65,969
Luzerne	201,203	133,065
Lycoming	70,579	57,486
McKean	46,863	42,565
Mercer	55,744	56,161
Mifflin	19,996	19,577
Monroe	20,111	20,175
Montgomery	123,219	96,494
Montour	15,645	15,468
Northampton	84,220	70,312
Northumberland	74,698	53,123
Perry	26,376	27,522
Philadelphia	1,046,964	847,170
Pike	9,412	9,663
Potter	22,778	13,797
Schuylkill	154,163	129,974
Snyder	17,651	17,797
Somerset	37,317	33,110
Sullivan	11,620	8,073
Susquehanna	40,093	40,354
Tioga	52,313	45,814
Union	17,820	16,905
Venango	46,640	43,670
Warren	37,585	27,981
Washington	71,155	55,418
Wayne	31,010	33,513
Westmoreland	112,819	78,036
Wyoming	15,819	15,598
York	99,489	87,841
Totals	5,258,014	4,282,891

[See "Cities and Boroughs."]

Penn. William.—[See *Founder.*]

Presidents of the United States.—Pennsylvania has furnished three Presidents of the United States, viz.: Thomas Mifflin and Arthur St. Clair, previous to the adoption of the National Constitution, and James Buchanan since. The latter was elected in 1850, and held office from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1861. He was born in Franklin county in 1791, and died at Wheatland, Lancaster county, where he made his home from early life, in 1868. In addition to the above-named gentlemen, the State has given birth to four unsuccessful nominees for the Presidency, as follows: George B. McClellan (Dem.), in 1864; James Black (Prohibition), in 1872;

Winfield S. Hancock (Dem.), in 1880; and James G. Blaine (Rep.), in 1884.

Presidential Electors.—Under the census of 1890 Pennsylvania is entitled to 32 Presidential electors, being only 4 less than New York, the largest State in the Union.

Political History.—Except that it favored Harrison in 1840, and Taylor in 1848, the vote of the State was uniformly in favor of the Democratic Presidential nominees from 1796 to 1860, when it voted for Lincoln, and since then has regularly given its support to the Republican Presidential ticket. On local questions it sometimes elects Democratic nominees for State office, and has twice since 1860 chosen a Democratic Governor, viz.: Robert E. Pattison, in 1882 and 1890. [For a list of the several State candidates, with their votes, see the Political Record in the General History of Erie County.]

Public Receipts and Expenditures.—The U. S. census report gives the following as the public receipts and expenditures of the State and its several sub-divisions in 1890:

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
State	\$ 7,831,037	\$ 5,212,128
Counties	5,794,558	6,474,703
Municipalities (over 4,000 population)	22,540,318	17,790,461
Schools, etc.	13,514,000	12,828,645
Additional (estimated)		2,975,000

The receipts of the State alone for the year ending May, 1895, were \$12,873,786, and the expenses \$13,622,769. Notwithstanding this apparent discrepancy, there was a balance in the treasury at the close of the year of over \$5,000,000, due to an excess from former fiscal periods.

Prisoners.—The prisoners in the penitentiaries and jails of the State were, in 1890, as follows: Whites, born of native parents, 2,009; one or both parents foreign, 1,757; foreign-born, 1,747; parentage unknown, 213; nativity unknown, 23. Other colors: negroes, mostly native-born, 738; Chinese, 2.

Paupers.—The paupers in the several almshouses were, in 1890, as follows: Whites, born of native parents, 1,327; one or both parents foreign, 320; foreign-born, 2,539; parentage unknown, 650; nativity unknown, 70. Other colors: negroes, 201; Chinese, 1.

Physical Features.—The State is crossed from south to north, or rather northeast, by two great mountain chains, the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge or Kittatinny range.



JOSEPA HIESTER.



JOHN A. SCHULTZE.



GEORGE WOLF.



JOSEPA RITNER.

These, with their spurs and foot-hills, cover fully one-third of its territory. The mountains attain an elevation of 1,000 to 2,700 feet; the highest point where they are crossed by railroads being a little west of Altoona, on the main line of the Pennsylvania road, and at Kane, on the Philadelphia and Erie line. Southeast of the Blue Ridge is the famous limestone, slate and sandstone region of the State, one of the most beautiful and fertile sections in existence. Enclosed by the mountains are numerous valleys that are unsurpassed for beauty and fertility. The bituminous coal fields are, in general, on the western slope of the Alleghenies, while the anthracite mines are limited to the eastern side, along and between the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Lehigh rivers. The mountains and hills give rise to numerous streams, which flow into the great rivers of the State, and render it one of the best watered sections of the earth. In the western portion of the State the elevations do not equal those of the east and center in height, and the country is much broken by moderate-sized hills and ridges, interspersed with frequent valleys. Leaving out the steep mountain chains in the central part of the State, nearly every foot of ground is susceptible of cultivation. The State, as a whole, considering its area, is perhaps the richest section of the world in point of natural, agricultural and mineral productions.

Perry's Victory.—[For a full account of Perry's victory upon Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, and the incidents preceding and subsequent to the same, see General History of Erie County.]

Petroleum.—Although petroleum, or natural oil, is found in many parts of the world, Pennsylvania still remains the great producing section. Natural oil and gas have been known from a very early period, but were long regarded as curiosities rather than as articles for the benefit of mankind. The earliest French writers refer to them as existing in the western part of Pennsylvania, along the Allegheny river and some of its tributaries. The oil was at one time gathered as a medicine, and the gas was treated as a natural wonder. For a long period nearly all the developments in this direction were along Oil creek, from above Titusville to its mouth at Oil City. Col. E. L. Drake first conceived the idea of securing the natural oil on a large scale as a

commercial commodity. He drilled a well near Titusville, in 1859, and struck a flow of oil which started others to follow his example. A wild speculation ensued; oil was found in immense quantities, and hundreds of men made and lost fortunes. Beginning at the original center on Oil creek, oil has been obtained for commercial purposes along the western slopes of the Alleghenies in every county through which they extend, and has become one of the most valuable and widely distributed products of the United States. Natural gas is invariably found in connection with the oil, and, at some points, prevails in quantities that make it scarcely second in value to the latter production. Erie, Warren, Franklin, Titusville, Corry, Pittsburg, Allegheny and a number of the cities and towns in the western part of the State are largely heated and illuminated by natural gas.

Public Improvements.—Pennsylvania was one of the first States in the Union to enter upon a general system of public improvements. Railroads being almost unknown until half a century ago, the enterprise of the State was directed mainly to the building of canals, which were the great highways of the age. A scheme to connect Lake Erie with the Delaware river was projected as long ago as 1762. In 1824 the State started a gigantic plan of internal improvements, which included canals along the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Juniata, the Conemaugh, the Beaver and the Shenango, the object being to connect every important part of the State with Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The main line between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, consisting mainly of canal, but partly of a system of railroads and portages, was completed in 1831. Unfortunately, about the time the canal system was well under way, it was discovered that railroads were bound to supersede water transportation; and the State, after incurring a huge debt in making its improvements, was glad to dispose of them at a low price. The main line, above spoken of, was sold in June, 1857, and the branches have been transferred from time to time until the State is no longer owner of any canal or railroad property. The proceeds of the sales and transfers have been so managed that the debt incurred for public improvements has been practically extinguished.

Public Buildings.—Aside from the capi-

tol buildings at Harrisburg, the main public institutions owned or supported in whole or in part by the State are as follows :

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

At West Chester, Millersville, Kutztown, Edinboro, East Stroudsburg, Mansfield, Shippenburg, Bloomsburg, Lock Haven, Indiana, California, Slippery Rock and Clarion. Some of these are owned by private corporations, but nearly all have been built with money supplied by the State, and all are under its supervision.

PENITENTIARIES.

Eastern at Philadelphia, and Western at Allegheny. The latter is used as a place of punishment for desperate and confirmed criminals from Erie and the western and north-western counties generally.

REFORMATORIES.

Industrial at Huntingdon and Reform School at Morganza. Criminals who are thought to be reclaimable are sent to both institutions from every part of the State.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

At Harrisburg, Dixmont, Norristown, Danville and Warren. The latter is the one where the unfortunate from Erie county are mainly cared for. The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia (better known as Kirkbride's) is conducted under private auspices.

ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

At Wernersville, Berks county.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME AT ERIE,

containing some 500 inmates who took part in the war for the Union and are unable to support themselves.

STATE COLLEGE,

in Centre county, specially established for the training of young men in agricultural and industrial pursuits.

HOSPITALS

for injured persons in the anthracite coal regions at Ashland and Hazleton; for injured persons in the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal regions at Mercer, Phillipsburg, Conneville and Blossburg.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,

at Chester Springs, Harford and Uniontown.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Scotland, Franklin county.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

at Elwyn, Delaware county.

FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN, at Philadelphia.

FOR THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED, at Polk, Venango county (in course of construction).

STATE ARSENAL,

at Harrisburg.

FISH HATCHERIES,

at Erie, Corry and Allentown.

Public Schools.—[See School System.]

Philadelphia.—The largest city in Pennsylvania, and its commercial metropolis, is situated at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. It had a population of over a million in 1890, and is one of the great cities of the world. The city ranks second of the manufacturing places in America, and has an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. The Delaware river is navigable for the largest vessels to Philadelphia, and the city has become the most important ship-building point on the western continent. Historically, Philadelphia is, perhaps, the most interesting place in the United States. The city was laid out by William Penn in 1682. It was in Philadelphia that the Declaration of Independence was adopted, July 4th, 1776, and that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787. The city was the seat of the United States Government for a number of years after the adoption of the Constitution. Though Washington was inaugurated first President in New York, he lived and performed his official duties during most of his eight-years' term in Philadelphia. The city contains an unusual number of handsome and interesting buildings, chief of which are Independence Hall, the U. S. Mint, the city hall (grandest of all edifices for the purpose in America), the Masonic and Odd Fellows "Temples," and the Pennsylvania and Read-

ing railroad stations. No other city in the Union surpasses Philadelphia in the number of its public libraries, art galleries and places of entertainment. Fairmount Park, the great pleasure ground of the city, has few rivals and no superiors.

Pittsburg.—The second city in Pennsylvania, is situated at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, where they form the Ohio. With its sister city of Allegheny, and the suburbs belonging to both, Pittsburg had a population of over 300,000 in 1890, making it the eighth in rank of the great cities of the Union. A movement is in progress to consolidate the entire population directly tributary to Pittsburg into one city, which, it is to be hoped, will be successful. As a manufacturing and shipping point, Pittsburg is hardly surpassed in any portion of the world. It excels in the making of iron, steel and glass; but almost every other kind of manufacture is to be found within its limits. The city is surrounded by the richest coal district in America, and more coal is shipped down the Ohio and by the various railroads than from any other point. While the business and manufacturing portion is smoky and uninviting, the suburban districts are remarkable for their beautiful parks, streets and residences. Pittsburg was named after William Pitt, the celebrated English statesman. Historically it is famous as the site of the French Fort Duquesne, and as the place where the first national convention of the Republican party was held, and Fremont nominated for President, in 1856.

Presidential Vote of Pennsylvania.—[See Political Record in General History of Erie County]—The Presidential vote of the State since the adoption of the United States Constitution has been as follows:

1788.—George Washington elected unanimously.

1792.—George Washington elected unanimously.

1796.—The State cast one electoral vote for Adams, Federalist (who was elected), and 14 for Jefferson, Democratic-Republican.

1800.—Jefferson, Dem.-Rep. (who was elected), received 8 of the electoral votes of the State, and Adams, Federalist, 7.

1804.—The State gave all of its electoral votes for Jefferson, Dem.-Rep., who was elected.

1808.—The vote of the State was for James Madison, Dem.-Rep., who was elected.

1812.—The State gave its vote to James Madison, Dem.-Rep., who was elected.

1816.—James Monroe, Dem.-Rep., 25,609; opposition vote, 7,537. (Monroe elected).

1820.—James Monroe, Dem.-Rep., was unanimously elected.

1824.—Andrew Jackson, 35,894; John Quincy Adams, 3,465; Wm. H. Crawford, 4,186; Henry Clay, 1,701. None of the candidates receiving a majority of the electoral votes, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives of Congress, where Adams was chosen. All of the above candidates were Democratic-Republicans.

1828.—Andrew Jackson, Democrat (elected), 101,652; John Quincy Adams, opposition, 50,848.

1832.—Andrew Jackson, Dem. (elected), 90,983; William Wirt, Anti-Masonic, 66,716; Henry Clay, Anti-Jackson, record not at hand.

1836.—Martin Van Buren, Dem. (elected), 91,475; William H. Harrison, Anti-Mas., 87,111.

1840.—William H. Harrison, Whig (elected), 144,021; Martin Van Buren, Dem., 143,672.

1844.—James K. Polk, Dem. (elected), 167,245; Henry Clay, Whig, 161,863; James G. Birney, Abolitionist, record not at hand.

1848.—Zachary Taylor, Whig (elected), 185,514; Lewis Cass, Dem., 171,998; Martin Van Buren, Free Soil, 11,263.

1852.—Franklin Pierce, Dem. (elected), 198,534; Winfield Scott, Whig, 179,743; John P. Hale, Free Soil, 8,860.

1856.—James Buchanan, Dem. (elected), 230,500; John C. Fremont, Republican and Fusion, 117,147; Millard Fillmore, American and Fusion, 82,229.

1860.—Abraham Lincoln, Republican (elected), 268,030; Stephen A. Douglas, Northern Dem., and Jno. C. Breckenridge, Southern Dem. (Fusion), 178,871; John Bell, American, 59,673. A portion of Mr. Douglas' friends would not enter into the Fusion arrangement, and cast 16,677 votes.

1864.—Abraham Lincoln, Rep., 296,389; Geo. B. McClellan, Dem., 276,308.

1868.—Ulysses S. Grant, Rep. (elected), 342,280; Horatio Seymour, Dem., 313,382.

1872.—Ulysses S. Grant, Rep. (elected).

349,689; Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican and Democrat, 211,961; James Black, Prohibition, 4,630.

1876.—Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep. (declared elected), 384,184; Samuel J. Tilden, Dem., 366,204; Peter Cooper, Greenback, 7,204; Green Clay Smith, Pro., 1,318; James B. Walker, Anti-Secret Society, 85.

1880.—James A. Garfield, Rep. (elected), 444,704; Winfield S. Hancock, Dem., 407,428; James B. Weaver, Greenback, 20,668; Neal Dow, Pro., 1,989; John D. Phelps, Anti-Masonic, 44.

1884.—Grover Cleveland, Dem. (elected), 392,785; James G. Blaine, Rep., 473,804; Benjamin F. Butler, Greenback-Labor, 17,002; John P. St. John, Pro., 15,737; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Equal Rights, 3.

1888.—Benjamin Harrison, Rep. (elected), 526,091; Grover Cleveland, Dem., 446,633; Clinton B. Fisk, Pro., 20,947; A. J. Streeter, Union-Labor, 3,873.

1892.—Grover Cleveland, Dem. (elected), 452,264; Benjamin Harrison, Rep., 516,011; John Bidwell, Pro., 25,123; James B. Weaver, People's, 8,714; Simon Wing, Socialist-Labor, 808.

Representatives in Congress.—[For a list of the leading Representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States, see U. S. Congress.]

Religious Denominations.—The principal religious denominations in 1890 were as follows—the total number of communicants being 1,726,640, or a percentage to the whole population of 32.81:

Adventists	1,952
Baptists	86,620
Brethren	2,350
Catholics (Roman)	559,127
Catholic Apostolic	73
Christadelphians	60
Christians	3,219
Christian Scientists	155
Church of God	9,344
Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgians)	744
Communists	250
Congregationalists	9,818
Disciples	12,007
Dunkards	16,707
Episcopalians	57,360
Evangelicals	42,379
Friends (Quakers)	13,627
German Evangelical Protestant	12,287
German Evangelical Synod	5,293
Hebrew	8,029
Latter Day Saints	417

Lutherans	219,725
Mennonists	15,330
Methodists	260,388
Moravians	4,308
Presbyterians	219,725
Reformed Church	306
Schwenkfeldians	772
Salvation Army	139
Ethical Societies	4,659
Spiritualists	25
Theosophists	33,951
United Brethren	1,171
Unitarians	2,209
Universalists	948
Independent Societies	

The number of church organizations was 10,175; of church buildings, 9,624; and the estimated value of church property, \$85,917,370.

Royal Government.—The government established by Penn and perpetuated under royal control was overthrown in 1776, and, from that time on, the people have managed their own affairs (except when checked and humbugged by the politicians!).

Railroads.—The railroads of Pennsylvania are among the most important in the whole country. The system owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not excelled in the world; and the Reading and Lehigh Valley systems are only second in extent, value and usefulness. According to Cram's Atlas for 1894, Pennsylvania stood second in the number of miles of railroads in use of all the States in the Union, Illinois alone exceeding her. Of the 9,027 miles of railroad in the State at that date, the system of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company embraced fully one-half, and two-thirds of the balance were owned or controlled by the Reading and Lehigh Valley systems.

The following statistics from the reports of the Internal Revenue Department for 1894 show the vast railroad interests of the State:

Capital	\$1,927,222,235
Wages paid to employes	99,683,991
Employes	176,228

Revenue and Expenses.—[See Public Receipts, etc.]

Revolution—American.—It is to the lasting honor of Pennsylvania that she was not only one of the first of the American colonies to protest against the wrongs of the mother country, but one of the most patriotic in defence of liberty and independence. Much of this was due to the influence of Benjamin Frank-

lin, who was one of the greatest men, if not the very greatest man, America has produced. The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in 1774; Washington was elected commander-in-chief at the same city in 1775; the Declaration of Independence was adopted there in 1776, and the National Flag in 1777. Pennsylvania's chief city was the seat of the Colonial government during the entire period of the Revolution, except when it was compelled by military necessity to move to Lancaster and York for brief seasons. The earliest troops to march to the defence of Boston from south of the Hudson were from Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania troops were known as "The First Regiment of the Army of the United Colonies, commanded by Gen. George Washington." The victories of Washington at Trenton and Princeton, in 1776, were chiefly secured by Pennsylvania troops. During 1777 occurred on Pennsylvania soil the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and the "massacre of Paoli," all in September of that year. A number of minor engagements took place about the same time. The British entered Philadelphia in September, 1777, and evacuated it in June, 1778. During the winter of 1777-78, the American army was encamped at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill river above Philadelphia, where they endured hardships that are almost beyond description. When the British left Philadelphia they were followed by Washington across New Jersey, his army consisting of Pennsylvania troops mainly, with whom he won the famous victory of Monmouth. Peace with Great Britain came in the winter of 1782-3. The Revolution was largely won through the aid of Pennsylvania officers, soldiers, statesmen and financiers, and many of the most important events of that momentous era took place upon her soil. New England and Virginia have taken most of the glory of the Revolution to themselves, but it is none the less true that had it not been for the efforts of Pennsylvania, the "Keystone of the arch," the result would have been very doubtful.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Delaware, Susquehanna and Ohio. Of these the main tributaries are as follows: Delaware—Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawaxen; Susquehanna—North Branch, West Branch and Juniata; Ohio—Allegheny, Monongahela and Beaver. Of the minor streams, the following

are worthy of special note: Flowing into the North Branch of the Susquehanna, the Chemung, Wyalasing and Lackawanna; into the West Branch, the Sinnemahoning, Clearfield, Buffalo, Pine and Lycoming; into the main stream of the Susquehanna (below Northumberland), the Conestoga, Fishing, Swatara, Conodoquinet, Codorus and Conewago; into the Allegheny, the Conewago, Venango (or French creek), Clauion, Redbank and Kiskiminetas; into the Monongahela, the Youghiogeny and Cheat rivers; into the Beaver, the Shenango and Mahoning. The Delaware is navigable from Trenton to the ocean; the Susquehanna flows into the head of Chesapeake bay, which is one of the great water courses of the country; and the Ohio, by its connection with the Mississippi and other rivers, forms one of the grandest systems of inland communication to be found in the entire world.

Rebellions and Riots.—In 1791 Congress passed an act laying a small excise on distilled spirits. This was very distasteful to the counties adjacent to Pittsburg, where the manufacture of whisky was carried on to a considerable extent. The citizens generally determined to oppose the law, and various acts of violence and insubordination ensued, covering a period of two or three years. Affairs finally reached a stage where President Washington felt it to be his duty to compel an enforcement of the laws. In 1794 he called out the militia of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey to the number of 15,000, with orders to march upon the revolting counties and put down all resistance to the laws of Congress. This large force overawed the insurrectionists, and peace was promptly restored. The incident is known in history as "the Whisky Insurrection."

THE FRIES REBELLION.

A disturbance on a smaller scale broke out among the Germans of Lehigh, Berks, Northampton and adjoining counties in 1798-9, which is chiefly interesting from the political effect it had upon those sections. It was headed by John Fries, and was directed against a so-called "house tax" that had been levied by Congress. Several arrests were made, but no serious punishment followed. The agitation connected with this tax is gen-

erally understood to have given the counties named their Democratic complexion.

NATIVE AMERICAN RIOTS.

In April and May, 1844, occurred the disturbances in Philadelphia which are usually known as the Native American riots. A bitter feeling, for some cause, had grown up between a portion of the native born Protestants of that city and the foreign Catholic element, which resulted in serious encounters, the loss of a number of lives and the destruction of some Catholic church property. The State militia were called out, and peace was restored only after several persons had been killed and wounded.

ANTI-SLAVERY RIOTS.

One of the most important affairs in its results that ever happened in the State took place at Christiana, Lancaster county, in 1851. An attempt was made to restore an escaped slave to his master, under the Fugitive Slave Law of Congress, which was resisted with bloody consequences. This was at the time when hostility to slavery was steadily increasing in the North, and the "Christiana riot," as it became known, had a good deal of influence in creating the Republican party.

RIOTS OF 1877.

The riots in 1877 grew out of a dispute between the railroad corporations and their employes over the wages and hours of labor. For several days in July of that year nearly every railroad in the State was obliged to suspend operations. July 20th to the 25th, a mob held possession of Pittsburg, and the disturbances that ensued led to the death of fifty persons and the destruction of \$5,000,000 worth of property. As usual in such cases, the militia were ordered out, and matters were quieted, after a great expenditure of money and much difficulty.

HOMESTEAD RIOT.

The latest of the great disturbances in the State took place at Homestead, near Pittsburg, in 1892. A dispute between the Carnegie Company and some of its employes led to an extensive strike. The company procured the aid of the "Pinkertons," a well-known detective force, who attempted to secure possession of the works at Homestead by

strategy. The strikers learned of their purpose, and determined to resist it. A severe fight occurred on July 6th, in which about twenty persons were killed and twice as many wounded. The whole military force of the State was placed upon duty, and succeeded in so settling matters that the works partially resumed operations in about a month. As in several of the instances above mentioned, this trouble had a considerable political effect. Mr. Carnegie was a leading Republican, and the tendency of the Homestead affair—whether justly or unjustly is not argued here—was to drive thousands of working men into the ranks of the Democratic party, and undoubtedly led to the election of Grover Cleveland for the second time as President of the United States.

Richest Counties in the United States.—According to the United States census of 1890, the six leading counties in the value of agricultural products are as follows: 1, Lancaster county, Pa., \$7,657,790; 2, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., \$6,054,160; 3, Chester county, Pa., \$5,863,800; 4, Worcester county, Mass., \$5,489,430; 5, Bucks county, Pa., \$5,411,370; 6, Colusa county, Cal., \$5,357,350. Lancaster has long been known as the richest farming county in America. The above figures do not refer to the value of the land, but give the value of the yearly farming product. Lancaster leads by great odds in the value of farm lands, although it is only one-third as large as St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

Seal of the State.—An authentic engraving of the seal of the State is printed on another page of this book.

State Buildings.—[See list of Public Buildings.]

Slavery Abolished.—As in most or all of the Colonies, slavery at one period was legal in Pennsylvania. The act for the gradual abolishment of slavery passed the Assembly in March, 1780. Every person in bondage at the time was continued in slavery for a certain period, and the children of slaves became free at a certain age. The first important proposition in Congress to limit slavery in the territories owned by the United States was offered by David Wilmot, a Pennsylvania representative, in 1840, and the first national convention of the Republican party was held in Pittsburg in 1856.

Summer Resorts.—The best-known summer and health resorts are at Bedford, Cres-





son, Minnequa, Cambridge and Sagertown. The mineral springs at Bedford have been celebrated for upwards of a century, and are among the most valuable known. Forty or fifty years ago they were the most popular in the Union, being a famous resort for politicians of national fame. The water is not surpassed by any of a mineral character in any part of the world.

State Officers.—[See Executive Officers.]
Salaries of State Officers.—The salaries and fees attached to some of the principal executive offices were as follows in 1894:

	Salary (per year).	Fees, etc.
Governor.....	\$10,000	.....
Lieutenant-Governor.....	5,000	.....
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.....	4,000	\$13,067
Deputy Secretary.....	2,500	.....
Auditor General.....	4,000	.....
State Treasurer.....	5,000	\$25
Attorney General.....	3,500	7,500
Deputy Attorney General.....	4,000	.....
Insurance Commissioner.....	3,000	4,370
Dep. Insurance Commissioner.....	1,800	.....
Secretary of Internal Affairs.....	4,000	.....
Dep. Sec'y of Internal Affairs.....	2,300	.....
Supt. of Public Instruction.....	4,000	.....
Two Deputies (each).....	1,800	.....
Adjutant General.....	2,500	.....
State Librarian.....	2,500	.....
First Assistant Librarian.....	1,800	.....
Superintendent of Banking.....	4,000	.....
Deputy Supt. of Banking.....	1,400	.....
Factory Inspector.....	3,600	.....
Sec'y Board of Agriculture.....	2,500	.....
Dairy and Food Commissioner.....	2,000	.....
Supt. of Public Printing.....	1,600	.....

Stone.—The State contains nearly all the ornamental and building stones in general use, but slate, limestone and sandstone are the leading products in this direction. Slate is procured in great quantities on the south side of the Kittatinny range, in Lehigh and Northampton counties, and the other stones named are distributed generally over the State. A fine variety of marble is occasionally found, and the greenstone, extensively used in building in some of the eastern cities, belongs almost exclusively to Pennsylvania.

Senators from Pennsylvania in U. S. Congress.—[See U. S. Senators.]

School System.—The public-school system of Pennsylvania is properly regarded as one of the best in the Union. It was a cardinal principle of William Penn, in establishing his colony, that a good education should be open to every child born within its limits. One of the

earliest provisions made by the State was for an academy in every county. When the common-school idea came into vogue, it was eagerly embraced by the old-time Governors, who lost no opportunity for recommending it to the Legislature. The first law on the subject was passed during the administration of Governor Wolf, and this was improved, at various times, by the efforts of Governors Ritner, Packer, and others, aided by such men as Thaddeus Stevens, Thomas H. Burrowes and Henry L. Dieffenbach. A more complete account of the system than can be given here will be found in the General History of Erie County, and a list of the State Normal Schools is given elsewhere. The following statistics, from the State reports for 1893, are of value in this connection:

Number of school districts.....	2,386
Number of schools.....	24,012
Number of male teachers.....	8,248
Number of female teachers.....	17,718
Average salaries of male teachers per month.....	143 94
Average salaries of female teachers per month.....	33 04
Average length of school term in months.....	8 10
Number of pupils.....	994,407
Cost of tuition for the year.....	\$8,468,437

The estimated value of the school property in some of the counties and towns in northwestern Pennsylvania in the same year was as follows: Counties (exclusive of cities)—Crawford, \$231,406; Erie, \$268,554; Venango, \$193,500; Warren, \$271,550. Cities and towns—Bradford, \$100,000; Corry, \$52,304; Erie, \$600,000; Meadville, \$150,000; Oil City, \$112,500; Titusville, \$100,000.

Triangle.—[For an account of the purchase of the Triangle, embracing Presque Isle Bay and the northern portion of Erie county, see the General History of said county.]

Timber.—Probably no portion of the world was more densely covered with timber than Pennsylvania when opened to white settlement. Every kind of timber that grows in the temperate zone was found in the State, including among the principal varieties pine, hemlock, oak, hickory, walnut, ash, cucumber—in fact, almost any sort that can be named. Unfortunately for the welfare of the State, the timber has been recklessly destroyed, and but few large bodies remain, most of these being at remote points. Suggestions have been made in favor of a general system of tree

propagation, and there is not much doubt that some day the mountains and hillsides will again be covered with valuable timber, under the care of the State. Measures have also been adopted that will eventually lead to a wider cultivation of trees along the highways and upon the banks of the streams.

Universities and Colleges.—No State in the Union has given more attention to the higher education of its citizens than Pennsylvania. Aside from her splendid system of Public Schools and Academies, some of the largest and best Colleges and Universities in the world are located within her boundaries. Among the most widely known are the following:

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg.
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
Girard College for Orphans, Philadelphia.
Lehigh University, Bethlehem.
Allegheny College, Meadville.
State College, Centre county.
Dickinson College, Carlisle.
Haverford College, near Philadelphia.
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.
St. Vincent's, near Latrobe.
Villa Nova, near Philadelphia.
Swarthmore College, Delaware county.
Lafayette College, Easton.
Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.
Washington and Jefferson College, Canonsburg.
Bucknell University, Lewisburg.
Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny.
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.

These are but a few of the leading educational institutions of the State, nearly every county containing one or more that are only second to the above-named in reputation.

United States Constitution.—As previously mentioned, the convention which drafted the Constitution of the United States was held in Philadelphia. The State was the second one to ratify this invaluable document, little Delaware, under Pennsylvania influence, having been the first. The ratification by Delaware was December 7, 1787, and by Pennsylvania December 12th of the same year. The delegation from Pennsylvania who helped to frame and who signed the Constitution of the United States were: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Thomas Fitzsimmons, James

Wilson, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouverneur Morris.

United States Officers—Principal ones from Pennsylvania.—Below is a list of the persons from Pennsylvania who have held leading positions in the civil service of the United States Government at Washington:

PRESIDENT, APPOINTED PRIOR TO THE CONSTITUTION.
Thomas Mifflin.....Nov. 3,1783
Arthur St. Clair.....Feb. 2,1787

PRESIDENT, ELECTED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.
James Buchanan.....Term of service. 1857-1861

VICE PRESIDENT.
George M. Dallas.....1845-1849

SECRETARIES OF STATE.
Timothy Pickering.....1795-1800
James Buchanan.....1845-1849
Jeremiah S. Black.....1860-1861

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.
Albert Gallatin.....1801-1814
Alexander J. Dallas.....1814-1817
Richard Rush.....1825-1829
Samuel D. Ingham.....1829-1831
William J. Duane.....1833
Walter Forward.....1841-1843
William M. Meredith.....1849-1850

SECRETARIES OF WAR.
Timothy Pickering.....1795
James M. Porter.....1843-1844
William Wilkins.....1844-1845
Simon Cameron.....1861-1862
Edwin M. Stanton.....1862-1868
J. Donald Cameron.....1876-1877

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.
William Jones.....1813-1814
Adolph E. Borie.....1869

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
T. M. T. McKennan.....1850

POSTMASTERS GENERAL.
Timothy Pickering.....1791-1795
James Campbell.....1853-1857
John Wanamaker.....1889-1893

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.
William Bradford.....1794-1795
Richard Rush.....1814-1817
Henry D. Gilpin.....1840-1841
Jeremiah S. Black.....1857-1860
Edwin M. Stanton.....1860-1861
Wayne MacVeagh.....1881
Benjamin H. Brewster.....1881-1885



DAVID R. PORTER.



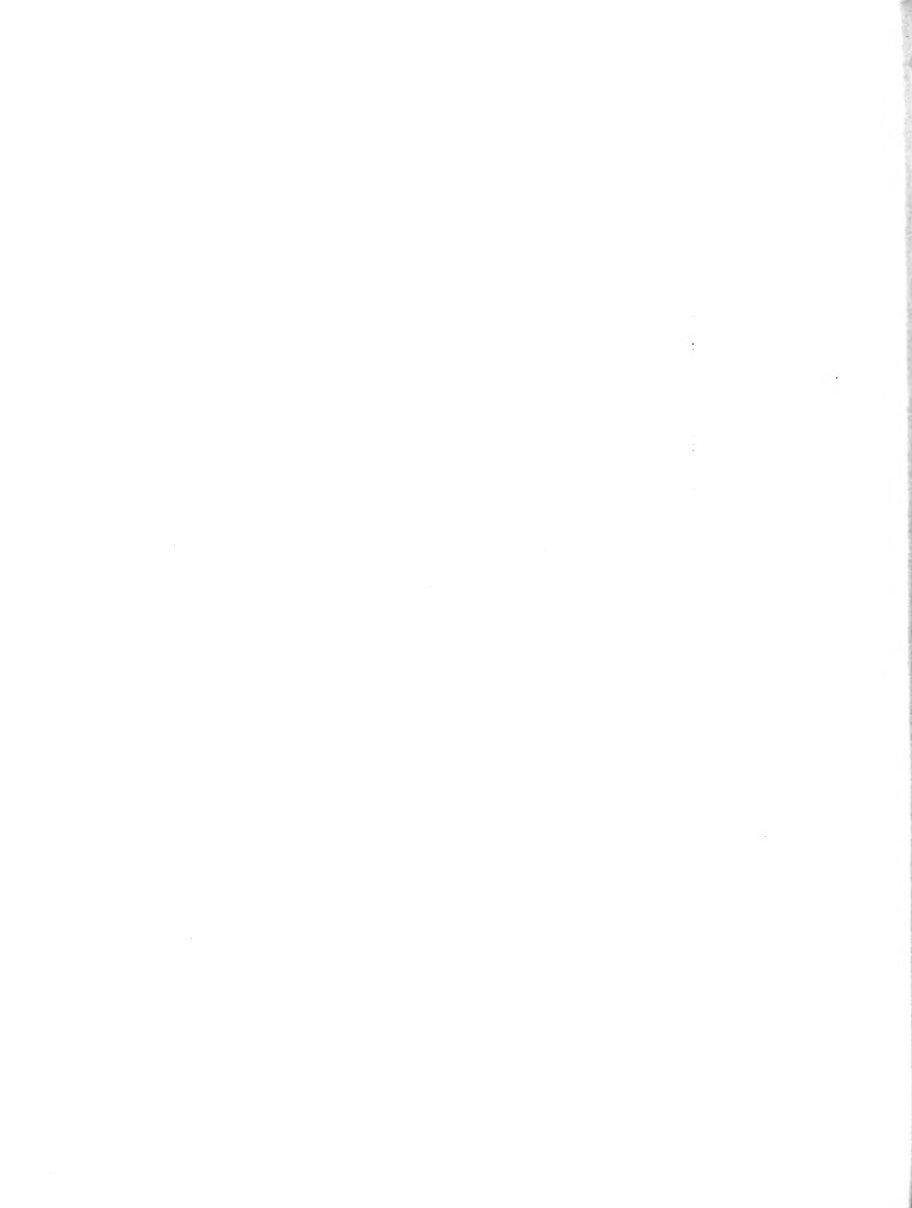
FRANCIS R. SHUNK.



WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.



WILLIAM BIGLER.



ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James Wilson.....	1789-1798
Henry Baldwin.....	1830-1846
Robert C. Grier.....	1846-1879
William Strong.....	1870-1880
George Shiras.....	1892

PRESIDENTS PRO TEM OF THE SENATE.

William Bingham.....	1797
James Ross.....	1797-1799
Andrew Gregg.....	1809

SPEAKERS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

F. A. Muhlenberg.....	1789-1791
F. A. Muhlenberg.....	1793-1795
Galusha A. Grow.....	1861-1863
Samuel J. Randall.....	1876-1881

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Joseph Casey.....	1863-1870
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United States Senators.—The Senators in the Congress of the United States from Pennsylvania have been as follows:

William Maclay.....	1789-1791
Robert Morris.....	1789-1795
Albert Gallatin.....	1793-1794
James Ross.....	1794-1803
William Bingham.....	1795-1801
John P. G. Muhlenberg.....	1801
George Logan.....	1801-1807
Samuel Maclay.....	1803-1808
Andrew Gregg.....	1807-1813
Michael Leib.....	1808-1814
Abner Leacock.....	1813-1819
Jonathan Roberts.....	1814-1821
Walter Lowrie.....	1819-1825
William Findlay.....	1821-1827
William Marks.....	1825-1831
Isaac D. Barnard.....	1827-1831
George Mifflin Dallas.....	1831-1833
William Wilkins.....	1831-1834
Samuel McKean.....	1833-1839
James Buchanan.....	1834-1845
Daniel Sturgeon.....	1839-1851
Simon Cameron.....	1845-1849
James Cooper.....	1849-1855
Richard Brodhead.....	1851-1857
William Bigler.....	1855-1861
Simon Cameron.....	1857-1861
David Wilnot.....	1861-1863
Edgar Cowan.....	1861-1867
Charles R. Buckalew.....	1863-1869
Simon Cameron.....	1867-1877
John Scott.....	1869-1875
William A. Wallace.....	1875-1881
J. Donald Cameron.....	1877
John I. Mitchell.....	1881-1887
Matthew Stanley Quay.....	1887

United States Representatives in Congress.—Of the members in the House of Representatives of Congress from Pennsylvania,

the gentlemen named below have been among the most distinguished:

Henry Baldwin, Horace Binney, James Buchanan, Charles R. Buckalew, Joseph Casey, John Cessna, Hiester Clymer, John Covode, Andrew G. Curtin, John Dalzell, John L. Dawson, Henry D. Foster, Albert Gallatin, Galusha A. Grow, Samuel D. Ingham, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, J. Glancy Jones, George A. Jenks, William D. Kelley, John C. Kunkel, D. J. Morrell, Edward J. Morris, F. A. Muhlenberg, William Mutchler, James Pollock, Alexander Ramsey, Samuel J. Randall, Glenni W. Scofield, John Scott, William L. Scott, Joseph C. Sibley, Thaddeus Stevens, Andrew Stewart, Charles W. Stone, William Strong, James Thompson, Richard Vaux, William Wilkins, David Wilnot, George W. Woodward, Hendrick B. Wright.

Vice-President.—The only Vice-President the State has furnished to the Union was George M. Dallas of Philadelphia, elected with President Polk, in 1844. The unsuccessful candidates from the State for Vice-President have been as follows: Albert Gallatin, on the Anti-Jackson ticket with William H. Crawford, in 1824; and William Wilkins, Democrat, John Sergeant, Anti-Jackson, and Amos Ellmaker, Anti-Masonic, all in 1832. The parents of John C. Calhoun, the eminent statesman, elected Vice-President on the ticket with Jackson, in 1828, moved from Lancaster county to South Carolina but a short time before his birth.

Votes for Governor.—[See Political Record in General History of Erie County.]—The following has been the vote for the principal gubernatorial candidates since the adoption of the Constitution of 1790:

1790.—Thomas Mifflin, Democratic-Republican, 27,725; Arthur St. Clair, Federalist, 2,802.

1793.—Thomas Mifflin, Dem-Rep., 18,500; F. A. Muhlenberg, Fed., 10,706.

1796.—Thomas Mifflin, Dem-Rep., 30,020; F. A. Muhlenberg, Fed., 1,011.

1799.—Thomas McKean, Dem-Rep., 38,036; James Ross, Fed., 32,644.

1802.—Thomas McKean, Dem-Rep., 47,879; James Ross, Fed., 17,037.

1808.—Simon Snyder, Dem-Rep., 67,975; James Ross, Fed., 39,575; John Spayd, Independent, 4,006.

1811.—Simon Snyder, Dem-Rep., 52,819; William Tighlman, Ind., 3,606.

1814.—Simon Snyder, Dem-Rep., 51,099; Isaac Wayne, Fed., 29,566; G. Lattimer, Ind., 910.

1817.—William Findlay, Dem-Rep., 66,331; Joseph Hiester, Fed., 59,272.

1820.—Joseph Hiester, Fed., 67,905; William Findlay, Dem-Rep., 66,300.

1823.—J. A. Schulze, Dem-Rep., 89,928; Andrew Gregg, Fed., 64,205.

1826.—J. Andrew Schulze, Dem-Rep., 72,710; John Sergeant, Fed., 1,175; scattering, 1,174.

1829.—George Wolf, Democrat, 78,219; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Masonic, 51,776.

1832.—George Wolf, Dem., 91,335; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mas., 88,165.

1835.—Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mas., 94,023; George Wolf, Dem., 65,804; Henry A. Muhlenberg, Dem., 40,586.

1838.—David R. Porter, Dem., 127,827; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mas., 122,321.

1841.—David R. Porter, Dem., 136,504; John Banks, Whig, 113,473; F. J. Lemoyne, Abolition, 763.

1844.—Francis R. Shunk, Dem., 160,322; Joseph Markle, Whig, 156,040.

1847.—Francis R. Shunk, Dem., 146,081; James Irvin, Whig, 128,148; Emanuel C. Reigart, Native American, 11,247; F. J. Lemoyne, Abolition, 1,861.

1848.—William F. Johnston, Whig, 168,522; Morris Longstreth, Dem., 168,225.

1851.—William Bigler, Dem., 186,489; William F. Johnston, Whig, 178,034; Kimber Cleaver, Native American, 1,850.

1854.—James Pollock, Whig and Know Nothing, 203,822; William Bigler, Dem., 166,991; B. Rush Bradford, Native American, 2,194.

1857.—William F. Packer, Dem., 188,846; David Wilmot, Fusion, 149,139; Isaac Hazlehurst, American, 28,168.

1860.—Andrew G. Curtin, Republican, 262,346; Henry D. Foster, Dem., 230,239.

1863.—Andrew G. Curtin, Rep., 269,506; George W. Woodward, Dem., 254,171.

1866.—John W. Geary, Rep., 307,274; Hiester Clymer, Dem., 290,097.

1869.—John W. Geary, Rep., 290,552; Asa Packer, Dem., 285,956.

1872.—John F. Hartranft, Rep., 353,387;

Charles R. Buckalew, Dem., 317,760; S. B. Chase, Prohibition, 1,197.

1875.—John F. Hartranft, Rep., 304,175; Cyrus L. Pershing, Dem., 292,145; R. Audley Brown, Pro., 13,244.

1878.—Henry M. Hoyt, Rep., 319,490; Andrew H. Dil, Dem., 297,137; Samuel R. Mason, Greenback, 81,758; Franklin H. Lane, Pro., 3,753.

1882.—Robert E. Pattison, Dem., 355,791; James A. Beaver, Rep., 315,589; John Stewart, Independent Republican, 43,743; Thomas A. Armstrong, Greenback-Labor, 23,996; Alfred C. Pettit, Pro., 5,190.

1886.—James A. Beaver, Rep., 412,285; Chauncey F. Black, Dem., 369,634; Charles S. Wolfe, Pro. and Ind. Rep., 32,458; Robert J. Houston, Greenback-Labor, 4,885.

1890.—Robert E. Pattison, Dem., 464,209; George B. Delamater, Rep., 447,655; John D. Gill, Pro., 16,108; Theo. P. Rynder, Greenback-Labor, 224.

1894.—Daniel H. Hastings, Rep., 574,801; William M. Singerly, Dem., 333,404; Charles L. Hawley, Pro., 23,433; J. T. Ailman, Populist, 19,464; Thomas H. Grundy, Socialist-Labor, 1,733.

Vegetable Productions.—The vegetable productions are those that pertain to the temperate zone. Everything that can be grown in the temperate regions is produced in Pennsylvania, with, perhaps, as much ease and abundance as in any part of the world.

Valuations.—The valuations of real and personal property for 1890, with other statistics relating to the wealth and taxation of the State, as given in the United States census report for that year, are herewith submitted:

Real estate, with improvements	.....	\$3,781,117,285
Live stock and farming implements	.....	140,699,613
Mines and quarries	.....	361,888,490
Machinery of mills and product on hand	.....	486,944,603
Railroads and equipments	.....	455,446,676
Telegraphs, telephones, shipping and canals	.....	87,347,794
Miscellaneous	.....	777,541,606
Gold and silver coin and bullion	.....	99,700,493
Total	.....	\$6,190,746,550

WEALTH AND TAXATION.

	1880.	1890.
True value of real and personal property	.....	\$4,942,000,000
		\$6,190,746,550

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.
Assessed value.....	\$2,042,016.509	\$617,780.310
	1880.	1890.
Ad valorem taxation..	\$28,799,334	\$37,337,062
Per capita.....	6 72	7 10
Rate per hundred of assessed valuation..	1 71	1 40
Rate per hundred of true valuation.....	0 58	0 60

Wayne, Anthony.—An extended account of the life, death and important public services of Gen. Anthony Wayne, Pennsylvania's most eminent soldier in the Revolutionary war, will be found in the General History of Erie County.

Wealth.—Pennsylvania is second in wealth of the States of the Union, being exceeded only by New York.

War of 1812.—During the last war with Great Britain, usually known as the "War of 1812," but which really lasted from June 19, 1812, to the spring of 1815, the people of Pennsylvania were enthusiastic for the American cause. When the war opened the Governor asked for 14,000 volunteers, and three times as many were offered within a few weeks. The British at no time gained a footing on Pennsylvania soil, but the troops of the State were kept constantly on the alert to repel rumored or threatened attacks upon Erie and Philadelphia. Detachments of Pennsylvania volunteers rendered good service in the battles along the Niagara, and others responded with alacrity to the call of the country when Washington was burned and the enemy marched upon Baltimore. The victorious fleet of Perry was partly built and entirely created and equipped in the harbor of Erie, and largely manned by volunteers from the Pennsylvania militia stationed at the post. During the war the little navy of the United States rendered distinguished service, on the ocean as well as the lakes, and among the most famous of its heroes were four Pennsylvanians—Stephen Decatur, James Biddle, Charles Stewart and Jesse D. Elliott. Each of these received well-merited testimonials from his native State. [For a full account of Perry's victory and the events of the war along the northwestern border, see the General History of Erie County.]

War with Mexico.—In the war with Mexico, 1846-7, the State offered nine regiments—four times her quota. Two regiments

and two additional companies were accepted and sent to the seat of war. These were among the most efficient in the service, and, on several occasions, won the special commendation of the commanding general. The State has erected a handsome monument to the memory of her fallen soldiers in the Mexican war on the capital grounds at Harrisburg.

War for the Union.—Under the direction of her patriotic Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania was one of the most ardent and energetic of the loyal States in defense of the Union during the memorable struggle which lasted from 1861 to '65. President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers to maintain the national authority was made on the 15th of April, 1861. On the 18th of that month over 500 Pennsylvania soldiers reached Washington, being the first State troops to arrive at the National Capital in response to the President's proclamation. On the way through Baltimore they were grossly insulted, but succeeded in getting to Washington without a fight. By the end of April twenty-five regiments had been sent forward—nearly twice the number asked for from the State—and steps had been taken for the organization of a large reserve force. From that time to the close of the war Pennsylvania met every call, heartily and promptly, and there was scarcely an important battle in which her brave men did not take a conspicuous part. The total number of men furnished by the State during the contest was 387,284, of whom 60,000 were killed in battle, 35,000 mortally wounded, and many thousands died of disease in camps, hospitals and elsewhere.

BATTLES AT GETTYSBURG.

In the month of June, 1863, the main Southern army, led by General Lee, invaded the State, by way of the Cumberland Valley, in the hope of transferring the scene of war in the East from Virginian to Northern soil. A portion of the force reached York and penetrated to within a few miles of Harrisburg; but learning that the Army of the Potomac was marching northward, Lee rapidly concentrated his men in the direction of Gettysburg. The two armies came together at the latter place, and a series of battles ensued on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, which were not only among the most desperate of the war, but among the bloodiest in history. The

Southerners were repulsed at every point and Lee was glad to withdraw his shattered force through a gap in the mountains to a place of safety south of the Potomac. It is estimated that the Southerners engaged at Gettysburg were 70,000 in number, with 250 guns; the Union troops numbered some 80,000, with 300 guns. The Union loss, as given by General Bingham, in his address at Gettysburg in 1889, was: 3,063 killed, 14,492 wounded and 5,455 missing—a total of 22,990; that of the Southerners was never fully returned, but is thought—in killed, wounded and prisoners—to have been about 27,500. Many prominent officers were killed, or died of their wounds, including Generals Reynolds, Vincent, Weed, Zuck and Farnsworth of the Union army, and Generals Pender, Barksdale, Armstead, Garnett and Semmes of the Southern. General Meade, commander of the Union forces, several of his leading officers, pre-eminently Generals Hancock, Reynolds, Geary, Vincent, Gregg and McCandless, and 26,628 of his army, were Pennsylvanians.

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

A sudden dash into the State, for the ostensible purpose of retaliating upon the North for the injuries done to property in the Shenandoah Valley by the Union troops, was made on July 29, 1864, by a considerable body of Southerners under the lead of General McCausland. They reached the outskirts of Chambersburg early in the morning of the 30th of July, and entered the place soon after daylight, there being no Union force in that section of sufficient size to oppose their progress. An immediate demand was made upon the citizens for \$100,000 in gold, or \$500,000 in greenbacks, to be paid within a half an hour, under the threat of burning the town. This, of course, the people were unable to do, and, while negotiations were going on, the town was set on fire in a hundred places, and the main portion destroyed. Millions of dollars' worth of property were eaten up by the flames within a few hours, and 3,000 persons robbed of their homes, money and valuables.

This was one of the most atrocious acts of the war, and has rendered the name of General McCausland forever odious. Having accomplished their object, the enemy hurried back to the Southern lines, plundering the Union farmers of horses, provisions, etc., on the way.

GENEROUS CARE OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

The State has remembered the deeds of its gallant men who fought in defense of the Union, with characteristic generosity. One of its first acts was to provide a series of orphan schools, in which the children of deceased soldiers were educated, clothed and cared for at the public charge until they reached an age where they could provide for themselves. It has also fitted up a home at Erie for sick and disabled soldiers and sailors, which is doubtless the best institution of the kind in any State of the Union. [See General History of Erie County and City of Erie.]

PENNSYLVANIA'S BATTLE FLAGS.

The torn and blood-stained battle flags of the several Pennsylvania regiments in the last war are sacredly preserved in a handsome room in the Capitol building at Harrisburg.

World's Fair.—The part taken by Pennsylvania in the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, was greatly to her credit. She was one of the first commonwealths to respond to the request of the Exposition authorities for aid, voting the liberal sum of \$300,000, and by various acts, official and otherwise, doing much to encourage their efforts. Her State building was one of the finest on the grounds, and was generally conceded to be the best adapted for its purpose. Among the many articles from the State was the Liberty Bell, which attracted remarkable attention, and was unquestionably the most precious relic at the Exposition. Pennsylvania Day, September 7, 1893, was a proud event for the State, over 200,000 people having attended, as shown by the official reports of the Fair authorities.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[ADOPTED DECEMBER 18, 1873; WENT INTO OPERATION JANUARY 1ST, 1874, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED THEREIN.]

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under the commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be, as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain

the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libel, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage, he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the commonwealth in such manner, in such courts and in such cases as the legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall

be exercised unless by the legislature, or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer or terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainer shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the commonwealth. The estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the state shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the legislature, and the military shall in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SEC. 1. The legislative power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a general assembly,

which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the general assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The general assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Tuesday of January, every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two Houses, by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days, to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the state four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this commonwealth, and no member of congress, or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia), under the United States, or this commonwealth, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the general assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president *pro tempore*, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall con-

stitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings, and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free state. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

SEC. 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each House, and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business is such that it ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the general assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one senator for each ratio, and to an additional senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio, but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more senators, when such county may be assigned a senator on less than four-fifths and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the most recent United States census, by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have

one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The general assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into senatorial and representative districts, agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SEC. 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended, on its passage through either House, as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bills, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days, in each House; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law, unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendments to bills by one House shall be concurred in by the other except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journals.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred, by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens; regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts; changing the names of

persons or places; changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other States; vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys; relating to cemeteries, grave-yards, or public grounds not of the State; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; locating or changing county seats; erecting new counties, or changing county lines; incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters; for the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; granting divorces; erecting new townships or boroughs; changing township lines, borough limits or districts; creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election, or school districts; changing the law of descent or succession; regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate; regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school-houses, and the raising of money for such purposes; fixing the rate of interest; affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; exempting property from taxation; regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track; nor shall the general assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed; nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the general assembly of such bill and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the general assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the general assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing; and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each House, and no payment shall be made from the State treasury, or be in any way authorized, to any person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employe, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the commonwealth without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the general assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments, after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for public schools, all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriations made by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect to each House.

SEC. 18. No appropriations, except for pensions or gratuities for military services, shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The general assembly may make ap-



JAMES POLLOCK.



ANDREW G. CURTIN.



WILLIAM F. PACKER.



JOAN W. GEARY.



JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted, or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated, but such appropriations shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The general assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the general assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for persons or property; and in case of death from injuries the right of action shall survive, and the general assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the general assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed or in any way diminished by the general assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the state treasury.

SEC. 25. When the general assembly shall be convened in special session there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the Governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the general assembly who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to

receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage, or promise thereof, for his vote, or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be, in any way, influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money, or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid, for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence, in consideration of the payment of or promise of such money, advantage, matter or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer, or member of the general assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the general assembly, or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation, or practice of solicitation, of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation, or judicial proceeding, against any person, who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself, or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the general assembly, shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SEC. 1. The executive department of this commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall

be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election, by the qualified electors of the commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both Houses of the general assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years, from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States or this State, shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any

other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentences and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation, in writing, of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session; and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information, in writing, from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly; and, in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office, for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President *pro tempore* of the Senate; and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless re-passed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 17. The chief justice of the supreme court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of the law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successor shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the general assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the general assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform

all the duties of the superintendent of common schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SEC. 1. The judicial powers of this commonwealth shall be vested in a supreme court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and such other courts as the general assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the supreme court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction where a corporation is a party defendant, of *habeas corpus*, of *mandamus* to courts of inferior jurisdiction, and of *quo warranto* as to all officers of the commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, *certiorari*, or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the general assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the general assembly may

provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be, in Philadelphia, vested in four, and in Allegheny in two, distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, and number four, and in Allegheny as the court of common pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be, in like manner, designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia, all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Allegheny each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity, commenced therein, subject to change of venue, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one prothonotary's office and one prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts; and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the commonwealth, shall be paid by the prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate docket, except the judgment docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, respectively, shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the courts of common pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of oyer and terminer, quarter sessions of the peace, and general jail delivery, and of the orphans'

court, and within their respective districts, shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of common pleas, within their respective counties shall have power to issue writs of *certiorari* to justices of the peace, and other inferior courts, not of record, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, justices of the peace, or aldermen, shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen, without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county, and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia, the office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record, as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court, or judge thereof, upon cause shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the supreme court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each House of the general assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the supreme court are to be chosen for the same term of serv-

ice, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the supreme court, or any two or more judges of the court of common pleas for the same district, be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the supreme court and the judges of the several courts of common pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State, or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the supreme court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this commonwealth, and the other judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several courts of common pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several courts of common pleas of this commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the supreme court or any of the judges thereof except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges exercise any power of appointment except as herein provided. The court of *vid. prius* is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the supreme court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand, the general assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate orphans' court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in or which may hereafter be conferred upon the orphans' courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the court of common pleas within such county, in orphans' court proceedings, shall cease and determine. In any county in which a separate orphans' court shall be established, the register of wills shall be clerk of such court and subject to its directions, in all matters pertaining to his office; he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate orphans' court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all the parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may,

in its discretion, appoint. In every county orphans' courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a registers' court, and separate registers' courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record and all proceedings to the supreme court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue until the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operations, and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the general assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by the constitution in the judges of the courts of common pleas and orphans' courts.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error, as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SEC. 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor, and all other civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this commonwealth; the person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office, or of any infamous crime. Appointed officers, other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleas-

ure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the general assembly, and judges of the courts of record learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SEC. 1. Senators and representatives, and all judicial, state and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any moneys or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and judges of the supreme court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth. The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the supreme court or of a court of common pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the House to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SEC. 1. EVERY male citizen twenty-one years of age possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*, He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*, He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of

the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. *Third*, He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*, If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the general assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the court of quarter sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the courts of quarter sessions, having jurisdiction therein, whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poorhouse or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held, an office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and per-

sons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate, municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county offices, as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The courts of common pleas of the several counties of the commonwealth shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to appoint overseers of elections, to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election districts, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties. Whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the general assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal or local, shall be, by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the general assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial, and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SEC. 1. All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the general assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of a purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasions, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the

aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified, and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the commonwealth become a joint-owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate at any one time, upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district or other municipality, incurring any indebtedness, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest, and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the general assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything, except the bonds of the United States, or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published, showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by the law, by an officer of the State, or member or officer of the general assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law; but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period or not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SEC. 1. The general assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the commonwealth, shall be appropriated to, or used for, the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school law of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SEC. 1. The freemen of this commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defense, when, and in such manner as may be directed by law. The general assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia, by appropriations from the treasury of the commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution, shall be elected or appointed, as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary,



HENRY M. HOYT.



JAMES A. BEAVER.



ROBERT E. PATTISON.



DANIEL R. HASTINGS.

fees or perquisites shall be attached. The general assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel, or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SEC. 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants, nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing less population; nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors and controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, or such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county town, of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive, into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The general assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county,

township and borough officers, as well as for the fees which may be collected by them, as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SEC. 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 1. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the general assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general wellbeing of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for

one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction. The general assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages in all cases of appeal shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury, according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever, in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of this commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice, at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the

same with other lines, and the general assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with, or hold a controlling interest in, the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint-stock companies or associations having any of the powers, or privileges of corporations, not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SEC. 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State, and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad; and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad or canal corporation organized in this State, shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stocks shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for, or in facilities for, transportation of freight or passengers within this State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad, shall be delivered at any station, at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction, to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation, owning, or having under its control, a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation, owning, or having the control of a parallel or competing line; and the question

whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works; nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent or employe of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager, or employe thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employes of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city borough or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The general assembly shall enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or

House of Representatives; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election, in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published, and if, in the general assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid; and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the general assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years. When two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SEC. 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions and contracts shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected and those whose terms are unexpired shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the terms for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, senators shall be elected from even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of those thereafter elected, shall be four

years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution: and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished. The Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of superintendent of common schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The judges of the supreme court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges, in addition to the number now composing the said court, shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11. All courts of record, and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution, shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgment of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The court of first criminal jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin, is hereby abolished, and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The general assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts, as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside: but, when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned, and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The general assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts, as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record, holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution, shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the court

of first criminal jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the court of common pleas of Schuylkill county, for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any court of common pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof; and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district, they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 17. The general assembly, at the first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the supreme court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the commonwealth; and the provisions of the thirteenth section of the article on legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this commonwealth now in commission.

SEC. 18. The courts of common pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the present judges of the district court and court of common pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected. For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia, the judges of the court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the court number two, Judges Hare, Mitchell and one other judge, to be elected; of the court number three, Judges Ludlow, Finletter and Lynd; and of the court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs and one other judge, to be elected. The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof. The additional judges for courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution, in the same manner as the two additional judges of the supreme court, and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under this constitution, the judges of the court of common pleas, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be the judges of the court number one, and the judges of the district court, at the same date, shall be the judges of the common pleas number two. The president judges of the common pleas and district courts shall be president judge of said

courts number one and two, respectively, until their offices shall end; and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC. 20. The organization of the courts of common pleas under this constitution for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present powers and jurisdictions until that date, but no new suits shall be instituted in the courts of *visi prius*, after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the court of *visi prius*, court of common pleas and district court in Philadelphia, shall be tried and disposed of in the court of common pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the prothonotary's office of the said county.

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the court of common pleas in the county of Allegheny, shall be tried and disposed of in the court number one; and the causes and proceedings pending in the district courts shall be tried and disposed of in court number two.

SEC. 23. The prothonotary of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, shall be first appointed by the judges of said court, on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the present prothonotary of the district court, in said county, shall be the prothonotary of the said court of common pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire; and the present clerk of the court of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, in Philadelphia, shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission, on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, except Philadelphia, all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commissions; and at the election for city and ward officers, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 25. In Philadelphia, magistrates, in lieu of alderman, shall be chosen, as required in this constitution, at the election, in said city, for city and ward officers, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding

their election. The terms of office of aldermen, in said city, holding, or entitled to, commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this commonwealth, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors, chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough and township officers, in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The general assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be, after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33. The words "county commissioners," wherever used in this constitution and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN H. WALKER,

President.

Attest: D. L. IMBRIE,
Chief Clerk.



PART II.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GOVERNORS
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.



LIVES OF THE GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA

SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

[SEE GENERAL STATE HISTORY; ALSO POLITICAL RECORD IN
GENERAL HISTORY OF ERIE COUNTY.]

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

THOMAS MIFFLIN—FIRST GOVERNOR.

Born in Philadelphia in 1744, of Quaker parentage. After receiving a college education, visited Europe. On his return engaged in mercantile pursuits. Elected to the Assembly in 1772, and to the Continental Congress in 1774. Served in the Revolutionary war, beginning as major and ending as major general. President of Congress in 1783; held numerous other official positions; president of the State Constitutional Convention of 1790. Governor from 1790 to 1799. Died at Lancaster January 21, 1800. His body is interred in the latter city.

THOMAS M'KEAN—SECOND GOVERNOR.

Born in Chester county in 1734. Lineage, Scotch-Irish. Received an academic education and admitted to the bar. Member of the State Assembly from 1762 to 1769, and of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1783. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. President of Congress in 1781. Member of the Convention which framed the Articles of Confederation in 1778. Served in the Continental army in 1776-7. President of the State of Delaware in 1777, and Governor of Pennsylvania from 1799 to 1808. Died in Philadelphia June 24, 1817.

SIMON SNYDER—THIRD GOVERNOR.

Born in Lancaster in 1759. Descent, German. Learned the trade of a tanner. Became a merchant at Selinsgrove in 1784. Held the position of justice of the peace for twelve

years. Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania for six successive terms. Chosen Governor in 1808 and served until 1817. Died November 9, 1819, while a member of the State Senate, and buried at Selinsgrove.

WILLIAM FINDLAY—FOURTH GOVERNOR.

Born in Franklin county in 1768. Ancestors, Scotch-Irish. Received a good English education, but was unable to take a collegiate course. Began life as a farmer. Was a Representative in the Legislature several terms, which position he resigned to take the office of State Treasurer. Held the latter place ten years. Elected Governor in 1817, and U. S. Senator in 1821. Treasurer of the U. S. Mint under President Jackson. Died at Harrisburg November 12, 1846.

JOSEPH HESTER—FIFTH GOVERNOR.

Born at Reading, of German descent, in 1752. Captain and major in the War of the Revolution. Member of the Legislature a number of years; delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1790; and Representative in Congress fifteen years. Elected Governor in 1820. Died June 10, 1832.

JOHN A. SHULZE—SIXTH GOVERNOR.

Born at Tulpehocken, Berks county, in 1775; son of a Lutheran clergyman. Descent, German. Studied theology, ordained as a Lutheran minister, and pastor of congregations in Berks county six years. Entered the mercantile business. Served three years in the State House of Representatives. Prothonotary of Lebanon county eight years.

Elected to the Legislature, both as a member of the House and Senate. Chosen Governor in 1823 and '26. Died in Lancaster November 18, 1852.

GEORGE WOLF—SEVENTH GOVERNOR.

German by descent. Born in Northampton county in 1777. Received a classical education and studied law. Postmaster of Easton and clerk of the Orphans' Court of Northampton county. Member of the Legislature. Congressman three terms. Governor from 1829 to 1835. Inaugurated the common school system. Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury in 1836, and Collector of the port of Philadelphia in 1838. Died in the latter city March 11, 1840.

JOSEPH RITNER—EIGHTH GOVERNOR.

Born of German lineage in Berks county in 1780. Received a very limited education. Moved to Washington county and elected to the Legislature; served in the House six years, and Speaker of that body two years. Chosen Governor as the anti-Masonic candidate in 1835. An ardent friend of the common schools, and strongly opposed to slavery. Appointed Director of the Mint in 1848. Died in Cumberland county, which he had made his home, October 16, 1869.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1838.

DAVID R. PORTER—NINTH GOVERNOR.

Born near Norristown in 1788, of Scotch-Irish lineage. Received an academic education. Served as assistant to his father in the office of Surveyor-General. Moved to Huntingdon county and became an iron manufacturer. Member of the Assembly from 1819 to 1821. Appointed prothonotary of Huntingdon county. State Senator two years. Elected Governor in 1838 and 1841. Died at Harrisburg August 6, 1867.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK—TENTH GOVERNOR.

German by descent. Born in Montgomery county in 1788. Taught school when quite young. Appointed a clerk under Surveyor-General Porter. Admitted to practice law. First assistant and then chief clerk of the State House of Representatives. Secretary

to the Board of Canal Commissioners. Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Porter. Located in Pittsburg as an attorney. Elected Governor in 1844, and re-elected in 1847. Resigned on account of sickness July 9, 1848, and died at Harrisburg on the 30th of the same month.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON—ELEVENTH GOVERNOR.

Born in Greensburg in 1808, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Admitted to the practice of law. Located in Armstrong county and appointed district attorney. Served in the State House of Representatives several years, and elected to the State Senate in 1847. Chosen Speaker of the Senate, and became Governor by virtue of the Constitution, upon the resignation of Governor Shunk, in July, 1848. Elected for the full term in the fall of the same year. Entered business life upon his retirement. Died in Pittsburg October 25, 1872.

WILLIAM BIGLER—TWELFTH GOVERNOR.

By descent. German. Born in Cumberland county in 1814. Received a limited education. Learned the printing trade at Bellefonte; started a paper in Clearfield, which he sold in order to engage in the lumbering business. Became a member of the State Senate, and elected Speaker of that body. Served as Governor from 1852 to 1855. Elected U. S. Senator in 1855, and held the position six years. Democratic nominee for Congress in the Erie district in 1864. Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and active in promoting the success of the Centennial Exposition of 1876. Died at Clearfield August 9, 1880.

JAMES POLLOCK—THIRTEENTH GOVERNOR.

Born in Northumberland county, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, in 1810. Graduated from Princeton College. Admitted to the bar at Milton. Became district attorney, member of Congress for three terms, and President Judge. Elected Governor in 1851. Director of the Mint in Philadelphia from 1861 to 1866, and appointed to the same position in 1869. Died in Philadelphia April 19, 1890.

WILLIAM F. PACKER—FOURTEENTH GOVERNOR.

Of English-Quaker descent. Born in Center county in 1807. Became a printer. Studied law. Edited papers at Williamsport and Harrisburg. Appointed Canal Commissioner in 1839, and Auditor General in 1842. Elected to the State House of Representatives in 1847 and '48 (being Speaker of the body the second year), and to the State Senate in 1849. Chosen Governor in 1857, serving one term. Died in Williamsport September 27, 1870.

ANDREW G. CURTIN—FIFTEENTH GOVERNOR.

Born in Bellefonte, of Scotch-Irish stock, in 1817. Received a good education. Admitted to the practice of law in his native town. Secretary of the Commonwealth and Superintendent of common schools from 1855 to 1858. Elected Governor in 1860, and re-elected in 1863. Minister to Russia from 1869 to 1872. Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. Served three terms in Congress. Died in Bellefonte October 7, 1894.

JOHN W. GEARY—SIXTEENTH GOVERNOR.

Of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Born in Westmoreland county in 1819. Became a civil engineer. Went to the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Pa. Reg., and became its colonel. Going to San Francisco, became first mayor of the city. Returned to his farm in Westmoreland county. Appointed Governor of the Territory of Kansas in 1856. Served as a general during the war for the Union with great distinction. Elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1867, and re-elected in 1870. Died in Harrisburg February 8, 1873.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT—SEVENTEENTH GOVERNOR.

Born in Montgomery county, of German stock, in 1830. Received a college training. Admitted to the bar. Entered the war for the Union as a colonel, and rose to be a major general. Elected Auditor General in 1865 and '68, and Governor in 1872 and '75. Appointed U. S. Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and Postmaster of that city. Died October 17, 1889, and buried at Norristown.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1873.

[JOHN F. HARTRANFT, second term—see above.]

HENRY M. HOYT—EIGHTEENTH GOVERNOR.

Born in Luzerne county, of New England parentage, June 8, 1830. Received a college education. Taught school several years. Admitted to the bar in 1853. Enlisted in the war for the Union as a lieutenant colonel. Mustered out as a brevet brigadier general. Appointed additional law judge of Luzerne county in 1867. Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1875-6. Elected Governor in 1878. While Governor "broke" with the State Republican "machine," and wrote a scathing letter denouncing its methods. Resumed the practice of law in Wilkesbarre at the expiration of his term as Governor. Wrote a book in favor of the High Tariff system. Died in Wilkesbarre December 1, 1892.

ROBERT E. PATTISON—NINETEENTH GOVERNOR.

Son of a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, of English descent. Born in Maryland in 1850. Educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, studied law, and admitted to practice. Elected controller of Philadelphia in 1877, and re-elected in 1880. Chosen Governor in 1882. Appointed by President Cleveland one of the commission to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Railroad companies. Became president of a bank in Philadelphia. Elected Governor the second time in 1890. Taken up as the Reform candidate for mayor of Philadelphia on the expiration of his term as Governor in 1895, but defeated. Now (1895) practicing law in the latter city.

JAMES A. BEAVER—TWENTIETH GOVERNOR.

Born, of Huguenot descent, in Perry county, October 21, 1837. Passed through college. Commenced the practice of law at Bellefonte. Joined the local military company. At the outbreak of the war for the Union became lieutenant-colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment. Lost a leg in the war. Mustered out of the army as a brigadier general in December, 1864. Resumed his law practice at Bellefonte. Took an active part in politics on the Republican side. Nominated for Governor in 1882, and defeated through factional quarrels.

Renominated in 1886, and elected. On the close of his term engaged largely in coal and manufacturing enterprises. In 1895 became a Judge of the Superior Court of the State. A Presbyterian by religion, and has taken a leading part in the assemblages of that body. Living in Bellefonte.

ROBERT E. PATTISON—TWENTY-FIRST GOV-
ERNOR.

[See above.]

DANIEL H. HASTINGS—TWENTY-SECOND GOV-
ERNOR.

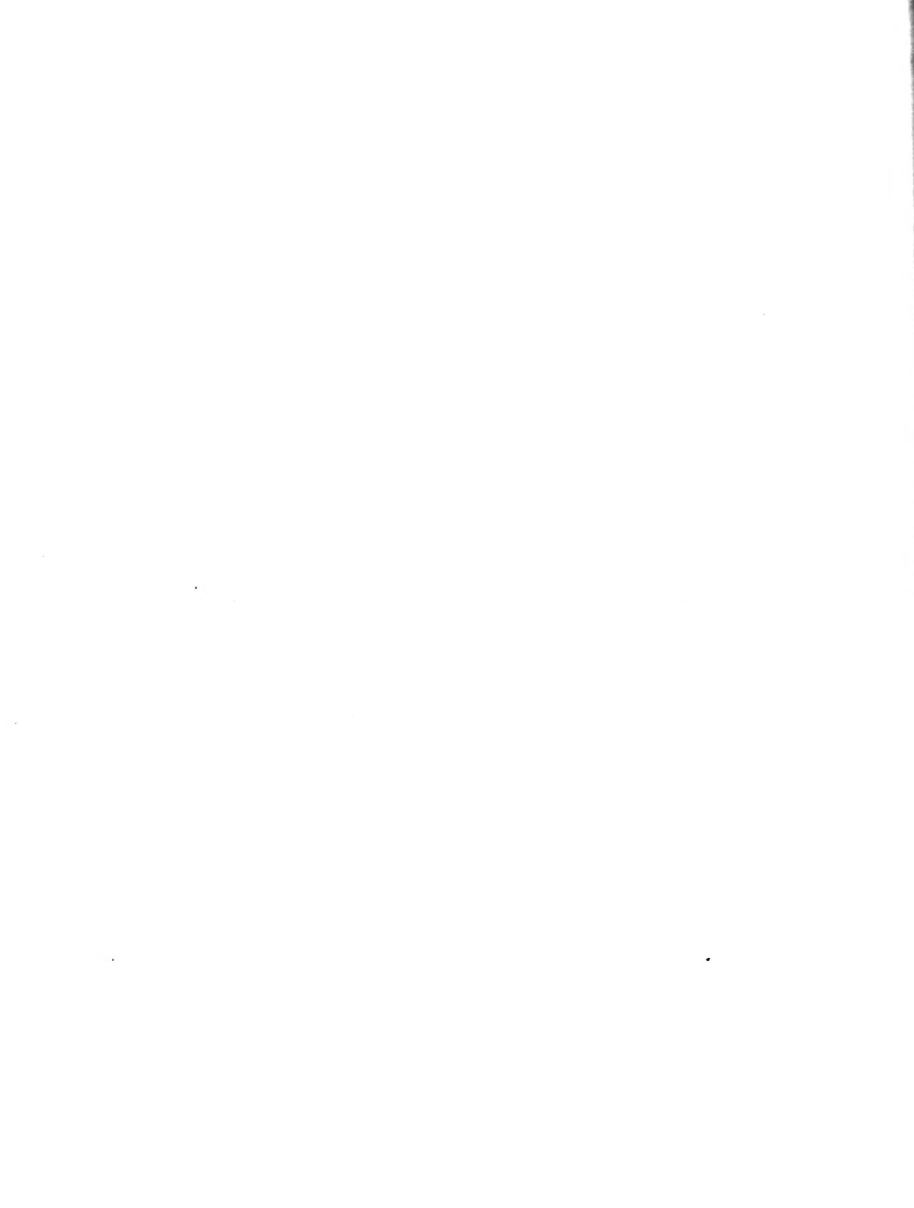
Born of Scotch-Irish ancestry, in Clinton county, in 1849. Became a school teacher at

15, and principal of Bellefonte academy in 1867. Edited a paper in Bellefonte for three years. Admitted to the bar at the latter place in 1875. Engaged in the mining of coal. Enlisted in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and promoted to the colonelcy of the 5th regiment. Appointed Adjutant General of the State in 1887. Took charge of the relief operations in Johnstown at the time of the great flood in 1889. Delegate to numerous State and National conventions of his party. Active on the stump in 1888 and 1892. Elected Governor in 1894 by the largest majority ever given in the State. Prominent in the councils of the M. E. Church.

PART III.

THE COUNTY OF ERIE.

Descriptive and Historical.



ERIE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

THE COUNTY OF ERIE forms the extreme northwestern portion of Pennsylvania, and is the only section of the State that borders on Lake Erie. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Chautauqua county, New York, and Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the south by Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and on the west by Ashtabula county, Ohio. The length of the county along the lake is about forty-five miles, along the Chautauqua and Warren county lines thirty-six miles, along that of Crawford county forty-five miles, and along the Ohio line nine miles. It contains 772 square miles, or about 500,000 square acres. Its mean or center latitude is forty-two degrees north, and its longitude is three degrees west from Washington.

The surface of the county is divided into five distinct sections, viz.: The Lake Shore plain, the series of dividing ridges, the valleys between the ridges, the valleys of French creek and its tributaries, and the high lands south of the last-named stream.

Four separate ranges of hills extend across the county from east to west, known respectively as the First, Second, Third and Fourth ridges. The First ridge rises to a height of 150 to 200 feet above Lake Erie, the Second to about 400, and the height of the Third and Fourth ridges varies from 600 to 1,200 feet, their most elevated summits being in the eastern portion of McKean, the western portion of Waterford, the northern portion of Venango, the southern part of Greenfield, and in the vicinity of Corry. The separation of the ridges becomes more clearly defined along a line drawn through Harbor Creek, Mill Creek, Summit, Waterford and McKean townships than further east; but from there westward each ridge is as distinct as though it belonged

to a system of its own. As the Third and Fourth ridges extend westward they recede from the lake until they run into Crawford county.

PRINCIPAL VALLEYS.

Three continuous valleys cross the county between the ridges, from the line above mentioned, broken in places by slight elevations, and known in succession as the Mill Creek, the Walnut Creek and the Elk Creek valleys. These streams rise on the high ground of the Third and Fourth ridges, and, after flowing westward for some distance down their respective valleys, suddenly turn to the north and break through the First and Second ridges by a series of deep "gulfs" or gullies, which are a striking feature of the region. North of the First ridge, and between it and Lake Erie, is a broad alluvial tract, from two to three miles in width, which extends along the whole water front of the county. Its general height above the lake is from fifty to sixty feet, but in the eastern part of Harbor Creek township its elevation suddenly rises to nearly 100 feet and so continues almost to the New York line.

South of the dividing ridges are the valleys of French creek and of the streams which empty into it, and still beyond are the hills which form the water-shed between that stream and Brokenstraw, Spring and Oil creeks. The water on the north side of the main ridge flows into Lake Erie, and on the south side to the Allegheny river. The dividing line between the waters is some eight miles south of Lake Erie in Greenfield and Greene townships, twelve miles in Summit, fourteen in Waterford, McKean and Washington, and sixteen in Franklin and Elk Creek. Along French, Walnut, Elk, Conneaut, Mill,

Big Conneauttee, Little Conneauttee and LeBoeuf creeks, Hatch Hollow Alder run, Beaver Dam run, and the outlet of Lake Pleasant are very handsome valleys, from a quarter of a mile to more than a mile in width.

HIGHEST ELEVATIONS.

The State Geological Report gives the following as the elevation above tide-water of the points named: Surface of Lake Erie, 573 7-10 feet; Philadelphia and Erie R. R. summit between Walnut and LeBoeuf Creeks, 1,229; hill tops on each side of the same summit, 1,355; hill tops in western Waterford and eastern McKean, 1,470; Philadelphia & Erie Railroad station at Union City, 1,270; hill tops southwest of Union City, 1,301; railroad station at Corry, 1,431; hill tops east of Corry, 1,500; hill tops south of Corry, 1,725; hill tops along the Little Conneauttee, 1,196; hill tops southwest of Edinboro, 1,400.

The same report gives the following as the barometric elevations above Lake Erie:

	Feet.
Corry (depot).....	854
Union City (P. & E. depot).....	728
North East (L. S. & M. S. R. R.).....	231
Moorheads (L. S. & M. S. R. R.).....	195
Harbor Creek (L. S. & M. S. R. R.).....	157
Wesleyville (L. S. & M. S. R. R.).....	124
Erie (L. S. & M. S. R. R.).....	113
Swaanville (L. S. & M. S. R. R.).....	152
Fairview (L. S. & M. S. R. R.).....	162
Girard (L. S. & M. S. R. R.).....	144
Springfield (L. S. & M. S. R. R.).....	90
Concord Station (N. Y., P. & O. R. R.).....	788
Union City (N. Y., P. & O. R. R.).....	738
Mill Village Station (N. Y., P. & O. R. R.).....	643
Beaver Dam.....	862
Eagle Hotel, Waterford.....	612
Cross Roads at Cranessville.....	382
Girard Junction (E. & P. R. R.).....	124
Crosses (E. & P. R. R.).....	192
Albion (E. & P. R. R.).....	284
Belle Valley (Phila. & E. R. R.).....	434
Langdon's (Phila. & E. R. R.).....	562
Jackson's (Phila. & E. R. R.).....	657
Waterford (Phila. & E. R. R.).....	620
LeBoeuf (Phila. & E. R. R.).....	644
Lovell's (Phila. & E. R. R.).....	791
Cedar Ridge, Concord Township.....	1285
Greenfield P. O.....	852
Wattsburg.....	752
Cross Roads at Middleboro.....	497
Franklin P. O.....	667

THE PENINSULA.

Jutting out from the mainland, in Mill Creek township, is the peninsula of Presque

Isle, which forms the bay of Presque Isle, the harbor of the city of Erie. It is a low sand bank, washed up by the action of the waves, some six miles in length, and varying in width from a few rods to a mile and a half. Except at its head and foot, it is covered with trees and shrubs of almost every variety that grows in this latitude. The peninsula is indented with several shallow ponds, one or two of which run half way across. [For a fuller account of the peninsula and the improvements for its protection see Chapter VI.; also Erie City.]

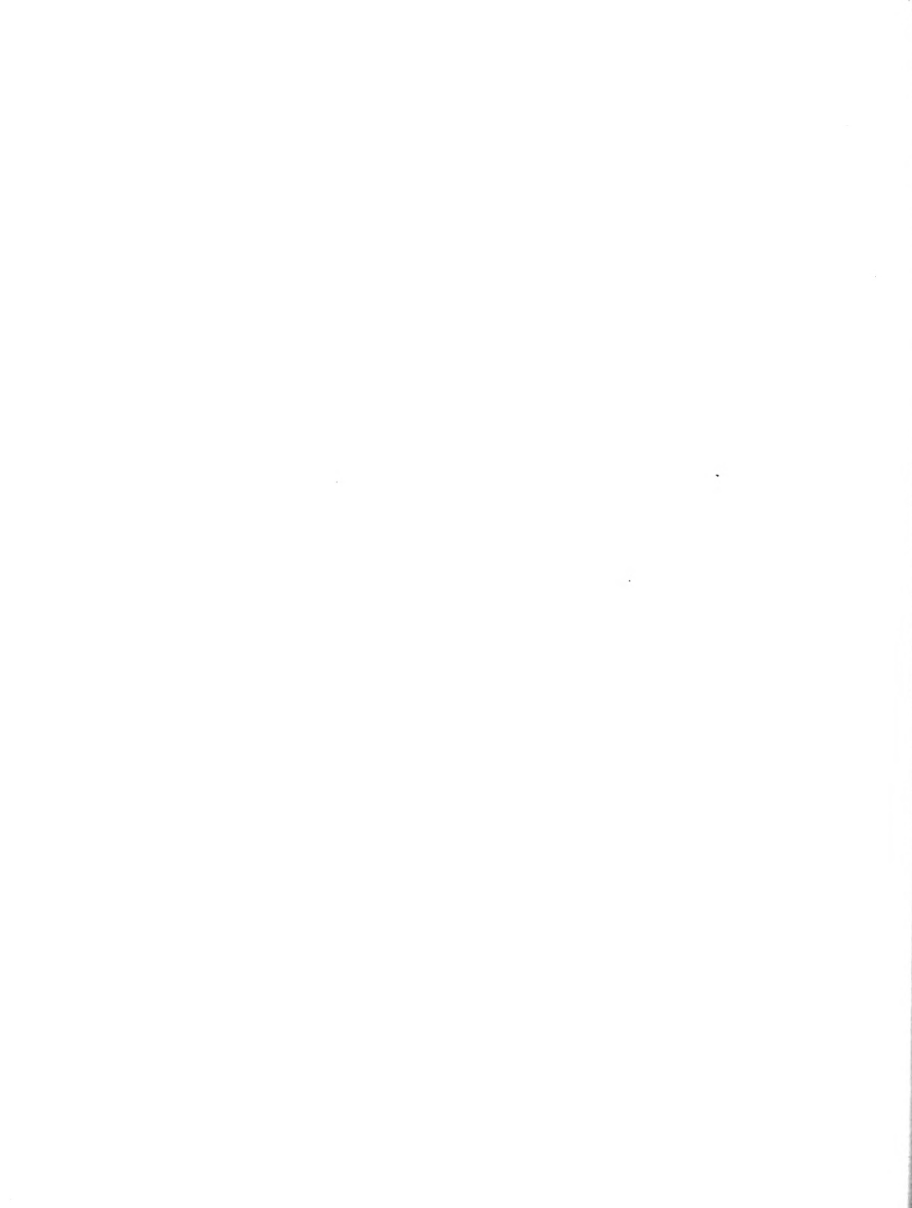
CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

In general, the Lake Shore plain has a sandy soil, while immediately south of it, along the First ridge, is a wide and continuous strip of gravel. The valleys between the ridges are a mixture of loam, clay and sand, making a mellow soil that is easy to work. On the high lands and slopes of the ridges the soil is mostly of a clayey nature, somewhat damp and cold. That of the valleys of the French creek system is a rich alluvial deposit corresponding in character to bottom lands the country over.

The lands bordering on Lake Erie are generally regarded as the best in the county for grain and fruits. This favored section produces everything that is common to the north temperate zone. The lake moderates the climate so that it is less troubled by frosts than regions many miles south, and as fine melons, grapes, peaches, strawberries, etc., are raised as in any part of the State. A belt of swamp land about half a mile wide originally extended along the Lake Shore plain, in an east and west direction, from Twelve-Mile creek to the Ohio boundary. Most of this has been drained, and is now fertile land. The valleys of the French creek system are all rich, but are subject to frosts, which prevent the successful culture of the more delicate fruits. On the high lands the frosts are less troublesome, but the nature of the soil adapts them best for grazing. Off of the lake shore the attention of the farmers is mainly given to dairying, which may be said to be the leading agricultural industry of the county. Aside from wheat, every kind of grain does well in all sections. That grain has of late years, however, been grown with considerable success in various portions of the coun-



Seth Reed



ty south of the lake shore, and it is possible that in time it will be generally cultivated. The apple crop is everywhere sure and prolific. Large quantities of this fruit and of potatoes are annually shipped to the Southern and Eastern markets.

The highest-priced farming lands are in the vicinity of Erie, Girard, North East, Fairview and Waterford, and the lowest-priced in Greenfield, Elk Creek, Franklin and Wayne.

CLIMATE, GEOLOGY AND TIMBER.

The climate is more moderate than would be thought from the high northern latitude. The county lies within the same isothermal lines as Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania generally, but, while the average temperature corresponds with that section, there is less sultry weather in summer and more piercing wind in winter and spring. This is due to the proximity of Lake Erie, which, as stated above, has a wonderful effect upon the atmosphere. To the same influence is due the fact that spring sets in from one to two weeks earlier on the lake shore than in the southern part of the county. It sometimes happens that good sleighing prevails in the southern townships when the ground is bare along the lake. The winters and summers are about of equal length, but it is seldom that either are extreme. For six months in the year the county is as delightful a place of residence as the most fastidious could desire.

A peculiarity of the county is the scarcity of stone, which is not sufficient in quantity for ordinary home use. The only quarries of much account are in Franklin, LeBoeuf, Summit and Waterford townships, and these do not consist of vast masses of rock, but are merely thin layers, one above the other, ranging from five to twenty feet in total thickness. The stone is hard, of good quality and easily worked, but is saturated with oil, which causes it to bluish after exposure. Small quarries exist in Fairview, Washington, Amity, Venango, McKean and Union, but are rarely worked to advantage.

The first settlers found the country covered with a dense forest, consisting mainly of pine, hemlock, chestnut, walnut, cherry, cucumber, beech and maple. Perhaps two-thirds of the land has been cleared, and but little

good timber is left. The pine and hemlock of the French valley were largely rafted to Pittsburgh. That of the lake shore was shipped to Cleveland, Buffalo and New York markets. The county does not furnish building material enough now for home use.

MINERALS, OIL WELLS, ETC.

No minerals of any kind have ever been found in the county, except small deposits of iron, of the grade known as bog ore, in Mill Creek and Elk Creek townships, and a few unimportant beds of marl in Waterford, Wayne and LeBoeuf.

Mineral springs, the waters of which are of a medicinal character have been discovered in different localities. One in Elk Creek township and another in Erie, near the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, were once quite widely known.

In early days a number of salt wells were put down at various points, and the manufacture of salt was carried on to a considerable extent. The most valuable of these were along the East branch of Conneaut creek, near Wellsburg. A salt spring still flows in Springfield, and salt licks prevailed in almost every township.

Many test wells for oil have been bored, nearly every section having had from three to half a dozen experiments of that character. With scarcely an exception, a small yield of oil has resulted, but not enough to encourage the belief that it will be found in paying quantities. The Althof well in Erie produced oil enough for several years to warrant the expense of pumping. The oil that has been secured is of the heavy kind used for lubricating purposes. [See Erie City].

Natural gas is found almost everywhere by boring. The wells put down for oil have invariably yielded gas in a heavy volume, and it has been used in numerous instances for light and fuel. In the course of time, the gas diminishes and the wells lose their value. [See Erie City].

Tamarack Swamp, in the northeast part of Waterford and the eastern part of McKean townships, is about two miles long by 100 rods wide. Its waters flow into Lake LeBoeuf. Portions of the swamp have been drained, leaving a rich, black mold that is very productive.

CHAPTER II.

COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, CITY AND BOROUGH ORGANIZATIONS—POST OFFICES—BOUNDARY LINE—TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM ERIE, &C.

PREVIOUS to the 24th of September, 1788, all of the State lying west of the Allegheny mountains was embraced in Westmoreland and Washington counties. On that date, the section north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny to the Ohio line was set off as a new county, which was named after the latter river. Pittsburgh was designated as its county seat. The population was sparse, and it was not until ten years later that a necessity arose in the Northwest for a separate organization. On the 4th of April, 1798, Erie township was erected with the identical limits of the present county.

Erie, Butler, Beaver, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties were created by an act of the Legislature approved March 12, 1800, their seats of justice being named at the same time. Being unable to sustain a separate organization, five of these, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren, were joined as one county for governmental purposes, with the general title of Crawford county, under the act of April 9, 1801. The county seat was at Meadville, and one set of county officers and one member of the Assembly served for the whole five. This relation continued until 1803, when the first county officers were elected in Erie county.

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS AND FORMATION OF NEW ONES.

The townships originally established in Erie county were sixteen in number as follows: Brokenstraw, Beaver Dam, "Coniaute," "Comiat," Elk Creek, Fairview, Greenfield, Harbor Creek, "LeBœuff," Mill Creek, McKean, North East, Springfield, Union, Venango and Waterford.

The following townships have been added, making twenty-one in all: Amity, Franklin,

Girard, Summit, Wayne.

The name of Brokenstraw was changed to Concord in 1821.

Amity was taken from Union in 1826.

Wayne was formed out of Concord in 1826.

Girard was set off from Elk Creek, Fairview and Springfield in 1832.

The name of "Coniaute" was changed to Washington in 1834.

That of Beaver Dam was changed to Greene in 1840.

Franklin was created out of parts of Washington, McKean and Elk Creek in 1844.

Summit was formed out of Greene, Waterford and McKean in 1851.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

The cities and boroughs are as follows:
Cities.—Erie and Corry, 2.

Boroughs.—Albion, East Springfield, Edinboro, Elgin, Fairview, Girard, Lockport, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, Union City, Wattsburg and Waterford, 13.

Erie was incorporated as a borough in 1805, having previously formed a part of Mill Creek township; divided into two wards in 1840; granted a city charter in 1851; and divided into four wards in 1858. South Erie was set off from Mill Creek township and incorporated as a borough in 1866; consolidated with the city in 1870, and became the Fifth and Sixth wards, some additions having been made from Mill Creek township.

The following shows the years in which the several boroughs were incorporated: Waterford, 1833; Wattsburg, 1834; North East, 1834; Edinboro, 1840; Girard, 1846; Albion, 1861; Middleboro, 1861; Union Mills, 1863; Fairview, 1868; Mill Village, 1870; Lockport, 1870; Elgin, 1876; East Springfield, 1887.

Corry was established as a borough in

1863, and granted a city charter in 1866. It is divided into the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards.

The name of Union Mills borough was changed to Union City July 4, 1871.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

The election districts of the county, with the changes from time to time, are shown in the tables of the Presidential vote, as given in the chapter devoted to political subjects.

POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTY.

The following are the post offices in the county, with the townships in which those outside of the cities and boroughs are located:

Albion (borough); Arbutckle, Amity township; Avonia (Fairview Station), Fairview township; Belle Valley, Mill Creek township; Boscobel (Six-Mile Creek), Greene township; Cherry Hill, Conneaut township; Clipper, Greene township; Corry (city); Cranesville, Elk Creek township; Delhil, Greenfield township; East Greene, Greene township; East Springfield (borough); Edinboro (borough); Elgin (borough); Erie (city); Fairplain, Girard township; Fairview (borough); Ferdinand, Union township; Francis, Girard township; Franklin Corners, Franklin township; Girard (borough); Godard, Summit township; Greenfield, Greenfield township; Hamot, Greene township; Harbor Creek, Harbor Creek township; Hatch Hollow, Amity township; Hornby, Greenfield township; Itley (Draketown), Washington township; Ivarea, Franklin township; Juva, Waterford township; Katan (Carter Hill), Wayne township; Kearsarge, Mill Creek township; Keepville, Conneaut township; Lake Pleasant (Mill Town), Venango township; Lavery, Elk Creek township; LeBruf, LeBruf township; Little Elk, Elk Creek township; Lovell's Station, Concord township; Lowville, Venango township; Lundy's Lane (Wellsburg), Elk Creek township; McKean (Middleboro); McLallen's Corners, Washington township; McLane, Washington township; Miles Grove (Girard Station), Girard township; Mill Village (borough); Moorheadville, Harbor Creek township; Mystic, LeBruf township; Nasby, Greenfield township; North East (borough); North Springfield, Springfield township; Northville, North East

township; Ovid (Beaver Dam), Wayra, township; Pennside, Conneaut township; Phillipsville, Venango township; Platea (Lockport borough); Pont, Elk Creek township; Sibleyville, McKean township (near Waterford line); Sterrettania, McKean township; Swanville, Fairview township; Teller, Amity township; Tracy, Conneaut township; Union City (borough); Wannetta (Albion depot), Conneaut township; Waterford (borough); Wattsburg (borough); Wesleyville, Harbor Creek township; West Greene, Greene township; West Mill Creek, Mill Creek township; West Springfield, Springfield township; Wheelock, Wayne township.

Erie, Corry, North East and Union City are "Presidential offices," their incumbents being appointed by the President and subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The following are money order offices: Albion, Corry, Edinboro, Erie, Fairview, Girard, Harbor Creek, Lundy's Lane, Mill Village, Miles Grove, North East, Northville, North Springfield, Platea, Union City, Waterford, Wattsburg, West Springfield.

Erie is the only letter carrier office.

BOUNDARY LINES BETWEEN ERIE AND CRAWFORD COUNTIES.

The boundary line between Erie and Crawford counties was long a subject of dispute. To settle the question, the Legislature passed an act at the session of 1849-50, providing for three commissioners to run a new line, who were given full power to act, and whose decision should be final. In 1850, Humphrey A. Hills, then of Albion, was appointed commissioner for Erie county; Andrew Ryan was appointed for Crawford, and they two named H. P. Kinnear, of Warren, as the third member. Wilson King was chosen surveyor on the part of Erie, and Mr. Jagger on that of Crawford; but David Wilson, as deputy for Mr. King, did most of the work. A perfectly straight line was run from east to west, and marked by stones set two miles apart. The commission added a long, narrow strip of territory to Erie county, which is usually outlined upon the county and township maps. A number of persons found themselves in Erie who had supposed they were citizens of Crawford, and a less number in Crawford who had imagined they belonged to Erie.

DISTANCES FROM ERIE.

The distances from Erie, as adopted by the county commissioners May 1, 1882, and followed in computing the pay of jurors, witnesses, etc., are here given :

	Miles.		
Albion.....	27	Keepville.....	28
Belle Valley.....	4	Jackson's.....	12
Branchville.....	12	Lockport (Platea P. O.).....	22
Beaver Dam.....	26	Lowville.....	18
Cherry Hill.....	28	Lexington.....	24
Corry.....	38	Lovell's.....	34
Cranesville.....	28	LeBout Station.....	23
Cross's.....	20	McLallen's Corners.....	22
Edinboro.....	20	Moorheadville.....	11
East Springfield.....	21	McLane.....	14
Elgin.....	32	Middleboro (McKean P. O.).....	10
Fairview.....	12	Miles Grove.....	16
Franklin Center (Franklin Corners P. O.).....	17	Milntown (Lake Pleasant P. O.).....	15
Girard.....	18	Mill Village.....	25
Greenfield.....	18	North East.....	16
Harbor Creek.....	8	Phillipsville.....	14
Hatch Hollow.....	24	Pageville.....	28
Kearsarge.....	4	Sterrettania.....	10
		Swanville.....	9
		St. Boniface (Hamot P. O.).....	8
		Union City.....	27
		West Greene.....	12
		Wesleyville.....	4
		West Springfield.....	25
		Wellsburg (Lundy's Lane P. O.).....	28
		Wattsburg.....	20
		Waterford.....	20

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION 1800 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE—ACREAGE OF THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS—TAXABLES—VALUATIONS AND TAXES FOR 1895—COUNTY RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES, &c.

THE first census of the county was taken in 1800, and has been renewed every ten years under the auspices of the United States authorities. Up to 1840, the enumeration was made by one person for the whole county. In the latter year the county was cut up into two districts, and since then the number of enumerators has been regularly increased at each census. The county contained 1,468 inhabitants in 1800, and 37,758 in 1890. Below is the result of the enumerations from 1820 to 1890, inclusive of both years:

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Albion	365	540	720	1,043	443	432	433	595
Amity	63	1,224	1,736	1,942	2,118	1,538	1,346	1,396
Comaut (a)	53	225	632	882	1,235	1,458	1,113	904
Concord (b)						5,949	3,375	3,617
Corry	288	302	1,645	1,545	1,587	1,462	1,574	1,325
Elgin						449	506	1,105
Edinboro						592	354	411
Fairview Township (c)						1,674	1,482	1,215
Fairview Borough	546	1,425	1,481	1,598	2,134	1,674	1,482	1,215
Franklin						449	506	1,105
Girard Township (e)				2,660	2,442	2,435	2,018	2,228
Girard Borough								2,228
Greene (f)	142	443	1,083	1,342	1,435	1,336	1,359	1,511
Greenfield	291	834	802	741	872	1,019	1,030	1,422
Harbor Creek	365	1,104	1,843	2,084	2,025	1,954	1,284	1,640
Lockport						80	345	250
LeBoeuf (g)	395	554	876	960	1,187	1,718	1,430	1,243
McKean (h)	140	381	1,714	1,916	1,569	1,230	1,234	1,320
Middleboro						126	149	155
Mill Creek (i)	1,044	1,783	2,682	3,064	3,050	2,744	3,279	3,279
Mill Village						388	388	388
North East Twp. (j)	1,498	1,706	1,746	2,270	1,854	2,212	2,152	2,174
North East Borough						369	300	1,207
Springfield (k)	806	1,520	2,244	1,646	1,504	1,712	1,732	1,642
Summit						1,028	1,047	1,041
Union Township (l)	200	235	593	1,038	1,047	1,041	905	905
Union City						1,047	1,041	905
Venango (m)	230	688	811	1,019	1,282	1,510	1,442	1,554
Wattsburg						132	227	282
Wattsburg Boro. (n)								282
Waterford Twp. (o)	579	1,006	1,144	1,345	1,925	1,884	1,822	1,335
Waterford Borough						465	476	730
Washington (p)	438	743	1,534	1,706	1,942	1,963	1,880	1,720
Wayne (q)						357	729	1,122
Wayne (r)						1,264	1,264	1,164
Total county	8,541	17,041	31,344	38,742	43,632	45,957	41,988	36,614

NOTES TO THE CENSUS TABLE.

- (a) Reduced by adding a portion to Springfield in 1855, and by the incorporation of Albion Borough in 1841.
 (b) Wayne set off in 1836. A slice taken off to form Corry Borough in 1836, and another when Corry was made a city in 1866. Elgin Borough incorporated in 1836. The township was known as Brokenstraw till 1851.
 (c) A slice taken off to form Girard township in 1832, and another to form Franklin in 1844.
 (d) A part of Girard cut off in 1832. Fairview Borough created in 1869.
 (e) Girard Borough incorporated in 1886, and Lockport in 1870.

- (f) Known as Beaver Dam until 1830. A part of Summit taken off in 1841.
 (g) Mill Village incorporated in 1850, after the census was taken.
 (h) A portion of Franklin cut off in 1841 and in 1860 in 1854. Middleboro incorporated in 1851.
 (i) South Erie incorporated as a borough in 1861 and added to Erie in 1866, when another slice was taken from the township. By the census of 1880, East Mill Creek contained a population of 1,335 and West Mill Creek of 2,063.
 (j) North East Borough incorporated in 1834.
 (k) A portion of Girard taken off in 1852, and of Comaut added in 1854.
 (l) Amity taken off in 1825. Union Borough in 1833.
 (m) Waterford Borough incorporated in 1834.
 (n) Wattsburg incorporated in 1853. A part of Summit taken off in 1834.
 (o) Known as "Comaut" till 1851. Edinboro incorporated in 1846. A portion of Franklin cut off in 1846.
 (p) A slice cut off to form Corry Borough in 1832, and another in the creation of Corry City in 1862.
 (q) Inclusive of East Springfield Borough.

ERIE CITY.

The following was the population of Erie City by wards in 1870, 1880 and 1890:

	1870.	1880.	1890.
First Ward	3,364	4,629	6,492
Second "	5,031	6,584	9,985
Third "	3,730	5,378	7,318
Fourth "	4,526	5,799	7,292
Fifth "	1,497	2,348	4,360
Sixth "	1,498	3,000	5,187
	19,646	27,737	40,634

	SEX.				BIRTH.				COLOR.			
	Male	Female	Native	Foreign	White	Col.	Ch. of C.	Other	White	Col.	Ch. of C.	Other
First Ward	3,487	3,065	4,812	1,680	6,413	79			6,413	79		
Second "	5,154	4,861	6,948	2,987	9,958	7			9,958	7		
Third "	3,863	3,625	5,723	1,565	7,308	12			7,308	12		
Fourth "	3,667	3,685	5,819	1,473	7,144	148			7,144	148		
Fifth "	2,297	2,673	3,060	1,280	4,357	3			4,357	3		
Sixth "	2,528	2,629	3,806	1,281	5,187				5,187			
	30,756	19,878	30,328	10,305	40,285	249			40,285	249		

The colored column embraces seven Chinese and one Japanese.

The following figures relating to Erie City are from the U. S. census report for 1890:

Persons of voting age—Native born, 6,644; foreign born, 4,893; colored, 82.

Deaths—Males, 421; females, 354; total, 775.

Dwellings, 7,168; families, 8,027; persons to a dwelling, 5.67; to a family, 5.06.

Public school enrollment—Male teachers, 9; female, 145; boy pupils, 2,700; girl, 2,700; colored boys, 24; girls, 16.

Debt—1880, \$1,148,729; per capita, \$41.42; 1890, \$1,027,309; per capita, \$21.54.
Population—1870—Native, 12,718; foreign, 6,298. 1880—Native, 20,031; foreign, 7,706.

CITY OF CORRY.

The population of Corry by wards was as follows:

	1870.	1880.	1890.
First Ward.....	3,559	2,758	957
Second ".....	3,250	2,519	1,357
Third ".....			1,737
Fourth ".....			1,626
	6,809	5,277	5,677

The following are from the United States census reports relating to Corry:

Population—1870—Native, 5,080; foreign, 1,729. 1880—Native, 4,250; foreign, 1,012. 1890—Native, 4,895; foreign, 782; male citizens, 2,736; female, 2,941; whites, 5,657; colored, 20.

Debt—1880, \$65,148; per capita, \$12.35. 1890, \$122,300; per capita, \$21.54.

ERIE COUNTY GENERALLY.

The following figures, from the U. S. census reports, relate to Erie county in general:

Population.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
White.....	49,251	65,584	74,345	85,756
Colored.....	181	389	332	308
Male.....			37,303	43,526
Female.....			37,295	42,548
Native-born...	40,758	52,699	61,543	71,196
Foreign-born..	8,674	13,274	13,145	14,878

Persons of voting age in 1890—Natives, 17,520; foreign, 7,094; colored, 114.

Dwellings and families in 1890—Dwellings, 17,668; families, 18,849; persons to a dwelling, 4.87; to a family, 4.57.

General statistics for 1890—Insane persons, 211; feeble-minded, 139; deaf, 156; deaf and dumb, 84; blind in one eye, 150; in both eyes, 60.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF ERIE COUNTY.

Below are the receipts and expenses of Erie county for 1894, as shown by the statement of the county commissioners, approved by the county auditors, February 22, 1895:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in treasury January 1, 1894....	\$ 62,059 36
Net avails county tax.....	74,063 78
License fees under high license.....	11,571 60
Unseated lands.....	440 85

State tax.....	19,770 84
Redemption money.....	212 10
Commonwealth costs.....	398 59
Outstanding tax.....	835 09
Maintenance at Warren Asylum.....	369 50
Transferred from sheep fund.....	3,000 00
All other receipts.....	204 12

\$172,925 83

EXPENDITURES.

Publishing annual statement.....	\$ 207 00
Auditors' pay.....	707 88
Appropriations to societies.....	300 00
Assessments.....	3,556 32
Blanks, blank books, etc.....	1,889 80
Apprehension and punishment of crime.....	21,936 17
Court House expenses.....	6,096 26
Commissioners' office.....	4,854 50
County Treasurer.....	2,304 00
Court expenses.....	17,853 81
Election expenses.....	12,170 06
Inquests.....	424 49
Poor and insane.....	45,615 34
Other expenses.....	2,502 84
Balance in the treasury January 1, 1895.....	52,507 36

\$172,925 83

SHEEP FUND.

Balance in the treasury	
January 1, 1894.....	\$ 6,506 76
Net available dog tax.....	4,863 05
Cash on dog tax.....	1 00
Amount transferred to county fund.....	3,000 00
Sheep warrants paid in 1894.....	2,517 15
Balance in the treasury January 1, 1895.....	5,853 66

\$11,370 81

SCHOOL FUND.

Balance in the treasury	
January 1, 1894.....	\$ 2,222 00
Amount on unseated lands sold, not paid for.....	1,286 84
Amount from unseated lands sold, not paid for.....	16 75
School warrants paid in 1894.....	1,940 64
Balance in treasury January 1, 1895.....	1,584 95

\$3,528 59

ROAD FUND.

Balance in the treasury	
January 1, 1894.....	\$ 903 73
Amount from unseated lands.....	533 64
Amount from unseated lands sold, not paid for.....	2 37
Road warrants paid in 1894.....	134 25
Balance in treasury January 1, 1895.....	1,305 49

\$1,439 74

COUNTY RATE OF TAXATION.

The county rate of taxation has been as follows for twenty-six years:

Mills.		Mills.		Mills.		Mills.	
1869.....	15	1876.....	3	1883.....	2½	1890.....	2
1870.....	20	1877.....	2½	1884.....	2½	1891.....	2
1871*.....	4	1878.....	3	1885.....	3	1892.....	2
1872.....	3	1879.....	2½	1886.....	3	1893.....	2
1873.....	3	1880.....	2	1887.....	3	1894.....	2
1874.....	3½	1881.....	2½	1888.....	2½	1895.....	2½
1875.....	3	1882.....	2½	1889.....	2½		

*Since 1871 the rate has been based upon the assumed value of the property.

The county is entirely free from debt, and has been for a long period.

CHAPTER IV.

REMAINS OF A PRE-HISTORIC RACE—GULFS, CASCADES AND NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

VARIOUS indications have been found in the county which lead to the conclusion that it must have been peopled centuries ago by a different race from the Indians who were found here when it was first visited by white men. When the link of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. from the Lake Shore road to the dock at Erie was in process of construction, the laborers dug into a great mass of bones at the crossing of the public road which joins the Lake road near Scott's Pioneer Farm. From the promiscuous way in which they were thrown together, it is surmised that a terrible battle must have taken place in the vicinity at some day so far distant that not even a tradition of the event has been preserved. The skulls were flattened, and the foreheads were seldom more than an inch in width. The bodies were in a sitting posture, and there were no traces that garments, weapons or ornaments had been buried with them.

At a later date, when the roadway of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., where it passes through the Warfel farm, was being widened, another deposit of bones was dug up and ruthlessly disposed of. Among the skeletons was one of a giant, side by side with a smaller person, probably that of his wife. The arm and leg bones of this native American Goliath were about one-half longer than those of the tallest man among the laborers: the skull

was immensely large; the lower jawbone easily slipped over the face and whiskers of a full-faced man, and the teeth were in a perfect state of preservation.

Another skeleton was dug up in Conneaut township some years ago which was quite as remarkable in its dimensions. A comparison was made with the largest man in the neighborhood, and the jawbone readily covered his face, while the lower bone of the leg was nearly a foot longer than the one with which it was measured, indicating that the man must have been eight to ten feet in height. The bones of a flathead were turned up in the same township some two years ago with a skull of unusual size. Relics of a former time have been gathered in that section by the painful, and among other curiosities a brass watch was found that was as big as a common saucer.

In preparing the bed for the "Nickel Plate" railroad, near the bridge over Elk creek, in Girard township, numerous skeletons were thrown up by the steam shovel and carelessly dumped to one side with as little respect as if they had been the bones of so many cattle.

An ancient graveyard was discovered in 1820 on the land now known as the Carter and Dickinson places in Erie. Dr. Albert Thayer dug up some of the bones, and all indicated a race of beings of immense size.



And.^o Ellicott

PRE-HISTORIC MOUNDS.

No less curious are the pre-historic mounds and circles found in Wayne, Harbor Creek, Conneaut, Girard, Springfield, LeBoeuf, Venango and Fairview townships. The principal one in Wayne township, which is still in a fair state of preservation, is near the road from Corry to Elgin, and but a short distance east of the springs which furnish water for the State fish-hatching establishment. It consists of a circle of raised earth, surrounded by a trench, from which the dirt was dug, the whole enclosing about three acres of unbroken ground. The embankment has been much flattened and reduced by the elements, but was still from one to two feet high and from three to four feet wide at the base some years ago. When the first settlers discovered it the interior of the circle was covered with forest trees. Half a mile west, a little to the north of the road, on a slight eminence, was another and smaller circle, which has been plowed down, leaving no vestige behind.

The circles in other portions of the county are or were similar in their general features, with one exception, to the above. Those in Harbor Creek township were situated on each side of Four-Mile creek, slightly southeast of the big curve of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., on points overlooking the deep gulf of that stream. The one on the west side of the creek is still in a fair state of preservation. The two Conneaut circles were near together, while those in Girard and Springfield, four in number, extended in a direct line from the western part of the former township to the southwestern part of the latter. One of the circles partially occupied the site of the cemetery at East Springfield. In Fairview township there was both a circle and a mound, the first at the mouth of Front run, and the second at Manchester. The latter, at the close of the last century, was about six feet high and fifteen feet in diameter. A tree was cut on one of the embankments in Conneaut that had attained the age of 500 years. The circles in LeBoeuf and Venango were very much like those above described.

BONES OF A MAMMOTH AND A MYSTERIOUS BEAD.

The skeletons of extinct species of animals have frequently been found in the county.

Perhaps the most extraordinary discovery of that nature was made near Girard borough, in the early part of May, 1880. A man, while plowing, turned up some bones of a mammoth, which were thought to indicate an animal fifteen feet long and from twelve to thirteen feet high. One of the teeth weighed three and a half pounds, having a grinding surface of three and a half by four inches. Pieces of the tusks led to the opinion that they must have been eight or ten feet long.

In the year 1825, while Francis Carnahan was plowing along the lake shore in Harbor Creek township, he turned up a strange looking bead, which was cleaned and preserved. It fell into the hands of L. G. Olmstead, I. L. D., a traveler and archaeologist of some reputation, who pronounced it to be one of the celebrated "Chorean beads" of ancient Egypt, and kept it until his death as a relic of rare interest and value.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.

Among the natural curiosities of the county are the "gulfs" or gullies through which the lake shore streams descend from the dividing ridges in the south to the level of the lake. The gulf of Four-Mile creek extends from near the crossing of the Station road, about half a mile south of Wesleyville, to Ripley's mill, in Greene township, a distance in a direct line of about four miles, and by the course of the stream of about one-half more. Its depth varies from fifty to a hundred and fifty feet, with sides that are almost perpendicular at some points, and its width is from one to two hundred feet. The deepest part is at a spot locally known as Wintergreen Gulf, some four and a half miles southeast of Erie.

The "gulf" of Six-Mile creek, which is wholly in Harbor Creek township, is very similar to the other. It commences about half a mile south of the Buffalo road and terminates a little north of the Station road, being about the same length as the gully of Four-Mile creek. Its deepest and most picturesque point is at the Clark settlement, where the banks are not far from a hundred and fifty feet high.

"Gulfs" of a like nature attend every one of the lake shore streams, but are less picturesque, generally speaking, than the two above named. The most interesting are those of Twelve-Mile creek, near the lake; of Sixteen-

Mile creek, in the southern part of North East township; of Twenty-Mile creek, near the New York line; of Walnut creek, where it was crossed by the old aqueduct; of Crooked creek, in Springfield township; and of Elk creek, in the southern part of Fairview township.

In Girard township, south of the borough, is the "Devil's Backbone," which owes its novelty, as in the other cases mentioned, mainly to the long-continued action of water. The West branch of Elk creek winds around the base of a ridge for about one-fourth of a mile until it reaches its point. This it suddenly turns, and then runs in the opposite direction along the same ridge. The constant washing of the base has reduced the ridge to very slender limits, so that it has a width on top, in some parts, of barely two feet. The

summit is about a hundred feet above the bed of the creek, and the sides of the ridge are nearly perpendicular.

WATERFALLS.

On Falls run, a small stream that flows into Elk creek from Franklin township, is a cascade, some fifty feet in height, which is said to be quite attractive at certain seasons. A beautiful waterfall formerly existed on the bank of the bay at the mouth of Cascade run, but was destroyed in the building of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. and dock, to the regret of many citizens. A small waterfall still exists on Little Cascade creek, where it joins the bay, within the city limits, and numerous low but picturesque falls prevail on most of the lake shore streams as they approach their terminus.

CHAPTER V.

STREAMS, INTERIOR LAKES—BRIDGES, &c.

ERIE COUNTY, though one of the best-watered sections of the State, has no rivers and few streams of importance. A large number of creeks and runs have their origin on the dividing ridges, and course through the county in all directions, so that almost every farm has its running water, but only three or four are of sufficient size to be given a place on the general map of the commonwealth. The dividing ridges separate the water system of the county into two distinct divisions, which may be classed for the present purpose into the Northern and Southern. All of the streams which form on the north side of the main ridge flow into Lake Erie, and thence, through Niagara river, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic ocean. Those on the south side invariably unite with the Allegheny river, which in turn pours its waters into the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico. Of the southern streams the most

important is French creek, the common receptacle of all the rest, with the exception of the Brokenstraw (which flows through a corner of Wayne township), and the head-waters of Spring creek and Oil creek, having their sources, the former in Concord and the latter in that and Union township. The principal tributaries of French creek, within the county, are the East, West and South branches, the outlet of Lake Pleasant and LeBoeuf creek. The Conneauttee, which rises in Franklin township, and the Cussewago, the sources of which are both in that township and Elk creek, join the same stream in Crawford county.

The leading lake shore streams are as follows: Conneaut, Crooked, Elk, Trout, Walnut, Mill, Four-Mile, Six-Mile, Twelve-Mile, Sixteen-Mile and Twenty-Mile, the five last mentioned being named according to their distance from Erie City. The smaller streams which empty directly into Lake Erie, are Raccoon

and Turkey runs, in Springfield township; Trout run, in Fairview township; Fasset run, Kelso run, the Head run, and One, Two and Three-Mile creeks, in Mill Creek township; Cascade and Garrison runs, in Erie City; Five-Mile creek, Elliott's run and Scott's run, in Harbor Creek township; Spring, Spafford and Averill runs, in North East township; and several rivulets, the titles of which are variously given.

TRIBUTARY STREAMS.

The tributaries of the above streams are full, the terminus of each being in the township indicated:

French Creek.—In Greenfield township, a number of creeks and runs; in Venango township, Middlebrook Alder run and Fritts run of the West branch, and Spafford run of the East branch; in Amity township (East and West branches unite), the outlet of Lake Pleasant, Jones' brook, Henry brook, the Hubbell Alder run, Deerlick run, the Hatch Hollow Alder run and Duncombe run; in Waterford township, Davis run; in LeBoeuf township, the South branch, LeBoeuf creek, Trout brook, Colt run, Mill run, Moravian run, Gill brook and Mallory run.

LeBoeuf Creek.—In Waterford township, the West branch, Boyd run, Trout run and Benson run. (Boyd and Trout runs empty into Lake LeBoeuf, which is really no more than an expansion of the creek.)

The South Branch of French Creek.—In Concord township, Scotch run, Spring brook, Lilly run, Beaver Dam run, Spencer run, Baskin run and Slaughter run; in Union township, Scotchman's, Wilson, Mulvin, Carroll, Pine, Tolbert and Benson runs.

Conneaut Creek.—In Conneaut township, the East branch, the West branch and Marsh run. The tributaries of the East branch are Frazier's run in Elk Creek township, and Crane and Jackson runs in Conneaut township.

Elk Creek.—In McKean township, the South branch; in Fairview township, Fall's run; in Girard township, Little Elk, Hall's run, Brandy run and Spring run.

Walnut Creek.—In Mill Creek township, Thomas run; in Fairview township, Bear and Beaver Dam runs.

Mill Creek.—In Mill Creek township, Bladen's run.

Four-Mile Creek.—In Harbor Creek township, McConnell run.

Sixteen-Mile Creek.—In North East township, the Borough branch.

Hare Creek, the only tributary of the Brokenstraw flowing from the county, joins that stream in Warren county, below Corry. Its chief inlets in Erie county are Bear creek and Scioto run.

The Conneauttee is joined by the Little Conneauttee a short distance across the line, in Crawford county, and by Pratt and Herbert creeks in Washington township.

PECULIAR FEATURES.

A feature of the lake shore streams deserving of mention is the fact that, while those eastward from Erie City flow directly to the lake in a general northwesterly course, those in and west of the city run almost exactly westward until within a short distance of the lake, when they suddenly turn to the north, and soon after unite with the great current which pours over Niagara. This is the more noticeable of Mill creek, which rises in Greene and empties into the lake at Erie; Walnut creek, which also rises in Greene, flows across Summit, Mill Creek and Fairview townships, and terminates at Manchester; and Elk creek, which rises in Waterford, crosses McKean, Fairview and Girard townships, and enters the lake below Miles Grove. Conneaut creek is to some extent an exception to the rule, rising as it does in Crawford county, flowing nearly due north through Conneaut township to within a short distance of the Girard line, and then bending abruptly westward, forming the boundary line between that and Springfield townships, finally entering Ohio, and, after a devious course, becoming the harbor of Conneaut in that State.

All of the streams in the county were formerly much larger and more reliable than now. The cutting off of the timber has had an alarming effect in drying up the streams, and the seasons of high water, which were once of two or three weeks' duration, now last only a few days.

FRENCH CREEK AND ITS MAIN BRANCHES.

French Creek—the most important in the county—was variously known to the Indians as the Toranadakin and Innungah, the latter word having some reference to "a rude and

indecent figure carved upon a tree," which the Seneca tribe found when they came to this region after having conquered the Eriez. The French first gave it the name of the River Aux Bœufs, but changed it to the River Venango, being a corruption of the Indian word Innungah. When the Americans occupied the country, they dropped both the Indian and French names, and gave the stream the plain appellation of French creek. The main stream is created by the junction of the East and West branches in Amity township, just south of the borough limits of Wattsburg. The East branch takes its rise in Chautauqua county, N. Y., near the village of Sherman, and the head of the West branch is usually said to be in Findley's lake, about two miles over the New York line, in the same county, each having a length of about twenty miles. After the junction of the East and West branches, the creek traverses Amity, Waterford and LeBoeuf townships, leaving the county to enter Crawford in the last named. It passes through the whole width of Crawford county from north to south, nearly in the center of the county, and after watering half of Venango county unites with the Allegheny at Franklin. Its length from Wattsburg to Franklin cannot be less than a hundred miles. It was along the valley of this creek that Washington traveled on his visit to the French at Fort LeBoeuf, and he descended the stream in a canoe on his return journey.

Outlet of Lake Pleasant.—This stream, as its name indicates, carries off the excess of water in Lake Pleasant. It issues from the foot of the lake in Venango township, and empties into French creek in Amity, after a course of some three miles.

The South Branch.—The South branch of French creek rises in Concord township, and unites with the main stream in LeBoeuf, a short distance below the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad bridge. It has a length of perhaps twenty miles.

LeBoeuf Creek was known to the French as the River Aux Bœufs, being at first supposed to be the main stream. It was so named from the number of cattle discovered by them on the flats near its mouth. The creek is formed by two stems, the eastern one of which rises on the Venango township line, and flows across Greene township, while the western has its source in Summit township, the two

coming together on the northern boundary of Waterford township. On the edge of Waterford borough the creek enters Lake LeBoeuf, from which it issues somewhat increased in size. It joins French creek in LeBoeuf township. From the head of the East branch to the mouth of the creek, the distance is about twenty miles.

French creek, all three of its branches—the East, West and South—and LeBoeuf creek were at one period navigable for rafts and flat-boats, and before the building of good roads were the chief avenues for bringing goods and provisions into the county from the southern part of the State. There has been no rafting to speak of on the branches of French creek for forty years, and the business on the main stream may be said to have suspended about 1861 or '62.

STREAMS THAT EMPTY INTO LAKE ERIE.

Conneaut Creek, the second largest in the county, rises south of Conneautville, Crawford county, flows in a general northerly direction through Conneaut township, nearly to the Springfield line, then turns abruptly westward and continues into Ohio. In Ohio it flows nine miles westward to Kingsville, then makes another sudden bend to the east, and comes back eight miles to Conneaut, where it turns again to the north, and, after a further course of about a mile, empties into Lake Erie not far from the Pennsylvania line, forming Conneaut harbor. It is a very crooked stream, the length from head to mouth being fully sixty miles, while the distance by an air line is not more than twenty-five. The East branch of Conneaut creek rises on the northern edge of Crawford county, flows through Elk Creek township, and unites with the main stream northeast of Albion. In the latter borough it is joined by Jackson creek, which rises on the Elk creek and Conneaut line, near Crawford county. The East branch is about ten miles long, and Jackson creek some five miles.

Elk Creek rises in Waterford township and flows in a general westerly course through McKean, Fairview and Girard townships to Lake Erie, north of Miles Grove. The length of Elk creek is between twenty-five and thirty miles. An effort was made to have the mouth of this stream made the terminus of the canal, and various projects have been advocated for

establishing a harbor there. The name of Elk creek was given from the number of elk found in its valley. Falls run starts in Franklin township and joins Elk creek in Fairview. Brandy run rises in Fairview township and unites with Elk creek in Girard. The Little Elk, which also joins the same stream in the latter township, rises in Elk Creek township. They are all small.

Walnut Creek, so named because its banks are lined with walnut trees, rises on the western edge of Greene township, and flows through Summit, Mill Creek and Fairview, entering the lake at Manchester. Its length is about fifteen miles.

Crooked Creek rises in Lockport borough, and flows through Girard and Springfield to Lake Erie, a short distance from North Springfield. It is about ten miles long.

The Head Run is the small stream that enters Presque Isle bay just above the Massasauga pleasure ground.

Cascade Run is historical because a portion of Perry's fleet was built at its mouth. It falls into the bay at the Pittsburgh docks, in Erie City.

Mill Creek is formed by two branches, the one rising in the extreme southeastern section of Mill Creek township, and the other in the northwestern part of Greene. They unite near the southeastern line of the first named township, and the stream enters the bay within the city limits of Erie. Mill creek cannot be less than eight miles long. It received its name from the fact that the first mill in the county was built at its mouth.

Four-Mile Creek rises in Greene, runs through the western edge of Harbor Creek, and enters the lake in the northeastern corner of Mill Creek township, after a course of about eight miles.

Twelve-Mile Creek heads on the line of North East and Greenfield townships, and joins the lake in Harbor Creek. Its length is about seven miles.

Twenty-Mile Creek rises in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and empties into the lake in North East township, near the State line. It is from sixteen to eighteen miles long.

Besides the above there are a number of smaller streams which are referred to elsewhere.

THE INTERIOR LAKES.

In the interior of the county are three small lakes—LeBoeuf, Pleasant and Conneauttee

—all of which lie on the south side of the dividing ridge, and empty into French creek.

Lake LeBoeuf.—This lake is in Waterford township, on the south-western edge of Waterford borough. It is about two-thirds of a mile long, by half a mile wide. The lake is fed by LeBoeuf creek and Boyd and Trout runs. Its outlet falls into French creek, in LeBoeuf township.

Lake Pleasant, in the southwestern corner of Venango township, is about two-thirds of a mile long by a third of a mile wide, with a depth of five to fifty feet. It has no tributary streams except two tiny rivulets, and is apparently fed by springs in the bottom. The outlet joins French creek in Amity township.

Lake Conneauttee lies on the northern side of Edinboro, and is partly in that borough and partly in Washington township. Its length is about a mile, and its width a little over half a mile. The deepest water is about fifty feet. Big Conneauttee creek enters at its northern extremity, and leaves at the southern, continuing on to Crawford county, where it unites with French creek.

BRIDGES, CULVERTS, ETC.

Where there are so many streams, it follows as a consequence that there must be a large number of bridges. None of these are very extensive or costly compared with the immense structures that are found in other parts of the country. The most expensive public bridges are those which span French creek in Amity, Waterford and LeBoeuf townships, and Conneaut creek in Conneaut township, and upon the line between that township and Springfield. The iron bridges of the "Nickel Plate" railroad over Crooked, Elk, Walnut and Twenty-Mile creeks are the longest and costliest in the county.

The Lake Shore railroad formerly overcame the gullies of Twenty-Mile creek, Sixteen-Mile creek, Walnut creek, Elk creek and Crooked creek by extensive trestle works, which have been replaced by substantial culverts and embankments at some many thousands of dollars. All of the streams upon the line of this road are now spanned by stone culverts or iron bridges.

The aqueducts of the canal over Walnut creek, in Fairview township, and Elk creek, in Girard, were at one time looked upon as wonders of engineering and mechanical skill.

CHAPTER VI.

LAKE ERIE—BAY OF PRESQUE ISLE—MISERY BAY—THE PENINSULA AND THE FISHING INDUSTRY.—[See Chapter V., Erie City.]

THE whole northern front of the county is bordered by Lake Erie and Presque Isle bay, giving a shore line, with the various indentations, of fully forty-five miles. Lake Erie is one of the chain of "Great Lakes," consisting, besides itself, of Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, St. Clair and Ontario. No one of these, except St. Clair, is excelled or equaled in size by any body of fresh water elsewhere in the world. Recent measurements give the following results:

"The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation above the ocean, 602 feet; area, 82,000 square miles.

"The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 581½ feet; area, 23,000 square miles.

"The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth, 169; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 581½ feet; area, 23,000 square miles.

"The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation, 573⅞ feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

"The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth, 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation, 246½ feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

"The length of all five is 1,265 miles, and the area covered by their waters is upward of 135,000 square miles."

ORIGIN OF THEIR NAMES.

A prominent writer in one of the magazines furnishes the following information:

"The first discoverers of Lake Ontario gave it the name 'St. Louis'; another party of travelers called it 'Frontenac,' after the

great pioneer. Then came the English, who preferred to call it 'Ontario.'

"Lake Huron was named after the Indian tribe that lived upon its borders.

"Lake Michigan was for many years called 'Lake Illinois,' from the tribe of Indians who lived near it. In 1719 the pioneer Sener gave it the present name of Michigan.

"Champlain was the first one to describe Lake Superior, and on his map it is called 'Grand Lac.' Later on, the Jesuit fathers called it 'Tracey,' or 'Superior.'

"Lake Erie was named by the Iroquois 'Erike,' from a tribe living on its shores. The French called it 'Raccoon,' or 'Cat Lake,' and on various old maps it appears as 'Lac de Conty,' 'Lac Herrie,' 'Lak Erie,' 'Lac Erocoise,' or 'Eriez.'"

LAKE ERIE DESCRIBED.

Lake Erie receives the outflow of Lake Huron through the St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river, and empties itself through the Niagara river into Lake Ontario. The outlet of the latter is the St. Lawrence river, which, after a course of some five or six hundred miles, falls into the Atlantic ocean, the volume of water which it carries down being greater than that of the Mississippi. The breadth of Lake Erie is from thirty to eighty-four miles. The narrowest part of the lake is between Long Point, Canada, and Presque Isle, and the widest is between Ash-tabula, Ohio, and Port Stanley, Canada. The average depth of Lake Erie is less than that of any other of the chain, except St. Clair. It has few natural harbors, that of Erie being the best.

In commercial importance, Lake Erie excels any other of the chain. The falls of Niagara, about twenty miles below its foot, forbid direct navigation between Erie and

Ontario. This has been remedied in part by the construction of the Welland Ship canal, opened in 1829, and built and operated by the Canadian Government. Vessels pass through this artificial channel to and from Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence river and the Atlantic ocean. The lake seldom freezes over more than a few miles from shore, but instances have been known of the ice being clogged between Long Point and Presque Isle so that teams and wagons have crossed. Navigation usually closes about the 1st of December and opens early in April. Several winters are recorded when vessels have sailed every month of the year. [See chapter on lake navigation.] It is subject to fluctuations of several feet in the height of the water, according to the direction of the wind and the amount of rainfall on the upper lakes.

CURIOUS PHENOMENA.

Some puzzling phenomena are reported by old settlers along the shores of the lake. Just after sunset on the 30th of May, 1823, several swells were observed at the mouths of Otter and Kettle creeks, Canada, being twenty miles apart, and the water suddenly dashed to a height of nine feet at the former point and of seven at the latter. The weather was fine and the lake had previously been calm. A similar incident was witnessed at the mouth of Sixteen-Mile creek in 1820, at that of Cunningham creek, Ohio, in 1826, and again at that of Grand river, Ohio, in 1830. At the second point named the water rose fifteen and at the third eight feet. Water-spouts are of frequent occurrence, as many as three having been seen at one time. A whirlwind was experienced at Conneaut, Ohio, in September, 1839, which lifted the water of the lake to a height of thirty feet. Three monster waves are reported as having dashed upon the dock at Madison, Ohio, the first of which was fifteen or twenty feet high. "In 1844 or 1845 a wave came into Euclid creek fifteen feet in height, carrying everything before it. * * * The *Toledo Blade* recorded a change of ten feet on December 5, 1856." The records of lowest water are for 1808, '18, '34 and '95, and of highest for 1813, '38 and '58.

BAY OF PRESQUE ISLE.

The Bay of Presque Isle, forming the harbor of Erie—the only one in the county—is a

beautiful body of water, about four and one-half miles long, with a breadth ranging from a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half. The long and narrow sand bank which divides it from the lake is known as the Peninsula, or in French as Presque Isle, meaning "nearly an island." Within a hundred years the bay extended by a narrow channel half a mile further westward than it does now. The entrance to the bay is at its eastern end, between two long piers, which create an artificial channel 200 feet wide. Before the government improvements were made the mouth of the bay was nearly a mile in width, and obstructed by a bar which afforded only eight to ten feet of water. Now the largest vessels upon the lake can enter easily, and when within the bay are secure against the worst storms. Three lighthouses direct mariners to the entrance, while the course of the channel is made clear by a series of range lights. The greatest depth of water in the bay is nearly opposite the Pittsburg docks, where the lead touches bottom at twenty-seven feet.

Misery Bay is a small subdivision of the bay proper at its northeastern extremity. Its name was suggested by Lieut. Holdup during the war of 1814, when the vessels of the Lake Erie squadron were anchored there. The gloomy weather that prevailed, and the uncomfortable condition of the crews, made the title eminently appropriate. Within this little bay were sunk two of the vessels of Perry's fleet, the Lawrence and Niagara. The former was raised and taken to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876; the latter still lies at the bottom of the bay on the east side. Both of the bays freeze over in winter, and usually continue closed until about the 1st of April. [For a further account of the bay, harbor and peninsula see Erie City.]

THE PENINSULA.

Presque Isle, or "The Peninsula," as it is best known, which forms the harbor of Erie, is a low sand formation about six miles long, and varying in width from three hundred feet, at the "Head," or place where it joins the mainland, to a mile and a half in its widest part. It is covered with trees and bushes, representing nearly every variety in the north, and contains several small "ponds," lakes and lagoons. Large sums of money have

been spent to prevent the heavy fall and spring waves from washing through the peninsula at its narrow points. A break occurred during the winter of 1828-9, another during that of 1832-3, and a third in November, 1874, all of which were promptly closed at the cost of the U. S. Government. Constant vigilance is required to keep the storms from breaking through the neck of the peninsula, a result which, it is generally thought, if not speedily corrected, would cause great injury to the harbor. Several attempts have been made to propagate willows for the purpose of strengthening the neck, but they have not been successful, though a considerable growth of those trees has sprung up naturally. It was at one time contemplated to open a channel from the west into the harbor and a good deal of money was expended in that direction. After a few years of experiment, the project was given up as impracticable. It is a matter of local tradition that several vessels entered the bay through the entrance thus created. The peninsula is constantly eroding on its north and widest part, and extending at its eastern projection. [See Erie City.]

OWNERSHIP OF THE PENINSULA.

The extracts below, from a communication written by Henry W. Babbitt, of the General Land Office at Washington, are of historical value. After speaking of the purchase of this section by Pennsylvania, a full account of which is given further on, he says:

"By act of Legislature of February 4, 1839, the State of Pennsylvania conveyed the said Presque Isle to Marine Hospital (the predecessor of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home) at Erie, Pa. (Congressional Record, 49th Cong., 1st Sess., page 3,790). By act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania of May 11, 1871, title to said Peninsula or Presque Isle was tendered to the United States Marine Hospital, at Erie, Pa. (Ibid).

"By act of Congress, approved August 5, 1886 (U. S. Statutes, v. 24, page 312), the secretary of war is authorized and directed to receive and accept title from said Marine Hospital as tendered by said legislative enactment of May 11, 1871; \$37,500 being the sum appropriated to pay for the same.

"From the letter of December 7, 1880, on this subject, from Thomas Lincoln Casey,

brigadier general, chief engineer U. S. A., to Hon. B. F. Gilkerson, second comptroller U. S. treasury department, I am advised that the deed of said Marine Hospital, conveying title to said Peninsula, or Presque Isle, to the United States, is dated May 25, 1871; that the acting judge advocate of the U. S. army, on the 18th of November, 1886, rendered an opinion that the acceptance of said deed, under the provisions of said act of Congress of August 5, 1886, might be signified by entering upon and taking possession of the land in behalf of the United States; that the honorable secretary of war approved this opinion and directed, December 14, 1886, that the necessary action be taken. Accordingly, in pursuance of this order, the land was entered upon, and taken possession of, in behalf of the United States, by the war department," (which now controls the same).

Capt. James Hunter, of Erie, has been custodian of the Peninsula, appointed by the U. S. government, since 1886.

FISH AND FISHING BUSINESS.

From Capt. John Fleeharty's valuable and interesting contribution to the work issued by the State Fish Commissioners in connection with their exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, the following facts are gathered:

"Ever since the appearance of the white man on the shore of Lake Erie it has been noted for the quantity, variety and fine quality of its fish. Long before the advent of the whites the Indian was aware and appreciated this fact, and fish in connection with game was his whole food supply. In addition to the fish in the lake, all of the small streams emptying into it abounded with brook trout and other species of small fish. The writer when a boy has taken them within half a mile of the Union depot in a small stream coming down from the ridge, and emptying into Mill creek in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and State streets. Big Cascade creek also abounded with them. * * * Upper Mill creek, Walnut creek and Trout run were noted for their fine fishing. In fact, without particularizing, all of the streams in Erie county were prolific in fish, and all of them contained many brook trout.

"When the pioneers located on Presque Isle, in 1795, they had to resort to fishing in



Daniel Dobbins



their log canoes from the lake and bay for the purpose of adding to their food supply, and the soldiers in the forts east of Mill creek laid in a large supply each season for their own use. * * * The bay of Presque Isle abounded in all varieties of lake fish, particularly the black bass, and all fish were taken with the hook and line prior to 1830. * * * The ponds in the Peninsula, and Pike pond on the south side of the bay, near the harbor entrance, were the spawning grounds for a large variety of fish. Pike pond was rated for the number and size of the grass pike. * * * The black bass and lake pike have always been the game fish of the lakes, and trolling in a school of black bass is the finest sport for a tour fisherman that can be conceived. * * *

Formerly perch abounded in the bay, particularly in Misery bay; but they are by no means as plentiful now, and yet they are not nearly as scarce as black bass in proportion. Rock bass and sunfish were some years ago exceedingly abundant. The different varieties of pike indigenous to the lakes formerly were in great numbers, but are not now nearly as numerous. The herring are also not nearly as plentiful as formerly, although they are still caught in large quantities. It used to be the occupation during the winter months of many persons to fish for them through the ice, and as many as five to eight hundred persons have been seen fishing for them through the ice in the bay, and in the lake near the piers.

In 1852 Captain Nash, a fisherman from Mackinac, took from there to Dunkirk, N. Y., two Mackinac fish boats, with gill nets and complete outfit, and began fishing at that point as an experiment. He set his nets about eight miles northwest from the harbor, and his first catch was a large one of white fish. * * * It was mentioned in the Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cleveland papers of the day as the first catch of white fish on Lake Erie, and Captain Nash positively informed the writer of this. * * * As soon as it became known that white fish had been taken in Lake Erie people began fishing for them in these waters. Previous to finding the white fish it had been the custom all along the lake for persons who could afford it to send to Mackinac or Detroit every fall for a barrel, half barrel or kit of sugar-cured white fish for winter use.

The muskallonge used to be quite plentiful in this vicinity. The largest one taken at this point was sixty-two pounds; the next largest forty-four pounds. * * * Only a few years ago sturgeon were considered of no use, and were taken to the peninsula and buried. Thousands of them have been buried there. To-day they are worth two dollars and fifty cents each.

An account of the rise and progress of the fishing interest, now one of the most important in the city, is given in one of the chapters devoted to Erie.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE FISH AND FISHING IN LAKE ERIE.

The following article by an unknown writer in the New York *Sun* is worthy of preservation:

"No other body of fresh water on the globe produces so large a quantity of fresh fish as Lake Erie, and Sandusky, Ohio, is the greatest market for fresh fish in the world. About 2,000,000 pounds of sturgeon alone are handled at Sandusky every year, nearly one-third of which are taken in the vicinity of that place. Three-fourths of that immense quantity of sturgeon are taken by Buffalo fishermen. Tons of sturgeon roe are spiced and pickled at Sandusky annually, and the trade in isinglass made from the air bladders of that fish is an important one. A sturgeon's roe will weigh from twenty to sixty pounds. Three-quarters of the Sandusky caviare is sent to Germany, and is exported from that country back to this in large quantities, the same as the finest English dairy cheese is made up in Cattaraugus county, sent to England and shipped back here again. Sandusky gets ten cents a pound for her caviare, and lays by quite a snug pile annually from its sale. Yet it was not until 1865 that the sturgeon was looked upon with even a small degree of favor by lake fishermen. Now smoked sturgeon is found not only in the markets of all the large cities and towns, but in country stores also, while fresh sturgeon is one of the highest-priced of fresh water fishes.

Spawning Grounds.—In none of the other great lakes do the conditions for fish seem to be so favorable as in Lake Erie. This is due in a great measure, fish culturists think, to the variations in the depth which are peculiar to that lake. The western end is shallow, and

thus provides vast areas for spawning grounds. The deep water at the eastern end is an almost boundless retreat for the half-grown young. The line between deep and shallow water seems to be drawn at Cleveland, for west of that city the water is not more than sixty feet deep anywhere, and the average depth will perhaps fall below forty. East of that line the water grows rapidly deeper until it reaches a depth of 225 feet in some places.

"Trout, Muskallonge and Herring.—There is something singular in the distribution of fishes in Lake Erie. The lake trout, one of the most valuable of lake fishes, is rare at the best in Lake Erie, but it is never taken west of Erie. On the other hand, pike and muskallonge are taken only west of Erie. If a fisherman is after lake herring, he knows he will be wasting his time if he sets his nets in the eastern waters. He seeks this beautiful and delicious fish at or west of Erie. The lake herring is the lesser white fish of Lake Erie. Here is another funny thing; at least it may seem so to those who don't know the reason. While Erie herring fishermen are hauling in fish by the ton in April and May, and getting a good many all along through the summer, the fishermen further west know better than to wet their nets during these months, for they wouldn't get herring enough to make a smell in a frying pan. When fall comes, though, the Erie fishermen know enough to take out their nets and keep them out, and the Sandusky and other western fishermen put their's in. In the western waters the champion month for catching herring is November. The reason for this is that in that month the fish are moving in enormous schools on to the spawning grounds around Bass Island and grounds further west. A similar situation exists in the matter of white fish. The most profitable months for taking them from the Erie deep water fisheries are July and August, and the shallow water fishermen to the westward don't get a chance at them until November.

"Muskallonge Decreasing.—One of the most lamentable facts about the fish of the lakes is that the muskallonge, that king of game fishes, is decreasing in numbers every year. The home of this great fish is in the deep waters of the lakes. It is only when it is on its annual spawning migration to the streams and tributaries of the lakes that the sportsman

with rod and line comes in contact with the muskallonge. It ascends those streams to spawn, and when that duty is performed the gigantic pike turns its head homeward again, and seeks once more the depths of the lakes. It is not due to the fishing that the muskallonge is growing rarer every year in the lakes, in the lakes, but to the defilement of the spawning grounds by the sewage of towns and the refuse of manufacturing establishments.

"Lake Sturgeon.—There is something also that is playing hob with the sturgeon of Lake Erie, and one of these days, if the sturgeon fishermen don't mend their ways, they will wake up and find their ugly but valuable fish one of the has-beens. Sturgeon spawn in June along the rocky ledges of the eastern end of the lake and leave deep water the same month. They travel in schools. The favorite method the fishermen have of taking them is by grappling irons. Attaching a far-reaching grappling iron to a long rope, the fisherman throws it overboard and drags it along rowing. When this overtakes a school of sturgeon the grappler knows it at once by the strike the iron makes on a fish. The line is then drawn up hand over hand, and if the grappling hook fixed itself firmly in the sturgeon the fisherman will probably get his fish aboard. If not, it will tear loose, perhaps mortally hurt. Thousands of sturgeons are killed in this way every year and become a dead loss. Lake Erie fish have curious migrations. The sturgeon, the blue pike, and many other species regularly leave their spring and early summer haunts toward the end of July, and seek the Canadian shore of the lake, and it will be useless to look for them in their old haunts again until the coming of the fierce November gales. Soon after the first hard sou'wester the blue pike will appear on its old feeding grounds, and the sturgeon be found nosing around again in Sandusky Bay.

"Lake Fishing.—Fishing in Lake Erie is done with pound and gill nets. The gill net is used almost exclusively by the fishermen at Erie, and, in fact, almost everywhere in the eastern waters. Half the whitefish taken from Lake Erie are caught in gill nets, which is to be regretted, for these gill nets are doing untold damage to the whitefish supply of the lake, on account, not of the fish they catch, but of the fish that are destroyed and wasted

by them. The fish are caught by getting fast in the meshes by their gills, hence the name of the net. The fish thus caught soon die. Whitefish are so delicate that a few hours' delay in removing them from the nets makes them worthless. Gill-net fishermen plan to lift their nets every forty-eight hours. Lake Erie is subject to fierce storms that frequently continue several days, during which it is impossible for nets to be lifted. Thus hundreds of tons of choice whitefish, to say nothing of the other varieties, are held in the nets until they are of no use, and have to be thrown away. This feature of gill-net fishing has done more to lessen the number of whitefish in the lakes than any other one thing. The pound net is used almost exclusively in the western waters of the lake, and with the exception of whitefish a large percentage of the fish taken in Lake Erie are caught in pound nets. This device was introduced on Lake Erie at Dunkirk by a man named McClosky, in 1850. There are now several hundred miles of them stretched along the lake, some of the lines being from ten to fifteen miles in length.

"Herring, Etc.—The lake herring is a

wonderful variety of fish. In spite of the thousands upon thousands of tons of them that have been taken from Lake Erie in the last few years, they are more abundant than ever, and they are the only lake fish of which that can be said. Sometimes the nets will be so jammed with herring that the markets will be knocked galleywest.

It is estimated that 6,000 tons of fish are salted along Lake Erie annually, not less than 5,000 tons are frozen, and probably 2,000 tons are smoked. The amount of fish sold from Lake Erie points fresh, which is principally a local trade, will reach 18,000 tons a year. These figures represent the catch of Lake Erie only. The other lakes west of Erie add something like 50,000 tons to the annual total of the supply. While Lake Erie produces more fish than any of the other lakes, the whitefish of Lake Superior surpass those of Lake Erie in quality—as they do all other whitefish. The lake trout of Lake Superior are also the finest in the world. Lake Michigan produces a close second to Lake Erie in whitefish, and exceeds all the other great lakes in amount of lake trout."

CHAPTER VII:

THE INDIANS—EXTERMINATION OF THE ERIEZ TRIBE—PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—CAPTURE OF FORTS PRESQUE ISLE AND LEBEUF—AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

THE State Library at Harrisburg contains two old French maps, one printed in 1763 and the other in 1768, in which rude attempts are made to show the leading geographical features of portions of the United States and Canada. Both represent the south shore of Lake Erie as having been peopled by a tribe or nation of Indians known as the "Eriez." A note on the margin of each reads as follows: "The ancient Eriez were exterminated by the Iroquois upwards of 100 years ago, ever since which time they have been in possession of Lake Erie."

This information is corroborated in a French book printed in 1703, describing the voyages of Le Baron de Lahontan, an adventurous Frenchman, who spent ten years among the Indians, commencing in 1683. "The shores of Lake Erie," he says, "are frequented by the Iroquois, the Illinois, the Oumamies, etc., who are so savage that it is a risk to stop with them. The Eriquerons and Andestiguerons, who formerly inhabited the borders of the lake, were exterminated by the Iroquois." Incidentally it may be added, he refers to the Massassaugues as a tribe living somewhere near the western end of the lake.

All of the authorities agree that the date of the extermination of the Eriez was somewhere about 1650. It is claimed by most historians that the word Eriez was the Indian expression for wild cat, but a recent writer contends that "this is a mistake, that it does not mean wild cat, but raccoon. The latter were abundant on the lake shore, while the former were rarely seen."

When the French visited this section in 1626 the Eriez were governed by a queen, called in their own language Yagowania, and in the Seneca tongue Gogosasa. The chief warrior of the tribe was Ragnotha, who had his principal location at Tu-shu-way, now Buffalo. The Massassaugas were described by French writers of the period as a tribe living near the western end of Lake Erie.

THE ERIEZ EXTERMINATED.

The war of extermination between the Eriez and the Iroquois occurred about 1650, and was one of the most cruel in aboriginal history. From the opening it was understood by both sides to mean the destruction of one or the other. The Eriez organized a powerful body of warriors and sought to surprise their enemies in their own country. The latter raised a force and marched out to meet the invaders. The engagement resulted in a complete victory for the Iroquois. Seven times the Eriez crossed the stream dividing the hostile lines and they were as often driven back with terrible loss. On another occasion several hundred Iroquois attacked nearly three times their number of Eriez, encamped near the mouth of French creek, dispersed them, took many prisoners, and compelled the balance to fly to remote regions. In a battle near the site of the Cattaraugus Indian mission house, on the Allegheny river, the loss of the Eriez was enormous. Finally a pestilence broke out among the Eriez, which "swept away greater numbers even than the club and arrow." The Iroquois took advantage of their opportunity to end all future trouble with the ill-fated Eriez. Those who were taken captive were, with rare exceptions, remorselessly butchered, and their wives and children were distributed among the Iroquois villages, never again to be restored to their husbands and brothers. The few survivors "fled to distant regions in the West and South, and were followed by the undying hatred of the Iroquois. * * *

Their council fire was put out, and their name and language as a tribe lost."

It is claimed by some that the Eriez were also known by the name of Kah-Kwahs, but the investigations of the writer lead to the belief that this was only a local title given to a tribe located at or near the foot of the lake.

THE IROQUOIS.

After the extermination of the Eriez, the country on the south side of the lake was occupied by the Iroquois, as they were called by the French, or the Six Nations, as they were known to the English. The Six Nations were originally a confederacy of five tribes—the Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, Oneidas and Mohawks—and were then styled the Five Nations. In 1712, the Tuscaroras, being expelled from the interior of North Carolina and Virginia, were adopted as a sixth tribe. Their territory stretched from Vermont nearly to the upper end of Lake Erie, embracing the headwaters of the Allegheny, Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, and the seat of their "great council fire" was in the Onondaga valley. The Senecas, who were the most powerful tribe, occupied the western part of the domain, having their headquarters on the Allegheny river, near the line between New York and Pennsylvania. The Indians in the northwestern part of this State were Senecas intermixed with stray members from each of the other tribes.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

When the French and English began to extend their settlements westward, the lake region was under the full dominion of the Iroquois, with the Senecas as the immediate possessors of the soil. Both nations appreciated the importance of having the good will of the Indians, but the adroit French were more successful in winning their friendship than their blunt and less politic competitors. As far back as 1730, the French Indian agent, Joncaire, penetrated this section, adopted the habits of the natives, became one of their number, and "won them over to the French interest." The French built up a considerable trade with the Indians, which yielded an immense profit. The English viewed the projects of the French with mingled jealousy and alarm, sent out numerous agents, and succeeded in some quarters in estranging the In-

dians from their rivals, but not to any extended degree. Some of their traders were located at LeBoeuf (Waterford) when the advance troops of the French reached that point in 1753.

Friendly as the Six Nations were toward the French in a commercial sense, they did not take kindly at first to the occupation of the country by armed bodies of the latter. The expedition of Sieur Marin (or Morang), in 1753, and the erection of forts at Presque Isle and LeBoeuf, worked them up to a spirit of bitter resentment. A delegation of Senecas waited upon that officer at LeBoeuf to inquire of him "by a belt" whether he "was marching with a banner uplifted or to establish tranquility." He answered that his purpose was to support and assist them in their necessities, and to drive away the evil spirits that encompassed them and disturbed the earth, meaning the English. His manner and conduct appeased them, so that the Allegheny river Senecas zealously assisted the French with horses and provisions.

The Indians of Western Pennsylvania were generally favorable to the French throughout the war. M. de Vaudreil, in a letter from Montreal, dated August 8, 1756, wrote that "the domiciliated Massassaugues of Presque Isle have been out to the number of ten against the English. They have taken one prisoner and two scalps, and gave them to cover the death of M. de St. Pierre."

By 1757, the English seem to have won some of the tribes over to their side, for we learn from the Pennsylvania Archives that the French kept "100 men in garrison at Presque Isle, being apprehensive that the English and the Indians might attack them there," and by 1759 the aborigines had reached the conclusion that they could very well dispense with the presence of both. The war closed in 1760, leaving the whole Western country under the domination of the English. Presque Isle was the last of the French forts south of Lake Erie to be abandoned. The parting between the French and the Indians was extremely affecting. The Indians called them their "brethren," and invoked the aid of the Great Spirit to give them a speedy return.

THE CONSPIRACY LED BY PONTIAC.

The most powerful and influential of the Western chiefs was the renowned Pontiac,

head of the Ottawa tribe. When the English assumed dominion of the country he was at first distant and sullen toward them; but in time his prejudices seemed to be conquered, and he even rendered some service that led them to believe that they could rely upon his co-operation. His friendship proved, however, to be assumed, and he was quietly at work fomenting a spirit of hostility among the several tribes, and organizing them for concerted action. His plan included a combination of all the tribes west of the Alleghenies, acting in unison with the Six Nations. The conspiracy was conducted with such secrecy and planned with so much skill, that almost before the English knew that hostile measures were on foot nine of the thirteen western forts had been captured, among the number being Presque Isle, LeBoeuf and Venango. Niagara, Pittsburg and the two other forts were invested, "but withstood the attacks until relief arrived from the Eastern settlements."

The fort at Le Boeuf was assaulted on the 17th of June, 1763. It was commanded by Ensign Price, who had a force of thirteen men. Finding it impossible to hold the post, they crept out at night, managed to elude the savage enemy, and escaped to Pittsburg. From Le Boeuf the Indians, consisting of about 200 Senecas and Ottawas, marched immediately to Presque Isle, which surrendered on the 22d of the same month. This fort stood upon the bank of the bay, on a point of land just west of the mouth of Mill creek, that has been mainly dug away for railroad and other purposes. The following account of its capture is from Parkman's History of the "Conspiracy of Pontiac."

CAPTURE OF FORT PRESQUE ISLE.

"There had been hot fighting before Presqu'ile was taken. Could courage have saved it, it never would have fallen. * * At one of its angles was a large block-house. * * It was two stories in height, and solidly built of massive timber, the diameter of the upper story exceeding that of the lower by several feet, so that through the openings in the projecting floor of the former the defenders could shoot down upon the heads of an enemy assailing the outer wall below. The roof being covered with shingles might easily be set on fire, but to guard against this

there was an opening through which the garrison, partially protected by a covering of plank, might pour water upon the flames. * * * And now the defenders could see the Indians throwing up earth and stones behind one of the breastworks; their implacable foes were laboring to undermine the block-house, a sure and insidious expedient, against which there was no defense. * * * * The barrels of water always kept in the block-house were nearly emptied in extinguishing the frequent fires, and though there was a well in the parade ground, yet to approach it would be certain death. The only recourse was to dig one in the block-house itself. The floor was torn up, and while some of the men fired their heated muskets from the loopholes to keep the enemy in check, the rest labored with desperate energy at this toilsome and cheerless task. Before it was half completed, the cry of fire was again raised, and, at the imminent risk of life, they tore off the blazing shingles and arrested the danger. By this time it was evening. The little garrison had fought from earliest daylight without a minute's rest. Nor did darkness bring relief, for the Indians' guns flashed all night long from the intrenchments. They seemed determined to wear out the obstinate defenders by fatigue. While some slept, others in their turn continued the assault, and morning brought fresh dangers. The block-house was fired several times during the day, but they kept up their forlorn and desperate resistance. The house of the commanding officer sank into glowing embers. The fire on both sides did not cease till midnight, at which hour a voice was heard in French, calling out that further defense was useless, since preparations were made to burn above and below at once. Ensign Christie, the officer in command, demanded if any one spoke English, upon which, a man in Indian dress came forward. * * * He said if they yielded they would be saved alive, if not, they would be burned. Christie resolved to hold out as long as a shadow of hope remained, and while some of the garrison slept, the rest watched. They told them to wait until morning. They assented, and suspended their fire. When morning came, they sent out two persons, on pretense of treating, but in reality to learn the truth of the preparations to burn the block-house, whose sides were pierced with bullets

and scorched with fire. In spite of the capitulation, they were surrounded and seized, and, having been detained for some time in the neighborhood, were sent as prisoners to Detroit, where Ensign Christie soon made his escape."

INDIANS AND ENGLISH AT PRESQUE ISLE.

During the interval between the summer and fall of 1763 many barbarities were committed by the Indians upon the white settlers. Late in that year a covenant was made with the tribes of New York and Western Pennsylvania, but hostilities, though not upon an extended scale, were soon renewed. Early in 1764, a British army of 3,000, under the command of Gen. Bradstreet, passed up the lake in canoes. They stopped at Presque Isle and dragged their canoes across the neck of the peninsula to avoid paddling several miles around. After relieving Detroit, Bradstreet returned to Presque Isle, where, on the 12th of August, 1764, he made a treaty of peace with the Delawares and Shawnees, which was scarcely signed till it was broken.

No authentic record of events in this section can be found from that date until 1794. The fort appears to have been abandoned, and it is probable that the English made no attempt to exercise more than nominal control over the country.

OCCUPIED BY THE AMERICANS.

The treaty of peace with Great Britain, which secured the independence of the United States, was made in 1783. By its provisions the British Government abandoned all claim to the western country, and agreed to withdraw its troops and yield up the forts, block-houses and other military structures. In October, 1784, a treaty was made with the Six Nations by which they relinquished to Pennsylvania all of the northwestern part of the State to a line parallel with the southern boundary of New York. By another treaty, made on the 9th of January, 1789, with a portion only of the Six Nations, they acknowledged "the right of soil and jurisdiction to and over" the Triangle "to be vested in the State of Pennsylvania." Some dissatisfaction having arisen among the Seneca tribe in consequence of this act, the Legislature empowered the Governor to draw a warrant for \$800 in favor of Cornplanter, Half Town and

Big Tree, in trust for the use of the tribe and in full satisfaction of all demands, in consideration of which the said chiefs, on the 3d of February, 1791, signed a release of all claims against the State for themselves and their people forever. On the 3d of March, 1792, the Triangle was purchased from the United States by the Commonwealth, and a month later an act of Assembly was passed to encourage its settlement by white people. State troops, to facilitate this purpose, were first stationed at LeBeauf early in May, 1794.

INDIAN THREATS.

The treaty which ceded the territory embraced in the Triangle was very obnoxious to a large portion of the Six Nations, among the most hostile being Joseph Brant, head of the Mohawk tribe. On the other hand, Cornplanter, the Seneca chief, was friendly to the Americans, and it was mainly through his efforts that another war with the Indians was averted. Early in 1794, an Indian council was held at Buffalo to protest against the settlement at Presque Isle, on the result of which, it was given out, would depend the issue of peace or war. To this council Cornplanter, whom Brant was seeking to win to his side, was invited. It was attended by Gen. Israel Chapin, United States Superintendent of the Six Nations, who wrote to the Secretary of War: "I am afraid of the consequences of the attempt to settle Presque Isle at present. The Indians do not acknowledge the validity of the Cornplanter sale to Pennsylvania." By request of the council, he went to LeBeauf on or about the 26th of June, 1794, accompanied by Mr. Johnson, British Indian Agent, and twenty-five chiefs and warriors, the purpose of the latter being to remonstrate with the State officers at that post against the placing of garrisons in the Northwest. The representatives of the Six Nations claimed to be anxious to live at peace with the United States, but pretended to be much disturbed by the presence of the troops, fearing that it would involve them in strife with the hostile Indians. They were assured by Ellicott and Denny, the state officers at LeBeauf, that the soldiers could not move from there till ordered, and that they would await the commands of their superiors in authority. The council adjourned without accomplishing anything of a definite character. Another Indian

council was held at LeBeauf on the 4th of July, 1794, at which the chiefs reiterated their purpose of preventing a garrison being stationed at Presque Isle.

WAYNE'S VICTORY SETTLED ALL TROUBLE.

The savages continued to be sullen and threatening for some months. Several raids were made upon the southern settlements, among others on Cussewago, near the Crawford county line. A Mr. Dickson, living near there, was fired upon by a party of Indians on the 10th of September. Twelve soldiers, sent from LeBeauf for the protection of the settlement, were fired upon, and the Indians drove off several horses.

Matters remained in this alarming condition till October, when news reached LeBeauf of Wayne's victory on the Maumee. This had a wonderful effect on the Indians of our vicinity. A number of warriors of the Six Nations had taken part in the fight, and the reports they brought back of Wayne's fighting qualities had a disheartening effect upon their comrades. The Senecas, who had been strongly urged to go into the war, gave the messengers a peremptory refusal. Notwithstanding this decision, disturbances broke out on several occasions. On Saturday, the 29th of May, 1795, four men who were journeying from LeBeauf to Presque Isle were attacked near the present Union depot in Erie, by a party of Indians, in retaliation, it is supposed, because some of their friends had been fired upon by whites along the Allegheny. Ralph Rutledge, one of the number, was killed and scalped, and his body was interred on a piece of rising ground on the west side of State street, near its junction with Turnpike. His son was also shot and scalped, but lived to be taken to the fort at LeBeauf, where he died. This is the last Indian difficulty known to have taken place in the county.

A treaty of peace was effected with the Western tribes by Gen. Wayne at Greenville, Ohio, on the 3d of August, 1795, and another was made with the Six Nations at Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 9th of November ensuing.

VILLAGES AND GRAVEYARDS OF THE INDIANS.

There is no evidence that any large number of Indians ever made their abode within the limits of Erie county after it became

known to the whites. In 1795, there were Indian villages on Mill creek, and at the head of the bay, each numbering from twenty to thirty families. Other villages were located at Waterford and Cranesville.

On the Scouller farm, in the southeast corner of the city, was an Indian graveyard, where the boys of fifty years ago used to dig into the mounds and gather bones as relics. The first field east of the burial ground was cleared in 1821. For some years after it was a frequent thing to find stone hatchets and other rude implements of the aborigines. It was the custom for many years after the incoming of the whites, for parties of Indians to camp near by and indulge in peculiar rites in commemoration of their ancestors. The last Indian encampment was in June, 1811, when about a dozen Indians spent a couple of days on the site.

Indian graves, arrow heads, pieces of pottery, and other curiosities have been found in a grave on the Hunter place, bordering French creek, in LeBeauf township. A graveyard was opened on the Ebersole farm, east of

Erie City, which contained numerous bones, beads and other Indian remains. All of the bodies were in a sitting position. Graves have been found in spots all along the Ridge road from Ebersole's woods to State street in Erie.

Early in the century occasional bodies of Indians passed through the county on friendly visits between the New York and the Western tribes. Parties of 100 to 150 red men, women and children are known to have encamped on the parks in the City of Erie.

INDIAN PURCHASES.

The land in the northern and northwestern parts of the State was purchased from the Six Nations by commissioners appointed by the Legislature, who met in conference with the Indians at Fort Stanwix (now Rome), N. Y., and concluded a treaty in October, 1784. This action of the Six Nations was confirmed by a treaty made with the Delawares and Wyandots at Fort McIntosh in January, 1785. Neither of these purchases covered the territory known as "The Triangle."

CHAPTER VIII.

LIFE AND DEATH OF GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE.

THIS work would not be complete without a sketch of the career of Gen. Anthony Wayne, whose last sickness, death and burial are inseparably associated with the history of Erie county.

He was born in the township of Eastown, Chester county, Pa., on the 1st of January, 1745. After receiving a good education, he embraced the profession of a surveyor, at which he was engaged for a brief period in his native county. A member of the Assembly in 1771, and of the Provincial Convention in the same year, to consider the troubles with Great Britain, he became one of the Committee of Safety in 1775. Believing war to be inevitable, he resigned his civil office in September, and, after some time spent in military

study and practice, raised a regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel. His first service was with Gen. Sullivan in the spring of 1776, and he bore a brilliant part in the battle of Three Rivers, Canada. When the expedition returned, he was placed in charge of the posts of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence. In February, 1777, he was commissioned a brigadier general, and served with Washington in the New Jersey and Delaware Valley campaign. On the 20th of September, 1777, while stationed at Paoli, near his Chester county home, with a detachment of 1,500 men, his position was betrayed by some Tories to the enemy, who fell upon him during the night and killed and wounded one-tenth of his command. A court-martial convened by Gen.



Martin Strong



Washington, at Wayne's urgent request, decided, after minute investigation, that he did everything that could be expected from an active, brave and gallant officer under the orders which he then had.

CALLED "MAD ANTHONY" BECAUSE OF HIS
DASH AND BRAVERY.

He led the attack of the American right wing at Germantown, and received the special applause of Washington for his conduct at Monmouth. His surprise and capture of Stony Point, one of the strongest British positions on the Hudson, was among the most gallant events of the war, and elicited resolutions of thanks from Congress and the Legislature of Pennsylvania. His last sphere of duty during the Revolution was in Georgia, from which he succeeded in driving the enemy. He was distinguished in all councils of war for supporting the most energetic measures, from which, and from his wonderful dash and courage, he won the popular appellation of "Mad Anthony." At the close of the war, he retired to his farm in Chester county. He was called in 1780 to serve in the Pennsylvania convention, and in that body earnestly advocated the adoption of the United States Constitution.

SUBDUES THE WESTERN INDIANS.

In the year 1792, Wayne was commissioned major general by President Washington and assigned to the Northwestern frontier, for the purpose of forcing the Indians into subjection. After various minor engagements, he gained a signal victory over the savages on the Maumee, in August, 1794. His skill, promptness and bravery made a strong impression among the hostile tribes, and they hastened to sue for forgiveness. He was then appointed sole commissioner to deal with them on the part of the United States, and effected a treaty of peace at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, which paved the way for the settlement of northwestern Pennsylvania and northern Ohio.

HIS LAST SICKNESS AND DEATH AT ERIE.

In the fall of 1796 he embarked in a small vessel at Detroit for Presque Isle, now Erie, on his way homeward. During his passage down the lake, he was attacked with the gout, which had afflicted him for some years, and been much aggravated by his exposure in the

Western wilds. The vessel being without suitable remedies, he could obtain no relief, and on landing at Presque Isle was in a dangerous condition. By his own request, he was taken to the block house, the attic of which had been fitted up as a sleeping apartment. Dr. J. C. Wallace, who had served with him as a surgeon during his Indian campaign, and who was familiar with his disease, was then stationed at Fort Fayette, near Pittsburg. The general sent a messenger for the doctor, and the latter started instantly for Erie, but on reaching Franklin was astonished to learn the news of his death, which occurred on the 15th of December, 1796. Two days after his death the body was buried, as he directed, in a plain coffin, with his uniform and boots on, at the foot of the flagstaff of the block house. The top of the coffin was marked, "A. W., O. B., December 15, 1796," in round-headed brass tacks, driven into the wood. At the time of his decease Wayne was the ranking officer of the United States army.

THE REMAINS DUG UP AND REMOVED.

In the spring of 1809, Col. Isaac Wayne, the general's son, came to Erie, through what was then a wilderness, for the purpose of removing the remains to Chester county. He engaged Dr. Wallace, the same one spoken of above, to attend to the disinterment and preparation of the remains, and gave him entire charge of the operation, declining to witness it on the ground that he preferred to remember his father as he knew him when living. On opening the grave, all present were amazed to find the body petrified, with the exception of one foot and leg, which were partially gone. The boot on the unsound leg had decayed and most of the clothing was missing. Dr. Wallace separated the body into convenient parts and placed them in a kettle of boiling water until the flesh could be removed from the bones. He then carefully scraped the bones, packed them in a small box and returned the flesh, with the implements used in the operation, to the coffin, which had been left undisturbed, and it was again covered over with earth. The box was secured to Col. Wayne's sully and carried to Eastern Pennsylvania, where the contents were deposited in a second grave among those of the general's deceased relatives.

In explanation of Dr. Wallace's course, it is argued that the remains had to be placed in

as small a space as possible, to accommodate the means of conveyance. Col. Wayne is reported to have said, in regard to the affair: "I always regretted it; had I known the state the remains were in before separated I think I should certainly have had them again deposited there and let them rest, and had a monument erected to his memory."

SITE OF HIS BURIAL PLACE MARKED.

About the year 1878 Dr. Germer, for many years Health Officer of the city of Erie, ascertained the site of the block-house, which had long before disappeared with the other structures, and digging down at the foot of the flagstaff readily found the grave and coffin. The lid of the coffin, with the initials, etc., before described, upon it, was fairly preserved, but the balance had mostly rotted away. Largely through the efforts of Dr. Germer and Capt. Welsh, an appropriation was obtained from the Legislature, with which a substantial log block-house in imitation of the original was built in 1880, to mark the site, and the grounds were surrounded by a railing with cannon at each of the four corners. The grave has been neatly and substantially built up with stone, and the coffin lid, with other relics of the early days, is carefully sheltered within the block house—the whole forming as appropriate a monument to the hero, as could well be devised. The block-house is on the grounds of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and is open to visitors during certain hours of each week day.

WAYNE'S FINAL RESTING PLACE.

The Wayne family burial ground, where the bones of the gallant General repose, is in the cemetery attached to St. David's Episcopal Church, at Radnor, Delaware county, not far from the Chester county line, less than an hour's walk from Wayne Station, on the Pennsylvania R. R., and fourteen miles west from Philadelphia. A plain granite shaft, with a pyramid cap, has been erected over the remains, one side of which contains the following inscription:

MAJOR GENERAL
 ANTHONY WAYNE
 WAS BORN AT WAYNESBOROUGH,
 IN CHESTER COUNTY,
 STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
 A. D. 1745.
 AFTER A LIFE OF HONOR AND USEFULNESS
 HE DIED IN DECEMBER, 1796,
 AT A MILITARY POST
 ON THE SHORES OF LAKE ERIE,
 COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF
 THE UNITED STATES.
 HIS MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS
 ARE CONSECRATED
 IN THE HISTORY OF HIS COUNTRY
 AND IN
 THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.
 HIS REMAINS
 ARE HERE DEPOSITED.

CHAPTER IX.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH OCCUPATION.

AS early as 1611-12 Sieur de Champlain, an adventurous Frenchman, ascended the chain of lakes as far as Lake Huron. At a period extending from 1620 to 1640 the Indians were visited by numerous French Catholic priests, among whom were the celebrated Joliet and Marquette, on the double mission of spreading the Gospel and promoting the interests of their king and nation. In 1679 La Salle launched the schooner Griffin in Niagara river, and sailed with a picked body of men to Green bay, in Lake Michigan. A French post was established at Mackinaw in 1681. The dominion of the country was not wholly given over to the French by the English until 1753. The French did a large trade with the Indians by exchanging beads, goods, provisions, guns and ammunition for furs.

Although the French possession was undisturbed for years, it must not be inferred that it was quietly acquiesced in by the English. The French claimed that their discovery of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi entitled them to the ownership of the territory bordering upon those streams and their tributaries. The English claim was based upon a grant by King James I, in 1606, to "divers of his subjects, of all the countries between north latitude 48 deg. and 34 deg., and westward from the Atlantic ocean to the South sea," and also upon purchases of Western lands made from the Six Nations by commissioners from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, representing the mother country. A long and sometimes acrimonious controversy was waged between the foreign departments of the two nations over the question.

FIRST FRENCH SOLDIERS ON LAKE ERIE AND THE OHIO.

Up to the year 1749 the French had done nothing of an official nature looking to the

occupation of the country between Lake Erie and the Ohio. Their discoverers had taken possession of it long before in the name of the king, and from that time it had been a sort of common tramping ground for traders of both nations, without being directly subject to the control of either. In the year named Capt. Celeron, with a detachment of 300 men, was sent by the Captain General of Canada to "renew the French possession" of the Ohio and its tributaries. He came up Lake Erie to the mouth of Chautauqua creek, from which point he crossed over to the Allegheny. Descending the latter river and the Ohio as far as the Muskingum, he deposited leaden plates at the mouths of some of the most important streams, as a "monument of renewal of possession," and as a mark for the guidance of those who might follow him. The expedition caused much alarm among the Indians, who regarded it as the beginning of a scheme to "steal their country," and also created much commotion throughout the English colonies.

FORMAL FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The final occupation by the French began in the spring of 1753. The expedition was in charge of three young officers—Sieur Marin, commander, and Major Pean and the Chevalier Mercier, assistants—and consisted, according to various authorities, of from 250 to 800 men. The little army marched up Lake Erie by land and ice to Presque Isle, where it was decided to build a fort and establish a base of supplies. The reasons which prompted the selection of Presque Isle were the short portage to Lake LeBoeuf and the facility with which canoes could be floated down French creek from the latter to the Allegheny.

On the 3d of August the fort at Presque Isle was finished, the Portage road, six leagues long, was "ready for carriages;" the storehouse, half way across, was in a condition to

receive stock, and the fort at LeBœuf was nearly completed. The Indians willingly assisted in the transportation of the stores. Among the soldiers was one Stephen Coffin, who gives the following account of the French Fort Presque Isle: "It was of chestnut logs, squared and lapped over each other to the height of fifteen feet, about 120 feet on the sides, with a log house in each corner, and had gates in the north and south sides."

GEORGE WASHINGTON AT LEBŒUF.

The Commander-in-Chief, Marin, died in the fall of 1753, soon after the main body of the troops started on their return to Canada, leaving the forts at Presque Isle and LeBœuf respectively in charge of Capt. Riparti and Commander St. Pierre. The latter was visited during the winter by a gentleman who afterward rose to the first place in American love and history. This was no less a personage than George Washington, then in his twenty-first year, who was accompanied by Christopher Gist, an experienced white frontiersman, and one Indian interpreter. They reached LeBœuf on the 11th of December and remained till the 16th, during which time Capt. Riparti was called over from Presque Isle to confer with Washington and St. Pierre. Washington's treatment, though formal, was courteous and kind, and he has left on record in his journal a warm compliment to the gentlemanly character of the French officers. The object and result of Washington's mission are given in the following letters, the first being the one he was charged with delivering to the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces by Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, and the second the reply of St. Pierre:

DINWIDDIE'S LETTER.

OCTOBER 31, 1753.

SIR: The lands upon the River Ohio, in the western part of the colony of Virginia, are so notoriously known to be the property of the crown of Great Britain that it is a matter of equal concern and surprise to me to hear that a body of French forces are erecting fortresses and making settlements upon that river within His Majesty's dominions. The many and repeated complaints I have received of these acts of hostility lay me under the necessity of sending, in the name of the King, my master, the bearer hereof, George Washington, Esq., one of the Adjutants-General of the forces of this dominion, to complain to you of the encroachments thus made, and of the injuries done to the subjects of Great Britain, in

violation of the law of nations and the treaties subsisting between the two crowns. If these facts are true and you think fit to justify your proceedings, I must desire you to acquaint me by whose authority and instructions you have lately marched from Canada with an armed force and invaded the King of Great Britain's territory, in the manner complained of; that, according to the purport and resolution of your answer, I may act agreeably to the commission I am honored with from the King, my master. However, sir, in obedience to my instructions, it becomes my duty to require your peaceable departure; and that you would forbear prosecuting a purpose so interruptive of the harmony and good understanding which His Majesty is desirous to continue and cultivate with the most Christian King, etc.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

ST. PIERRE'S REPLY.

FROM THE FORT ON THE RIVER AU BŒUF, }
December 15, 1753. }

SIR: As I have the honor of commanding here as chief, Mr. Washington delivered to me the letter which you wrote to the commander of the French troops. I should have been glad that you had given him orders, or that he had been inclined to proceed to Canada to see our General, to whom it better belongs than to me to set forth the evidence and the reality of the rights of the King, my master, to the lands situate along the River Ohio, and to contest the pretensions of the King of Great Britain thereto. I shall transmit your letter to the Marquis Duquesne. His answer will be a law to me. And if he shall order me to communicate it to you, sir, you may be assured I shall not fail to dispatch it forthwith to you. As to the summons you send me to retire, I do not think myself obliged to obey it. Whatever may be your intentions, I am here by virtue of the orders of my General, and I entreat you, sir, not to doubt one moment but that I am determined to conform myself to them with all the exactness and resolution which can be expected from the best officer. I do not know that in the progress of this campaign anything has passed which can be reputed an act of hostility, or that is contrary to the treaties which subsist between the two crowns; the continuance whereof interests and pleases us as much as it does the English. Had you been pleased, sir, to descend to particularize the facts which occasioned your complaint, I should have had the honor of answering you in the fullest, and, I am persuaded, the most satisfactory manner, etc.

LEGAERDEUR DE ST. PIERRE.

[A further account of Washington's visit will be found under the heading of Waterford.]

WAR AT LAST.

Both sides were busily engaged during the winter in preparing for the war which was now inevitable. The French plan was to establish a chain of fortifications from Quebec along Lakes Ontario and Erie and the waters

of French creek and the Allegheny to the junction of the last-named stream with the Monongahela, and thence along the Ohio and Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico. Provisions, arms and ammunition were sent from Quebec to Presque Isle, and from there distributed to the lower forts.

As soon as the weather would permit in the spring of 1754, troops were moved by both sides in the direction of the Ohio. The first French detachment to reach Pittsburgh, then known as the "Forks of the Ohio," was on the 17th of April. It consisted of 1,000 French and Indians, with eighteen cannon. Their route was from Presque Isle to LeBoeuf, thence down French creek and the Allegheny. The English had put up a stockade at the "Forks of the Ohio," now Pittsburgh, during the winter, which was unfinished and guarded only by an ensign and forty-one men. This small body immediately surrendered. On the 3d or 4th of July, 500 English capitulated to the French at Fort Necessity, in Fayette county, after an engagement of about ten hours. The French seem to have been uniformly successful in the campaign of 1754. Deserters from their ranks reported that the number of French and Indians in the country during the year was about 2,000. On the 9th of July, 1755, Braddock's defeat took place near Pittsburgh, an event which raised the French hopes to a pitch of the utmost exultation, and seemed for the time to destroy all prospect of English ascendancy in the West.

DuQuesne, in a letter of July 6, 1755, says: "The fort at Presque Isle serves as a depot for all others on the Ohio. * * * The effects are put on board pirogues at Fort LeBoeuf. * * * At the latter fort the prairies, which are extensive, furnish only bad hay. * * * At Presque Isle the hay is very abundant and good. The quantity of pirogues constructed on the River AuBoeuf has exhausted all the large trees in the neighborhood."

THE FRENCH IN 1756-7 AND 1758.

A prisoner who escaped from the Indians in 1756 described Fort LeBoeuf as "garrisoned with 150 men, and a few straggling Indians. Presque Isle is built of square logs filled up with earth; the barracks are within the fort, and garrisoned with 150 men, supported chiefly from a French settlement begun near it. The settlement consists of about one hundred fami-

lies. The Indian families about the settlement are pretty numerous; they have a priest and schoolmaster, and some grist mills and stills in the settlement." The village here referred to was on the east bank of Mill creek, a little back from the lake, almost on a line with Parade street.

No events of importance occurred in this section in 1757 or '8. The forts were garrisoned by small bodies of men; but a considerable force was maintained on the line between the lake and the Ohio. The supplies for the troops were brought by canoes, creeping along the south shore of the lake, from Buffalo. The forts were allowed to get out of repair and could easily have been captured.

FORTS PRESQUE ISLE AND LEBOEUF.

An Indian spy employed by the English in 1758 gave some additional particulars of the fort at Presque Isle. "It is," he said, "square, with four bastions * * * The wall is only of single logs, with no bank within—a ditch without. * * * The magazine is a stone house covered with shingles, and not sunk in the ground, standing in the right bastion, next the lake. * * * The other houses are of square logs." Fort LeBoeuf he described as of "the same plan, but very small—the logs mostly rotten. Platforms are erected in the bastions, and loopholes properly cut; one gun is mounted in a bastion, and looks down the river. It has only one gate, and that faces the side opposite the creek. The magazine is on the right of the gate, going in, partly sunk in the ground, and above are some casks of powder to serve the Indians. Here are two officers, a storekeeper, clerk, priest and 150 soldiers, who have no employment." [See Waterford.]

THE ENGLISH VICTORIOUS.

The English made sufficient progress during 1758 in the direction of the Ohio to compel the French to evacuate Fort DuQuesne on the 22d of November. By this time the Indians had lost confidence in the triumph of the French, and many were either siding with the English or pretending to be neutral. The English finally besieged Fort Niagara below Buffalo, compelling the French to withdraw 1,200 men from Detroit, Presque Isle and Venango for its defense. Its capture by the English astonished and terrified the French in this sec-

tion. A messenger reached Presque Isle from Sir William Johnson, the victorious English commander, notifying the officer in charge that the other posts must surrender in a few days. The French began making hasty preparations for departure. Their principal stores at Presque Isle were sent up the lake August 13, 1759, and the garrison waited a brief time for their comrades at LeBeuf and Venango, when the entire army left in batteaux for Detroit.

The English did not take formal possession of Forts Presque Isle and LeBeuf until 1760, when Major Rogers was sent out for that purpose. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1763, by which the French ceded Canada and confirmed the Western country to the British Crown. The Indians did not take kindly to the British, and eventually made a concerted effort to drive them out of the country, as detailed in another chapter, but failed of success.

AN ENGLISH ARMY AT ERIE.

Col. Bradstreet, with an army of 3,000, arrived at Presque Isle in August, 1764, and met a band of Shawnees and Delawares, who agreed to articles of peace and friendship. These proceedings seem to have been entered into by the savages merely as a deception, for in a short time they renewed hostilities. Another expedition, under Col. Boquet, was fitted out, and punished the troublesome tribes so severely that they were glad to accept the conditions offered them.

The independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain in 1783. By the treaty of peace the mother country abandoned all pretensions to the western region. Her officers in Canada, however, still retained a hope of the ultimate return of the colonies to the protection of the British crown. The English had, by this date, won the confidence of the Indians, who were kept hostile to the Americans by representations that Great Britain would yet resume posses-

sion of the country. As late as 1785 Mr. Adams, our minister at London, complained to the English Secretary of State that though two years had elapsed since the definitive treaty, the forts at Presque Isle, Niagara and elsewhere on the northern frontier were still held by British garrisons. The actual American occupation dates from 1795.

THE FRENCH FORTS AND ROAD.

While the British occupied the country they put Fort Presque Isle in repair and kept it up until after our National Independence was acknowledged, soon after which it fell into ruin. Its site was easily traceable as late as 1863, by mounds and depressions on the bank of the lake near the mouth of Mill creek on its west side.

The fort at LeBeuf stood within the present limits of Waterford borough, on the brow of the hill above LeBeuf creek, nearly in line with the iron bridge across that stream. A ravine, which has since been partially filled up, extended along its north side, down which flowed a rivulet, leading Washington to describe the fort as standing on "a kind of an island." Practically the same site was successively occupied by the English and Americans.

The French road commenced at the mouth of Mill creek, extended up that stream a short distance, and then struck off to the higher land, nearly following the line of Parade street. A branch road led from the south gate of the fort, and connected with the main road in the hollow of Mill creek. From the southern end of Parade street the main road ran across Mill Creek township to the present Waterford plank road. Leaving the latter, the French road took across the hills and terminated at the gate of Fort LeBeuf, near where the Eagle Hotel stands. The route known as the French road in Summit township is understood to be exactly on the line of its historical original. The road was laid out thirty feet wide, and was "corduroyed" throughout most of its length.

CHAPTER X.

PURCHASE OF THE TRIANGLE.

THE limits of Pennsylvania are described in the charter granted by King Charles II. to William Penn as "three degrees of latitude in breadth, and five degrees of longitude in length, the eastern boundary being the Delaware river, the northern the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude; on the south a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle (Delaware) northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

The boundaries of the State were long a subject of earnest and sometimes bitter dispute. Fifty years before the grant to Penn, King James I. granted to the Plymouth Company "all the land lying in the same latitude with Connecticut and Massachusetts, as far west as the Pacific ocean, not previously settled by other Christian powers." Under the construction placed upon this clause by Connecticut, more than one-third of Pennsylvania, including the whole northern part, belonged to that province. The dispute was finally settled by the action of Congress, which appointed Commissioners in 1782, to investigate the subject, who reported that "Connecticut has no right to the land in controversy."

THE LINES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania and New York, in 1785, mutually agreed upon commissioners to determine and establish the east and west boundary line between the two States, being the forty-second degree of latitude. The commissioners who finally did the work, which was confirmed by the Legislatures of both States, were Andrew Ellicott on the part of Pennsylvania, and James Clinton and Simeon DeWitt on that of New York. They surveyed the entire

line from the Delaware to Lake Erie, planting a stone every mile, with the distance from the river marked upon it, and marking mile trees in the same manner. The distance from the point of departure to where the north line of Pennsylvania terminated on the shore of Lake Erie in Springfield township, this county, was found to be 259 miles and eighty-eight perches.

THE TRIANGLE.

The charter of New York defined its western boundary as extending from the south shore of Lake Erie to the forty-second degree of latitude, on a line drawn from the western extremity of Lake Ontario. In determining this line it became necessary to agree whether the "western extremity of Lake Ontario" included Burlington bay, or was at the Peninsula dividing the latter from the lake. Andrew Ellicott and Frederick Saxton, the surveyors sent out to establish the boundary, decided upon the peninsula as the proper point from which to draw the line, and the western boundary of New York was therefore fixed at twenty miles east of Presque Isle. This left a triangular tract, which was not included in the charter of either State, and which was variously claimed by New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA SECURED THE TRIANGLE.

At an early period, Gen. William Irvine was sent to the Northwest by the authorities of Pennsylvania to examine into the quality of its lands and report upon the best manner of putting them into the market. While upon this tour he was struck with the fact that the State had no harbor upon the lake, and the great desirability of securing the one at Presque Isle. On his return to the East he interested a number of intelligent and progressive citizens in the project of purchasing the Triangle. After a protracted negotiation,

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut released their claims to the United States government, and the latter, in turn, conveyed the tract to Pennsylvania. The contract for the sale of the Triangle, made between the Representatives of the United States and Pennsylvania was ratified by Congress on the 4th of September, 1788. On the 18th of April, 1791, the Governor was authorized by the Legislature to complete the purchase. March 3, 1792, a patent was issued to the State, signed by George Washington as President, and Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State. The consideration was \$151,640.25, in Continental certificates, which were much below par.

THE INDIANS OFFENDED.

Pending the negotiations with the general government, the State authorities proceeded to secure a release of the Triangle tract from the Six Nations, which was only effected after a protracted effort. The conference for this purpose with the chiefs and warriors of the several tribes was held on the 9th of January, 1789, and the deed from the Indians appears to have been signed sometime during the same month. The price paid to the Six Nations was \$2,000 by Pennsylvania and \$1,200 by the United States.

The cession of the Triangle gave offense to a portion of the Indians, who claimed that they had not been fairly represented in the council. There was a great deal of talk among them of resisting its occupancy by the State, and at one time matters looked really serious. On the 3d of February, 1791, Cornplanter, Half Town,

and Big Tree executed a second instrument, in which, after reciting the dissatisfaction that existed among the Seneca nation, they acknowledged the receipt of \$800 as full satisfaction of all claims and demands by that nation against the commonwealth.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

The Triangle, which includes the city of Erie and the Peninsula, extends some forty-three miles in a straight line along the lake, and is about eighteen miles in breadth along the New York boundary, tapering from there to a point in Springfield township, between four and five miles east of the Ohio line. It embraces 202,187 acres, and the United States received pay for it at the rate of three-fourths of a dollar per acre. The townships included in the Triangle are North East, Greenfield, Venango, Harbor Creek, Greene, Summit, Mill Creek, a small portion of Springfield, about two-fifths of Girard and McKean, and four-fifths of Fairview. The terminus of the Triangle on the shore of Lake Erie was marked by a stone in Springfield township. [See map.]

Some time ago a corps of engineers, representing both States, renewed the monuments marking the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, many of which had been destroyed or lost sight of. In the execution of their task they made use of blocks of Quincy granite, about four feet long and six inches square at the top, set ordinarily at a distance of one mile apart. The letters "Pa." and "N. Y.," about two inches long, face Pennsylvania and New York respectively.



Thomas H. Sell

CHAPTER XI.

FIRST STEPS TOWARD THE SETTLEMENT OF ERIE COUNTY.

IN the year 1785 David Watts and William Miles were sent under the auspices of the State to survey the Tenth Donation District, embracing portions of Waterford, Wayne and Amity townships. March 24, 1789, it was resolved by the General Assembly that not exceeding 3,000 acres should be surveyed at Presque Isle, LeBoeuf and two other places for the use of the commonwealth. This was followed by the settlement law of the 2d of April, 1792, which provided for the survey of all the lands north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers and Conewango creek, and their sale upon terms that will be stated in another chapter. The Pennsylvania Population Company, formed at Philadelphia March 8, 1792, purchased a large tract of land in the Triangle with the object of inducing settlement. On the 8th of April, of the same year, the Legislature passed and Gov. Mifflin approved a bill for laying out a town at Presque Isle.

MEASURES FOR PROTECTION.

Rumors of Indian hostilities induced the Legislature February 25, 1794, to authorize the Governor to station a detachment of the State troops at such place or places at or near Presque Isle as might be necessary for the protection of the settlers. In accordance with its provisions, Gov. Mifflin, on the 1st of March, 1794, issued a circular to the Brigade Inspectors of Washington, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, requiring them to raise men to serve eight months, unless sooner discharged, with a stipulation that, if necessary, they should continue in service till the next meeting of the Legislature. Four companies were to be organized within the district, of whom one captain, one lieutenant, two ensigns, six corporals, six sergeants and ninety-five privates were to be detached for the Presque Isle expedition. The command was given to Capt. Ebenezer Denny, of Allegheny county, who is presumed to have seen service in border warfare.

Gen. William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott had been appointed commissioners to lay out a road from Reading to Presque Isle. On the day the circular was issued they were notified that Albert Gallatin had been associated in their appointment, and that they three were to lay out the town contemplated by the act of 1792. The Governor's instructions desired them to "promote peace, order and friendship with the peaceable Indians or British garrison, should any intercourse * * be produced by accident or necessity." Capt. Denny was required "to comply with every lawful request of the commissioners," and was further reminded that the objects of his appointment were "strictly those of protection and defense."

LE BOEUF OCCUPIED AND AN INDIAN WAR FEARED.

The troops took possession of "the forks of French creek, about two miles below the old post of LeBoeuf," on or near the 11th of May, where they built a small block-house, pending the cutting out of the logs which obstructed the navigation of the stream. From this point, Gen. John Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, who accompanied the expedition, wrote on the day of their arrival that "the British are determined to oppose the progress of the State troops from LeBoeuf to Presque Isle by sending a number of Indians and English to cut them off." In a few days more the detachment reached LeBoeuf, where they immediately erected two small picketed block-houses, which, Wilkins reported, "will make them sufficiently strong until the reinforcement arrives under Capt. Denny." The latter event did not occur until the 24th of June.

While these events were in progress, a letter reached Gen. Knox, Secretary of War under President Washington, from Gen. Israel Chapin, the United States Commis-

sioner to the Six Nations, to the effect that the British "feel very much alarmed at the garrisoning of Presque Isle. * * * If the garrison destined for that place," wrote Chapin, "is not very strong, it is doubtful whether it will not be attacked." On the 9th of May, Gen. Knox wrote to Wilkins and Denny, cautioning them to "proceed with the utmost vigilance and precaution." The next day, he addressed a communication to Gen. Mifflin, stating that "affairs are critically circumstanced between the United States and the Six Nations," and giving it as the opinion of the President, "on mature reflection, that it is advisable to suspend for the present the establishment of Presque Isle." In accordance with this suggestion, the Governor rescinded all orders for drafting men, directed the commissioners, who had not yet left Pittsburgh, to postpone further proceedings, and commanded Denny's detachment to remain at LeBoeuf, "unless it should be found necessary to retire from the station in order to prevent an actual contest with the friendly Indians."

The people of the western counties were highly indignant at the suspension of the proceedings for settlement, and, without knowing the reason that prompted Gov. Mifflin, hotly condemned what they called his timidity. The Governor, however, soon righted himself by spreading the intelligence abroad that he had acted in pursuance of a special request from President Washington.

THE GARRISON AT FORT LEBŒUF.

Three days after reaching LeBoeuf, Denny asked for "a few militia," on the ground that a number of his men at LeBoeuf were ill with the flux and others had to be detached. To the Governor he reported on the 4th of July: "I have been busy erecting a stockade post. Moved the detachment in yesterday. Am now beyond the power of any body of hostile Indians. None have been around since the party on the 24th. Hear firing almost daily, but whether friends or foes is uncertain." Ellicott, who must have arrived soon after Denny, wrote on the 1st of August: "The Indians consider themselves as our enemies and that we are their's. From this consideration they never come near the garrison except as spies and then escape as soon as dis-

covered." Denny notified the Governor on the same date that they had four block-houses at LeBoeuf, on two of which a six-pounder was mounted, the others not being calculated for cannon. Over each gate was a swivel. The officers occupied their tents in the absence of more agreeable quarters. The situation he regarded as excellent, except that there was a hollow way parallel with the rear of the works and within gunshot that would "cover any number of Indians." This was examined every morning before the gates were thrown open. The troops at the post numbered one hundred and ten, inclusive of officers. [See Waterford.]

PEACE SECURED.

A treaty of peace was concluded with the Six Nations at Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 11th of November, in which they unreservedly acknowledged the title of Pennsylvania to the Triangle, and for themselves and their successors released all claims upon the lands within its limits. This happy conclusion was much hastened by the terror of Anthony Wayne's name and victories. As soon as tidings of the treaty reached Washington, word was sent by the President to Gov. Mifflin that the temporary obstacles to the establishment were removed. It being too late in the season when the good news arrived at LeBoeuf to do any effective work at Presque Isle, the detachment remained at the former post until early spring. The force there on the 27th of March, 1795, consisted of ninety-nine in all.

Maj. Craig, of the United States Army, stationed at Pittsburgh, reported to the Secretary of War on the 24th of May, 1795, that "the State troops at LeBoeuf are nearly all disbanded. Capt. Buchanan," he says, "who commanded at that post (Denny having left), arrived here yesterday with the greater part of the men under his command, who are all discharged." In Buchanan's communication to the Governor, of June 19, he states, however, that Lieut. McHaffey, with twenty-six men, marched from Pittsburgh with Commissioners Irvine and Ellicott toward LeBoeuf. He, Buchanan, expected to start that day with the balance of the escort. This would imply that a new set of men had been enlisted for the purpose.

WATERFORD AND ERIE LAID OUT.

While Ellicott was at LeBoeuf, in the summer of 1794, he laid out the town of Waterford, the plan of which was afterward sanctioned by the Legislature. An act for laying out towns at Presque Isle, LeBoeuf, Venango and Conewango (Erie, Waterford, Franklin and Warren) passed that body in April, 1795, being the second in regard to the first-named place.

About two hundred men from Wayne's army landed at Presque Isle early in the spring of 1795, under command of Capt Russell Bissell. They set to work at once, cutting timber for block-houses, of which two were erected on the bluff overlooking the entrance

to the harbor, just east of the mouth of Mill creek. They also cleared a good deal of land to raise corn for the use of the garrison. A sawmill was put up, and by 1796 a warehouse and stockade were completed. The supplies of food, etc., for some time were mainly obtained by vessel from Detroit.

In June, 1795, Ellicott and Irvine, commissioners, arrived, accompanied by a corps of surveyors, and escorted by State troops under command of Capt. John Grubb, to lay out the town of Erie, which was done during that year. Troops remained at the post until 1806, but were few in number. [See chapters relating to Erie city and the several townships for a further account of the early settlements.]

CHAPTER XII.

LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO LAND AND EARLY LAND SALES.—[See Chapter I, Erie City.]

ONE month after the cession of the Triangle, in 1792, the General Assembly passed an act for the encouragement of emigration to the newly-acquired territory. This measure, generally known as the "actual settlement law," was in substance as follows:

The lands north and west of the Rivers Ohio, Allegheny and Conewango are to be sold to any person who will cultivate, improve and settle the same, or cause them to be improved and settled, at £7 10 shillings for every hundred acres, with an allowance of six per cent. for roads, etc.

On application to the Land Office, giving a description of the lands applied for, a warrant is to be issued to the applicant for any quantity not exceeding 400 acres.

No title shall vest in the lands unless the grantee has, prior to the issuance of his warrant, made or caused to be made, or shall, within two years next after the same, make or cause to be made an actual settlement thereon, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every hundred in one survey,

and erected a house, and resided or caused a family to reside on the same for the five years immediately following; and in default thereof new warrants shall be issued to actual settlers; "provided, that if any such actual settler or grantee shall, by force of arms of the enemies of the United States, be prevented from making such settlement, or be driven therefrom, and shall persist in his endeavors to make such actual settlement, then, in either case, he and his heirs shall be entitled to have and to hold such lands in the same manner as if the actual settlement had been made."

The lands actually settled and improved to remain chargeable with the purchase money and interest, and if the grantee shall neglect to apply for a warrant for ten years after the passage of this act, unless hindered by death or the enemies of the United States, the lands may be granted to others by warrants reciting the defaults.

LAND COMPANIES.

Almost simultaneously with the enactment of the "actual settlement law," the Pennsylv-

vania Population Company was formed at Philadelphia, to settle and dispose of the lands in the Triangle. John Nicholson, the famous land speculator, was elected president. Previous to the organization of the company, Mr. Nicholson had applied for 300 warrants in the Triangle. These he transferred to the corporation, which paid for them and perfected the title. The company took up about 500 additional warrants in Erie and Crawford counties. The lands located by the Population Company embraced the whole Triangle except the town plot of Erie, the Erie State Reserve, the Garrison Reserve and Irvine's Reservation, in addition to tracts in the southern part of Erie county. The corporation was dissolved in 1814, after the last war with Great Britain, and the remaining lands and unsettled contracts for the sale of lands passed into the hands of individual members.

The Population Company, on the 8th of March, 1793, issued instructions to their agents, offering the following inducements to settlers in Erie county :

A gift of 150 acres each to the first twenty families that shall settle on French creek.

A similar gift to the first twenty families that shall settle in "the Lake Erie territory."

A gift of 100 acres each to the next fifty families (after the first twenty) who shall settle on French creek.

A similar gift to the next fifty families (after the first ten) who shall settle in the Lake Erie territory.

The settlers were privileged to locate on any lands of the company they chose, and if they cleared at least ten acres, and erected a comfortable house thereon, in which they resided, were to have a deed after two years. In case they were driven off by the Indians, no part of the two years was to run against them, and no title was to vest in any person or his heirs who abandoned the lands before receiving his deed.

Thirty thousand acres were offered for sale to actual settlers, in tracts not exceeding 300 acres, at \$1 per acre, payable at the option of the purchaser, in three years, with interest the last two years.

THE HOLLAND LAND COMPANY.

Some time after the Revolution, a number of wealthy gentlemen living in Holland, organized under the name of the Holland Land

Company, purchased of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, vast bodies of land in western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania. They also took up by warrant large tracts in Erie and Crawford counties, besides those purchased from Morris. The warrants were issued to them at various times in 1793, 1794 and 1795. The lands of the Holland Company in Erie county lay south of the Triangle line, across the entire width of the county. Maj. Alden, the first agent of the company, was succeeded by William Miles. In 1815, H. J. Huidekoper, a member of the corporation, came on from Holland, took charge of the company's affairs, and established his office in Meadville. The lands remaining unsold were bought by Mr. Huidekoper in 1833. William H. Seward, afterward famous as a statesman, was agent for the company in western New York, having his office in Mayville or Westfield.

ANOTHER COMPANY FORMED AT HARRISBURG.

An association was formed at Harrisburg on the 13th of August, 1796, under the title of the Harrisburg and Presque Isle Company, for the purpose of "settling, improving and populating the country near and adjoining to Lake Erie." It was limited to ten persons, among whom were Richard Swan, Thomas Forster, Samuel Laird and William Kelso. The company purchased thirty-seven Erie inlots and eight outlots at the public sale at Carlisle in August, 1796. They also obtained possession of 430 acres at the mouth of Walnut creek, and of some land at Waterford. Mr. Forster came on as agent, in company with Mr. Swan, in the spring of 1797, and located on the Walnut creek property. By the fall of that year, they had a sawmill erected, and the next year a gristmill was commenced, which was completed in the fall of 1798. They laid out a town at the mouth of the creek and called it Fairview. Both Forster and Swan took up large tracts in the vicinity on their own account. The title to a portion of the company's property was disputed by the Population Company, and, after long litigation, the Walnut creek site was sold at Sheriff's sale.

TENTH DONATION DISTRICT.

The Legislature in 1783 directed the laying out of large tracts in the northwestern and

western portions of the commonwealth, to be known as Donation Districts, and to be applied in fulfillment of a promise made on the 7th of March, 1780, "to the officers and privates belonging to this State in the Federal army, of certain donations and quantities of land, according to their several ranks, to be surveyed and divided off to them, severally, at the end of the Revolutionary war." The Donation District was divided into sub-districts, each of which was known by its number. The Tenth District commenced about a mile east of the borough of Waterford and extended eastward across the present townships of Amity and Wayne to the Warren county line. It was surveyed on the part of the State, in 1785, by David Watts and William Miles. Few of the soldiers for whose benefit the lands were set aside, moved onto them, the patents having generally been disposed of at a small price to speculators.

THE MORAVIAN GRANT.

In recognition of its services in maintaining missionaries at its own expense among the Indians, the State, in 1791, voted to "the Society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the heathen"—commonly known as the Moravians—two grants of land of 2,500 acres each, with allowance, to be located respectively on "the River Connaught, near the northwestern part of the State," and on "the heads of French creek." The society located 2,875 acres in LeBoeuf township, which they named the "Good Luck" tract, and 2,797 in Springfield and Conneaut townships, to which they gave the title of "Hospitality." These lands were leased until 1850, when they were purchased by N. Blickensderfer and James Miles. The first agent for the Moravians was William Miles, of Union, who was succeeded by his son James as manager of the "Hospitality," and by John Wood, of Waterford, as manager of the "Good Luck" tract.

STATE RESERVATIONS.

In laying out the lands of the county for settlement, the State reserved four tracts, which are briefly described below:

Irvine's Reservation consisted of 2,000 acres in Harbor Creek township, donated by the commonwealth to Gen. William Irvine as a special reward for his services during the Revolution.

The tract which became known as the Erie State Reserve commenced at the head of the bay and ran south three miles, then eastward, parallel with the lake, eight miles, then back to the lake shore three miles, excluding the lands originally embraced within the limits of Erie. These lands were first surveyed by George Moore in 1795, again by John Cochran in 1796-97, and finally by Thomas Rees in 1799. The latter laid them out in three tiers—the one furthest from the lake consisting of 150-acre tracts, the second mainly of 130-acre tracts, and the last, or nearest to the lake, of tracts ranging from 50 to 100 acres. None of the lands were sold until 1801, and but few before 1804. Those who bought earliest paid from \$3 to \$4 per acre; one-fifth in hand, the balance in four equal annual payments. One party who owned 411 acres decided the whole of it, in 1804, for a male slave. The final sale of the Reserve lands took place on the first Monday of August, 1833, when a number of fifty-acre tracts on the bank of the lake west of the city were purchased at from \$9 to \$22 per acre.

The Reserve at Waterford consisted of 1,800 acres in Waterford township, and 400 in LeBoeuf. Provision for its sale was made in the act of 1799, and most of the tract had passed into private hands by 1804.

The Garrison tract was provided for in the act of 1794, for laying out a town at Presque Isle, which directed the Governor to reserve "out of the lots of the said town so much land as he shall deem necessary for public uses; also, so much land, within or out of the said town, as may, in his opinion, be wanted by the United States for the purpose of erecting forts, magazines, arsenals and dock-yards." It lies on the bank of the bay on the east side of Mill creek, and is now occupied in whole or in part by the grounds of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

LANDS SET ASIDE FOR ACADEMY PURPOSES.

By an act passed in 1799 it was provided that in the sales of land 500 acres should be held back from each of the Reserve tracts at Erie and Waterford "for the use of such schools and academies as may hereafter be established by law" in those towns. The lands that fell to the share of Waterford Academy lie in LeBoeuf township, at the mouth of LeBoeuf creek. They were sold off about 1840.

The Erie Academy grant was in Mill Creek township, and extended some distance along the Waterford turnpike, commencing near the present southern boundary of the city. The land has mainly passed into the hands of private owners.

SURVEYORS AND LAND AGENTS.

Under the act of 1792, the territory north and west of the Ohio, Allegheny and Conewango rivers, was divided into five districts, each of which was assigned to a deputy surveyor. District No. 1, embracing the Triangle, was assigned to Thomas Rees, Jr., who left for Presque Isle in the spring of 1793. After long delay, on account of Indian threats, he reached his destination; but the attitude of the Indians was so hostile, and reports of Indian murders so frequent, that he abandoned the field and returned to the East. In the spring of 1795 Mr. Rees came on again, put up a tent at the mouth of Mill creek, and resumed his duties as a surveyor. About this time he was also appointed agent for the Population Company. He employed several assistant surveyors during the season, among whom were George Moore and David McNair, and by fall reported the sale for the company of 74,700 acres to some 200 different persons. Few of these, however, made an immediate settlement upon the land, through fear of Indian depredations. Mr. Rees resigned both as deputy surveyor and agent for the Population Company at the beginning of 1796, and from that date until the spring of 1802 served the State as commissioner for the sale of lots, etc. He was succeeded in the first position by John Cochran, and in the second by Judah Colt, who continued until his death. Mr. Rees took up a large tract in Harbor Creek township, about one mile south of the present Buffalo road, to which he cut a highway in 1797. The several parties who acted on the part of the State for the sale of lots and lands were as follows:

Erie—1800, Thomas Rees, Jr.; 1802, John Kelso; 1805, Thomas Forster; 1806, Conrad Brown; 1810, John Kelso; 1811, Robert Knox.

Waterford—1800, David McNair and James Naylor; 1805, John Vincent; 1809, Charles Martin; 1811, James Boyd.

Wilson Smith was appointed deputy surveyor for the town of Erie April 25th, 1800.

Judah Colt, who had been appointed to succeed Mr. Rees as agent of the Population Company, came on in that capacity on the 1st of July, 1796. He was assisted in his duties by Elisha and Enoch Marvin. Singular to state, they preferred the high lands in Greenfield township, and the first permanent settlement in the county, outside of Erie and Waterford, was made early in 1797 at Colt's Station. [See Greenfield.] Mr. Colt died in 1832, and left a large estate. His successor for most of the members of the company was Judah C. Spencer. A few of the members placed their interests in charge of Thomas H. Sill. Dunning McNair established an agency for the company on Conneaut creek in 1797, later in the year than the settlement in Greenfield, and made contracts with most of the early settlers of that region.

CHANGE IN THE SETTLEMENT LAW.

In 1794 the Legislature passed an act which provided that no further applications should be received by the land office for any unimproved land within the Triangle. This was after it had been ascertained that the territory was not sufficient to supply the warrants issued to the Population Company. The same act directed that no warrant should issue after the 15th of June of that year, for any land within the Triangle except in favor of persons claiming by virtue of some settlement and improvement having been made thereon, and that all applications remaining in the land office after that date for which the purchase money had not been paid, should be void. It was stipulated, however, that applications might be "received and warrants issued until the 1st of January, 1795, in favor of any persons to whom a balance might be due in the land office on unsatisfied warrants issued before the 29th of March, 1792, for such quantities of land as might be sufficient to discharge such balances;" provided that the act should not be "so construed as that any warrants, except those wherein the land is particularly described, should in any manner affect the title of the claim of any person having made an actual improvement before such warrant was entered and surveyed in the Deputy Surveyor's books."

Another act, passed in September of the same year, made it unlawful for any application for lands to be received at the land

office, after its passage, "except for such lands where a settlement has been or hereafter shall be made, grain raised and a person or persons residing thereon."

EXTENSIVE LAND SALES.

At an early date David Watts and William Miles, the first surveyors under the State, located 1,400 acres at Wattsburg and 1,200 acres at Lake Pleasant. In 1796, Mr. Miles also purchased four tracts on the lake shore from the Population Company, on which he agreed to place settlers. Martin Strong, who came to the county in 1795 as a surveyor for the Holland Land Company, took up a large tract on the ridge, in Waterford and Summit townships. David McNair chose 800 acres of the Walnut creek flats, at Kearsarge, besides other extensive tracts. He at one time owned some of the most valuable property in the county, including half of what is now South Erie. George Fisher, of Dauphin county, secured a vast body of land in Waterford and Washington townships, and William Wallace, who was the first lawyer in the county, became the owner of numerous tracts in various townships. Many sales were made by the different companies between 1796 and 1799, and by 1800 a good share of the county had passed into the hands of actual settlers, or persons who intended to become such.

THE FIRST PURCHASERS.

Below is a list of parties who entered into agreements with the Population Company for the purchase of lands in 1796-97 and 1798, all being for full tracts except the one in the name of George Hurst, which was for 200 acres:

James Baird,	George Balfour,
Russell Bissell,	Negro "Boe,"
Richard Clement,	Isaac Craig,
Joshua Fairbanks,	Thomas Forster,
Thomas Gallagher,	Thomas Greer,
John Grubb,	Samuel Holliday,
Thomas P. Miller,	Francis Brawley,
Thomas Rees, Jr.,	Abraham Custard,
Beriah Davis,	Miles Crane,
Elihu Crane,	Abiathar Crane,
Patrick Kennedy,	John Sanderson,
Morrow Lowry,	William Lee,
Kowland Rees,	Robert Lowry,
William M. Grundy,	John Mill,
James O'Harra,	Judah Colt,
Laton Dick,	Charles John Reed,

Benjamin Richardson,	Benjamin Russell,
David Hays,	Anthony Saltsman,
Francis Scott,	James Herman,
Joseph McCord,	Azariah Davis,
George Hurst,	Arnold Custard,
William Paul,	William Barker,
Israel Bodine,	Samuel Barker,
John Kennedy,	Israel Miller,
George Nicholson,	George Lowry,
Thomas Dunn,	James Dunn,
Henry Hurst,	Ezekiel Dunning,
William Dunn,	William Parcell,
Martin Strong,	Hugh Spears,
Richard Swan,	Elihu Talmadge,
J. F. Vollaine,	Alex. Vance,
John McKee,	Hugh McLaughlin,
John Oliver,	Rufus S. Reed,
Mary Reed,	Stephen Oliver,
Milball Condon,	Alex. McKee,
David Long,	Stephen Forster,
Peter Grassos,	James Greer,
Joseph L. Rowley,	James Foulke,
William G. Tysner,	John Hay,
Freeman Tuttle,	Bernard Tracy,
Hamilton Stone,	Zelmar Barker,
John Anderson,	Daniel Dobbins,
John Shaffer,	John Cummings,
Thomas Hughes,	John Daggett,
David Seely,	Samuel Holliday,
John Morris,	Patrick McKee,
David McCullough,	Henry Strowman,
William Sturgeon,	Jeremiah Sturgeon,
Hugh Trimble,	James Leland,
Robert Brown,	Peter Prime,
John Nichols,	John Gordon,
Robert McIntire,	George W. Reed,
Samuel Barker,	John Cochran,
George Tracy,	William Weed,
Oliver Dunn,	William Baird,
Oliver Thornton,	Thomas Greer,
Timothy Tuttle,	

LITIGATION OVER LAND.

Mr. Colt's first years as agent of the Population Company were much disturbed by hostile manifestations and costly litigation to maintain the real or assumed rights of the organization. The causes of the troubles, in brief, were as follows: The law of 1792 provided that any actual settler, or grantee in any original or succeeding warrant, who should be driven from the country by the enemies of the United States, and who should persist in the endeavor to make a settlement,

should be entitled to hold his lands in the same manner as if an actual settlement had been made. The Population Company and the Holland Company claimed that by their several efforts to occupy the lands in 1793, '94 and '95, they had fulfilled all the conditions of the law. In the spring of 1795, a proclamation was issued by the Governor declaring that the Indians had been conquered, and stating that the northwestern section of the State was open to settlement. The effect of this was to induce a number of people to emigrate to the county, some of whom purchased from the agents, while others set up adverse claims, asserting that the companies had forfeited the lands.

The companies alleged that peace was not really secured until 1796, citing the Rutledge murder as proof. To this the adverse claimants replied that the murder was not committed by the Indians, but was the deed of white men in pay of the company, to relieve them from their embarrassment. The principal seat of the troubles was in Greenfield and North East townships; but they extended in some degree to Conneant, Harbor Creek and other sections.

The Holland Company also had difficulties with various parties who claimed to be actual settlers. Among those who became involved in litigation with the company was William Miles, who had located and placed settlers upon lands which the company complained had been allotted to them. The Miles suits were ultimately settled by amicable arrangement, and he became the agent of the company.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided against the adverse claimants, creating an intense feeling of indignation and disappointment throughout the Northwest. This settled the business, so far as the Population Company was concerned, it being a State corporation, wholly composed of citizens of Pennsylvania. The Holland Land Company, being a foreign concern, brought their action in the United States Circuit Court, where the decision was precisely like that of the State Supreme Court. It was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the other courts were fully sustained in an opinion rendered by Chief Justice Marshall in 1805.

This result settled the dispute for good. There being no further question of title, the county began to fill up rapidly. Some of the

adverse settlers left in disgust and despair; but the majority entered into arrangements with the companies to purchase the land which they had improved.

LAND SPECULATION IN 1836.

One of the wildest, if not the most reckless, land speculations ever known in Erie county took place in 1836, being confined mainly to the borough of Erie and vicinity. It grew out of the important internal improvements conceived and set in operation about that time, added to a tremendous over-issue of paper money throughout the country. The canal to Beaver had been surveyed, a charter had been granted for the railroad to Sunbury, and considerable work had been done by the United States Government in building piers and deepening the harbor. A widespread impression sprung up that Erie was destined to become a great city. The charter of the United States Bank at Philadelphia expired in 1836. In the early part of that year, the State Legislature chartered the United States Bank of Pennsylvania with a capital of \$35,000,000. This institution established a branch at Erie, erecting the old custom house on State below Fifth street, and the residence adjoining, for a banking office and cashier's house. The stock of the Erie branch, amounting to \$200,000, was all taken on the 27th of February, 1836. These matters combined gave an extraordinary impulse to real estate in the borough of Erie. The price of town lots jumped up 100 per cent. In a single week the sales of real estate amounted to over half a million dollars. One lot, purchased in February for \$10,000, was resold in Buffalo within a month for \$50,000. The speculation lasted until 1837, when the banks failed throughout the Union, causing a terrible revulsion. Although the speculation in this county was limited to Erie and its vicinity, a general spirit of adventure prevailed in the whole nation, and thousands of persons were ruined by their faith in inflation and the speculative tendency of the time. The history of that day is one of the best arguments that can be produced against the theories of those who believe in the issue of a large volume of paper currency without taking proper steps for its redemption and security.

[For an account of the land sales and settlements at Erie, see the chapter on that subject under the heading of Erie City.]



Rufus S. Reid

CHAPTER XIII.

FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY—EARLIEST MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

AS may be seen by the preceding chapters, the first known American citizens who located permanently within the bounds of Erie county were Thomas Rees and John Grubb, who reached Erie in the spring of 1795 and remained until their deaths. At a later date in the same year William Miles and William Cook, with their wives, made a settlement in Concord township, near the Crawford county line, where they were the sole residents for some years. A month or so later, Col. Seth Reed, accompanied by his wife and sons, Manning and Charles John, came to Erie in a sail boat from Buffalo, which was piloted by James Talmadge, who took up lands during the season in McKeen township. These three ladies were the first white persons of their sex who are known to have resided in the county. The other settlers during 1795 were Rufus S. and George W. Reed, James Baird and children, Mrs. Thomas Rees and Mrs. J. Fairbanks, at Erie; Amos Judson, James Naylor, Lieut. Martin, and Martin Strong, in Waterford; John W. Russell, George Moore and David McNair, in Mill creek; Capt. Robert King and family, William and Thomas Black and Thomas Ford and wife, in LeBoeuf; Jonathan Spaulding in Conneaut; Michael Hare and two men named Ridue and Call, in Wayne; James and Bailey Donaldson, in North East, and James Blair in Girard. So far as the records show, these were the only white people living in the county that year. Among the settlers during the interval between 1795 and 1800 were the following:

1796—*Washington township*, Alexander Hamilton and William Culbertson; *Erie*, Capt. Daniel Dobbins; *Mill Creek*, Benjamin Russell, Thomas P. Miller, David Dewey, Anthony Saltsman and John McFarland; *Greenfield*, Judah Colt, Elisha and Enoch Marvin, Cyrus Robinson, Charles Allen, Jo-

seph Berry, John Wilson, James Moore, Joseph Webster, Philo Barker, Timothy Tuttle, Silas and William Smith, Joseph Shattuck, John Daggett, John Andrews and Leverett Bissell; *McKeen*, Thomas and Oliver Dunn; *Fairview*, Francis Scott; *Summit*, George W. Reed; *North East*, William Wilson, George and Henry Hurst and Henry and Dyer Loomis; *Springfield*, Samuel Holliday, John Devore, John Mershom, William McIntyre and Patrick Ager; *Venango*, Adam and James Reed, Burrill and Zalmon Tracy; *Waterford*, John Lytle, Robert Brotherton, John Lennox and Thomas Skinner.

1797—*Waterford*, John Vincent and William Smith; *Wayne*, Joseph Hall and — Prosser; *Union*, Hugh Wilson, Andrew Thompson, Matthew Gray, Francis B. and Robert Smith; *Elk Creek*, Eli Colton; *Venango*, Thomas, John and David Phillips; *Springfield*, Oliver Cross; *Fairview*, Thomas Forster, Jacob Weiss, George Nicholson, John Kelso, Richard Swan, Patrick Vance, Patrick and John McKee, Jeremiah and William Sturgeon and William Haggerty; *LeBoeuf*, Francis Isherwood, James, Robert and Adam Pollock; *Conneaut*, Col. Dunning McNair; *Mill Creek*, John Nicholson, the McKees and Boe Bladen; *Washington*, Job Reeder, Samuel Galloway, Simeon Dunn, John and James Campbell, Matthias Sipp, Phineas McLenehan, Matthew Hamilton, John McWilliams, James, John, Andrew and Samuel Culbertson, and Mrs. Jane Campbell (widow); *North East*, Thomas Robinson, Joseph McCord, James McMahon, Margaret Lowry (widow), James Duncan, Francis Brawley and Abram and Arnold Custard; *Harbor Creek*, William Saltsman, Amasa Prindle and Andrew Elliott.

1798—*Erie*, William Wallace; *Wayne*, William Smith and David Findley; *Union*, Jacob Shephard, John Welsh, John Fagan and John Wilson; *Elk Creek*, George Hay-

barger and John Dietz; *Venango*, William Allison and wife; *Springfield*, Nicholas LeBarger; *Fairview*, John Dempsey; *Conneaut*, Abiathar and Elihu Crane; *Washington*, Peter Kline; *Girard*, Abraham and William Silverthorn; *North East*, Thomas Crawford, Lemuel Brown, Henry and Matthew Taylor, William Allison, Henry Burgett, John, James and Matthew Greer; *Waterford*, Aaron Himrod.

1799—*Waterford*, John, James and David Boyd, Capt. John Tracy, M. Himebaugh, John Clemens, the Simpsons and Lattimores; *Erie*, John Teel; *McKean*, Lemuel and Russell Stancliff; *Summit*, Eliakim Cook.

The above is not claimed to be a complete list of the settlers up to 1800, but is as nearly full as can now be obtained. Emigration was slow the first five years in consequence of the land troubles. After 1805, the county commenced to fill up more rapidly, and to attempt to give a roll of the settlers would exceed the limits of a work like this. [See the City, Township and Borough Chapters.]

NATIVITY OF THE PIONEERS.

Most of the people named above were from New England or New York, but quite a number were Scotch-Irish from the southern counties of Pennsylvania, and a few were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. The New Yorkers were in general from the interior of that State, and the Pennsylvanians from Dauphin, Cumberland, Lancaster and Northumberland counties. The Riblets, Ebersoles, Loops, Zucks, Browns, Stoughs, Zimmermans, Kreiders, and others of that class, came in at a period ranging from 1801 to 1805. From that time the people who settled in the county were almost universally of New England and New York origin until about 1825, when another emigration of Pennsylvania Dutch set in, which continued until 1835 or thereabouts. Among those who located in the county during this period were the Weigels, Wartels, Mohrs, Metzlers, Bergers, Brennemens, Charleses and others whose names are familiar. The foreign element began to come in at a comparatively recent date—the Irish about 1825, and the Germans from five to ten years after. The first settlers were a hardy, adventurous race of men, and their wives were brave, loving and dutiful women.

FIRST MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The earliest marriage was that of Charles J. Reed, of Walnut Creek (Kearsarge), to Miss Rachel Miller, which occurred on December 27, 1797. The earliest recorded birth was that of John R., son of William Black, in Fort LeBoeuf, August 29, 1795. Mr. Boardman, of Washington township, was born in the Conneauttee valley the same year.

The earliest known deaths occurred in the years below:

Ralph Rutledge, killed by the Indians at Erie, May 20th, 1795. His son was fatally shot at the same time, and died shortly after, in the fort at LeBoeuf.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, in the block-house at Erie, December 15, 1796.

Col. Seth Reed, at Walnut Creek, March 19, 1797.

PRIMITIVE MODE OF LIVING.

The majority, if not all, of the settlers were in moderate circumstances, and were content to live in a very cheap way. They had to depend on the produce of their little clearings, which consisted to a large extent of potatoes and corn. Mush, corn bread and potatoes were the principal food. There was no meat except game, and often this had to be eaten without salt. Pork, flour, sugar and other groceries sold at high prices, and were looked upon as luxuries. In 1798-99, wheat brought \$2.50 per bushel; flour, \$18 a barrel; corn, \$2 per bushel; oats, \$1.50; and potatoes, \$1.50. The mills were far apart, the roads scarcely more than pathways through the woods, and the grists had to be carried in small quantities on the backs of men or horses. Few families had stoves, and the cooking was done almost entirely over open fires. The beds were without springs and were made up in general by laying coarse blankets upon boxes or rude frames. All clothing was homemade. Every house had a spinning wheel, and many were provided with looms. Liquor was in common use, and there was seldom a family without its bottle, for the comfort of the husband and the entertainment of his guests.

The first buildings were log cabins constructed of unhewn logs laid one upon another with the crevices filled in with mud. These gave way, as the condition of the people improved, to structures of hewn timber in which mortar was substituted for mud. Hardly any

of the houses were plastered. Many were without window glass, and wall paper was unknown. As saw mills increased, frame buildings of a better character were substituted for the log cabins, and occasionally a brick or stone structure was erected, which was talked about in all the country round as a marvel of architecture. The people were separated by long distances; for years there were few clearings that joined. In every house there was an immense fire-place, in which tremendous amounts of wood were consumed, which practically cost nothing.

When a new residence or barn was to be erected, the neighbors were invariably invited to the raising. On such occasions, liquor or cider was expected to be freely dispensed, and it was rarely the case that the invitations were declined. These raisings were the merry-making events of the day, and generally brought together twenty-five to fifty of the settlers, who worked hard, drank freely, and flattered themselves when they were through that they had experienced a jolly good time.

A HARD BUT HEALTHY LIFE.

All the cooking and warming, in town as well as in country, was done by the aid of fires kindled on the brick hearths or in the brick ovens. Pine knots or tallow candles furnished the light for the long winter nights, and sanded floors supplied the place of rugs and carpets. The water used for household purposes was drawn from deep wells by the creaking sweeps. There were no friction matches, by the aid of which a fire could be easily kindled, and if the fire went out upon the hearth over night, and the tinder was damp, so that the spark would not catch, the alternative remained of wading through the snow a mile or so to borrow a brand from a neighbor. Only one room in any house was warm, in all the rest the temperature was at zero during the extreme winter nights. The men and women undressed and went to their beds in a temperature as cold as our barns and woodsheds.

Churches and schoolhouses were sparsely located, and of the most primitive character. One pastor served a number of congregations; and salaries were so low that the preachers had to take part in working their farms to procure support for their families. The people went to religious service on foot or horseback,

and the children often walked two or three miles through the woods to school. There were no fires in the churches for a number of years. When they were introduced they were at first built in holes cut in the floors, and the smoke found its way out through openings in the roofs. The seats were of unsmoothed slabs, the ends and centers of which were laid upon blocks, and the pulpits were little better. Worship was held once or twice a month, consisting usually of two services, one in the forenoon and one immediately after noon, the people remaining during the interval and spending the time in social intercourse.

WILD BEASTS AND FISH.

A dense forest covered the county, when it was opened to settlement, which abounded with deer, bears, wolves, panthers, rabbits, foxes, raccoons, squirrels, opossums, minks, skunks, martins, and some wild cattle, or "buffalo," as they were called by the French. Every man kept a gun and went into the woods in pursuit of game whenever the supply of food in his household ran short. Deer were abundant for years. There were numerous deer-licks, where the animals resorted to find salt water, at which the hunters lay in wait and shot them down without mercy. Packs of wolves often surrounded the cabins and kept the inmates awake with their howling. A bounty was long paid for their scalps, varying in amount from \$10 to \$12 per head. Accounts are given of sheep being killed by wolves as late as 1843. Occasionally a panther or wild cat terrified whole neighborhoods by its screaming. The last panther was shot at Lake Pleasant by Abram Knapp in 1857.

The country was full of pigeons, ducks, geese, pheasants, partridges, and turkeys in their season, all of which fell easy victims to the guns or traps of the pioneers. The lakes, of course, contained plenty of fish, and most of the small streams abounded in trout. It does not appear that the county was ever much troubled with poisonous snakes. There were some massasaugies and copperheads on the peninsula; but the interior seems to have been remarkably free from dangerous reptiles.

Taken altogether, while they had to endure many privations and hardships, it is doubtful whether the pioneers of any part of America were more fortunate in their selection than those of Erie county.

CHAPTER XIV.

GRISTMILLS, SAWMILLS, FACTORIES, TANNERIES, BREWERIES, ETC.—[See Chapters XIII and XVI, Erie City History.]

THE first mill in Erie county was built at the mouth of Mill creek in 1796, under the direction of Capt. Russell Bissell, of the United States army, to supply timber for barracks, dwellings, etc., for the use of the troops who had been sent forward as a protection to the settlers. It gave name to the stream and stood until 1820, when it burned down. The dam was just east of Parade street, nearly on a line with Fourth. In 1831, George W. Reed and William Himrod built another sawmill on the old site, the frame of which was standing for more than thirty years after its erection.

The second sawmill was built by John Cochran in 1800, on the site of what became known as the Eliot or Densmore mill. The following year, he added a gristmill, both being constructed of logs. In the year 1816 John Teel replaced them by a frame, which was subsequently operated by John Gray and son James, Jonathan Baird and John McClure. In May, 1836, upon the death of John Cochran, it fell into the hands of his son Robert, and about 1845 was sold to Gen. C. M. Reed, who conveyed it to George A. Eliot. In 1850, Mr. Eliot gave the control of it to his son John, who in March, 1871, sold it to Henry Shotwell; thence it passed into the possession of William Densmore. When Mr. Teel rebuilt the mill, the contract price was \$300. He took in part pay for his services the two outlots bounded by Chestnut, Sasafra, Twentieth and Twenty-second streets. The land alone, included in this property, is now worth \$60,000.

In 1806, Robert Brotherton built a sawmill at or near the site of the present Hopedale mill. The farm and mill were purchased by John Gingrich, and the latter was discontinued when timber became scarce in the neighborhood. An oil mill was subse-

quently erected there by C. Siegel. Upon his father's death, Henry Gingrich inherited the property, and about 1850 built a flouring mill, which he called "Hopedale." This mill was operated for some years by Oliver & Bacon, who left it in 1865, and it was then taken in charge by its owner, Henry Gingrich.

During the years 1807-8, another sawmill was erected on Mill creek at its intersection with Eighth street, by Thomas Forster and William Wallace, who got control of the water-power from Twelfth to Parade streets. About 1810, R. S. Reed purchased the property and built a gristmill below. In 1822, George Moore bought these mills and added a carding and fulling-mill. Some time during the winter of 1834-35, the mills were purchased by E. D. Gunnison, who became associated in business with Abraham Johnson, and they built and named the Fairmount flouring-mill. Gunnison sold his interest to John H. Walker, who converted the carding and fulling mill into a plaster mill, and built a large tannery opposite and a number of dwellings for the workmen. Jehiel Townner was miller for many years. The tannery burned down and the mill fell into the hands of Liddell, Kepler & Co. In the spring of 1859 it was bought by P. & O. E. Crouch, and is now owned and operated by J. B. Crouch & Co.

Rufus S. Reed built a gristmill on Mill creek in 1815. It was located on Parade street between Fourth and Fifth, and the dam crossed the stream just below Sixth street. He afterward added a distillery, both of which were carried on by him until his death. The mill stood until some twenty years ago.

The same year (1815), Robert Large erected a gristmill near the corner of Eleventh and French streets, with the dam above Twelfth. It did not, however, prove successful, and in 1822 was sold to Alvah Flint, who converted

it into a cloth, carding and fulling-mill. This was kept up until 1840, when the site and water-power were purchased by Vincent, Himrod & Co., who erected a foundry subsequently known as the Erie City Iron Works. It is now occupied by Althof's planing mill and the Ball Engine Works.

BREWERIES.

The first beer brewery in the city was built in 1815, by Maj. David McNair, on Turnpike street, near where the Erie City mill was afterward erected. He added a distillery in 1823, and in 1827 built a grist mill on State street, south of the Lake Shore R. R., the motive power for all being furnished by the water of Ichabod run. This stream came down from the ridge on the west side of the city and emptied into Mill creek near the State street bridge of the Lake Shore Railroad company. The small amount of water that remains has been carried into the sewers. The mill went down, and in 1849 the Erie City mill was built by McSparran & Dumars, to use the water of the same stream. It became the property of William Densmore, who still carries on the milling business at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets.

Jacob Diefenthaler was the second beer brewer in the city. He was succeeded by John Knobloch. The brewery was located on the east side of French street, between Third and Fourth. Mr. Jacobi started a beer brewery in the same locality, which he sold out to George L. Baker, who converted it into an ale brewery. The former then built a beer brewery on Fourth street near Poplar, which had quite a successful run. Jacob Deitz established the brewery afterward operated by Charles Koehler, now owned by Frederick Koehler & Co. An ale brewery was started by James Carnagie on Myrtle street, east side, between Second and Third, about 1837, which only continued a few years. The Eagle brewery (Jackson Koehler's) was founded by Fry & Schaff in 1846, and long operated by Henry Kalvelage: the National brewery (Conrad's), by Jacob Fuess, about 1848. A Mr. Heilman was in the brewing business for some time. One of the most prominent of the early breweries was that of Alfred King, on the Ridge road, a little west of Erie cemetery. Mr. King also did a large business in barley and malt.

TANNERIES, BRICKYARDS, ETC.

The pioneer tannery of Erie was erected by Ezekiel Dunning, on Holland street, between Fifth and Sixth, about the beginning of the present century. It was long known as Sterrett's tannery, and was kept in operation until 1852. The next tannery in the order of time was established in 1805, by Samuel and Robert Hays, on the corner of Ninth and French streets. The latter sold his interest to Samuel, and he in turn was succeeded by his sons, W. B. and J. W. Hays, who carried on a tannery in Erie for many years. William Arbuckle, who learned the trade with Samuel Hays, started a tannery in 1820, on Eighth street, west of Myrtle, which he ran until 1830, when it ceased operations.

A fulling-mill was started about 1830, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Myrtle streets, by John Glover. It was abandoned about 1840.

The first brickyard in the county was opened in 1803, by Isaac Austin and B. Rice, and was located east of Parade, between Second and Third streets. From brick made in this yard, James Baird erected the first brick house in Erie county. It stood on German, between Front and Second streets, was two stories in height, and occupied for many years by Thomas Wilson. The building was used as a hospital in 1843 for the wounded prisoners captured at the battle of Lake Erie, and was burned down in 1827.

When there was not one-fifth of the population, a distillery was to be found in almost every neighborhood. Some families were as particular about laying in their barrel of whisky as their barrel of pork, and would rather be without the latter than the former.

MILLS OUTSIDE OF ERIE.

The second and third sawmills in the county were put up in 1797—one by Thomas Forster at the mouth of Walnut creek, and the other by Robert Brotherton, on LeBouf creek, near the Waterford station of the P. & E. R.R. The latter added a gristmill in 1802. In 1798, a fourth sawmill was built near the mouth of Four-Mile creek by Thomas Rees, for the Population Company. The fifth was built by Leverett Bissell, on French creek, in Greenfield township, in 1799.

During the year 1798 the first gristmill in

the county was built at the mouth of Walnut creek under the superintendence of Thomas Forster. The other mills established outside of Erie City before the last war with Great Britain were as follows:

One on Spring run, Girard township, by Mr. Silverthorn, in 1799.

A grist and sawmill by William Miles, at Union, in 1800, later known as Church's mill. In the same year, a small gristmill, by James Foulk, at the mouth of Six-Mile creek.

A sawmill by William Culbertson, in 1801, and a gristmill in 1802, at Edinboro, since known as Taylor & Reeder's mills.

A sawmill by Capt. Holliday, in 1801, and a gristmill in 1803, at the mouth of Crooked creek, in Springfield township.

A sawmill in 1802 or 1803, by John Riblet, Sr., on Four-Mile creek, half a mile south of Wesleyville.

Lattimore's and Boyd's sawmills, in Waterford township, about 1802. Gristmills were added to each at a later date, and allowed to go down some fifty years ago.

A grist and sawmill, in 1803, by Capt. Daniel Dolbins and James Foulk, near the mouth of Twelve-Mile creek, since known as Neely's mill.

A gristmill on Sixteen-Mile creek, in North East township, by Col. Tuttle, in 1807, afterward known as Scouller's.

Three miles south of the city, on what is now the Waterford Plank Road, Robert McCullough, in 1802 or 1804, put up a saw and gristmill, which became known as the Erie County Mills. He used the water of Mill creek. In 1814, a small gristmill was built by Thomas Miller, on the little stream which empties into the bay at the Head, to which he soon after added a mill for making linseed oil.

LATER MILLS.

The following shows when the mills mentioned were erected:

1814—The West Girard grist and sawmill, on Elk creek, by Peter Woolverton. A sawmill where Lines' mills stand, on Crooked creek, in Springfield, by Amos Remington and Oliver Cross.

1815—A sawmill by William Saltsman, at the foot of the gully of Four-Mile creek, in Harbor Creek township.

1816—A sawmill by James Love, on Wal-

nut creek, in Mill Creek township. A sawmill on Mill creek, by Foote & Parker.

About 1820—The Strong gristmill, on Crooked creek, in Springfield, by Andrew Cochran.

1822—The Lowville mills, by Samuel Low. The Wattsburg mills, by William Miles.

1823—The Nason mill, on Bear run, in Fairview, by Daniel Bear. The Porter mill, on Conneaut creek, in Springfield, by Comfort Hay. Two mills in Amity township, near Milltown, one by Capt. James Donaldson. A gristmill at Wesleyville, by John Shattuck.

1824—A sawmill in the south part of Greenfield, by John Whiteside.

1825—Shattuck's sawmill at Wesleyville. The mills at Wellsburg, by Samuel Wells.

1826—The old Cooper mill, on Four Mile creek, by William Saltsman.

The Burger gristmill, on French creek, in LeBoeuf township, was built by George Burger about 1830; the Line gristmill, in Springfield, by Mr. Case, about 1832; the Sterrettania mills, on Elk creek, by David S. Sterrett, in 1839; the Moore sawmill, in LeBoeuf, about 1840; and the Branchville mill, about 1850.

OTHER MILLS AND FACTORIES.

Among the earliest mills were Weigle's, at the crossing of Walnut creek by the Ridge road, in Fairview township, built by S. F. Gutmner; the Elgin mills, on Beaver Dam run, by Joseph Hall; the grist mill on LeBoeuf creek, in Greene, by Jacob Brown; and the Backus mill on Six-Mile creek, in Harbor creek. All of these were established in the beginning of the century, but the exact dates cannot be obtained. A sawmill was built at an early period by Michael Jackson, and a gristmill by Amos King, at Albion. In 1810 there was a carding and woolen mill on the site of the Cass factory in Harbor creek.

Soon after the war of 1812-14, a perfect mania arose for building sawmills, and every stream that could be turned to use was employed to drive from one to a dozen wheels. The county was still largely covered with forest trees, and all of the streams contained an abundance of water. The cutting off of the timber was followed by the drying up of the streams. Most of the mills have gone down,

and those that remain generally use steam. With few exceptions, the gristmills remain on the sites originally adopted.

IRON WORKS.

The first concern in the county for the manufacture of iron goods was a foundry at Freeport, North East township, built in 1824, by Philetus Glass. The next was established in 1833 by Messrs. Hinkley, Jarvis & Co., of Westfield, N. Y., who erected two small wooden buildings near the corner of Eleventh and State streets, in Erie, and began the manufacture in them of iron castings for plows, sawmill machinery and a cheap class of stoves. The motive power at first consisted of one blind horse. Various changes in the members of the firm connected with the business occurred in the eighteen years which followed: W. H. Johnson, James Sennett, Pardon Sennett, E. A. Lester and Walter Chester being members of the firm under various names during that period. The invested capital in land, buildings, machinery and patterns was \$22,000 in 1851, and it was considered a large establishment. Then followed other firms: Sennett & Co., Sennett, Barr & Co., Barr & Johnson, Barr, Johnson & Co., Johnson, Black & Co., and Black & Germer.

In 1840 W. H. Johnson withdrew from the firm of Johnson, Sennett & Co. The 'Old Furnace', and, associated with William Himrod, David Himrod and B. B. Vincent, organized 'The New Furnace Company,' which had its works on the square bounded by State, French, Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The business has been continued under the firm names of Johnson, Himrod & Co., Vincent, Himrod & Co., Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, and the Chicago and Erie Stove Company."

Out of "The New Furnace Company" has also grown the Erie City Iron Works, Cleveland & Hardwick and others of the most prominent manufacturing institutions in the city.

Of the later mills and factories mention will be made in the city, borough and township chapters. The number in the county, outside of Erie and Corry, in 1880, was computed to be as follows: Creamery, 1; cheese factories, 28; gristmills, 36; tanneries, 14; saw, shingle, lath and heading mills, 117; cider, jell and vinegar factories, 27; planing

mills and sash, door and blind factories, 17; woolen, carding and fulling mills, 6; paper mills, 2; brick and tile works, 8; manufactories of wooden articles, 39; beer breweries, 3; carriage and wagon shops, 11; miscellaneous, 12; total, 316. Altogether, there were probably 450 different manufacturing establishments in Erie county, and the number doubtless exceeds 500 at present.

WAGES AND THEIR PAYMENT.

The following interesting particulars were contributed by M. R. Barr, Esq., to the *Erie Souvenir*, published in 1888: "To one acquainted only with the present methods of paying wages, the old-time method would seem to be as extraordinary as it really was. Printed due-bills in the fractional parts of a dollar in eighths, and for one, two, five and ten dollars, were issued, payable in merchandise or castings, and this 'currency' was good in the hands of employes for such meat, flour and other provisions as they might need for their own use; but if presented by any other party payment could only be claimed in regular 'store goods' or castings. A small portion of the wages was paid in cash; but an employe must be an exceptionally good and important 'hand' if his cash receipts on account of wages exceeded an average of a dollar per week.

"After the passage of the law by the Pennsylvania Legislature forbidding the issuing of printed due-bills, or anything in the similitude of bank bills, or intended to circulate as bank bills, or payable in anything but cash, a scheme was devised and executed by the 'New Furnace Company,' to issue metallic tokens having very much the appearance of coin, and in the fractions of a dollar, in eighths and one dollar amounts; and thereafter 'Pewterington,' as it was generally called, formed quite a considerable part of the circulating medium in local trade, and entirely superseded 'Blue Crackee,' as the due-bills were named (excepting those payable in 'castings only'), and which were vulgarly called 'Crackee and be d——d.'

"The following incident illustrates the mode of paying wages forty years ago: The bookkeeper, Mr. M., said to the member of the Furnace Company firm who acted as cashier: 'Mr. C., one of the men, Mr. H., wants six dollars in cash this evening to pay the taxes

on his farm.' 'Well,' replied Mr. C., 'he cannot have so much money as that at once,' Mr. M. argued that H. had had no money since he (M.) had been bookkeeper for the firm, and, by M.'s persuasion, C. consented to give H. the money. H. was called into the office and the money handed to him; and Mr. C. asked, 'Mr. H., how long have you worked in this establishment?' H. replied, 'Over ten years.' 'How much of your wages have you had in cash during that time?' inquired

Mr. C. 'Just what I now have in my hand. This is the first money I have ever received for my work,' was the reply of H.

"The system of monthly cash payment of wages was commenced by Barr & Johnson in 1862, and very soon afterward they were followed by Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, who paid their workmen their full wages in cash weekly, and this system has been regularly continued, with but few exceptions, by all the manufacturing firms of the city to the present day."

CHAPTER XV.

MAIN THOROUGHFARES, MAIL ROUTES, STAGE LINES, OLD TAVERNS, ETC.

IT is scarcely necessary to remind those who have read the preceding chapters that the French cut a road from Presque Isle to LeBeauf in 1753, the first year of their occupation, and kept it up as long as they maintained posts in western Pennsylvania. This was the first, and for more than forty years the only road in Erie county. The French road began at the mouth of Mill creek, ran south on a line parallel with Parade street, in Erie, to the corners in Marvintown, and then across Mill creek, Summit and Waterford townships, to Fort LeBeauf, in the present Waterford borough.

An act passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1791 to open a road from Presque Isle to French creek, and another in 1795 for the survey of a route from LeBeauf to the Juniata river in Millin county. The Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike was located by Andrew Ellicott in 1796, from Lake LeBeauf to Curwensville, in Clearfield county, by way of Meadville and Franklin. Its purpose was to give a continuous road from Erie to Philadelphia.

The earliest road opened after the American occupation was by Judah Colt, as agent of the Population Company, in 1797, from Freeport, on the lake near North East, to Colt's Station, and from the latter place to the

forks of French creek, or Wattsburg, late in the season of 1798. The Eastern road through Greenfield, from North East to Wattsburg was laid out about 1800; the ones from Waterford to Cranesville through Washington township, and from Waterford to Edinboro, about 1802, and the road from North East to Waterford, by way of Phillipsville, in 1804.

The State opened a road through the northern tier of counties, from the headwaters of the Delaware river, in almost a direct line, to Ohio, in 1802 or 1803, which is still known as the State road.

THE BUFFALO ROAD.

This road was surveyed by James McMahon in 1805, and appears to have been ready for travel in the same year. It was opened westward, from the New York line, in a direct course to Wesleyville, at which place travel diverged by a cross-road to the Lake road, and reached Erie, which consisted of a small collection of houses at the mouth of Mill creek, by the latter thoroughfare. The court, in 1812, ordered the completion of the road to Peach street in Erie, and it was thrown open to travel some time in that year. The Buffalo road generally follows a nearly straight line from Peach street to the city of Buffalo, but there is an abrupt jog at the Saltsman place,



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the reason for which has been a puzzle to many. It is said to be due to two causes,—first, there was an ugly swamp on the straight line, south of the present road; and, second, it was considered more desirable to enter the city on the line of Eighteenth street. The Buffalo road forms the principal street of the borough of North East, and of the villages of Wesleyville, Harbor Creek, Moorheadville, and Northville. The distances from Central park in Erie by this route are as follows: Buffalo; 90 miles; Northville, 19; North East, 15; Moorheadville, 10½; Harbor Creek, 7½; Wesleyville, 4½.

THE RIDGE ROAD.

The Ridge road is practically a continuation of the Buffalo road, and is connected with it by the southern part of Peach street in the city of Erie. It follows the line of the First Ridge and traverses the western part of Mill Creek, and the entire width of Fairview, Girard and Springfield townships to the Ohio line. It was opened in 1805, the same year as the Buffalo road. The Ridge road passes through and constitutes the principal streets of East Springfield, Girard and Fairview boroughs and the villages of Weigleville, Swanville, West Girard and West Springfield. It is 100 miles by this route to Cleveland, 25 to West Springfield, 21 to East Springfield, 16½ to West Girard, 16 to Girard, 12 to Fairview, 9 to Swanville, and 2½ to Weigleville, measuring from Central park in Erie City.

THE LAKE ROAD.

The Lake road crosses the entire county from east to west, at a distance from Lake Erie varying from a few rods to half a mile. It enters Erie on the east by Sixth street, and leaves on the west by Eighth street. The Lake road becomes merged into the Ridge road at or near Conneaut, Ohio. It was laid out in 1806, and opened partly in that year and at intervals of several years after, as the country became settled. This road is the main avenue to the Head, Trinity cemetery, Lakeside cemetery and the various club houses and pleasure resorts east and west of the city. It is occupied in part by the electric road from the western terminus of Eighth street, in Erie, to a little beyond the crossroads at the Catholic cemetery.

THE WATERFORD TURNPIKE.

The Erie and Waterford turnpike was originated by Col. Thomas Forster. Previous to its completion, the travel between Erie and Waterford was wholly over the old French road, which had been but slightly repaired and was in a horrible condition. The turnpike company was formed in 1805, its avowed object being the building of a link in the great contemplated thoroughfare from Erie to Philadelphia by way of the French creek, Juniata, and Susquehanna valleys. Work was commenced in 1806 and the road was completed in 1809. The turnpike was a paying property until 1845, when it ceased to be remunerative to the stockholders. It was soon after abandoned by them and accepted as a township road. Judge Cochran opposed the building of the "pike" on the ground that it was unconstitutional to make the public pay toll. The toll question was tested before the county court, and Judge Moore gave an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the act of incorporation.

The turnpike originally ended at Waterford; but twenty years later the Waterford & Susquehanna Turnpike Co. was organized, which extended the route by Meadville and Franklin to Curwensville, Clearfield county, where it connected with another turnpike running across the State, making a good wagon road from Erie to Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The first toll gate out of Erie was kept by Robert Brown, near the southern line of Erie City, and the second by Martin Strong, on the summit between Erie and Waterford.

The "pike" commenced at the Ridge road, now Twenty-sixth street in Erie, and from there extended across Mill Creek, Summit and Waterford townships to Waterford borough. It is four miles by this route to Kearsarge and fourteen to the borough of Waterford.

THE EDINBORO PLANK ROAD.

The Erie & Edinboro Plank Road Co. was organized in 1850, and the road was completed in 1852. It followed the course of the Waterford turnpike to a point a little south of Walnut creek, where it branched off and adopted a route partly new and partly the old Edinboro road. The road bed was covered, as the name indicates, with heavy planks, and the grade being in general quite moderate, furnished an easy and

pleasant thoroughfare while it was kept in good condition. The Edinboro & Meadville plank road, completed simultaneously, formed a smooth, continuous route from Lake Erie to the county seat of Crawford county. Though the travel was large, neither road proved a profitable investment, and both were abandoned as plank roads and became township roads in 1868 or 1869. The distances are twenty miles to Edinboro, fourteen to McLane, twelve to Branchville, ten to Middleboro and four to Kearsarge.

THE WATERFORD PLANK ROAD.

The Erie & Waterford plank road was commenced in 1850 and completed in 1851, one year in advance of the one to Edinboro. In laying out the road an entirely new route was adopted, following the valleys of Mill creek, Walnut creek and LeBoeuf creek, and obviating the heavy grades of the old turnpike. So skillfully was the engineering and grading performed, that a horse can trot most of the length of the road. The stranger traveling over this easy route would scarcely believe that at the Walnut creek summit he was about 500 and at Graham's summit between 650 and 700 feet above the level of Lake Erie. There were three toll gates on the line—one a short distance north of Waterford, another at Capt. J. C. Graham's, in Summit, and the third near Eliot's or Densmore's mill. The road never paid a profit, and was abandoned to the townships in 1868 or 1869. The distance between Erie and Waterford is slightly more than by the turnpike.

ERIE AND MEADVILLE PLANK ROAD.

About the same time that the above plank roads were built, another was pushed through from Waterford to Drake's mills, Crawford county, to prevent the diversion of travel that was feared from the opening of the Erie & Edinboro and Edinboro & Meadville roads. This enterprise was no more of a financial success than the others, and, like them, was given up to the townships.

THE "SHUNPIKE," OR ROAD TO AVOID THE TOLLS.

The stage company owning the line between Erie and Waterford had a quarrel over tolls with the turnpike company in the win-

ter of 1827-28, which resulted in the construction by the former, at considerable expense, through Summit, Greene and Waterford townships, of a new road, to which was given the suggestive name of the Shunpike. The route adopted commenced at Waterford, near where the plank road and turnpike separate, and ran across the country until it connected with the old French road. A good share of the route is still used as a township road.

THE WATTSBURG PLANK ROAD.

A road was opened in 1809 from Erie to Wattsburg, through Phillippsville. In 1828 a re-survey was made under the authority of the State, which appropriated a small sum for the purpose. This resulted in some changes in the location. In 1851, the Erie & Wattsburg Plank Road Co. was organized. The plank road was completed in 1855, a year after the one to Edinboro, and two years after the one to Waterford. In the adoption of a route the old road was pretty closely pursued, except for a short distance in Greene township, and from the Siegel place in Greene, to Lowville, where a new route was adopted. The highest points are at the H. L. Pinney and Bailey places, in Greene township, the elevation above Lake Erie being some 500 feet at the former and 600 at the latter.

There were four regular toll gates—at Lowville, at Oscar Sears's in Venango, at Diefenthaler's in Greene, and at Marvintown. The road was a non-paying enterprise, and it was allowed to run down, though toll was still exacted. In the spring of 1865, public feeling became so much excited that a party of farmers was formed who started at Erie and tore down every gate on the road. Though they were severely threatened, none of the party were tried or punished, and no toll has been charged on the road since. It is now kept up by the townships through which it extends. The distances from Erie are: To Wattsburg, twenty miles; to Lowville, eighteen miles; to St. Boniface, seven and a half miles, and to Belle Valley four miles.

THE LAKE PLEASANT ROAD.

The first road in the direction of Lake Pleasant was opened in 1821-22 from Erie to a point near the Martin Hayes farm, in Greene

township. In 1826-27, at a heavy expense for the period, the county continued the road past Lake Pleasant to French creek, where it meets the thoroughfare between Union and Wattsburg. The distance from Erie to Lake Pleasant is twelve miles, and to French creek two and a half miles further. It is said to be two miles shorter from Erie to Wattsburg by this road than by the plank road. The road branches off from the Wattsburg plank at the Davidson place, a mile or more outside of Erie.

THE COLT'S STATION ROAD.

The road from Wesleyville to Colt's station was laid out about 1843, to give a route between Erie and Mayville, N. Y. At Colt's station, an intersection is made with the North East and Wattsburg road.

HOUSES FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

The first public house on the south shore of Lake Erie, west of Buffalo, and the first building erected within the limits of Erie City, was the Presque Isle Tavern, built by Col. Seth Reed in July, 1795. It stood near the mouth of Mill creek, and was a one-story log and stone structure. The next year, Col. Reed built a two-story log building on the southwest corner of Second and Parade streets, which he turned over to his son, Rufus S. Reed, who kept a store and tavern in it for many years.

The third tavern was built in Erie by George Buehler in 1800, at the northeast corner of Third and French streets, which afterward became known as the "McConkey House." This building was occupied as Perry's headquarters in 1813.

[A fuller account of the early public houses in Erie will be found in Chapter XIV. of the City History.]

Outside of Erie, the earliest public house was opened in Waterford by Lieut. Martin in 1795. Public houses were established by Richard Swan at Manchester in 1805; by Henry Burgett in North East in 1806; by Lemuel Brown on the site of the Haynes house, in the same place, in 1808; by John Ryan on the Buffalo road, between Erie and Wesleyville, in 1809; by George W. Reed in Waterford in 1810; and by John and David Phillips in Phillipsville in the same year.

Previous to the introduction of railroads, the Buffalo and Ridge roads were among

the busiest thoroughfares in the country, being the great avenues for emigration, trading and droving between the Northeastern States and the West. Numerous public houses sprung up and did a good business. The tavern keepers of those days were usually men of much force of character, and wielded wide political influence. It is said that at one time there was not a mile along the roads named without a public house.

Among the most noted of the old lake shore taverns were the "Doty" and "Keith" Houses at East Springfield; the "Martin House" at Girard; the "Fairview House" at Fairview; "Swan's Hotel" at Swanville; the "Halfway House," a little west of the county almshouse; the "Weigleyville House;" the "Ryan" or "Taggart House" near Wesleyville; the "Fuller's Tavern" at Wesleyville; and the "Brawley House" at North East.

Back from the lake shore the best known of the older hotels were Martin Strong's, at the summit of the Waterford turnpike; the "Eagle Hotel" at Waterford; the "Robinson House" at Edinboro; the "Sherman House" at Albion; the "Wattsburg House" at Wattsburg; and the "Lockport House" at Lockport.

The Erie City hotels, and the more recent ones outside, will be described in their proper connection.

TRADE AND TRAVEL.

Up to 1800, a good share of the travel and transportation was by means of small boats on the lake from Buffalo, and by way of French creek from Pittsburg. The boats on French creek generally went no farther up than Waterford, but in times of good water they were poled to Greenfield Village. They were either canoes or flat-bottomed vessels, the latter being somewhat like the mud scows now seen on Presque Isle bay, but small and shallow, drawing but a trifling amount of water. Those on the lake were originally propelled by oars; but it was not long till sails were introduced. In winter many persons came into the country, either on foot or in sledges, by traveling on the ice of the lake.

By 1810, there were roads to all points south, east and west, and the opportunities for travel and transportation became greatly improved. The roads, however, were still rough and muddy, and horse-back riding was the

favorite mode of travel. As the roads became better, the once familiar two-horse wagons were introduced. These were covered with cotton cloth stretched over hickory ribs, and furnished shelter for a whole family, besides carrying their goods. Each party brought their provisions along, stopping at meal times by the springs or streams, and doing their cooking over open fires. From the direction of Pittsburg the French creek route continued to be the one used till some time after the second war with Great Britain. The supplies for Perry's fleet, including the cannon, were largely transported in flat boats to Waterford, and from there by the turnpike to Erie.

The first step ahead was the introduction of stage coaches. After that came the steamboats, which carried hundreds of passengers on each trip. For a number of years succeeding the opening of the canal, thousands of emigrants, bound for the southwest, reached Erie by steamboat, and from there went by way of the new water route, down to the Ohio.

THE OLD STAGE LINES AND MAIL ROUTES.

A route was opened in 1801 between Erie and Pittsburg, via Waterford and Meadville, to carry mail once a week. The mode of transportation was on horseback, and later by horse and common wagon. A regular stage line commenced running about the date of the completion of the turnpike. In 1826 stages began running each way three times a week, carrying a mail every trip. This was increased to a daily mail, each direction, which continued until the era of railroads.

In 1806 a route was established between Erie and Buffalo, to carry the mail once a week. The first line of stages between Erie and Buffalo, making weekly trips, was established in December, 1820. At the beginning a stage left Buffalo every Saturday at noon and reached Erie the next Monday at 6 p. m.; returning, it started from Erie at 6 a. m. every Tuesday and arrived at Buffalo on Thursday at noon. By January 8, 1824, a stage with mail was making semi-weekly trips between Erie and Cleveland. On the 10th of February, 1825, a mail coach commenced running daily between Erie and Buffalo, and soon after

a daily stage and mail line was commenced between Erie and Cleveland.

In 1827 a line of four-horse coaches was placed on the road between Buffalo and Cleveland by a company of which Rufus S. Reed was one of the chief men. This event was as much talked about as the opening of a new railroad would be to-day. The new line carried a daily mail each direction, and was a source of large profit to its owners. Eighteen hours were allowed as the time between Buffalo and Erie.

A mail route to Jamestown, N. Y., via Wattsburg, was established in 1828. At the start a man or boy on foot carried a pouch once a week. The route to Edinboro was established in the winter of 1835-36, and the pouch was carried weekly on a horse's back.

The arrival of the stage was as important an event fifty years ago as that of a railroad train to-day in a village with but a single line.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

The salt trade, which commenced about 1800, and continued until about 1819, was one of the leading industries of the early days. The salt was purchased at Salina, N. Y., hauled from there to Buffalo in wagons, brought in vessels to Erie, unloaded in warehouses at the mouth of Mill creek, and from there carried by ox teams to Waterford, where it was placed in flat boats and floated down French creek and the Allegheny to Pittsburg. It is estimated that when the trade was at its best, one hundred teams and as many persons were constantly on the road between Erie and Waterford. The time for making each trip was calculated at two days, and the average load for a four-ox-team was fourteen barrels. A number of warehouses were erected on the bank of LeBouf creek at Waterford for storing the salt until the water was at a suitable stage for floating it down French creek. There was a period when salt was almost the only circulating medium in the county. Oxen, horses, negro slaves and land were sold to be paid for in so much salt. The discovery of salt wells on the Kiskiminitas and Kanawha, about 1813, cheapened the price of the article at Pittsburg, so that Salina salt could not compete, and the trade by way of Erie steadily diminished.

CHAPTER XVI.

NAVIGATION OF THE LAKES—MERCHANT AND GOVERNMENT VESSELS—THE LIGHT-HOUSE AND LIFE-SAVING SERVICE, ETC.

THE first sailing vessel that floated on the waters of Lake Erie was built by Robert Cavalier de la Salle, an adventurous Frenchman, on the Niagara river, six miles above the Falls, in the year 1677. She was named the "Griffin," and was of six tons burthen. La Salle navigated Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, to Green bay, where, with a picked body of men, he left the vessel and marched overland to the Mississippi. With the exception of one more attempt by the French to sail the lakes, many years afterward, which proved a failure, no record is to be found of any other sailing vessel on the lake until 1766, when the British, who had secured possession of both shores, built and launched four. They were of light burthen, and were chiefly used for carrying troops and army supplies. All transportation of a commercial character, and all of the very limited passenger business was carried on by batteaux until after the close of the Revolutionary war.

The earliest American sailing vessel on the lake was a small boat, owned and run by Capt. William Lee, in which he carried passengers and light articles of freight between Buffalo and Erie. She was constructed to use oars in going against the wind, and had no crew, the passengers being obliged to "work their passage."

The first sailing vessel built on the south shore of Lake Erie was the sloop "Washington," of thirty tons, at the mouth of Four-Mile creek, for the Pennsylvania Population Company, owners of the bulk of the land in the Triangle. She was launched in September, 1798, and was employed for some twelve years in the service of the company.

The first vessel launched at Erie was built at the mouth of Mill creek in 1799, Capt. Lee and Rufus S. Reed being her principal owners. She was named the "Good Intent," and

sunk at Point Abino in 1806, with all on board. The "Harlequin," built at Erie in 1800 by Eliphalet Beebe, was also lost the first season, with her entire crew. About 1801 the "Wilkinson," of sixty-five tons, was owned at Erie. Another early Erie vessel was the schooner "Mary," of 100 tons, built in 1805.

VESSELS OF WAR.

The British kept a fleet of armed vessels on the lakes from 1792 until Perry's victory in 1813, and in 1810 had as many as seven in commission. They were called the "provincial marine service," and were manned mostly by Canadians. To counteract their movements, the United States Government, at various times up to 1809, had placed four vessels of war upon the lakes, the most formidable of which was the "Detroit," the one that brought Gen. Wayne to Erie on returning from his Western expedition. She was wrecked off Presque Isle the next fall. Of this class of vessels the only one that was in service on Lake Erie at the outbreak of the last war with Great Britain was the "Adams," of 150 tons, which was captured by the British in 1812.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Before the war of 1812-14, a dozen or more vessels comprised the whole merchant fleet of the lake, averaging about sixty tons. The chief article of freight was salt from Salina, N. Y. Some business was also done in carrying furs from the Far West to Buffalo.

Among the pioneer lake captains were Daniel Dobbins, William Lee, Thomas Wilkins, Seth Barney, C. Blake, James Rough, John F. Wight, William Davenport, Levi Allen, John Richards, George Miles and Charles Hayt. Capt. Richards quit sailing and went into ship-building with considerable success. Capt. Wilkins commenced with the Reeds in

1822, and was long one of their most popular commanders. Rufus S. Reed owned several vessels at an early day, and continued in the lake business during the balance of his life.

STEAMBOATS INTRODUCED.

The first steamboat to navigate Lake Erie was the "Walk-in-the-Water," of 342 tons, built on the Niagara river, between Black Rock and Tonawanda, and launched on the 28th of May, 1818. On her first trip it took from 7:30 p. m., on Monday, to 11 a. m. on Tuesday, to reach Cleveland from Erie, and the entire voyage from Buffalo to Detroit required forty-one hours and ten minutes, the wind being ahead all the way. She carried quite a number of passengers, who enjoyed the trip mightily. As the boat neared the head of the lake, the Indians ran down to the water's edge, and gave utterance to their amazement by repeated signs and shouts. The "Walk-in-the-Water" made regular trips each season between Buffalo and Detroit, on each of which she stopped at Erie.

The first steamboat launched at Erie was the William Penn, of 200 tons, on May 18, 1826. She was the sixth on the lake, and was built by the Erie & Chautauqua Steamboat Company, the managers of which included, besides some New York parties, R. S. Reed, P. S. V. Hamot, Josiah Kellogg, John F. Wight, Daniel Dobbins and Peter Christie, of Erie. The William Penn was first commanded by Capt. Thomas Wilkins, and afterward by Capt. John Spires.

Gen. C. M. Reed's first steamboat was the "Pennsylvania," Capt. John Flecharty, master. She was built near the foot of Sassafras street, in July, 1832, and towed to Black Rock, where her engines were put in. Gen. Reed built the "Thomas Jefferson" in 1834 and the "James Madison" in 1836, both at Erie, in about the same locality as the "Pennsylvania." His boats did a heavy business, sometimes carrying a thousand passengers, besides large amounts of freight. The "Madison" is said to have cleared \$30,000 on her first trip.

In 1837, the ill-fated "Erie" was built at the foot of French street, by the Erie Steamboat Co.—Thomas G. Colt and Smith L. Jackson being the chief men—and the "Missouri" followed, built by Gen. Reed in 1840. The "Erie" was subsequently purchased by Gen.

Reed, who owned the vessel until her destruction by fire. All of these were large, elegant, rapid and popular boats. In fact, the boats built at Erie had the reputation of being the best on the lakes, and Gen. Reed was long the most extensive and famous vessel owner on the entire chain.

In 1826, three steamboats entered and cleared from Erie harbor every week, and from two to ten schooners. The opening of the canal between Erie and the Ohio river, in the spring of 1845, gave an immense impetus to the lake trade at this port. In 1846 a daily steamboat line had been established between Erie and Buffalo. Tens of thousands of emigrants were brought from Buffalo each year, taking the canal route to the Ohio valley, and the harbor of Erie was one of the liveliest on the lake. The tide of travel by way of the lake continued until the completion of the Lake Shore R. R. to Toledo in 1853, when the emigrant business dropped off and the steamboats were compelled to depend mainly upon freight to and from the upper lakes. Before the opening of the canal, all the lake steamboats used wood for fuel, giving employment to a large number of men and teams.

FIRST PROPELLERS AND SHIPS.

The first propeller on Lake Erie was the "Vandalia," of 150 tons, built at Oswego, and brought through the Welland canal in 1842. Two others appeared the same season. The propellers have entirely taken the place of the old style steamboats.

The first full-rigged ship on the lake was the "Julia Palmer," of 300 tons, launched at Buffalo in 1836. The ship "Milwaukee" was built in the same year at Grand Island, in the Niagara river.

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

The following statistics of the vessels on Lake Erie at various periods show the progress that has been made:

In 1810, eight or nine sailing vessels, averaging sixty tons.

In 1820, one small steamboat and thirty sailing vessels, the latter averaging fifty tons.

In 1831, eleven steamboats aggregating 2,260 tons, and 100 sailing vessels, averaging seventy tons.

In 1845, forty-five steamboats, aggregating

30,000 tons, and 217 other vessels, aggregating 20,000 tons.

In 1860 (including Lake Ontario), 138 steamers, 197 propellers, 58 barks, 90 brigs and 974 sloops and schooners. Total tonnage, 536,000; valuation, \$20,000,000.

The books of the United States Treasury Department gave the following as the tonnage on all the lakes June 30, 1894:

	GROSS	
	NO.	TONNAGE.
Steam vessels	1,731	828,702 29
Sailing vessels	1,139	317,789 37
Canal boats	386	76,843 57
Barges	85	37,731 99
Totals	3,341	1,261,067 22

"The number of steam vessels registering 1,000 tons and upward is 359, with a gross tonnage of 634,467.84 tons. The number of vessels of this class owned in all other parts of the United States is 316, with a tonnage of 642,642.50 tons, so that half of the best steamship tonnage in the United States is owned on the lakes.

"The freight borne upon the lake waters during 234 days of 1894 exceeded 30,000,000 tons, being equal to one-quarter of the freight carried by all the railroads in the United States during 365 days."

Years ago the trade of the lakes was done in schooners of from 200 to 500 tons. A schooner of the latter size was considered a monster. Then came the steamers, carrying from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels of corn. Larger steamers began to crowd out the schooners from the grain, coal and iron trade, and in a few years they had grown until they carried 70,000 and 80,000 bushels. In the changes of the times the old lake schooners are rapidly passing from the field. Many marine men think the coming boat will be nearer 6,000 tons in carrying capacity than 4,000.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The United States Steamer "Michigan," the only vessel of war now on the lakes, was launched at Erie on the 9th of November, 1843, and accepted and commissioned by the Government on the 15th of August, 1844. The "Michigan" is a side-wheeler, with a length over all of 167 feet, an extreme beam of 47 feet, a depth of hold of 14 feet, a registered

tonnage of 450 tons and a displacement of 685 tons. She was built at Pittsburg, transported in pieces to Cleveland, brought from that city to Erie in a steamer, and put together at Erie harbor, being the first iron hull ever set afloat on the lakes. Her tonnage, armament and crew are regulated by a treaty with Great Britain, which is also authorized to place a vessel of the same character on the lakes. Erie has always been the headquarters of the "Michigan."

Erie was the station for the United States revenue cutters from the time that branch of the Government service was established on Lake Erie up to a few years ago. The first cutter was the Benjamin Rush, of thirty tons, built at Erie by Capt. John Richards, about 1827, and first commanded by Capt. Gilbert Knapp, who was succeeded by Capt. Daniel Dobbins. The second was the "Erie," of sixty-two tons, launched at Reed's dock, in March, 1833, and placed in charge of Capt. Dobbins, with Douglas Ottinger as his second lieutenant. The "Erie" was succeeded in 1846 by the iron steamer "Dallas," of which Michael Connor was captain and Douglas Ottinger first lieutenant. This vessel was removed to the Atlantic coast, by way of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence river, in 1848. The "Jeremiah S. Black" was one of six steam cutters built by the government, being one for each lake, in 1857, and was placed under the command of Capt. Ottinger, who had been promoted. At the outbreak of the Civil war, these vessels were moved to the Atlantic coast under the direction of Capt. Ottinger. In 1864, Capt. Ottinger superintended the construction of the steam cutter "Perry," of which he was commander, with the exception of two years, until 1881, when he was placed on the retired list. This vessel was built on the Niagara river, and her capacity was fixed at 404 tons. She was peculiarly constructed, having propeller wheels at the sides. Some ten years ago she was condemned and sold to Buffalo parties, who used her as an excursion steamer. Immediately after the sale, the Government built a new cutter, also known as the "Perry," which continued in the lake service until the fall of 1890, when she was ordered to the ocean. After being refitted at New York, she took a trip around the Horn, and is now stationed in Pacific waters, as one of the fleet to protect the American seal interests.

APPALLING LAKE DISASTERS.

The early disasters have already been recited, and it is unnecessary to repeat them. The following are some of the most terrible incidents that have happened in later years on the bay and lake :

The schooner "Franklin," owned by P. S. V. Hamot, loaded at Buffalo for an upper port, left Erie on the 16th of October, 1820, and was never seen afterward. Capt. Hayt and three men, all residents of Erie or vicinity, were lost.

In April, 1823, four men—Hutchinson, Zuck, Fox and Granger—started to cross the bay in a boat. The water was rough, the boat capsized, and all but Granger were drowned.

The steambot "Washington" burned off Silver Creek in 1838, and sixty persons lost their lives.

Eleven men left the wharf at Erie in a small boat on the 14th of May, 1834, to go to the steambot New York, lying at the outer pier. A blinding snow storm prevailed, and the boat was upset. Nine of the party were drowned.

One of the most dreadful calamities in the history of lake navigation occurred on the 9th of August, 1841. The steambot "Erie," of Erie, owned by Gen. Reed, and bearing a large party of emigrants, was coming up the lake from Buffalo, and when off Silver Creek was discovered to be ablaze. In an inconceivably brief period of time the boat was burned to the water's edge. Two hundred and forty-nine persons were lost, of whom twenty-six were residents of Erie. Between 120 and 130 bodies rose to the surface and were recovered. The "Erie" was valued at \$75,000. Her cargo was worth about \$20,000, and the emigrants, it is calculated, had with them \$180,000 in gold and silver.

In 1850 the steambot "G. P. Griffin" burned near Chagrin, Ohio, and 250 souls were lost.

The propeller "Henry Clay" foundered in 1851, and nothing was ever heard of any one on board.

Nineteen lives were lost by the foundering of the propeller "Onesida" in 1852.

In the summer of 1852 the steambot "Atlantic" collided with another vessel, and sunk

off Long Point, opposite Erie. One hundred and fifty lives were lost.

The sloop "Washington Irving," of Erie, Capt. Vanatta, left that port for Buffalo on the 7th of July, 1860, and was never heard from again. She is supposed to have foundered. All on board—seven persons—were drowned.

The loss of life and property on the chain of lakes each year is very large. In 1800, 578 persons were drowned and a million dollars' worth of property destroyed. In one gale, on the 10th of September, 1882, 157 persons lost their lives, of whom upwards of 100 came to their deaths by the foundering of the Canadian steamer "Asia," in Georgian bay. One of the severest gales ever known occurred in November, 1883, lasting from the 11th for several days, and extending over the whole chain of lakes. Nothing like it had been seen for many years. From fifty to sixty vessels were lost, and the damage was scarcely less than a million dollars. The largest loss of life during a single season, in recent years, happened in 1887, when 204 persons were drowned. The storm of October 14-15, 1893, strewn the lakes with wrecks and caused the loss of over seventy seamen. In that year the dead numbered 123, and in 1892 they numbered ninety-nine. During the season of 1891 sixty sailors were lost, and thirty-eight vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 15,381 tons, passed out of existence.

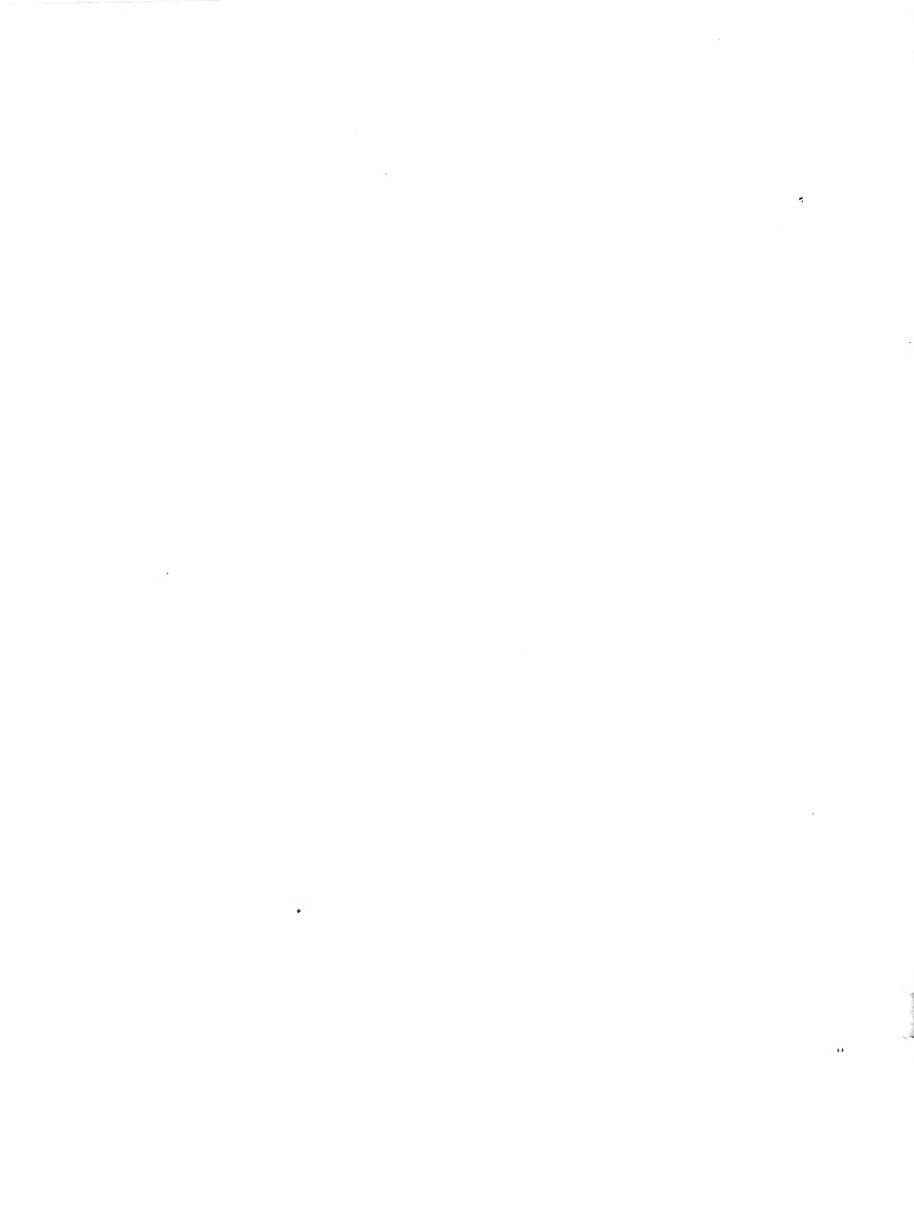
DISTANCES BY LAKE.

The following are the distances by water in miles from the harbor of Erie :

Alpena.....	513
Bay City.....	397
Buffalo.....	85
Cheboygan.....	517
Chicago.....	818
Cleveland.....	90
Detroit.....	185
Duluth.....	921
Grand Haven.....	735
Green Bay.....	692
Mackinaw.....	535
Mackinac Island.....	533
Marquette.....	682
Milwaukee.....	753
Ogdensburg.....	328
Oscoda.....	365
Port Huron.....	247
Saginaw.....	412
Sarnia.....	247



Geo. Butler



Sault Ste. Marie.....	523
St. Ignace.....	538
Toledo.....	180
Toronto.....	129

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

Navigation usually opens at the port of Erie late in March or early in April, and closes about the 1st of December. As a rule, the harbor of Erie is open two or three weeks before that of Buffalo. The following are some of the earliest and latest periods of opening:

Earliest.—1828, March 5th; 1829, January 29th; 1842, March 12th; 1850, March 11th; 1863, February 27th; 1878 and 1880, March 16th; 1883, April 13th; 1894, March 13th.

Latest.—1853, May 9th; 1855, May 10th; 1856, May 5th.

In 1834 navigation opened the 24th of March, but was much retarded by ice and storms. On the 14th of May, snow fell along the south shore of the lake to the depth of six inches.

The Revenue Cutter "Erie" sailed from the port of Erie to Buffalo about the last of December, 1837, without interruption. In February, 1838, the steamer "Dewitt Clinton" came into Erie from Buffalo and went from Erie to Detroit.

In the winter of 1844-45, the steamer "United States" made a trip every month between Buffalo and Detroit.

On the 13th of December, 1852, a steambot passed up the lake and another on the 10th of January, 1853.

The winter of 1863-4 was remarkably mild. The bay was only frozen over eight or ten days. Vessels could have entered the harbor any time during the month of January, and two did actually leave the port on the 13th of the month.

The straits of Mackinaw, upon the opening of which depends the lake traffic to Chicago, are generally clear of ice about the last of April or the 1st of May. Vessel insurance begins as a rule on the latter date, and always closes on the 1st of December.

U. S. COLLECTORS.

The U. S. Collection district of Presque Isle embraces the whole coast line of Pennsylvania on Lake Erie. The Collectors' office is in the old custom house (formerly the Bank building), on State street,

below Fourth, until the completion of the new government structure, at State and Central Park, when it was removed to the latter, with the other Federal offices. Below is a list of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors, with the dates of the commissions of the former.

Collectors.

Thomas Forster, March 26, 1799; Edwin J. Kelso, July 1, 1836; Charles W. Kelso, July 10, 1841; Murray Whallon, June 19, 1845; William M. Gallagher, April 29, 1849; James Lytle, April 22, 1853; John Brawley, October 15, 1857; Murray Whallon, March 11, 1859; Charles M. Tibbals, November 1, 1859; Thomas Wilkins, June 22, 1861; Richard F. Gaggin, May 7, 1869; James R. Willard, February 19, 1874; Hiram L. Brown, March 22, 1878; Matthew R. Barr, December 1, 1880 (resigned); H. C. Stafford, July 17, 1883; R. H. Arbuckle, November 21, 1885; John M. Glazier, November 21, 1889; Nelson Baldwin, November 29, 1893.

Deputies.

Under Col. Forster—Thomas McConkey, James Maurice; under E. J. Kelso—Murray Whallon; under C. W. Kelso—A. C. Hilton; under Murray Whallon (first term)—A. P. Durlin; under W. M. Gallagher—William S. Brown; under Messrs. Lytle, Brawley, Whallon (second term) and Tibbals—W. W. Loomis; under Thomas Wilkins—R. F. Gaggin; under R. F. Gaggin—Thomas Wilkins; under J. R. Willard—William F. Luetje; under Messrs. Brown and Barr—R. F. Gaggin; under Mr. Barr, from March, 1883—Andrew J. Caughey; under Mr. Stafford—E. H. Wilcox and Alfred King; under Mr. Arbuckle—Henry Mayer; under Mr. Glazier—Giles D. Price; under Mr. Baldwin—R. S. P. Lowry.

The Collectors are appointed by the President, and the Deputies by the Collector, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

VESSELS OWNED IN ERIE.

The following list of vessels owned in Erie in 1860 and 1894 is given for the purpose of comparison; the figures for 1894 being taken from the report of the Board of Trade:

1860.—Brig, one; barque, one; schooners, twenty-four; total, 5,291 tons; valuation, \$300,000.

1894.—Sailing vessels, four; steam vessels, (wood), forty-five; steam vessels (iron), nine; yacht, one; sailing yacht, one; total tonnage, 30,655; valuation, \$2,800,000.

BUSINESS OF THE PORT.

The entrances at the port of Erie during 1890 were 655, and the clearances 678, with a total tonnage of about 300,000. The following persons and firms were in the lake business in that year: Coal and shipping, Walker & Gilson, John Hearn & Co., Charles M. Reed, Josiah Kellogg, Starr & Payne, George J. Morton, Scott & Rankin; coal and iron, Curtis & Boyce; grocery and ship chandlery, Andrew Hofsties. With the exception of the lumber and fishing business, the whole trade of the port is now done by the Anchor Line, the Carnegie Company, and the firm of which the late Wm. L. Scott was the controlling spirit. The former do all the grain and miscellaneous business, and the two latter control the coal and iron ore trade.

The following table shows the business of the port for the years stated:

	1880	1890	1894
Vessels entered and cleared.....	2,024	3,195	2,683
Tonnage of same....	1,565,183	2,492,253	3,069,739
Enrolled tonnage....	28,248	110,801	.....

The first grain elevator at the port of Erie, now known as "Elevator A," was built in 1868, by William S. Brown, Orange Noble, Joseph McCarter and Henry C. Shannon. After being operated by the firm for a short time, it was sold to the Erie and Western Transportation Co., (generally known as the Anchor line), which erected two others, all three of which are still operated.

LIGHT-HOUSES AT ERIE.

The first light-house upon the chain of lakes was erected at Erie in 1818, on the bluff overlooking the entrance to the harbor, a tract of land for the purpose having been ceded to the United States Government by Gen. John Kebo. A new structure was built of Milwaukee brick in 1858, but proved to be defective, and it was replaced by a third building of stone in 1896, at a cost of \$20,000. This was discontinued in 1880 and the building and land sold in the spring of 1881. There was a strong protest on the part of the lake men, which induced the government to

re-purchase the land and restore the light at the opening of navigation in 1882.

About the year 1830, the government added a beacon light on the north pier at the entrance to the harbor of Erie. It consisted of a tall wooden tower, resting upon a heavy bed of masonry. This structure was carried away by a sailing vessel in the summer or fall of 1857, and was replaced by the present wrought iron tower in the summer of 1858. The light-house was modeled and forged into form in France, reaching Erie with nothing to be done except to bolt the pieces into their proper positions. Five different lights are maintained at this station, all fixed, white, sixth order lenses, and used as ranges. In addition to these and for the further protection of navigators, there is a 1,200-pound Meneely fog bell, which is operated by clock work, and tolls three times each minute in snowy and foggy weather.

A third light-house station was established on the north shore of the peninsula, and a handsome brick tower erected for the purpose, from which the first light was exhibited on the night of July 12, 1873. It is known as the Flash Light, and cost the government \$15,000.

LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPERS.

Below is a list of the several Light-house Keepers, with the years of their appointment: *Erie (or Land) Light*.—1818—1833, Capt. John Bone, of Erie; 1833, Robert Kincaide, of Erie; 1841, Griffith Hinton, of Harbor Creek; 1845, Eli Webster, of McKean; 1849, James W. Miles, of West Mill Creek, who died in the summer of 1853, the duties being performed by his wife, Isabel Miles, till the ensuing spring; April 1, 1854, John Graham, of Erie; April 1, 1858, Gen. James Fleming, of Erie; October 27, 1858, A. C. Landon, of Erie; July 15, 1861, John Goadling, of Erie; April 1, 1864, George Demond, of Erie; August 1, 1871, A. J. Fargo, of Fairview; 1885, George W. Miller, of Conneaut, Ohio.

Presque Isle Pier Head (or Beacon) Light.—William T. Downs, years unknown; Benjamin Fleming, Erie, years unknown; John Hess, Erie, years unknown; Leonard Vaughn, Summit, years unknown; George W. Bone, Erie, appointed July 19, 1861; Richard P. Burke, Erie, March 1, 1863; Frank

Henry, Harbor Creek, May 1, 1869; Charles D. Coyle, Erie, 1884; Robert Hunter, Erie, 1889.

Assistants.—James Johnson, Erie, appointed in June, 1873; C. E. McDannell, Mill Creek, September, 1871; William H. Harlow, 1885; Robert Hunter, Erie, 1886; Thomas L. Wilkins, 1889; Edward Pfister, 1892; John W. Reddy, 1894.

Presque Isle (or Flash) Light.—July 12, 1873, Charles T. Waldo, of Fairview; spring of 1880, George E. Irvin, A. J. Harrison; Fall of 1880, O. J. McAllister, of Wattsburg; 1880, George E. Town, of North East; 1883, Clark M. Cole, of Erie; 1886, Lewis Vannatta, Erie; 1891, Lewis Walrose; 1892, Thomas L. Wilkins, Erie.

Up to June, 1894, the appointment of Light-house Keeper was made by the Collector of the port, but under the civil service rules it is now vested in the Inspector of light-houses.

The new gas buoy, one of the latest and most useful inventions of the day, was placed in the harbor during the summer of 1895, through the recommendation of Capt. Gridley, light-house Inspector of the district.

NAVAL INSPECTORS.

The Erie lights are in the Tenth Light-house district of the United States, extending from the mouth of St. Regis river, in New York, to and including Grassy Island, in the Detroit river. Each district is in charge of a United States naval officer, who is officially known as Inspector.

The following have been the recent inspectors:

Com. Ellison, from — to 1868; 1868-71, Com. G. H. Scott; 1871-74, Com. N. Collins; 1874-77, Com. E. E. Potter; 1877-78, Capt. George Brown; 1878-80, Com. W. R. Bridgman; 1880-83, Com. George W. Hayward; 1883-87, Com. N. M. Dwyer; 1887-91, Com. Charles V. Gridley; 1891-93, Com. E. T.

Woodward; 1893-94, Com. James G. Green; 1894, Com. Charles V. Gridley.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The U. S. Life-Saving Service on Lake Erie was organized in 1876 by Capt. Ottinger, of the revenue service, who was soon succeeded in regular charge by Capt. D. P. Dohbins, a resident of Buffalo, but a native of Erie, who continued till his death, August 20, 1892. He was followed by Capt. Chapman, of Oswego, whose headquarters are in Buffalo. The Ninth district, of which the latter has supervision, embraces Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky. The stations on Lake Erie are located at Buffalo, Erie, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Fairport and Point Marblehead.

The original station at Erie was built on the north shore of the peninsula, with Clark Jones in charge. This location being found inconvenient, the station was removed to the north pier at the entrance of the harbor. William Clark took charge of the station in 1877. He was drowned while trying to rescue the passengers of the Badger State on June 4th, 1891. His successor was Andrew P. Jansen. A new and improved life-boat of the English type, which had been on exhibition at the World's Fair, was placed in the station during the spring of 1894.

U. S. WEATHER AND SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICE.

The U. S. Weather and Signal Service office, intended largely for the benefit of mariners, was established in Erie May 23, 1873. Peter Wood, who had been in the chief office at Washington city, assumed charge in February, 1884, and has been on duty ever since. The office is on the fourth floor of the government building, at State street and Central Park.

[For other information regarding the harbor, the lake trade, fishing interests, etc., see Chapter V., Erie City.]

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WAR OF 1812—PERRY'S VICTORY—ERIE COUNTY'S PART IN THE WAR.

WAR was declared for the second time by the United States against Great Britain on the 18th of June, 1812. At that time the Canadian territory bordering the lakes and the St. Lawrence was far in advance of the United States on the opposite side in population, commerce and agriculture. The British were also much better prepared for war, having a series of military posts, from Niagara to Sault Ste. Marie, and being provided with a "Provincial Navy," which gave them the mastery of the lakes. They were on the best of terms with the Indians on both sides of the water, who were generally hostile to the Americans.

Erie, than a mere handful of buildings, from its position near the center of the lake and the excellence of its harbor, was regarded as one of the most important points on the south shore.

On the east, there was no village of any size nearer than Buffalo, and the country between scarcely contained ten families to the square mile. Westward the greater portion of the region remained an unbroken forest, the only settlements worthy of a name being those which surrounded the military posts at Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit.

BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

When hostilities commenced, they were so little expected on the frontier that Capt. Daniel Dobbins, Rufus Seth Reed and W. W. Reed sailed in a trading vessel for Mackinaw soon after the opening of navigation. While at that place a body of British and Indians took possession of the island and captured the party with their vessel. As prisoners of war they were carried in their own vessel to Detroit, where they were allowed to depart, and finally reached home in safety.

On the outbreak of the war a military company was in existence at Erie, under command of Capt. Thomas Forster. The mem-

bers immediately tendered their services to the President, and were accepted for the time being. In anticipation of the conflict, Gov. Snyder had organized the militia of the State into two grand divisions—one for the east and one for the west. The western division was under the command of Maj.-Gen. Adamson Tannehill, of Pittsburg; the brigade of which the Erie county militia formed a part was commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Kelso, and the Erie county regiment was under the command of Dr. John C. Wallace. Among the officers of the regiment were Capts. Andrew Cochran, Zelotus Lee, James Barr, William Dickson, Robert Davison, Warren Foote, John Morris, — Smith and — Donaldson. Capt. Barr and his men were sent to Sandusky, and spent the winter of 1812-13 there. Capt. Cochran's Springfield company kept guard along the lake for some months, and was frequently called out at later stages of the war. The company commanded by Capt. Foote was assigned, in the beginning, to "keep sentry at the head of the peninsula."

Before the close of June, Gen. Kelso ordered out his brigade for the defence of Erie. This was quickly followed by a general call for the Sixteenth Division, the State having by this time been apportioned into more numerous military districts. The brigade rendezvous was on the farm of John Lytle, upon the flats at Waterford station. Upward of two thousand men were collected from Erie, Crawford, Mercer and the adjoining counties. August 13, a detachment of 2,500 of the Northwestern militia—increased in September by 2,000 more—were ordered to march to Buffalo, which was menaced by the enemy. They continued at Buffalo the winter through, under command of Gen. Tannehill, and it is related to the credit of Erie county, that while many others deserted, not one man of Col. Wallace's command shirked his duty. In the meantime measures had been taken for

the defence of Erie, which was reported in danger of an attack by the enemy's fleet several times during the year.

The summer campaign of 1812 along the lake was a series of disasters to the Americans. The surrender of Detroit by Hull, the defeat of Van Rensselaer at Niagara in October, and the capture of the Adams, the only armed vessel that had been left to us, gave the British full control upon the lake.

A LAKE FLEET PROVIDED FOR.

Upon the return of Capt. Dobbins to Erie, he was called into immediate consultation with Gen. Mead, commander of the post, who sent him to Washington for the purpose of informing the President of the situation on the lakes. On reaching the capital, he met the cabinet, in official session, and earnestly advocated the establishment of a naval station and the building of a fleet powerful enough to cope with the British upon the lake. These suggestions were adopted. A Sailing Master's commission in the navy was tendered to him and accepted, and he was ordered to proceed to Erie and begin the construction of gunboats. An effort was made to secure ship carpenters, but only one being secured, Capt. Dobbins decided to go on with such house-builders and laborers as he could gather together.

About January 1, 1813, Commodore Chauncey came to Erie, accompanied by a United States naval constructor, and, after approving what Dobbins had done, ordered him to prepare for the building of two sloops of war in addition to the gunboats. The keels of these vessels were ready to lay and much of the timber on hand about the 10th of March, when a gang of twenty-five carpenters, in charge of Noah Brown, a master ship builder from New York, reached Erie. A temporary guard was improvised, consisting of Capt. Forster's volunteer military company, who had got back from Buffalo, and the workmen at the station.

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PERRY.

Lieut. Oliver Hazard Perry, to whom the command on Lake Erie had been assigned, arrived at Erie March 27, 1813, and established his headquarters in "Duncan's Hotel" (later the "McConkey House"), at the northeast corner of Third and French streets.

He was only twenty-seven years of age, and his sole war service was as a Midshipman in the war with Tripoli; but he was active, brave and patriotic. By the joint exertions of Perry and Mead, a thousand State militia were ordered to rendezvous at Erie on or before the 20th of April. The old American block-house of 1795, which had nearly gone to ruins, was hurriedly restored, as was also the one on the point of the peninsula. Redoubts were subsequently thrown up at several points on the bank of the bay and lake.

It is next to impossible at the present day to comprehend the difficulties that attended Perry and Dobbins in their efforts. Of practical ship builders there were few in the lake country. The timber for the vessels had to be cut in the forests and used while yet green. Iron was scarce, and had to be picked up wherever it could be found. The guns, arms and ammunition had to be brought by small boats from Buffalo and Pittsburg.

Carpenters, blacksmiths, sail makers, riggers, and other workmen came on from New York and Philadelphia, infusing new energy into the operations. The "Lawrence" and "Niagara," sloops of war, and the pilot boat "Ariel," schooner-rigged, were built on the beach at the mouth of Cascade run, now occupied by the Erie & Pittsburgh docks, and the "Porcupine" and "Tigress," gunboats, on a beach that jutted out from the mouth of Lee's run, afterward the terminus of the canal. The brig "Caledonia" and sloop "Trippe," and the schooners Ohio, Amelia and Somers were brought up the lake from Black Rock, great vigilance being required to elude the enemy. They reached Erie on the 17th of June.

PERRY'S FLEET.

The entire fleet with which Perry was expected to humble British pride on the lake was now concentrated in the harbor of Erie. It consisted of the "Lawrence" and "Niagara," built after the same model, being 100 feet straight rabbit, 100 feet between perpendiculars, 30 feet beam, 9 feet hold, flush deck, and pierced for twenty guns, with two stern ports; the "Ariel" and "Scorpion," each of 63 tons; the "Porcupine" and "Tigress," of about 50 tons; the "Caledonia," of 85 tons; the "Trippe," of 63 tons, and the "Amelia," "Somers" and "Ohio," of 72, 65 and 62 tons respectively. The "Lawrence" was named

after the heroic Capt. James Lawrence, who was killed in the encounter between the Chesapeake and Shannon, and whose last words, "Don't give up the ship," were inscribed by Perry on his fighting flag. One of the schooners brought up from Black Rock, the "Amelia," was condemned as worthless and sunk in the harbor.

Up to the 25th of June something like 150 men and officers had arrived for service in the fleet, of whom many were sick in the hospitals, of which there were three—in the court house, on the point of Misery bay and in the block house, respectively. More men reached Erie on or about the 25th of July, and by August 1st Perry's force numbered about 300, of whom quite one-third were landsmen, who volunteered for the service.

While Perry was preparing the fleet, vessels of the enemy anchored in the roadstead several times, and would have entered the bay but for the shallow water on the bar. Sometimes the "Queen Charlotte," the British flagship, would appear alone, and at others the whole squadron. July 19th, six of the enemy's vessels were in sight outside the harbor, where they lay becalmed for two days. Perry went with three gunboats to attack them, and a few shots were exchanged at a mile's distance. A breeze springing up, the enemy sailed away, evidently desiring to avoid a fight. All this time the meager land force at Erie was kept busy parading the bank of the lake, to give the impression to the enemy of a larger army than was really the case. On the 27th of August a force of 1,600 State militia was reported as being in camp at Erie.

CROSSING THE BAR.

On Sunday, the 1st of August, the vessels were moved to the mouth of the bay, then free from piers, and preparations were made for getting them over the bar and for defending them in case of an attack while the operation was in progress. The guns, ballast and other heavy material were removed from the "Lawrence" to the sand beach, being so adjusted as to be readily replaced, and the ship was lifted over the bar by the aid of "camels." This proceeding was considerably delayed by an unfavorable wind, and it was not until the morning of the 1th, after two nights and days of wearisome labor, that the "Lawrence" was floated to her anchorage in the roadstead.

The "Niagara" was lifted over by the same process a few days after, the smaller vessels crossing without serious trouble.

Before the work of moving the "Niagara" over the bar was completed, the enemy appeared early one morning, and hove to about eight miles out for the purpose of reconnoitering. After looking over the situation for an hour or two, the British crossed the lake to Port Dover, where it had been intended to concentrate a sea and land force for a combined attack upon Erie. This failed because the troops could not be got up in season.

ON THE WAY TO BATTLE.

On the 9th, to the joy of all, the little band were joined by Lieut. Elliott, with some officers and ninety men, most of whom were experienced sailors. The squadron, though still lacking a proper equipment, was now thought to be ready for active service, and, on the morning of the 12th of August, sailed up the lake in search of the enemy. A dinner was given to Perry, just before his departure, by the citizens of Erie, at which he expressed a desire to return a victor or in his shroud. The fleet consisted of ten vessels. Before sailing Perry had been created a commander, and Elliott had been promoted to the same rank. Most of the officers were young men—the average ages of the commissioned ones being less than twenty-three years. With few exceptions, they had no acquaintance with the navigation of the lakes. While at Sandusky, Sailing-Master Dobbins, in command of the "Ohio," was ordered to Erie with his vessel, for the purpose of procuring "provisions and other articles," and very unwillingly remained at anchorage in the harbor while the battle was in progress.

THE ENEMY MET AND BEATEN.

On the 10th of September, at the rising of the sun, while the fleet lay in Put-in-Bay, the lookout shouted "Sail, ho!" and the men of the squadron, who were almost instantly astir, saw the British vessels, six in number, rise above the horizon. Feeble from sickness as he was, Perry gave the signal immediately to get under way, adding that he was "determined to fight the enemy that day." At a quarter before 12 o'clock, when the "Detroit" and "Lawrence" were still more than a mile apart, the sound of a bugle was heard on the

British flagship, followed by cheers along their line, the band struck up "Rule Britannia," and in a moment after the music ceased, a shot was thrown at the "Lawrence" which fell short.

The purpose of this sketch being to deal with the subject mainly in its local bearings, no attempt will be made to give a minute account of the action, which has been graphically described by several of the most eminent writers of the country. It is enough to say, that, through some cause, the real nature of which has been hotly discussed, the "Niagara" did not engage the enemy at close quarters, and the battle, for a time, was maintained "by the 'Lawrence,' 'Caledonia,' 'Scorpion' and 'Ariel,' against the whole British squadron, assisted only by the long twelves of the 'Niagara,' and the distant, rambling shots from the headmost gunboats." The "Lawrence" for two hours sustained the fire of the two heaviest British vessels, as well as some stray shots from the others, "until every gun was dismounted, two-thirds of her crew killed or wounded, and the ship so badly cut up aloft as to be unmanageable." In this critical situation, Perry took his fighting flag under his arm and passed in a row boat, accompanied by his brother and four men, to the "Niagara," which was making an effort to gain the head of the enemy's line. The British felt sure that the day was theirs and sent up a cheer.

On boarding the "Niagara," Perry, who had stood erect in the boat the whole way, was met cordially by Elliott, in command of the vessel, who offered and was ordered to bring the gunboats into close action, while the former assumed command of the vessel. The gunboats being well up, and the "Caledonia" in good position, the signal to break through the British line was shown from the "Niagara" at 2:45 in the afternoon. The fire of the "Niagara" was reserved until she got abreast of the "Detroit," when she poured her starboard at pistol shot into that vessel and the "Queen Charlotte," while with the port broadside she sent a storm of ball into the "Lady Provost" and "Chippewa." The "Caledonia" and the gunboats followed close behind, dealing death on both sides, and the "Detroit" having fouled with the "Queen Charlotte," neither vessel was able to reply. After passing through the British line, the

"Niagara" rounded to under their lee, and sent one broadside after another into the entangled vessels, causing such fearful damage that in fifteen minutes from the time she bore up a white handkerchief was waved from the "Queen Charlotte" as a symbol of submission, shortly succeeded by one from the "Detroit." The firing ceased almost instantly, after a struggle of almost three hours' duration. Two of the smaller British vessels undertook to escape, but were brought back by the "Scorpion" and "Trippe."

PERRY'S FAMOUS DISPATCH.

When the smoke of battle cleared away, the two squadrons were found to be intermingled, with the exception of the shattered "Lawrence," which was drifting with the wind some distance to the eastward. As the shout of victory went up, her flag, which had been struck after Perry left, was again hoisted to the masthead by the remaining few of her crew who were able to witness the triumph of their comrades. Perry sat down as soon as the firing had ceased and wrote on the back of an old letter this modest and memorable epistle to Gen. Harrison:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA,

September 10, 4 P. M.

DEAR GENERAL: We have met the enemy and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop.

Yours with great respect and esteem,

O. H. PERRY.

To the Secretary of the Navy he messaged: "It has pleased the Almighty to give to the United States a signal victory on this lake," detailing the number of captured vessels. These brief dispatches were forwarded by schooner to Gen. Harrison, then at the mouth of Portage river, distant some twelve miles.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the victory of Perry was one of the proudest in naval annals. The Americans had the most vessels, but the British had the superiority in guns, their number being sixty-three to our fifty-four. The men engaged were about equal in number, but the British marines were veterans while ours were chiefly raw volunteers.

The captured squadron consisted of the "Detroit," "Queen Charlotte," "Lady Provost," "Chippewa," "Hunter" and "Little Belt." Their killed were forty-one and the

wounded ninety-four, being more than one in four of the men engaged. The casualties on the American side were twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded, of whom two-thirds belonged to the crew of the "Lawrence."

AFTER THE VICTORY.

The badly wounded were put on board the "Lawrence," which had been sufficiently repaired for the purpose, and brought to Erie, reaching port on the 23d, thirteen days after the battle. The citizens of Erie vied with each other in showing them every attention, no discrimination being made between friend and foe.

The Americans being now in absolute control of the lake, Perry and Harrison commenced instant preparations to retrieve the disasters to our cause on the frontier. Harrison's army, which had received large accessions of volunteers, was mainly transported on the serviceable vessels of the two fleets to the Canadian shore near the head of the lake. The British abandoned Malden, retreating up the Detroit river, followed by our army and squadron. At Sandwich, after finding he could be of no direct service on the water, Perry volunteered as an aide to Harrison. The battle of the Thames, the defeat of Proctor and the death of Tecumseh followed, wiping out all armed resistance in that quarter and leaving the western part of Canada in the quiet possession of the Americans.

Taking Harrison and his staff, who had been ordered to Fort George, on board the "Ariel," Perry sailed for Erie, where the "Niagara" was ordered to meet him. At Put-in-Bay the captured British naval commander, Barclay, and his attending surgeon were invited to join the party, and willingly accepted. The "Ariel," with her distinguished passengers, arrived at Erie on the morning of the 22d of October. As the vessel appeared off the point of the peninsula, two field pieces greeted her with a national salute. A large delegation of citizens met Perry at the foot of French street, escorted him and his party to "Duncan's Hotel" and almost smothered him with congratulations. In the evening, the town was illuminated and a torchlight procession paraded the streets. Perry had requested that no noise or display should be made near the hotel to annoy the wounded Commodore, a desire that was cour-

teously complied with. The "Niagara" arrived at Erie the afternoon of the same day as the "Ariel." The forenoon of the 23d Perry employed in a visit to the "Lawrence," which lay at anchor in Misery bay, and in the afternoon he sailed for Buffalo, accompanied by Harrison and Barclay. Reaching that place on the 24th, he turned over the command on the Upper Lakes to Elliott, and journeyed eastward by land "amid a blaze of rejoicing." He never returned to Erie. While in charge of the squadron in the West Indies he was attacked by yellow fever, and died in 1819, on the anniversary of his birthday (August 23), at the early age of thirty-four.

WINTER OF 1813-14.

The season being well advanced, Elliott ordered the vessels into winter quarters—the "Ariel" and "Chippewa" going to Buffalo, where they were driven ashore and went to pieces; the "Tripe" and "Little Belt" to Black Rock, where they were burned by the British when they crossed over to Buffalo, and the balance of the squadron to Erie.

On the 30th of December word reached Erie that an army of British and Indians had landed at Black Rock, forced our army to retreat, burned the villages of Black Rock and Buffalo, captured and destroyed the government vessels, and, flushed with triumph, were advancing up the lake for the purpose of capturing Erie. A defensive force of 4,000 State militia was collected. Though the rumor of a British advance proved false, a considerable body of troops was kept at Erie during the winter. The principal camp was just north of the First Presbyterian church, where the ground was covered with low log barracks, most of which burned down soon after they were abandoned.

A duel, growing out of the frequent disputes over the respective merits of Elliott and Perry, took place during the winter near the corner of Third and Sassafrass streets, between Midshipman Senat, who commanded the "Porcupine" during the fight, and Acting Master McDonald, resulting in the death of the former. The unfortunate man was engaged to an Erie lady at the time.

CAMPAIGN OF 1814.

As soon as the ice was out of the lake, Elliott sent Dobbins on a cruise between Erie



Eliza Morin

and Long Point, to obtain information of the enemy's movements and intercept any supplies that might be going by water.

In April Elliott was ordered to Lake Ontario, being succeeded by Capt. Arthur Sinclair. An expedition against Mackinaw was planned. The "Lawrence" and "Niagara" were rendered seaworthy, the "Detroit" and "Queen Charlotte" were brought from Put-in-Bay to Erie, and the squadron sailed for the upper lakes on the 25th of June. Their attack was repulsed and the expedition returned to Erie, with the exception of the "Scorpion" and "Tigress." These vessels were surprised and captured at the lower end of Lake Huron, by a body of British and Indians, who boarded them in boats at night. Sinclair left the "Lawrence" at Erie, and with the balance of the squadron conveyed a portion of the troops to Buffalo. Remaining there a few days, he came back to Erie, leaving the "Somers" and "Ohio," from which Dobbins had been detached, at the lower end of the lake. Shortly afterward, these vessels, while lying at anchor at Fort Erie, were boarded at night, and captured by a British party, making six that were destroyed by the enemy after the battle.

DISPOSAL OF THE VESSELS.

In 1815, orders were issued to dispose of the vessels to the best advantage. The "Lawrence," "Detroit" and "Queen Charlotte" were sunk for preservation in Misery bay; the "Caledonia" and "Lady Provost" were sold and converted into merchant vessels; the "Porcupine" was transferred to the revenue service, and the "Niagara" was kept afloat as a receiving ship for some years when she was beached on the northeast side of Misery bay.

At the auction of government property, upon the breaking up of the naval station, June 12, 1826, the "Lawrence," "Detroit," "Niagara" and "Queen Charlotte" were purchased by a Mr. Brown, of Rochester, who re-sold them in 1836 to Capt. George Miles and others. They raised some of the vessels, intending to fit them up for the merchant service. The "Detroit" and "Queen Charlotte" were found in tolerable condition, but the "Lawrence" being so badly riddled that she was not worth repairing, was again allowed to sink in the waters of the bay. After

some years of duty, the "Detroit" was dismantled and sent adrift to go over Niagara Falls as a spectacle. Capt. Miles transferred his interest in the "Lawrence" and "Niagara" to Leander Dobbins in 1857, who in turn disposed of the vessel in 1875 to John Dunlap and Thomas J. Viers. In the spring of 1876, the latter had her raised, cut in two and transported on cars to Philadelphia for exhibition at the Centennial. The people, however, would not believe that a vessel no larger than a modern canal boat was the famous "Lawrence." The show proved a disastrous financial failure, and the old hulk was finally purchased by a firm who expected to realize something by converting it into relics. The "Niagara" was never removed from the place where she was beached. [See Chapter XVI.]

The bell of the "Queen Charlotte" was bought at auction by Rufus S. Reed, and presented to the borough of Erie. It hung in the court house that stood in the park till the building was torn down, when it passed into various hands, and was used for a period as a fire alarm. On one occasion it was rung so violently that it became cracked. It then fell into disuse and was lost sight of until 1896, when it became the property of the city, and is now suspended in the main corridor of the city hall.

ERIE COUNTY SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS.

The following is a partial list of officers from Erie county, who participated in the war:

Quartermaster General, Wilson Smith, 1812-14. Major General, Sixteenth Division—John Phillips, 1814. Brigadier General, First Brigade, Sixteenth Division—John Kelso, 1812-14; Henry Hurst, 1814. Paymaster, John Phillips, 1812-13. Major and Lieutenant Colonel, Dr. John C. Wallace. Commissaries, Rufus S. Reed, Stephen Wolverton. Sergeant Major, Henry Colt.

The members of Capt. Thomas Forster's company of "Erie Light Infantry," who spent the winter of 1812 at Buffalo, were as follows: First Lieutenant, Thomas Rees; Ensign, Thomas Stewart; First Sergeant, Thomas Wilkins; Second Sergeant, John Hlay; Drummer, Ira Glazier; Fifer, Rufus Clough; Privates—Archibald McSparran, George Kelley, John Sloan, William Murray, Jonas Duncan,

John Clough, John Woodside, William Duncan, John Eakens, George S. Russell, John E. Lapsley, Peter Grawosz, Jacob Carmack, William Henderson, Robert Irwin, Ebenezer Dwinell, Samuel Hays, Thomas Laird, John W. Bell, Robert McDonald, Thomas Hughes, Robert Brown, John Morris, George Buchler, William Lattimore, James E. Herron, Simeon Dunn, Adam Arbackle, Stephen Wolverton, Francis Scott, Thomas Vance.

Among those who came to Erie as ship-builders and became permanent residents of the town were John Justice, John Richards and Jeremiah Osborne.

THREE MEN KILLED AS DESERTERS.

Among the State militia who came on to defend Erie was James Bird, a young man from Center county. He volunteered for serv-

ice in Perry's fleet and fought gallantly on the "Lawrence," receiving a severe wound.

In the spring of 1814, a warehouse having been fitted up at the mouth of Mill creek, Bird was one of the guard assigned for its protection. He and John Rankin, another marine, took advantage of the opportunity to desert. They were recognized shortly after at a tavern in Mercer county, brought back to Erie, tried by court martial, and condemned to death. A sailor named John Davis, who had deserted several times, was tried and sentenced with them to the same fate.

Their execution took place in October, 1814, on board the "Niagara," lying at anchor in Misery bay, Bird and Rankin being shot, and Davis hung at the yard arm. The bodies were interred on the sand beach, east of the mouth of Mill creek.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS—CHURCH BUILDINGS—SUNDAY-SCHOOLS—OLD GRAVEYARDS—CEMETERIES, ETC.—[See Chapters VIII and IX Erie City; also Corry, Borough and Township Chapters.]

THE Catholic priests who accompanied the French to this section in 1753 caused a small log chapel to be erected at Fort Presque Isle, and another within the walls of Fort LeBoeuf, at Waterford, in which the solemn rites of the mother church were regularly administered until the departure of the invading forces in 1759. As far as any record exists, these were the only religious services held within the bounds of Erie county previous to the year 1797.

The first Protestant exercises of which there is any account took place at Colt's Station, in Greenfield township, on Sunday, the 2d of July, 1797. About thirty persons assembled in response to a general invitation. No minister was located within the bounds of the county, and the services were led by Judah Colt, founder of the settlement.

THE PRESBYTERIANS FIRST IN THE FIELD.

In 1799 a tour was made through this section by Revs. McCurdy and Stockton, two missionaries who were sent out by the Ohio and Redstone Presbyteries. They visited Erie, Waterford and North East, and preached at each place. A period of two years ensued before the colonists were favored with another ministerial visitation, when Mr. McCurdy was again sent forth, assisted by Revs. Satterfield, Tate and Boyd, all of the Presbyteries above named. The first two reached Middlebrook, in Venango township, in August, 1801, and preached in a chopping that had been prepared for the purpose on the bank of French creek.

The efforts of the two ministers met with such favor that it was resolved upon the spot that a meeting house should be put up within

the ensuing week. On the next Thursday the population for miles around gathered at the site that had been chosen, and by night had a rough log building under roof, the first house for Protestant worship erected in Erie county. This structure was succeeded by another and better one in 1802, known to every old settler as the Middlebrook Church. From Middlebrook, after organizing a congregation of eighteen members, Messrs. McCurdy and Satterfield continued their journey to Colt's Station and North East, where they were joined by Messrs. Tate and Boyd. At the latter place these four participated in the first sacrament of the Lord's Supper ever administered in Erie county, according to Protestant forms, on the 27th of September, 1801. An audience of about 300 had assembled, of whom some forty sat down to the tables. A congregation with the title of "The Churches of Upper and Lower Greenfield" was organized at the same time.

The Erie Presbytery was established on the 2d of October, 1801, including the territory between the Ohio and Allegheny rivers and Lake Erie, extending some distance also west of the Ohio line. The Presbytery first met at Mt. Pleasant, Beaver county, on the 13th of April, 1802, seven ministers only being in attendance. Supplications were filed from Upper and Lower Greenfield, Middlebrook and Presque Isle. Revs. McCurdy, Satterfield and McPherrin were chosen missionaries.

FIRST REGULAR PREACHERS.

Rev. Robert Patterson, who had accepted a call from "The Churches of Upper and Lower Greenfield," was received by the Presbytery on the 30th of September, 1802. He returned to North East, and entered upon his pastoral work on the 31st of December. A log church was built at North East in 1804, on the knoll now occupied by the cemetery of that borough. Mr. Patterson preached at Springfield during that year, and organized a preaching point there. The first church in the latter township was built in 1804 on the site of the cemetery at East Springfield.

Rev. Johnson Eaton came on from the southern part of the State in April, 1806, and preached for some time at the mouth of Walnut creek and in Springfield. In the fall of that year he went back to his home, return-

ing in 1806 with a bride, and settling permanently in Fairview township. He had the whole county for his field, but gave special attention to the people at Fairview and Springfield. In 1807 he succeeded Mr. Patterson at North East, and he also held occasional services for several years at Colt's Station, Middlebrook, Waterford and Erie. A church was built at the mouth of Walnut creek in 1810. During the war with Great Britain, Mr. Eaton gave his services to the government as a chaplain, besides ministering to his congregation with as much regularity as the unsettled condition of the time would allow. By 1816, the population of Erie had increased sufficiently to enable an arrangement to be made by which he gave one-third of his time to the congregation there, which had been organized by him September 15, 1815. He continued as pastor of the Erie congregation until 1823, and of the Fairview church until his death, on the 17th of June, 1847.

In 1808, supplies were granted by the Presbytery to "Upper Greenfield, Middlebrook, Waterford and Erietown," and in 1809 it was reported to that body that none of these places could support a pastor.

No regular preaching of any kind was had at Erie until Mr. Eaton was called to give one-third of his time, as before stated.

The Presbyterian congregation at Waterford was organized in 1809, and that at Union in 1811, being the first in those places. Rev. John Matthews was settled as pastor of the Waterford congregation October 17, 1810. The Union congregation did not put up a building till 1831, and that of Waterford till 1834. In 1817, Rev. Mr. Camp was employed as a missionary to supply the churches unable to support a pastor, and served in that capacity for two years. The minutes of the Presbytery in 1820 show congregations at Springfield, North East, Waterford, Middlebrook, Union, Fairview and Erie.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPALIANS.

Occasional services were held by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early date in various portions of the county, but principally in the western and southwestern townships. The first of which there is any positive knowledge was led by Rev. Joseph Bowen, a local preacher, at the house of Mrs. Mershon, near West Springfield, in Septem-

ber, 1800. A class was organized near Lexington, in Conneaut township, in 1801, and the same year a great revival was held at Ash's Corners, Washington township. The first church building was erected in 1804, about a mile south of West Springfield. The first quarterly meeting was held in that church in July, 1810. Meetings of the denomination in Erie were held by circuit preachers, at long intervals, commencing in 1801. Worship took place in the winter of 1810-11, in a tavern on the west side of French street, between Sixth and Seventh. A congregation would seem to have been partially established soon after the beginning of the century, but was probably unable to support a pastor until 1826, at which period the First Church of Erie city dates its organization. The earliest of the other congregations in the county were those at Mill Village, organized in 1810; North East, in 1812; Fair Haven, Girard township, 1815; Girard borough, 1815; Waterford borough, 1816; Union City and Fairview, 1817; Middleboro, 1819; Northville, 1820; Wattsburg, 1827; Wesleyville, 1828.

OTHER PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS.

Rev. Robert Reid, a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, gathered a congregation in Erie in 1811, which was the first regularly organized religious body in the city. Services were held in a school-house until 1816, when a church building was erected, eight years in advance of that of the First Presbyterian congregation. These two were the sole religious organizations in the city in 1820. A second society was organized by Mr. Reid at Waterford in 1812, three years after the Presbyterian body of that place.

In the year 1815 or '16, Rev. Charles Colson, a Lutheran minister from Germany, organized four congregations of that church, one each at Meadville, French Creek, Conneaut and Erie. The Erie society died out very soon, and does not appear to have been revived until in many years later. The earliest Lutheran church in Erie city was built in 1836.

No organization of the Episcopalians was effected till March 17, 1827, when a number of persons withdrew from the Presbyterian church of Erie and became united as St. Paul's Episcopal congregation. Rev. Charles Smith

came on from Philadelphia and assumed charge as rector. Services were held in the court-house till a building was completed in November, 1832. The Waterford society was organized the same year as the one at Erie.

The first building of the Christian denomination was erected at East Springfield in 1826, and the second in Fairview township in 1835.

The Lake Erie Universalist Association was organized in Wellsburg in 1839, where a church had been established the preceding year. The Erie church was not organized until 1844.

The earliest Baptist congregation was in Harbor Creek township in 1822. This was followed by societies in Erie in 1831, and in North East and Waterford townships in 1832.

The other Protestant denominations existing in the county are comparatively new and will be referred to in their proper connection.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Roman Catholics had no organization in the county until 1833, when a church was erected in the northern part of McKean township, and occupied until the new one was put up in Middleboro. St. Mary's and St. Patrick's congregations in Erie date from 1833 and 1837 respectively. The Catholics now number more communicants than any single denomination in the county. Their Cathedral church, at the corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets, in Erie, is the most extensive, costly and handsome religious edifice in this part of Pennsylvania. The corner-stone was laid August 1, 1875, and the building was dedicated August 2, 1893, having been eighteen years in process of erection, after the foundation walls had been laid.

The Erie Diocese comprises the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Forest, Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Cameron, Elk, McKean, Potter and Warren. It was established in 1853, Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor being the first bishop. He was transferred from Pittsburg in 1853, and re-transferred in 1854. His successor, Rt. Rev. J. M. Young, was consecrated April 23, 1854, and died September 18, 1866. Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, present bishop, was consecrated August 2, 1868. The vicar-generals have been the Very Revs. John D. Coady, Thomas A.

Casey and Peter J. Sheridan, the latter being the present incumbent.

The information given below, in regard to the affairs of the church in Erie county, is from the Catholic Directory for 1895:

Congregations in Erie County Outside of Erie City.—Albion, attended from Conneautville; Concord, attended from Union City; Corry—St. Thomas' Church, Rev. Thomas Lonergan, rector, Rev. Patrick McGovern, assistant; St. Elizabeth's, Rev. E. Franck, rector; Elgin, attended from Union City; Girard—St. John's Church, attended from North East; Hamot—St. Boniface Church, Rev. S. Assenmacher; Jackson's—St. Matthew's, attended from Middleboro; Middleboro—St. Francis Xavier's Church, Rev. Francis Aaron; Mill Village, attended from Union City; North East, St. Gregory's Church, Rev. F. Briody; Union City—St. Teresa's Church, Rev. David Hanley; Waterford—St. Cyprian's Church, attended from Union City. [See Erie, for a list of the city churches.]

Religious Communities and Convents.—Erie—Benedictine Monks, St. Mary's Priory; Benedictine Nuns, St. Benedict's Convent; Sisters of St. Joseph, St. Joseph's Convent; North East—Redemptorist Fathers' Convent, dedicated to Blessed Gerard, and attached to St. Mary's College; Union City—Sisters of St. Joseph, St. Teresa's Convent.

Hospitals, Asylums, Etc.—Erie—St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent's Hospital, Old Folks' Home.

Colleges and Academies.—Erie—Villa Maria Academy, St. Benedict's Academy, St. Joseph's Academy; Corry—St. Thomas' Academy; North East—St. Mary's College; Union City—St. Teresa's Academy.

Parochial Schools.—Erie—St. Patrick's, children, 400; St. John's, 200; St. Joseph's, 380; St. Mary's, 600; St. Michael's, 175; St. Stanislaus', 300; total, 2,055; Hamot—St. Boniface's, 80; Corry—St. Thomas' 300; St. Elizabeth's, 55; Union City—St. Teresa's, 70. Total attendance of parochial schools in the county, 2,560.

Church Membership, &c., in the Erie Diocese.—Bishop, 1; priests, 83; ecclesiastical students, 16; churches, 102; chapels, 11; stations visited, 16; colleges, 11; convents, 17; academies or select schools, 86; children attending parochial schools, 6,417; orphan

asylum, 1; orphans cared for, 164; hospitals, 2; other charitable institutions, 1; Catholic population, 65,000.

CONGREGATIONS IN 1880.

Below is a list of the various congregations in the county in 1880, with the year each one is supposed to have been organized. Any additions that have been made since that year, or any errors in dates, &c., will be noted in the city, borough and township sketches:

Presbyterian (19).—Belle Valley, 1841; Beaver Dam, Wayne township, about 1820; Central Church, Erie, 1871; Chestnut street, Erie, 1873; Corry, 1864; East Springfield, 1804; Edinboro, 1829; Fairview borough, 1845; First Church, Erie, 1815; Girard borough, 1835; Harbor Creek, 1832; Mill Village, 1870; North East borough, 1801; Park Church, Erie, 1855; Union City, 1811; Waterford borough, 1809; Wattsburg, 1826; Westminster, Mill Creek township, 1806-1851; Wales, Greene township, 1849. The Presbyterian Churches of Erie county are within the bounds of the Synod of Pennsylvania and of the Presbytery of Erie. The Synod was constituted in 1881, and embraces the four old Synods of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Erie and Pittsburg. The Presbytery embraces Erie, Crawford, Warren, Venango and Mercer counties.

United Presbyterian (6).—Beaver Dam, Wayne township, 1859; First Church, Erie, 1811; Five Points, Summit township, 1842; Mission Church, Erie, 1874; Waterford borough, 1812; Whiteford's Corners, Summit township, 1876. The name of this denomination in Erie county was originally the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. On the 26th of May, 1858, the Associated Presbyterian and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian societies of the Northern States consolidated under the name of the United Presbyterian Church. The churches of this county are attached to the First Synod of the West and to the Lake Presbytery. The Synod embraces all of the churches in Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny and portions of Ohio and Michigan. The Presbytery covers Erie and Crawford counties, a portion of Mercer, and a small part of Trumbull county, Ohio.

Episcopal (8).—Emanuel, Corry, 1864; Cross and Crown, Erie, 1867; Miles Grove, 1862; Mission of the Holy Cross, North East,

1872; St. Paul's, Erie, 1827; St. John's, Erie, 1867; Union City, 1875; St. Peter's, Waterford borough, 1827. The churches of Erie county are embraced in the Diocese of Pittsburgh. The diocese includes all of Pennsylvania west of the eastern lines of Somerset, Cambria, Clearfield, Elk, Cameron and McKean counties. The Pittsburgh Diocese was organized November 15, 1865, on which date Rev. John B. Kerfoot was elected bishop. His consecration took place on the ensuing 26th of January. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Cortland Whitehead, who was consecrated on January 25, 1882, and remains in the position. The Erie Deanery was erected on the 12th of June, 1874.

United Brethren (13).—Branchville, McKean township, about 1866; Corry, 1864; Clark settlement, Harbor Creek township, 1856; Erie, 1878; Elk Creek and Girard line, 1870; Elk Creek township, 1853; Fairview township, about 1857; Greene and Venango line, 1871; Macedonia, Venango township, —; New Ireland, LeBoeuf township, 1876; Shattuck's Corners, Greenfield township, about 1874; Union City, 1872; Wayne Valley, Wayne township, 1870.

Roman Catholic (16).—Albion, prior to 1850; St. Mary's, Erie, 1833; St. Patrick's, Erie, 1827; St. Joseph's, Erie, about 1853; St. John's, Erie, 1869; St. Andrew's, Erie, 1871; St. Thomas's, Corry, 1800; St. Elizabeth, Corry, 1875; St. John's, Girard, 1853; St. Boniface's, Greene township, 1857; St. Peter's, Greene township, 1870; St. Matthew's, Summit township, 1867; St. Francis Xavier's, Middleboro, 1833; St. Gregory's, North East, 1854; St. Theresa's, Union City, 1857; St. Cyprian's, Waterford Station, 1878.

Methodist Episcopal (55).—Albion, prior to 1850; Ash's Corners, Washington township, 1867; Asbury, Mill Creek township, 1846; Asbury, Union township, 1840; Beaver Dam, 1838; Carter Hill, about 1835; Corry, 1862; Cherry Hill, 1858; Concord township, 1879; Cranesville, about 1830; Crane road, Franklin township, 1867; East Springfield, 1825; Edinboro, 1829; Edenville, LeBoeuf township, 1839; Elgin, 1854; Eureka, 1867; First Church, Erie, 1826; Fair Haven, Girard township, 1815; Fairplain, Girard township, 1840; Fairview borough, 1817; Franklin Corners, 1866; Gospel Hill, Harbor Creek township, 1816; Greenfield, 1836; Girard borough,

1815; Harbor Creek, 1834; Hatch Hollow, Amity township, prior to 1885; Hamlin, Summit township, 1837; Keeppville, about 1867; Lowville, 1875; Lockport, 1843; Miles Grove, 1867; McLane, Washington township, 1863; Mill Village, prior to 1810; Middleboro, 1819; North Corry, 1870; North East borough, 1812; Northville, about 1820; Phillipsville, prior to 1818; South Harbor Creek, Harbor Creek township, prior to 1830; Simpson Church, Erie, 1858; Sterrettania, 1842; South Hill, McKean township, about 1860; Sharp's Corners, Waterford township, 1838; Sherrod Hill, —; Tower school-house, Venango township, —; Tenth street, Erie, 1867; Union City, 1817; Waterford borough, 1814; Wellsburg, 1833; Wattsburg, 1827; West Springfield, 1801; Wales, Greene township, about 1850; West Greene, 1827; Wesleyville, 1828.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches in Erie county are attached to the Erie Conference, organized in 1836, the bounds of which extend on the west to the Ohio State line, on the east to a line running slightly beyond Jamestown, N. Y., and Ridgway, Pa., and on the south to a line running east and west below New Castle, Pa. The conference is subdivided into six Presiding Elders' districts, viz.: Erie, Clarion, Franklin, Jamestown, Meadville and New Castle. The Erie District includes the churches of Erie, Mill Creek, Fairview, Girard, Greene, Greenfield, Harbor Creek, McKean, North East, Summit, Springfield, Wesleyville and Waterford; the Meadville District those of Albion, Edinboro, Lockport, Mill Village, Union and Wattsburg; the Jamestown District those of Corry.

Universalist (5).—Corry, 1877; Erie, 1841; Girard, about 1850; Wellsburg, 1838; West Springfield, 1848.

Evangelical Association (6).—Emanuel, Summit township, about 1838; Salem, Fairview and Mill Creek line, 1833; Salem, Erie, 1833; Mt. Nabo, Farview borough, 1833; North East borough, 1870; congregation at Sterrettania.

German Evangelical (1).—St. Paul's, Erie, 1850.

Lutheran (10).—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed, Erie, 1835; German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity, Erie, 1881; First English Evangelical Lutheran, Erie, 1851; Evangelical Lutheran, Girard borough,

1866; Evangelical Lutheran, Fairview, 1856; St. Paul's German Lutheran, Mill Creek township, about 1836; St. Paul's German Evangelical, North East, 1864; St. Jacob's Evangelical United, Fairview township, 1852; Franklin Township Church, 1871; German (Lutheran), Corry, about 1874.

Baptist (16).—Corry, 1863; Edinboro, 1838; Franklin and Elk Creek line, 1866; First Church, Erie, 1831; German Church, Erie, 1861; Lowrey settlement, Harbor Creek township, 1822; McLane, Washington township, 1838; North East, 1832; Newman's Bridge, Waterford township, 1832 or 1833; Pageville, 1839; Second Greenfield Union Free-Will Baptist, Greenfield township, 1881; Union City, 1859; Waterford and Amity line, about 1835; West Springfield, 1826; Wattsburg, 1850; Wellsburg, 1839.

Christian (8).—Corry, 1864; Draketown, 1877; East Springfield, 1826; Fairview township, 1835; Girard and Franklin line, 1872; Hare Creek, Wayne township, 1877; McLallen's Corners, 1828; Oak Hill, Waterford township, 1854.

Disciple (2).—Albion, 1880; Lockport, 1877.

Congregational.—Corry, 1874.

Hebrew.—Erie, 1858; Corry, about 1873.

Advent.—Edinboro, 1863.

Wesleyan Methodist (3).—Concord township, 1840; Erie, 1847; Keepville, 1854.

African Methodist Episcopal.—Erie, reorganized, 1877.

Union.—Manross Church, LeBeuf township, erected 1869.

[For any changes or corrections in above list, see the City, Borough and Township Chapters.]

EARLY SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The first Sunday-school in the county was founded by Rev. Mr. Morton and Col. James Moorhead, at Moorheadville, in 1817. In 1818, Mrs. Judah Colt returned to Erie after a visit to New England, where schools for the religious instruction of children on the Sabbath had recently been introduced, and, by the aid of Mrs. R. S. Reed and Mrs. Carr, established a class for girls, which met alternately at the houses of the ladies named. A public meeting was held in the court house on the 25th of March, 1821, to consider the project of regularly organizing "a Sunday-

school and Moral Society." A paper for contributions was passed around, and the sum of \$28.50 subscribed to procure suitable books. The school commenced in May with an attendance of sixty-four. Horace Greeley, then an employe in the office of the *Erie Gazette*, was one of the scholars in the winter of 1830-31. A second school was started in September, 1830, by the ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal congregation, and held its sessions in the court house until their church building was completed. The first schools had to encounter some opposition, even from zealous church members.

BIBLE SOCIETY AND Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

The Erie County Bible Society was established in 1824, and has been in continuous operation ever since. Its mission is to distribute the Holy Book free of cost to those who are too poor to buy, and at a moderate price to persons in better circumstances. It celebrated its seventy-first anniversary in April, 1895.

The first officers were Rev. Johnston Eaton, president; Rev. Robert Reid, vice-president; E. D. Gunnison, treasurer; George Selden, secretary; Giles Sanford, William Gould, Robert Porter, John McCord, Joseph Selden, Judah Colt, Robert McClelland, John Phillips, Oliver Alford, directors.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Erie was organized in September, 1860. The society owns a fine building at the corner of Tenth and Peach streets, which is conveniently fitted up for the purpose.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETIES.

The Society of Christian Endeavor was originated in Portland, Me., by Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark and wife, pastor of the Williston Church of that city, in the year 1881. The idea "took" with amazing fervor and the organization spread until it has societies in nearly every part of the world. At the last general convention of the society, held in Boston, in 1895, there was an attendance of over 50,000—the largest religious gathering ever known in America. The Erie County Union of Christian Endeavor was organized November 21, 1894, with Herman Eldridge, of Erie, as president; Miss Margaret McCord, of Erie, as corresponding secretary; Miss Ellen McCord, of North East, as recording secre-

tary, and Mr. J. A. Bebee, of Union City, as treasurer. It embraces all of the societies in Erie county, fifty-two in number at the time of writing, July 20, 1895. The State convention of Christian Endeavor Societies was held in Erie during the last week in August, 1895.

[For a fuller account of the several religious societies, see the city, borough and township chapters.]

OLD GRAVEYARDS AND MODERN CEMETERIES.

The first burial place of which there is a record was established at Colt's Station in Greenfield township, on the 6th of July, 1801. A party of fifteen met and cleared off an acre for the interment of the dead, which has remained as a graveyard to this day. Their example led the people of Middlebrook to follow suit, and a burial place was begun there in the following month. A graveyard was established at Erie nearly at the same time, on the bank of the lake, near the mouth of Mill creek, but was abandoned about 1805. Others were located at an early day at Waterford, North East, Fairview, Springfield and elsewhere.

In 1805, three lots were set aside for a graveyard at the southeast corner of French and Eighth streets, Erie, which was used by all denominations until 1827, when it became the property of the United Presbyterian Church. The property was sold in 1862 and the bodies were removed to the cemetery. The Presbyterians purchased four lots at the southeast corner of Seventh and Myrtle streets, in Erie, in 1826, and used them for burial purposes for upward of twenty years, when the bodies were taken up and the land sold. Near by was the Episcopal graveyard, established in 1827.

Ground for the earliest Catholic graveyard was purchased in 1837, and the property was duly consecrated August 2, 1840. It was established by St. Mary's congregation, and occupied the site of St. Benedict's Academy. In 1848, a large tract on Chestnut street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, was purchased, to which the bodies were removed from Ninth street, and which was long in use. St. Patrick's congregation started a small graveyard, about 1838, on Third street, between German and Parade. Finding it insufficient for their purpose, they purchased a five-acre tract, in 1852, at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Sassafras streets. Since the consecration of Trinity cemetery, in 1869, these graveyards have all been abandoned and the bones of the dead taken to the new location.

A graveyard has been maintained in connection with St. John's Lutheran Church for many years, but no further burials take place in it.

As the county increased in population, graveyards were located in every section, some of which continue, while the sites of others have almost or entirely been forgotten. Many families chose burial places on their farms, and some of these still exist. The establishment of the cemetery at Erie, which was dedicated in May, 1851, and speedily became one of the handsomest in the Union, has had a good effect upon the whole county.

Corry, Union City, North East, Waterford, Girard, Edinboro, Fairview, Springfield, Sterrettania, Lowville and other places now have cemeteries that speak well for the taste of their citizens.

[See city, borough and township chapters.]



Dr. Wittich

CHAPTER XIX.

COUNTY, STATE AND UNITED STATES BUILDINGS.

UP to the time of building the first court house, in 1808, court was variously held in "Buchler's Hotel," corner of Third and French streets, in the log jail, which stood at Second and Holland streets, east of French, and in a building belonging to Conrad Brown, on the opposite corner from the hotel above mentioned. The original court house was a small brick building, that stood in the West Park, at Erie, a little north of the Soldiers and Sailors' monument. The county was too poor to afford the total expense, and the State generously granted \$2,000 toward the erection of the building. On Sunday morning, March 23, 1823, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, this court house was destroyed by fire, with all the books, papers and records. The ensuing term of court was held in the Erie Academy, and that edifice was rented for county purposes and occupied by the various county officials for two years.

In 1824 the County Commissioners entered into contracts for the erection of a new building, which was completed and occupied in the spring of 1825. It stood nearly on the site of its predecessor, and was a two-story brick structure, surmounted by a wooden cupola. For nearly thirty years this was the principal hall of the town, being used for religious worship, political meetings, entertainments, and, in fact, for almost every public purpose. The building was long the most elegant court house in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and its erection was a heavy burden upon the county. In the cupola hung the bell of the captured British vessel, the "Queen Charlotte," a brief history of which has been given in a previous chapter. A little to the west of the court house was a two-story building containing the county offices.

The corner-stone of the third and present court house was laid on Tuesday, August 17, 1852. The building required nearly three

years to complete, the first court held therein being on the 7th of May, 1855. It originally cost some \$63,000, but subsequent additions and improvements have brought the sum to about \$130,000. The land on which the court house stands was purchased for the County Commissioners in 1804. It was upon this lot, within the old jail ground, that Henry Francisco, the only person ever executed in the county by judicial sentence, was hung in 1838.

In 1859-60 the court house was enlarged by the addition of a wing, etc., to accommodate the increased business of the county, at a cost, with furnishings, of about \$40,000. The original building was surmounted by a bell tower and had a fence in front, both of which were removed in 1894.

The cost of maintaining the court house, inclusive of heating and lighting the jail, and supplying the same with city water, was given as follows in the report of the County Commissioners for 1894:

Heating court-house and jail.....	\$1,100 00
Lighting court-house and jail.....	1,045 87
Watchman's salary.....	720 00
Furniture, etc.....	137 44
Janitor.....	540 00
Supplies.....	212 94
Repairs.....	2,340 01
Insurance.....	480 87
Incidentals.....	368 67
City water.....	467 00
Telephone.....	60 00
	\$7,412 80

[For a list of Judges, Attorneys and Court Criers, see Chapter XX.]

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The first jail was a small log building, on the southwest corner of Holland and Second streets. A second jail, of brick, was put up on the site of the present court house in 1830. The third and existing jail was erected in 1850, and remodeled in 1869 at an expense of \$30,671. Its total cost up to date, including

sheriff's residence, which occupies the Fifth street front, is about \$60,000. On the third floor of the sheriff's house is the hospital, in which are various conveniences for the sick.

The regular bill of fare for the prisoners is as follows: Breakfast—a loaf of bread and cup of coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, and sometimes other vegetables; supper—a cup of tea and the balance of the bread left from breakfast and dinner. The meals are banded in to the prisoners through a narrow opening in the wall between the jail and the sheriff's kitchen. To the above is frequently added some palatable dish, through the kindness of the sheriff's family, and on holidays the prisoners are usually treated to roast turkey.

Prisoners of the worst class are sentenced to the Western Penitentiary at Allegheny; young men who are convicted of the first offense to the Allegheny County Work House and boys and girls to the State Reform School at Morgantown, Washington county, or the Reformatory at Huntingdon.

The first jailer was Robert Irvin, who was succeeded by John Gray, James Gray, William Judd, Robert Kincaid and Cornelius Foy. John Gray held the position, off and on, for many years. The first sheriff who acted in the capacity of jailer was Albert Thayer, who was elected in 1825. For some years past the sheriff's duties have been too onerous to allow of his taking immediate charge of the jail, and the institution has been in care of a warden, acting under and responsible to that officer. [For list of Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs and Wardens, see Chapter XXVIII.]

The cost of maintaining the jail, as shown by the report of the County Commissioners for 1894, was as follows, exclusive of heat, light and water:

Clothing for prisoners.....	\$ 26 64
Furniture, etc.....	72 00
Physician and medicine.....	125 00
Repairs, etc.....	99 88
Boarding prisoners (paid on account).....	3,000 00
	\$4,323 52

COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

John H. Walker, while a member of the Assembly, in 1832, procured an act ceding the third section of two thousand acres of State land in Mill Creek township, west of Erie, to the borough, the proceeds to be used in constructing a canal basin in the harbor.

It was stipulated in the act that one hundred acres should be reserved to Erie county, on which to erect an almshouse, the land to be selected by three Commissioners appointed by the County Commissioners. The latter officers, on May 7, 1833, named William Miles, George Moore and David McNair, who chose the piece of ground on the Ridge road, three miles west of Erie, which has ever since been known as the "poor house farm." The original tract was increased to about one hundred and thirteen acres, including the allowance, by the purchase of eight and three-fourths acres from Martin Warfel in 1877. This was added to subsequently by purchasing some five acres of the abandoned canal bed, making the present size of the farm about one hundred and eighteen acres.

Soon after the selection of the farm, an agitation began for the erection of a county almshouse on the property. A proposition to that effect was submitted to the people in 1839, and, after a hard fight, was voted down by a majority of 154. The friends of the measure claimed that the question had not been fairly treated, and it was again brought before the people at the spring election of 1840, when it was carried by the close vote of 1,599 in favor to 1,594 in opposition. Three Directors of the Poor were elected the same year. Contracts were soon after let for the construction of a building, and by the fall of 1841 it was ready for the reception of the paupers. Before that each borough and township took care of its own poor, under the supervision of two overseers elected by their citizens. While Mr. Stranahan was a member of the Legislature, he secured an act changing the almshouse to the southern part of the county, but the opposition of the city and the lake shore townships resulted in its repeal and the retention of the building upon its original site.

The present edifice was commenced in 1870 and substantially completed in 1871, though the finishing and furnishing continued until 1873. Its cost was \$118,000. A further sum of \$10,000 was voted in 1874, of which perhaps one-half was applied to the improvement of the building and grounds. About \$3,000 of the balance are understood to have been used in building the barn, and nearly \$2,000 in putting down gas wells upon the farm. A building for insane male persons was added in 1875, at a cost of about \$2,000.

The food supplied to the inmates is clean and abundant, though plain. The hours for meals are: Breakfast at 7:15, dinner at 12:30, and supper at 5:30 or 6. Every inmate is obliged to be in bed by 9 o'clock p. m. and to rise by half-past six in the morning. Those who are over thirty-five years of age are allowed a certain quantity of tobacco each week. Few of the paupers are able to work, and those who are have to make themselves useful, the men by helping in the garden or on the farm, and the women by sewing or doing household service.

The poor house farm is one of the best in the county, and has generally been kept under fine cultivation. A few rods north of the buildings is a large spring, which will furnish an ample supply of water for all the needs of the institution to the end of time. A little to the east, inclosed by a neat fence, is the pauper burial ground, which already contains the bodies of about 200 unfortunates. Each grave is marked by a stone and a number corresponding with the one in the death book.

The charity system of the county is in charge of three Directors of the Poor, one of whom is elected annually. They employ a Steward of the almshouse, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Attorney, a Physician for the almshouse (who also attends to the Erie poor), and one physician each at Corry, North East, Union and other important points in the county. [For a list of the Directors of the Poor, Stewards of the Almshouse, and other officers of the Board, see Chapter XXVIII.]

POOR EXPENSES.

By way of showing how pauperism has increased, some figures for 1860, 1880 and 1890 are taken from the official report:

1860—Population of Erie county, 49,432. Inmates of the almshouse at the beginning of the year, 107. Total expense for the support of the poor of the entire county, including some old debts on building, \$7,629.

1880—Population, 74,573. Paupers in the almshouse, 221. Total expense for the county \$28,659.

1890—Population, 86,074. Paupers in the almshouse, 189. Expenses about \$33,000.

The following shows the requisitions of the Directors of the Poor for the years named:

1845	\$ 5,000
1855	4,500

1860	8,000
1865	11,000
1870	20,000
1880	20,000
1890	33,000
1891	35,000
1892	37,000
1893	40,000
1894	40,000

EXPENSES FOR THE INDIGENT, INSANE, &C.

The expense of the indigent, insane, &c., during the year 1894 is given as below in the annual statement of the County Commissioners:

Conveying to asylum	\$ 35 84
Requisition of Directors of the Poor	40,000 00
School for feeble-minded children	5 54
Warren asylum	5,457 25
Warnersville asylum	116 71
Burial indigent soldiers	175 00
Headstones for soldiers' graves	45 00
L. W. Olds, for services rendered in the construction of the Poor House as per order of court	600 00
	\$46,430 34

STATE BUILDINGS—SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

While Hon. Morrow B. Lowry was a member of the State Senate, he conceived the idea of a Marine Hospital at Erie, for the care of sick and unfortunate seamen of the lake service. Through his efforts, appropriations were made from year to year, until a building was erected which constitutes in the main, the central portion of the present Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. The structure was never used for the purpose of the original appropriation, and was neglected for some years until it became badly out of repair. On June 3, 1885, a bill was introduced in the Legislature by Hon. I. B. Brown, of Corry, passed and approved by the Governor, creating a commission to locate a Home "for the disabled soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania." This body, consisting of Gov. Pattison and ten other prominent citizens, concluded to make use of the Marine Hospital for the purpose. An appropriation was secured, Trustees appointed, additions made to the original structure, and, within less than a year from the day of the first legislation on the subject, the institution was ready for occupancy. The two most active men in "working up" the enterprise were Maj. John W. Walker and Capt. John H. Welsh, both of Erie.

The Home was dedicated on the 22d of February, 1887, at which time it was formally opened for inmates. Gen. Gobin, of Lebanon, delivered the dedicatory address, and speeches were made by Gov. Pattison and others. Maj. W. W. Tyson was appointed Commander, and has remained in the position ever since. He is assisted by Capt. N. W. Lowell as Quartermaster, who was chosen March 1, 1888. Dr. S. F. Chapin has been Surgeon since October 1, 1889, and David Reinhold Resident Physician since the fall of 1895.

The buildings have been much enlarged and improved, and the grounds, which embrace 107 acres, are kept up in a handsome manner. Altogether, the institution is a great credit to the State, and makes a most comfortable abiding place for the aged and unfortunate soldiers and sailors who become inmates. None but those who are disabled and without proper means of support are received.

The institution is in charge of a board of Trustees, of whom the Governor is, *ex-officio*, the President.

On the grounds of the Home is a blockhouse in imitation of the one in which Gen. Anthony Wayne died, which stands on or very near the place of his burial. It contains portions of his coffin and various mementos of the Revolutionary hero. The main men in locating Gen. Wayne's grave and securing the erection of the blockhouse were Dr. Edward W. Germer and Capt. John H. Welsh. [See Chapter VII., Erie City.]

NORMAL SCHOOL AT EDINBORO.

The Normal School at Edinboro for the training of teachers in the common schools, was first recognized as a State institution on January 26, 1861. It embraces a number of buildings, generally well adapted for the purpose, and in the main has had a large degree of success. The school was managed by Prof. J. A. Cooper from 1863 to 1892, and, since the latter date, by Prof. Martin G. Benedict. [See Edinboro.]

STATE FISH HATCHERIES.

Erie county has been selected as the site of two of the State hatcheries, for the propagation of fish, to restock the rivers, lakes and creeks—one at Erie and the other at Corry.

The one at Corry was established in 1873,

by Seth Weeks, as a private enterprise, and made a State institution in 1876. It is located in Wayne township, a short distance east of Corry, and is wholly supplied by springs, which burst out copiously from the hill near by. [See Wayne township.]

The Erie hatchery was opened December 12, 1885. It occupies a neat building at the corner of Second and Sassafras streets, and draws its supply of water from the city water works. From 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 small fry—largely white fish—are hatched out each season, and placed in the lake or other suitable places. [See Erie City.]

Both hatcheries are under the supervision of the State Fish Commission, and in charge of William Buller, who has brought them up to a high state of efficiency.

UNITED STATES BUILDINGS.

Before the purchase of a government edifice in Erie, the postoffice and Collector's office were housed in private buildings. In 1844 Congress appropriated \$27,000 for a government structure in Erie. Previous to that—in 1836-7—the United States Bank of Pennsylvania had erected a marble building for its branch in Erie, on the east side of State street, near Fourth, with a house for its cashier adjoining. The bank failed, and the Government bought the building in 1849. It was soon after occupied as the custom house, and the postoffice was moved into it in 1853. On the establishment of the internal revenue system, the offices for this district were located in the same building, which caused it to be inconveniently crowded. The postoffice was removed to the Noble block in 1867, and afterward to one of the store rooms in the Reed House.

In 1882 Congressman Watson secured an appropriation of \$150,000 for a building in Erie, which should be adapted for the various United States offices in the city and district. This sum was increased to \$250,000 through the efforts of Congressman Brainerd. A Commission on the part of the government selected the site of the old Rufus S. Reed mansion, at the southeast corner of Central Park and State street. For this the sum of \$36,000 was paid. Ground for the building was broken in April, 1885, Henry Shenk being the contractor, Jacob Bootz, the superintendent, and Jos. P. O'Brien clerk to the latter officer. The structure was completed in 1887,

within the amount appropriated, inclusive of the furniture. It was occupied by the post-office and custom house shortly after. The first floor is used by the postoffice; the second by the Collector of customs and the internal revenue offices. On the third floor are two rooms for the United States Courts and the offices appertaining to the same, and the fourth floor is used by the weather office, for jury rooms, etc.

The building fronts seventy-two feet on State street, and one hundred and fourteen on Central Park. The Collector of the port is custodian, makes all the appointments that relate to its care, and looks after repairs and improvements.

[For a list of Postmasters and other United States officials from Erie county, see Chapter XXVIII.]

CHAPTER XX.

THE COURTS, JUDGES AND BAR OF ERIE COUNTY—SUPREME COURT—UNITED STATES COURTS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN.

AS heretofore stated, Erie county constituted a sub-division of Allegheny county up to the year 1800, and all judicial proceedings took place at Pittsburg, the county seat. The act creating Erie a separate county is dated the 12th of March, 1800. The county was too sparsely settled to maintain a distinct organization, and by the act of April 9, 1801, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren were thrown temporarily together for election and governmental purposes. Meadville was designated as the place where the county business should be transacted. This arrangement continued for two years.

The first court in Erie was held by Hon. Jesse Moore, in April, 1803. The hours for convening were announced by the Crier by the blowing of a horn. This horn continued to be used for the purpose until 1823. The Supreme Judges at that time were obliged to hold Circuit Courts in the several counties of the State, and in the course of their duties Judge Yates visited Erie on the 15th of October, 1806, and Judge Brackenridge in 1807 and 1811. A session of the Supreme Court was held in the city in 1854, at which Judges Lewis, Woodward, Lowrie and Knox were present.

The County Courts were held by the Pres-

ident Judge, aided by two Associate Judges—usually farmers of good standing—until May, 1820, when a District Court was created to dispose of the accumulated business in Erie, Crawford, Venango and Mercer counties. Hon. James Thompson, of Venango, was appointed to the District Judgeship, and filled the position until May, 1845. The term originally was for five years, but was extended one year by request of the bar.

Previous to 1851, both the President Judges and Associate Judges were appointed by the Governor. The first election by the people was in October, 1851, when Hon. John Galbraith was chosen President Judge, and Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett and Hon. James Miles, Associates. The office of Additional Law Judge was created in 1856. Hon. David Derickson, of Crawford county, being its first incumbent, and expired by the operation of the constitution on the 17th of April, 1874. The Associate Judges were abolished on November 17, 1876, and since that date the entire duties of the Court have been performed by the President Judge. All law Judges in the State are elected for ten years.

The "new" constitution, which went into operation January 1, 1874, allowed the President Judge of each district, where there was an Additional Law Judge, to elect to which

of the districts into which his original jurisdiction had been divided he might be assigned. Under this provision, Judge Wetmore selected the Thirty-seventh District, consisting of Warren and Elk counties, and Judge Vincent, Additional Law Judge for the district, became President Judge of Erie county, which had been created a district by itself.

PRESIDENT, DISTRICT AND ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGES.

The following is a list of the President, District and Additional Law Judges, with the dates of their commissions:

President Judges—Alexander Addison, Pittsburg, August 17, 1791.

David Clark, Allegheny county, March 3, 1800.

Jesse Moore, Crawford county, April 5, 1803.

Henry Shippen, Huntingdon county, January 24, 1825.

Nathaniel B. Eldred, Wayne county, March 23, 1839.

Gaylord Church, Crawford county, April 3, 1843.

John Galbraith, Erie county, November 6, 1851.

Rasselas Brown, Warren county, June 29, 1860.

Samuel P. Johnson, Warren county, December 3, 1860.

Lansing D. Wetmore, Warren county, first Monday in January, 1870.

John P. Vincent, Erie county, April 17, 1874.

William A. Galbraith, Erie county, first Monday in January, 1877.

Frank Gunnison, Erie county, December 13, 1886.

Additional Law Judges.—David Derickson, Crawford county, first Monday in December, 1846.

John P. Vincent, Erie county, first Monday in December, 1866.

District Judge.—James Thompson, Venango county, May 18, 1839.

Three President Judges have died in office, viz.: Hon. Jesse Moore, at Meadville, on the 21st of December, 1821; Hon. Henry Shippen, at Meadville, in 1839; and Hon. John Galbraith, at Erie, on the 15th of June, 1860. Rasselas Brown, of Warren county, was appointed by the Governor to succeed Judge

John Galbraith, and served until December 3, 1860. One Judge for the district—Hon. Alexander Addison—was impeached and removed from his office. Judge Eldred resigned in 1843, but afterward went on the bench as President Judge of the Dauphin district.

Two of the Judges were promoted to seats on the Supreme Bench of the State. James Thompson was elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in 1856, and held the position until 1872, the full term of fifteen years, the last five of which he presided as Chief Justice. Gaylord Church was appointed a Supreme Judge in 1858, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of one of the members of the Court. Judge William A. Galbraith is a son of Judge John Galbraith, being the only instance in the history of the county where a son was elected to fill a prominent official place occupied by his father.

The salaries of the Judges are paid by the State.

COMPETING CANDIDATES.

The following shows the competing candidates for President and Additional Law Judges since the offices have been elective:

1851—President Judge, John Galbraith, Democrat; Elijah Babbitt, Whig.

1856—Additional Law Judge, David Derickson, Republican; Rasselas Brown, Democrat.

1860—President Judge, Samuel P. Johnson, Republican; Rasselas Brown, Democrat.

1866—Additional Law Judge, John P. Vincent, Republican; Benjamin Grant, Democrat.

1870—President Judge, Lansing D. Wetmore, Republican; Samuel E. Woodruff, Independent Republican; Rasselas Brown, Democrat.

1876—President Judge, William A. Galbraith, Independent Democrat; William Benson, Republican.

1886—President Judge, Theo. A. Lamb, Democrat; Frank Gunnison, Republican; S. P. McCalmont (Venango county), Prohibition.

[See Chapter XXVII. for the vote given to the several candidates.]

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The judicial districts since the organization of the county have been as follows:

1800—All of the State west of the Allegheny river.

1809—Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren and Beaver.

1825—Erie, Crawford, Mercer and Venango.

1851—Erie, Crawford and Warren.

1860—Erie, Crawford, Warren and Elk.

1870—Erie, Warren and Elk.

1874—Erie alone, to date.

It is worthy of note that the district has been designated the Sixth almost or entirely from the day the county was organized.

TERMS OF COURT.

The regular terms of court were fixed in 1804 as follows:

Quarter Sessions—1st Monday in February; 2d Monday in May; 1st Monday in September; 2d Monday in November.

License Court—1st Monday in February.

Civil List—2d, 3d and 4th Mondays in January; 1st, 2d and 3d Mondays in March; 1st, 2d and 3d Mondays in October; 1st, 2d and 3d Mondays in December.

Argument Court—Last Monday, each, in February, March, May, June, September, October and November

COURT EXPENSES.

The cost to the county for "administering law and justice" for 1804, as shown by the statement of the County Commissioners, is as follows, exclusive of the expense for maintaining the court house, etc.:

Justices' costs.....	2,112 45
Reward for horse thieves.....	25 76
Conveying convicts.....	1,213 83
County detective, salary.....	840 00
Constables' returns to court.....	685 84
District attorney's fees.....	1,101 00
Assistant district attorney's fees.....	120 00
Costs in commonwealth cases.....	2,337 75
Jail—	
Clothing for prisoners.....	26 64
Furniture, etc.....	72 00
Physician and medicine.....	125 00
Repairs, etc.....	99 88
Boarding prisoners (paid on account).....	3,000 00
	4,323 52
Allegheny County Workhouse.....	857 99
Morganza Reform School.....	878 99
Pa. Industrial Reformatory.....	2,458 96
Western Penitentiary.....	4,980 08
Grand jurors' pay.....	1,159 66
Conveying grand jury.....	39 00
Constable attendance grand jury.....	42 00
Traverse jurors' pay.....	5,925 48

Meals for jurors.....	59 35
Common Pleas Jurors' pay.....	5,753 30
Crier and tipstaves.....	1,210 00
Stenographer's pay.....	1,668 50
Prothonotary's fees.....	1,188 35
Recorder's fees.....	251 75
Publishing trial list.....	110 95
	17,408 34
Total.....	846,005 51

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Two Associate Judges assisted the President Judge from the organization of the county until the 17th of November, 1876, when the office was abolished by the new constitution. The Associate Judges were appointed by the Governor until 1851, at which time the office was made elective. The incumbents of the position were not required to be learned in the law, and in every instance were either substantial farmers or intelligent business men. One Associate Judge, William Bell, died in office, and Samuel Smith resigned to take a seat in Congress. Before the constitution of 1838, all judges were commissioned for life or good behavior, but that instrument limited the term of President Judges to ten years and of Associate Judges to five years. The following is a list of the Associate Judges from the time the county was separated from Allegheny, with the dates of their commissions:

Appointed.—David Mead, Crawford county, March 13, 1800, resigned.

John Kelso, Erie county, March 14, 1800; resigned December 21, 1804.

William Bell, Erie county, December 20, 1800; in place of David Mead.

Samuel Smith, Mill Creek, July 6, 1803; resigned in 1805.

William Bell, Erie, May 9, 1805; in place of John Kelso, resigned.

John Vincent, Waterford, December 23, 1805; in place of Samuel Smith.

Wilson Smith, Waterford, March 15, 1814; in place of William Bell, who died in office.

John Grubb, Mill Creek, January 8, 1820; in place of Wilson Smith, elected to the Legislature.

John Brawley, North East, March 26, 1840; re-commissioned March 8, 1845.

Myron Hutchinson, Girard, March 13, 1841; re-commissioned March 13, 1845.

Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, June 1, 1850; re-commissioned January 23, 1851.

James Miles, Girard, April 1, 1851.
Elected.—Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, November 10, 1851.

James Miles, Girard, November 10, 1851.
 Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, November 12, 1856.

John Greer, North East, November 12, 1856. Re-elected in 1861.

William Cross, Springfield, November 23, 1861.

William Benson, Waterford, November 8, 1866. Re-elected in 1871.

Hollis King, Corry, November 8, 1866.

Allen A. Craig, Erie, November 17, 1871.

[See Chapter XXVII. for the vote on Associate Judge since 1851.]

CITY RECORDER OF ERIE.

By a special act of Assembly a Recorder's Court was established in cities of the third class, the Recorder to be chosen by the people and to be a person versed in the law. The Court had equal jurisdiction with the city Aldermen in all criminal cases, and in civil cases not involving more than \$500. Hon. Selden Marvin, who had been County Judge in Chautauqua county, was elected City Recorder of Erie in the fall of 1877, and continued to hold the position until 1892, three terms of five years each, when the act was pronounced unconstitutional. The Recorder was paid by fees, and his Court was held in a room on the second floor of the Noble block, now the Penn building.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

From 1804 to 1850, the position which answers to the present office of District Attorney was known by the title of Deputy Attorney General, and its incumbents were appointed by and retained in office during the pleasure of the Attorney General of the State. The name was changed to District Attorney in 1850, the office was made elective, and the term fixed at three years. Below is a list of the persons who have filled the position:

1804—William N. Irvine, Erie.

———William Wallace, Erie.

1809—Patrick Farrelly, Crawford county.

———Ralph Marlin, Crawford county.

1819—George A. Eliot, Erie.

1824—William Kelly, Erie.

1833—Don Carlos Barrett, Erie.

1835—Galen Foster, Erie.

1836—Elijah Babbitt, Erie.

1837—William M. Watts, Erie.

1839—Carson Graham, Erie.

1845—Horace M. Hawes, Erie.

1846—William A. Galbraith, Erie.

Of the above, all but Messrs. Kelly, Foster, Babbitt and Watts were appointed as anti-Federalists or Democrats. The District Attorneys elected by the people have invariably been Whigs or Republicans, with the exception of Mr. Baker. They are as follows:

1850—Matthew Taylor, Erie.

1853—Samuel E. Woodruff, Girard.

1856—G. Nelson Johnson, Erie. Died shortly after the election, and Charles W. Kelso appointed by the Governor to serve until the October election in 1857.

1857—James Sill, Erie.

1860—Samuel A. Davenport, Erie.

1863—J. F. Downing, Erie.

1866—Charles M. Lynch, Erie.

1869—John C. Sturgeon, Erie.

1872—Samuel M. Brainerd, North East.

1875—A. B. Force, Erie.

1878—Charles E. Lovett, Erie.

1881—E. A. Walling, North East; resigned December 1, 1884 (having been elected to the State Senate), and Cassius L. Baker, of Corry, appointed by the Court.

1884—Cassius L. Baker, Corry.

1887-90—A. E. Sisson, Erie.

1893—U. P. Rossiter, Girard.

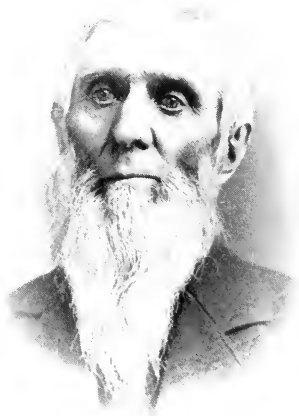
[For the vote on District Attorney since 1850, see Chapter XXVII.; and for a list of the other Court officers, see Chapter XXVIII.]

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Erie county is attached to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court, which holds its sessions at Philadelphia. The hearing of cases from Erie county commences on the last Monday in April of each year.

ONLY EXECUTION BY THE SHERIFF.

Although a number of persons have been tried for murder in the county, the death penalty has only been enforced against a single individual. Henry Francisco was sentenced by Judge Shippen on November 11, 1837, and hung by Sheriff Andrew Scott on March 9, 1838, within the yard of the jail, which then occupied the site of the present court house. [For full particulars, see Chapter XXV.]



John Berr

UNITED STATES COURTS.

By an act of Congress passed in 1866, Erie was named as one of the places for the sittings of the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The Supreme Judges may, if they choose, sit with the Circuit Judge or hold Court alone. The only time one of the Supreme Judges of the United States has been present in Erie was when Judge Strong was here in July, 1875.

The first session of the District Court was held in Erie in January, 1867, and of the Circuit Court in July, 1868, Judge Wilson McCandless presiding. Both Courts were regularly held by him until Hon. William McKennan, of Washington county, was sworn in as Circuit Judge. Judge McCandless continued to serve until July 24, 1876, when he was honorably retired on account of advanced years, and was succeeded as District Judge by Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum. Judges McKennan and Ketchum were sworn in and began their official duties at Erie. Judges McCandless and Ketchum both died in 1880. The following is a list of the later officers of the Courts, with the dates of their appointment.

Judges U. S. Circuit Court.—William McKennan, Washington county, December 22, 1869; Marcus W. Acheson, Allegheny county, February 3, 1891.

Judges U. S. District Court.—W. W. Ketchum, Luzerne county, June 26, 1876; M. W. Acheson, Allegheny county, January 14, 1880; James H. Reed, February 20, 1891; Joseph Buffington, February 23, 1892.

U. S. District Attorneys.—R. B. Carnahan, Allegheny county, appointed —; H. Bucher Swoope, Clearfield county, 1870; David Reed, Allegheny county, 1874; H. H. McCormick, Allegheny county, June 29, 1876; William A. Stone, Allegheny county, July 6, 1880; George A. Allen, Erie county, December 4, 1886; Walter Lyon, Allegheny county, June 27, 1890; Stephen C. McCandless, Allegheny county, April 26, 1893 (temporarily appointed); Harry Alvin Hall, Elk county, June 8, 1893.

U. S. Marshals.—Samuel McKelvy, Allegheny county, appointed —; Thomas A. Rowley, Allegheny county, 1868; Alex. Murdock, Washington county, 1869; John Hall,

Washington county, December 19, 1872; James S. Rutan, Beaver county, May 22, 1882; George W. Miller, Washington county, August 2, 1886; Joseph R. Harrah, December 20, 1889; John W. Walker, Erie county, January 16, 1894.

Clerks U. S. District Court.—Stephen C. McCandless, Allegheny county, appointed November 3, 1863; William T. Lindsey, Allegheny county, May 11, 1891.

Deputy Clerks (all from Erie).—George W. Gunnison, 1867; George A. Allen, 1869; F. W. Grant, 1873.

Clerks U. S. Circuit Court.—Henry Sproul, Allegheny county, —; H. D. Gamble, Allegheny county, January 5, 1870.

Deputy Clerks (all from Erie).—George W. Gunnison, 1868; George A. Allen, 1869; A. B. Force, 1871; Frank W. Grant, November 26, 1875.

The regular terms of both Courts at Erie were originally fixed to commence on the second Monday of January and the third Monday of July. The January term was held at Erie every year until 1875, since when it has been omitted.

Under the old system, the selection of jurors for the United States Courts was wholly in the hands of the Marshal, who summoned any person he pleased. In 1879, Congress passed an act making the Clerk of each Court a Jury Commissioner for his own Court, and requiring him to appoint another Jury Commissioner of opposite politics, thus securing representation on the juries from both of the leading parties.

THE BAR.

The first lawyer to locate in Erie was William Wallace, who came on from Eastern Pennsylvania in 1800, as attorney for the Pennsylvania Population Company. He remained until 1811, when he returned to Harrisburg. The second was William N. Irvine, who settled here in 1804, but also returned to Harrisburg in a few years, eventually becoming President Judge of the Adam's district. Among the lawyers who located in Erie at an early day, and who became permanent residents were An-slen Potter, George A. Eliot, Thomas H. Sill, Philo E. Judd and William Kelly.

The early lawyers were obliged to practice in a dozen counties in order to make a liveli-

hood, and some of them were away from their homes and offices more than half of the time. They traveled from one county seat to the other on horseback, with their legal papers and a few books in a sack across the saddle.

Among the first lawyers who practiced at the Erie bar was Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburg, who was appointed a Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1830. John Banks, of Mercer, another practitioner, was appointed Judge of the Berks county Court, and became the Whig candidate for Governor in 1841.

Dudley Marvin, the eminent New York lawyer, was admitted to the Erie bar at an early day. Other early lawyers who practiced at the Erie bar were John B. Wallace, the Fosters, Ralph Martin, Patrick Farrelly, John J. Pearson and Gaylord Church. Gen. C. M. Reed was admitted, but never became a regular practitioner.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

The following is a list of those who have been admitted to the bar since the destruction of the court house in 1823, with the dates of their admission:

A—Allen, George A., June 16, 1868; James W. Allison, June 1, 1875; F. H. Abell, June 16, 1877; John Arthur, November 10, 1881; O. C. Allen, May 20, 1892; Frank L. Armstrong, May 13, 1895.

B—Babbitt, Elijah, February 1, 1826; Don Carlos Bartlett, July 1, 1826; Peter A. R. Brace, May 3, 1843; William Benson, August 7, 1846; J. W. Bridgen, October 23, 1849; Rush S. Battles, December 11, 1855; Charles Burnham, November 30, 1865; Gordon S. Berry, December 21, 1865; Charles O. Bowman, November 30, 1865; W. M. Biddle, April 30, 1866; R. B. Brawley, August 9, 1866; Henry Butterfield, April 2, 1867; S. J. Butterfield, April 2, 1867; Hiram A. Baker, October 1, 1867; Julius Byles, August 15, 1868; Samuel B. Brooks, September 29, 1868; Charles P. Biddle, October 15, 1868; Geo. D. Buckley, November 27, 1868; W. W. Brown, August 31, 1869; Samuel M. Brainerd, December 22, 1869; Cassius L. Baker, May 8, 1872; H. W. Blakeslee, November 22, 1872; Ulric Blickensderfer, December 12, 1873; A. F. Bole, February 27, 1874; Isaac B. Brown, May 6, 1875; Judge William Benson, December 4, 1876; M. H. Byles, February 12, 1879; John C. Brady, September 30, 1879;

Charles H. Burton, May 31, 1881; J. R. Brotherton, September 14, 1883; Eben Brewer, June 30, 1885; James R. Burns, May 10, 1886; Arthur L. Bates, June 8, 1886; Chas. S. Burchfield, September 6, 1886; Frank A. Biley, May 20, 1891; Saml. S. Bayle, September 9, 1891; C. M. Bousch, September 15, 1891; D. I. Ball, November 30, 1891; C. W. Benedict, January 16, 1893; Paul A. Benson, April 3, 1893; John A. Bolard, June 26, 1893; Wm. J. Breene, December 8, 1893; Geo. W. Barker, September 3, 1894.

C—Curtis, C. B., 1834; George H. Cutler, November 7, 1810; Justin B. Chapin, May 1, 1848; Andrew H. Caughey, November 26, 1851; Marcus N. Cutler, January 31, 1857; Junius B. Clark, May 10, 1860; Edward Camphausen, March 15, 1865; Edward Clark, March 14, 1867; Manly Crosby, September 30, 1868; A. W. Covell, May 25, 1870; C. L. Covell, May 27, 1873; W. B. Chapman, March 28, 1873; George A. Cutler, October 7, 1873; C. C. Converse, March 11, 1874; D. R. Cushman, June 23, 1874; Herman J. Curtze, January 4, 1875; Allen A. Craig, December 18, 1875; A. G. Covell, September 7, 1880; Jno. B. Compton, July 18, 1881; F. H. Cochran, November 14, 1881; Frank M. Catlin, February 19, 1884; Henry A. Clark, May 10, 1884; M. D. Christy, June 1, 1885; Wm. G. Crosby, December, 1889; J. R. Craig, December 28, 1893.

D—Dunlap, James D., October, 1837; John W. Douglass, May 8, 1850; Samuel A. Davenport, May 7, 1854; John F. Duncombe, August 8, 1854; George W. DeCamp, August 7, 1857; J. F. Downing, 1859; Myron E. Dunlap, December 12, 1873; James Doughty, June 6, 1881; Geo. F. Davenport, January 22, 1885; J. Ford Dorrance, July 15, 1887; C. C. Dickey, December 12, 1891.

E—Edwards, T. D., June 29, 1853; Clark Ewing, December 24, 1863; Joseph D. Ebersole, May 7, 1851; John B. Eichenlaub, September 6, 1886; Henry M. Eaton, May 10, 1892; Monroe J. Echols, June 19, 1893.

F—Fisk, James B., June 10, 1845; A. J. Foster, March 15, 1865; A. B. Force, August 22, 1871; J. M. Force, November 28, 1879; A. B. Friedley, April 18, 1883; K. F. Friend, May 18, 1885; A. A. Freeman, May 10, 1886; George M. Fletcher, October 18, 1887; Henry E. Fish, February 9, 1889; Edward M. Foye, June 18, 1894.

G—Graham, Carson, December 19, 1837; John Galbraith, 1837; C. S. Gzowski, August 5, 1839; St. John Goodrich, August 2, 1841; Michael Gallagher, May 1, 1843; William A. Galbraith, May 9, 1844; Benjamin Grant, October 27, 1845; John L. Gallatew, December 3, 1846; Jonas Gunnison, November 9, 1849; George P. Griffith, August 4, 1864; George W. Gunnison, March 15, 1865; Frank Gunnison, February 5, 1870; Frank W. Grant, March 12, 1874; Paul H. Gaitner, November 19, 1874; William Griffith, January 27, 1875; Edward P. Gould, May 31, 1875; Edward Graser, May 6, 1876; Samuel L. Gilson, September 4, 1878; John W. Galbraith, September 28, 1885; S. C. Grumbine, February 14, 1888; Davenport Galbraith, October 30, 1888; Joseph A. Guignon, January 7, 1889.

H—Hawes, Horace M., November 7, 1840; William M. Heister, May 3, 1841; D. W. Hutclinson, May 11, 1855; Calvin J. Hinds, May 11, 1860; Charles Horton, January 29, 1866; John K. Hallock, March 24, 1868; John L. Hyner, April 4, 1870; David S. Heeron, September 8, 1875; Thomas C. Himebaugh, May 20, 1880; James D. Hancock, January 27, 1881; George D. Higgins, December 10, 1883; E. E. Hickernell, May 9, 1887; Charles Heydrick, June 28, 1887; F. W. Hastings, December 20, 1887; L. E. Hayberger, January 20, 1888; C. A. Hitchcock, June 25, 1888; M. J. Heywang, September 6, 1888; Theodore A. Hunter, May 17, 1890; George W. Haskins, December 11, 1890; A. F. Henlein, November 6, 1891; A. P. Heney, March 11, 1892; C. D. Highb, November 17, 1892; W. D. Hinkley, November 28, 1893.

J—Johnson, Quiney A., August 6, 1839; John B. Johnson, April 5, 1842; George N. Johnson, May 9, 1855; M. W. Jacobs, October 29, 1872; A. M. Judson, May 9, 1851; George A. Jenks, September 8, 1892.

K—Kelso, Charles W., 1835; William C. Kelso, May 10, 1839; Louis F. Keller, November 8, 1859; D. H. Kline, November 14, 1874; Joseph K. Kelso, June 27, 1876; Otto Kohler, May 12, 1887.

L—Law, Samuel A., April 5, 1841; William S. Lane, July 22, 1841; Wilson Laird, February 8, 1849; A. McDonald Lyon, March 20, 1857; George A. Lyon, Jr., March 12, 1861; Charles M. Lynch, February 6, 1866; H. B. Loomis, August 6, 1866; Samuel P.

Longstreet, January 25, 1869; James H. Lewis, January 28, 1869; William E. Lathy, March 7, 1871; Theodore A. Lamb, August 22, 1871; Francis P. Longstreet, August 22, 1871; George W. Lathy, December 18, 1871; Charles E. Lovett, October 10, 1874; J. W. Lee, January 20, 1880; Hugh C. Lord, December 15, 1880.

M—Marvin, Dudley, --; Moses McLean, November 2, 1825; Gilman Merrill, November 9, 1826; George Morton, June 7, 1827; James C. Marshall, August 4, 1829; George H. Myers, May 10, 1849; David B. McCreary, August 8, 1851; Francis F. Marshall, October 28, 1857; Selden Marvin, December 14, 1859; William E. Marsh, May 7, 1879; Frank M. McClintock, May 11, 1878; Samuel Miner, --; William O. Morrow, January 25, 1884; Paul W. McKay, June 26, 1889; E. W. McArthur, May 12, 1892; C. H. McAuley, September 12, 1892.

N—Norton, L. S., October 12, 1868; Miles R. Nason, March 12, 1892; Samuel T. Neill, November 19, 1892.

O—Olmstead, C. G., September 7, 1875; Clark Olds, April 26, 1876; Edward J. O'Conner, December 5, 1878; Joseph P. O'Brien, March 17, 1883; A. B. Osborne, May 31, 1887; John Ormerod, November 14, 1889; N. J. Osmer, July 17, 1893; M. E. Olmstead, April 13, 1895.

P—Phelps, Mortimer, September 12, 1850; James G. Payne, February 1, 1861; T. S. Parker, December 19, 1865; James O. Parmelee, October 7, 1871; John Pioudfit, April 26, 1876; C. L. Pierce, October 23, 1877; William R. Perkins, June 25, 1878; Rodman F. Pugh, September 4, 1878; Frank L. Perley, September 30, 1879; E. C. Page, July 22, 1889; James M. Prondit, February 24, 1890; B. B. Pickett, Jr., September 23, 1891; George W. Perkins, June 5, 1893.

R—Riddle, John S., August 9, 1826; Albert C. Ramsey, May 7, 1833; John J. Randall, May 8, 1839; S. W. Randall, May 10, 1839; James C. Reid, August 19, 1848; John W. Riddell, December 26, 1854; David W. Rambo, November 2, 1864; Henry M. Riblet, October 3, 1867; B. J. Reid, January 22, 1872; Louis Rosenzweig, April 6, 1872; Craig J. Reid, September 14, 1876; John S. Rilling, February 19, 1885; Thomas Roddy, May 9, 1885; U. P. Rossiter, January 28, 1887; George A. Rathburn, September 10, 1888;

C. P. Rogers, Jr., September 5, 1890; John E. Reynolds, October 7, 1891; J. E. Reed, June 28, 1895.

S—Smith, Silas T., June 4, 1827; George W. Smith, November 7, 1831; Stephen Strong (District Court), April 8, 1841; Reid T. Stewart, August 5, 1845; S. Meirwin Smith, May 5, 1846; James Still, October 29, 1852; Samuel S. Spencer, February 12, 1853; William R. Scott, February 2, 1858; B. J. Sterrett, May 7, 1861; C. B. Sleeper, August 9, 1865; J. C. Sturgeon, February 28, 1867; C. R. Saunders, May 24, 1869; Henry Souther, October 30, 1872; James W. Sproul, April 13, 1874; Earl N. Sackett, December 28, 1875; Henry A. Strong, September 17, 1881; A. E. Sisson, November 19, 1881; David A. Sawdley, December 1, 1881; James A. Stranahan, April 24, 1884; George Sturgeon, September 28, 1884; Isador Sobel, May 14, 1888; Frank S. Shaw, June 26, 1889; James M. Sherwin, November 18, 1890; — Schmer, March 2, 1891; Rufus B. Stone, January 26, 1893; H. M. Sturgeon, February 24, 1894; Ralph B. Sterrett, May 14, 1894; Patrick C. Sheehan, February 15, 1895; Justin P. Slocum, May 28, 1895.

T—Tyler, Nathan, October 22, 1828; James Thompson, May 5, 1845; Matthew Taylor, April 26, 1847; William Taylor, February 2, 1849; Henry R. Terry, January 25, 1852; J. Ross Thompson, May 3, 1856; Samuel Thomas, Jr., May 8, 1857; — Titus, October 31, 1860; O. O. Trantum, May 25, 1868; O. E. Taylor, January 30, 1877; C. W. Tyler, January 24, 1884; F. N. Thorpe, June 25, 1885; Albert Truesdell, December 14, 1886; L. E. Torry, October 18, 1887; E. T. Templeton, February 29, 1892; James C. Thomas, October 2, 1893.

V—Virgil, Almon, May 8, 1839; John P. Vincent, February 2, 1841; E. B. Van Tassel, December 16, 1858; Strong Vincent, December 12, 1860; Cornelius Van Horn, May 28, 1885.

W—Walker, John H., July 27, 1824; John H. Waugh, May 25, 1825; David Walker, February 7, 1827; William M. Watts, July 17, 1839; Murray Whallon, October 19, 1839; Irwin M. Wallace, May 28, 1843; Edwin C. Wilson, August 3, 1846; S. E. Woodruff, October 28, 1846; Jeroe W. Wetmore, November 9, 1849; George Williamson, January 24, 1850; John W. Walker, November 15,

1854; Hy. J. Walters, April 27, 1857; A. D. Woods, September 3, 1863; George W. Walker, August 1, 1864; Thomas J. Wells, August 4, 1864; D. M. R. Wilson, December 19, 1865; Calvin D. Whitney, May 10, 1866; C. S. Wilson, October 6, 1870; Thomas S. Woodruff, May 25, 1871; David J. Winton, March 6, 1873; E. L. Whittelsey, May 15, 1877; Emory A. Walling, September 4, 1878; Charles L. White, October 2, 1882.

Y—Yard, H. C., November 28, 1879.

A NOTABLE LAW SUIT.

The most notable suit against a railroad company to recover damages for injuries sustained through the negligence or alleged negligence of the company's employes, and one that involved the largest sum of money ever paid in the United States for personal injuries received, was that of Louis Rosenzweig, attorney at law, of Erie, against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. The plaintiff had purchased a ticket "good for thirty days from November 25, 1883," for passage from Erie to Cleveland and return. Upon presenting his ticket on the following day, shortly after midnight, on his return trip, he was ejected from the train, on the ground that his ticket was not good on that train, the "Limited Express." The ticket presented was unconditioned, and the plaintiff had no knowledge that a recent order of the company limited its use; yet he tendered cash in payment for his passage, which was refused, and the plaintiff was compelled to alight from the train a short distance out from Cleveland, on a most dangerous part of the railway company's yard, where there were many tracks, and where freight trains were being made up and numerous locomotives, trains and sections of trains were passing in each direction. The plaintiff was an utter stranger to the locality, the night was dark, and the lights of passing engines served to accentuate the darkness when they had passed. While endeavoring to escape the dangers and perils of his position, he was struck in the back and seriously injured. Suit to recover damages was instituted by his law partner, George A. Allen, Esq., and subsequently Samuel A. Davenport and J. Ross Thompson, Esqs., were retained as associate counsel. The defendant company was represented by C. R. Roys, Esq., of Chicago, Hon. John P.

Vincent and Hon. S. M. Brainerd, of Erie, and, when the case reached the Supreme Court, Hon. Rasselas Brown, of Warren, was added to counsel for defense. The case was heard twice, in 1884, before Judge Galbraith, of the Court of Common Pleas, of Erie county, the trials occupying eleven days and two weeks respectively, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$48,750. It was carried to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on error by defendant. The judgment of the lower Court was affirmed October 4th, 1886, the sum finally paid the plaintiff, being the amount of verdict, with interest, aggregating the sum of \$53,150.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

The public careers of some of the above-named gentlemen include almost the whole political history of the county. The limits of this work leave room for only a few brief references. John H. Walker reached Erie when quite a young man, walking from Pittsburg to Meadville, where he was obliged to borrow money to enable him to reach his destination. Elijah Babbitt built his office and house in 1828, and stuck to the same spot the balance of his life. Messrs. Walker, Babbitt and Thomas H. Sill filled numerous public positions, among them some of the most conspicuous in the gift of the people. Dudley Marvin, after remaining in Erie a brief period, removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., and became one of the most eminent lawyers of that State. James C. Marshall moved to Girard in 1830, engaged in business, and did not return to the practice of law in Erie until 1844. Don Carlos Barrett's name was stricken from the roll of the bar in 1834, and he soon after left the county, never to return. He located in Texas and accumulated a large property. John Galbraith came to Erie from Franklin in 1837, and was elected President Judge. Carson Graham and John F. Duncombe went West and speedily grew prominent in public life, the one as a Judge and the other as a Legislator and popular orator. James D. Dunlap was the author of Dunlap's Book of Forms, and Benjamin Grant of several volumes of the State Reports. Horace M. Hawes emigrated to California and became worth several millions. William M. Heister returned to Reading, served a term or two in the State Senate, and was Secretary of State during Gov-

ernor Packer's administration. George H. Cutler came to Erie county in 1835 from Cortland county, N. Y., where he had read law. After a time spent in other pursuits he took a second course of reading with Hon. John Galbraith, to comply with the rule. Selden Marvin came here from Chautauque county, N. Y., where he served a term as County Judge, with credit and general acceptability. Henry Souther, before coming to Erie, had held several prominent State positions, and was Judge of Schuylkill county by appointment of the Governor. John J. Pearson served for thirty-two years as Presiding Judge of the Dauphin-Lebanon district. Gaylord Church was appointed to the Supreme Bench and served a brief term.

General Curtis went to Warren immediately after his admission, and lived there until 1866, when he came back to Erie. He was a Colonel in the war for the Union, and was elected to the Legislature and Congress. C. S. Gzowski moved to Canada and became prominent there. A monument to his memory stands in the Victoria Park at Niagara Falls. S. E. Woodruff lived in Girard until 1872, when he moved to Erie. Strong Vincent served gallantly in the war for the Union, rose to be a brigadier general, won an enviable reputation as a brave soldier and was killed at Gettysburg. Murray Whallon moved to California, where he was elected several times to the Legislature. Samuel A. Law went to New York, and was chosen to the Legislature of that State. John W. Douglass is now a resident of Washington City, after long service as Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Judge Thompson removed to Philadelphia after his election to the Supreme Bench, of which he became Chief Justice. On his retirement from that position he entered upon the practice of law, and died in February, 1877, while addressing the Court of which he had been a member.

Moses McLean removed to Gettysburg and represented the Adams district in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Albert C. Ramsey moved to York, Pa., and was chosen colonel of a regiment in the Mexican war of 1847-48. George W. Smith changed to Butler and afterward to Kansas, where he was prominent in the Territorial troubles. Richard Sill

went to Pittsburg and entered active business.

OFFICIAL POSITIONS HELD BY ERIE ATTORNEYS.

Of the attorneys resident in Erie county and admitted since 1823, the following have held the official positions named. [See Political Record—List of Public Officers.]

George A. Allen, deputy clerk U. S. court, city solicitor, U. S. district attorney.

James W. Allison, U. S. position in Colorado.

Elijah Babbitt, city solicitor, Assembly, State Senator, Congress; died in his ninety-second year.

Charles O. Bowman, Assembly, delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1873.

Henry Butterfield, clerk of the courts, Assembly, State Senator.

S. J. Butterfield, U. S. clerkships at Erie and Washington.

W. W. Brown, Assembly, Congress.

Isaac B. Brown, Assembly, deputy secretary of Internal Affairs, secretary.

S. M. Brainerd, justice of the peace, district attorney, Congress.

C. L. Baker, district attorney.

John C. Brady, mayor of Erie.

Èben Brewer, secretary to Director General World's Fair.

James R. Burns, Assembly.

A. F. Bole, mayor of Corry.

C. B. Curtis, Legislature, Congress.

George H. Cutler, State Senator, President of the State Senate.

M. N. Cutler, clerkship at Harrisburg.

E. Camphausen, select council, alderman, city solicitor, consul to Naples.

M. Crosby, mayor of Corry.

A. A. Craig, alderman, sheriff, U. S. paymaster, associate judge.

James D. Dunlap, city council, Assembly, State Senator.

J. F. Downing, clerk of select council, select council, justice of the peace, district attorney.

John W. Douglass, collector of Internal Revenue, deputy commissioner and commissioner of Internal Revenue, commissioner of the District of Columbia.

S. A. Davenport, district attorney.

M. E. Dunlap, common council.

George A. Eliot, Burgess of Erie.

A. B. Force, district attorney.

A. A. Freeman, alderman, school director.

A. J. Foster, clerk select council.

John Galbraith, Congress, president judge.

William A. Galbraith, president judge.

Jonas Gunnison, clerk of select council, city council, Assembly.

Frank Gunnison, select council, counsel to the county commissioners, president judge.

George P. Griffith, clerk of common council, alderman, attorney to the Erie School Board.

Frank W. Grant, select council, deputy clerk U. S. Courts.

E. P. Gould, attorney to the board of directors of the poor, Assembly.

S. L. Gilson, Indian agent in Dakota.

George W. Gunnison, justice of the peace, deputy clerk U. S. Courts.

D. W. Hutchinson, U. S. receiver of public money, Bismarck, N. Dak.

John L. Hyner, sheriff.

E. E. Hickernell, deputy U. S. marshal, Western Pennsylvania, deputy sheriff in Montana.

C. A. Hitchcock, Assembly.

Charles Horton, postmaster, North East.

J. B. Johnson, Assembly, State Senator.

George N. Johnson, deputy attorney general.

C. W. Kelso, Burgess of Erie, city solicitor, Assembly.

William S. Lane, city council.

Wilson Laird, Assembly, mayor of Erie.

A. McD. Lyon, paymaster U. S. army.

Geo. A. Lyon, paymaster U. S. navy.

Chas. M. Lynch, district attorney, collector of Internal Revenue.

Theo. A. Lamb, city solicitor.

Chas. E. Lovett, district attorney.

Geo. W. and Wm. E. Lathy, city solicitors.

James C. Marshall, prothonotary, clerk of the courts, revenue commissioner.

D. B. McCreary, Assembly, State Senate, adjutant general.

Selden Marvin, county Judge of Chautauque county, N. Y., city recorder.

F. F. Marshall, U. S. commissioner.

Jos. P. O'Brien, city solicitor.

A. B. Osborne, mayor of Corry.

James G. Payne, clerk common council of Erie, judge in the District of Columbia.

M. Phelps, county treasurer.
 John Proudfit, justice of the peace.
 C. L. Pierce, clerk of the courts.
 John S. Riddle, Assembly.
 Gen. Chas. M. Reed, Congress.
 James C. Reid, Assembly.
 John S. Rilling, attorney to the Erie School Board.
 L. Rosenzweig, alderman.
 U. P. Rossiter, district attorney.
 Thos. H. Sill, burgess of Erie, deputy U. S. marshal, deputy attorney general, Assembly, Congress, Presidential elector, postmaster of Erie.
 James Sill, city solicitor, city council, district attorney, State Senate.
 J. C. Sturgeon, district attorney.
 Henry Souther, State Senate, surveyor general, president judge of Schuylkill county.
 D. B. J. Sterrett, city solicitor.
 A. E. Sisson, district attorney.
 D. A. Sawdey, counsel for county commissioners.
 James A. Stranahan, Legislature, deputy attorney general of Penna.
 Isador Sobel, common council.
 J. Ross Thompson, common council.
 James Thompson, Assembly, district judge, Congress, supreme judge, chief justice.
 Matthew Taylor, district attorney.
 Albert Truesdell, justice of the peace.
 John P. Vincent, city solicitor, Assembly, assistant law judge, president judge.
 Jno. H. Walker, Assembly, Senate, delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1873, president of the latter body.
 W. M. Watts, Assembly (from Cumberland county).
 Murray Whallon, Assembly, mayor, collector of the port, Legislature in California.
 E. C. Wilson, adjutant general, commissary general.
 S. E. Woodruff, district attorney, register in bankruptcy.
 John W. Walker, Assembly U. S. marshal Western District of Penna.
 E. L. Whittlesey, prothonotary.
 E. A. Walling, district attorney, State Senate.

DEATHS AND REMOVALS.

The following attorneys are known to be dead: Don Carlos Barrett, Charles Burnham, Wm. Benson (of Erie, Chas. O. Bowman, H.

A. Baker, A. F. Bole, Peter A. R. Brace, Gurdon S. Berry, W. M. Biddle, Justin B. Chapin, C. B. Curtis, Geo. H. Cutler, M. N. Cutler, M. D. Christy, W. B. Chapman, James D. Dunlap, Clark Ewing, George A. Eliot, Galen Foster, Carson Graham, John Galbraith, S. L. Gilson, C. S. Gzowski, Benjamin Grant, Jonas Gunnison, William Griffith, George W. Gunnison, Horace M. Hawes, William M. Heister, Charles Horton, John L. Hyner, D. W. Hutchinson, Quincy A. Johnson, John B. Johnson, George N. Johnston, Charles W. Kelso, William Kelley, W. C. Kelso, A. McDonald Lyon, Samuel A. Law, F. P. Longstreet, S. P. Longstreet, Wm. S. Lane, Wilson Laird, Moses McLane, Jas. C. Marshall, Selden Marvin, L. S. Norton, C. L. Pierce, John S. Riddle, James C. Reid, A. C. Ramsey, Jno. J. Randall, S. W. Randall, B. J. Reid, Silas T. Smith, S. Merwin Smith, Thomas H. Sill, Reid T. Stewart, George W. Smith, Henry Souther, Matthew Taylor, William Taylor, James Thompson, Oliver E. Taylor, Strong Vincent, John H. Walker, Edwin C. Wilson, W. M. Watts, Irvin M. Wallace, Murray Whallon, S. E. Woodruff and George W. Walker. Mr. Brace died at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Mr. Berry in Titusville, Mr. Chapin in Ridgway, Mr. Chapman in Bradford, Pa., Mr. Foster in New England, Mr. Graham in Iowa, Mr. G. W. Gunnison in Massachusetts, Mr. Hawes in California, Mr. Heister in Reading, Mr. Kelly in the West, Mr. S. M. Smith in Vermont, Judge Thompson in Philadelphia, Gen. Vincent at Gettysburg, Judge Souther at Fredericksburg, Va., Mr. Lane in Philadelphia, Mr. Reid in Clarion, Mr. Norton in New York, Mr. Whallon in California, and Gen. Wilson in Baltimore. Mr. Stewart married an Erie lady and died on his wedding trip.

The following attorneys are, or were, in practice elsewhere: John Arthur, State of Washington; Julius Byles, Titusville; G. D. Buckley, California; W. W. Brown, Bradford; M. H. Byles, Titusville; W. B. Chapman, Bradford; John W. Douglass, Washington, D. C.; John F. Duncombe, Iowa; George W. DeCamp, Kansas; A. B. Force, Pittsburg; Paul H. Gaither, Greensburg; D. S. Herron, oil regions; M. W. Jacobs, Harrisburg; William E. Lath, Kansas; William S. Lane, Philadelphia; Charles E. Lovett, Duluth; James O. Parmlee, Warren; James G.

Payne, Washington, D. C.; T. S. Parker, Pittsburg; John W. Riddle, Pittsburg; William R. Scott, Meadville; C. B. Sleeper, West; C. R. Saunders, Cleveland; E. B. VanTassel, Conneautville; Murray Whallon, California; George Williamson, West; A. D. Woods, Warren; Thomas J. Wells, Frank S. Shaw, Paul W. McKay and S. S. Bayle, Chicago.

Mr. Caughey entered the ministry after his admission to the bar, being the only instance of the kind in the history of the county.

The following left the county, but their locations, business, etc., are not known to the writer: R. B. Brawley, Charles P. Biddle, H. W. Blakeslee, Junius B. Clark, Edward Clark, M. E. Dunlap, St. John Goodrich, Michael Gallagher, John L. Gallatew, Thomas C. Himebaugh, Louis F. Keller, D. H. Kline, James H. Lewis, George H. Myers, R. F. Pugh, F. L. Perley, John J. and S. W. Randall, D. W. Rambo, Stephen Strong, D. B. J. Sterrett, Almon Virgil.

The following abandoned the profession and are engaged in other pursuits: F. H. Abell, J. W. Bridgen, Rush S. Battles, S. J. Butterfield, U. Blickensderfer, James R. Burns, A. H. Caughey, C. C. Converse, E. Graser, A. M. Judson, George A. Lyon, E. J. O'Conner, J. F. Downing, John W. Walker.

In looking over the list of attorneys, it is curious to see how few have acquired fortunes by their practice. A number have become possessed of large means, but in every instance the writer recalls to mind, their financial prosperity has been due to real estate investments or to some other piece of good luck outside of the regular course of their profession. The law—in Erie county, at least—may be the pathway to reputation, but it is very far from being the easy road to affluence.

COURT CRIERS—LAW LIBRARY—BAR ASSOCIATION.

The following have been the court criers: David Langley, Basil Hoskinson, Robert Kincaide, Joshua Randall, Remras Baldwin, P. D. Bryant, Edward B. Lytle, A. E. White (since 1851).

The law library of the county consists of 1,200 or more volumes. It was purchased largely from the proceeds of fines in certain criminal cases. The selection of books is made by a library committee consisting of five members of the bar.

The Eric Bar Association has been in operation since about 1876, the object being to advance the general interest of the profession.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FROM 1796 TO 1823, INCLUSIVE.

Up to 1838, when the Constitution was amended, all Justices of the Peace were appointed by the Governor, to hold their offices during good behavior. For some years the larger part of the marrying and a good share of the conveyancing were done by the Justices, who were usually men of more than ordinary standing. The records of the State Department at Harrisburg show the following appointments to that office from 1796 to 1823, inclusive:

1796—March 31, Thomas Rees, William Wilson.

1797—April 15, John Grubb.

1798—April 6, David McNair; August 3, John Way.

1799—March 8, Timothy Tuttle; March 28, Thomas Robinson; December 10, William Culbertson.

1800—August 15, William Clarke, John Lytle.

1801—February 25, Cornelius Van Horn, Abiather Crane, John Hay; May 16, James Pollock, George Williamson, Adam Stewart, John Grubb.

1802—January 2, Thomas McCreary, Abiathar Crane.

1803—January 8, Hugh Wilson, John Vincent.

1804—January 2, Joseph M. Kratz, John Phillips.

1805—April 1, Thomas Brown.

1806—January 1, John C. Wallace; April 1, William Culbertson, Jacob Hildebrand,

1807—February 28, John Boyd; July 4, Elisha Marvin, George Moore.

1808—July 4, John Way; October 20, Timothy Tuttle.

1809—February 28, John Boyd, William Porter; June 22, Thomas Wilson.

1810—April 12, Dr. Waitstill Hastings.

1811—January 24, Cardiff Taggart; November 7, George Hurst.

1812—February 2, Howard Salsbury.

1815—March 3, Alex. T. Blaine.

1816—January 2, John Phillips; November 13, John Gray.



John A. Tracy



1817—February 21, James Hall; March 14, Francis Brawley.

1818—January 28, John Morris; March 11, John McCord.

1819—December 14, Oliver Dunn, Myron Backus.

1820—February 28, Robert McClelland; May 18, James Weston.

1821—March 29, William Hall; November 2, Thomas Forster, Jr.

1822—February 18, Henry Colt, Jesse D. Jackson; March 16, Thomas Stewart, Hamilton H. Graham.

1823—March 6, George Moore; March 28, William Colt; December 8, Thomas Greenwood; December 9, Shepherd Beals; December 12, Jonathan Stafford; December 13, Giles Sanford.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN
FROM 1823 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Below is a list of the Justices of the Peace and Aldermen whose commissions have been recorded at the Court House since 1823. The figures show the dates of their first commissions:

- A—Geo. W. Addison, August 26, 1836.
C. B. Allen, April 13, 1841.
Ensign Anderson, April 15, 1845.
Wm. H. Armstrong, April 26, 1862.
C. W. S. Anderson, April 12, 1866.
Henry C. Aubrey, March 29, 1878.
Adam Acheson, April 18, 1878.
Wm. Aldrich, March 30, 1880.
J. W. Allison, March 18, 1885.
Benj. P. Allen, April 5, 1888.
Frank A. Akin, April 21, 1891.
E. R. Allen, April 19, 1892.
- B—John Brawley, August 3, 1825.
Lewis S. Bowers, December 5, 1828.
Mark Baldwin, November 10, 1829.
John Brecht, April 3, 1830.
John Bennett, March 8, 1832.
A. W. Brewster, October 26, 1837.
G. J. Ball, March 8, 1838.
John Boyd, April 14, 1840.
Wm. Benson, April 14, 1840.
John Barney, April 14, 1840.
Wm. Blore, April 14, 1840.
Roswell H. Brown, April 12, 1842.
Wm. K. Black, April 12, 1842.
Edmund Bunting, April 12, 1842.
Royal B. Barnes, April 11, 1843.

A. W. Blaine, May 13, 1845.

Henry Ball, April 14, 1846.

James Benson, April 14, 1846.

L. J. Baldwin, April 13, 1847.

John S. Barnes, April 13, 1847.

Wm. Bracken, April 13, 1847.

Daniel Branch, April 11, 1854.

John Braden, April 14, 1857.

David Baker, March 12, 1857.

R. R. Burchfield, April 9, 1861.

Philo E. Bennett, May 10, 1861.

J. C. Burnside, May 10, 1861.

W. P. Barber, May 10, 1861.

L. K. Bennett, September 25, 1863.

L. D. Brooks, April 12, 1864.

Chas. Burnham, April 27, 1865.

E. P. Bennett, April 12, 1866.

G. C. Barney, April 20, 1867.

H. A. Baker, March 11, 1867.

Graham Benson, April 21, 1868.

S. B. Brooks, April 15, 1869.

John Blackmarr, November 6, 1869.

S. M. Brainerd, November 13, 1869.

Geo. D. Buckley, April 20, 1871.

Timothy Butler, April 9, 1872.

Edwin Bragg, April 15, 1873.

A. S. Bunnell, April 15, 1873.

Samuel Brooks, March 14, 1874.

F. H. Button, March 13, 1875.

Geo. N. Barnes, April 11, 1876.

James R. Burns, March 17, 1877.

R. C. Bromley, March 25, 1878.

I. Lloyd Benson, March 27, 1879.

Chas. Q. Brown, March 30, 1880.

Chas. S. Burchfield, April 9, 1881.

Byron B. Bean, March 30, 1882.

G. Sid. Beavis, April 16, 1885.

H. S. Barnes, April 16, 1885.

I. T. Beecher, April 8, 1886.

A. G. Burnham, April 8, 1886.

D. R. Boeve, April 8, 1886.

F. S. Barney, April 11, 1887.

H. R. Briggs, April 16, 1890.

J. V. Baldwin, April 21, 1891.

James S. Benson, April 24, 1893.

C—Ansel Crouch, June 13, 1836.

James Chambers, December 18, 1838.

David Crozier, April 14, 1840.

Andrew Caughey, April 14, 1840.

Andrew Couse, April 14, 1840.

Hiram Crow, April 14, 1840.

Jacob Comstock, April 14, 1840.

James Culyer, April 14, 1840.

Wm. Campbell, May 19, 1840.

- Luke H. Cutter, April 15, 1845.
 Matthew G. Cook, April 15, 1845.
 Cyrus A. Culbertson, April 15, 1845.
 Pliny Chapin, (2d), April 15, 1845.
 Joel A. Curtis, May 13, 1845.
 David H. Chapman, April 13, 1847.
 John W. Campbell, April 11, 1848.
 Hiram Cook, April 11, 1848.
 Rodney Cole, April 9, 1850.
 A. A. Craig, April 13, 1853.
 E. Camphausen, April 13, 1858.
 Frederick Curtze, April 10, 1860.
 Lawrence Colegrove, March 21, 1860.
 Wm. Cheeseman, April 11, 1865.
 Samuel Cummins, April 11, 1865.
 M. B. Chamberlain, November 6, 1869.
 J. C. Coffman, April 17, 1871.
 John Crowell, April 17, 1871.
 C. C. Carter, March 13, 1875.
 Thomas Crowley, March 13, 1875.
 Elijah Crow, March 11, 1876.
 E. A. Church, March 15, 1880.
 S. F. Chapin, May 6, 1881.
 Norman H. Clark, April 16, 1885.
 J. G. Carroll, April 16, 1885.
 Clark M. Cole, April 8, 1886.
 E. A. Collins, April 16, 1890.
 T. H. Crandall, April 21, 1891.
 C. C. Chappell, April 21, 1891.
 E. S. Crooker, April 19, 1892.
 G. H. Cornell, April 16, 1894.
 John Chapman, April 16, 1894.
 D—Robt. M. Douglas, March 1, 1825.
 John L. Davis, April 3, 1828.
 Hiram Drury, November 9, 1835.
 Robt. Dunn, June 13, 1836.
 Almon Duncombe, April 14, 1840.
 Ira Dewey, April 14, 1845.
 Eli Duncombe, April 15, 1845.
 Jeremiah Davis, April 13, 1847.
 J. F. Downing, April 14, 1857.
 James Dunn, April 21, 1868.
 C. E. Duncombe, April 21, 1868.
 M. Detzel, April 20, 1871.
 Philip Diefenbach, April 15, 1873.
 Wm. W. Davis, April 23, 1873.
 Hosea Drown, March 30, 1880.
 E. F. Davenport, March 30, 1880.
 Richard B. Dempsey, May 16, 1881.
 Chas. E. Davis, April 11, 1887.
 J. F. Dearing, April 21, 1891.
 B. C. Drury, April 21, 1893.
 Albert J. Doerr, April 16, 1895.
 E—Allen Ensworth, April 16, 1856.
 G. A. Ebisch, April 20, 1871.
 M. S. Edmunds, March 13, 1875.
 E. J. Evans, April 16, 1895.
 F—Ashel B. Foster, March 3, 1888.
 Lewis Frisbee, April 14, 1840.
 H. D. Frances, March 9, 1850.
 A. J. Foster (police justice), March 10, 1870.
 Perry Fargo, April 19, 1872.
 J. M. Finn, April 9, 1872.
 John Ferrier, April 11, 1876.
 A. A. Freeman, April 9, 1881.
 F. E. Fenton, March 30, 1882.
 O. D. Fitch, April 16, 1885.
 U. S. Fuller, April 21, 1891.
 G—Wm. Gray, Jr., March 3, 1824.
 E. D. Gunnison, March 15, 1825.
 Wm. Graham, April 12, 1827.
 Oren Goff, April 11, 1840.
 L. B. Goodell, April 14, 1840.
 Wm. Griffith, April 10, 1849.
 Henry Gingrich, April 13, 1853.
 John Greer, April 11, 1854.
 R. M. Greene, April 10, 1855.
 E. W. Gerrish, April 16, 1856.
 J. O. Griffin, April 16, 1856.
 Stephen J. Godfrey, April 12, 1859.
 Stephen Griffith, April 10, 1860.
 Philip P. Glazier, April 9, 1861.
 Geo. W. Gunnison, April 12, 1864.
 L. E. Guignon, April 12, 1864.
 Charles Galliard, April 20, 1867.
 Geo. W. Gillett, March 6, 1869.
 Geo. P. Griffith, November 6, 1869.
 John W. Goodell, June 3, 1875.
 Benj. P. Griffith, April 9, 1877.
 J. L. Green, March 30, 1880.
 O. F. Gifford, April 9, 1881.
 C. R. Gray, April 9, 1881.
 F. M. Gould, March 30, 1882.
 G. W. Griffen, April 16, 1885.
 Robert Gough, April 16, 1890.
 H—Myron Hutchinson, April 12, 1827.
 Richard O. Hullbert, July 1, 1832.
 Robert Heath, October 31, 1834.
 Peter Haldeman, March 3, 1838.
 Christian Heck, April 14, 1840.
 Horace Hall, April 14, 1840.
 Uriah Hawkins, April 15, 1845.
 Anderson Hubbard, April 15, 1845.
 Humphrey A. Hills, April 9, 1850.
 D. W. Howard, March 10, 1854.
 Jonathan A. Hill, April 11, 1854.
 Heman Heath March 10, 1855.

- M. A. Hays, April 13, 1858.
 S. S. Hammond, April 25, 1862.
 E. W. Hatch, April 14, 1863.
 J. L. Hyner, April 14, 1868.
 P. B. Honecker, April 14, 1868.
 Henry S. Holdridge, March 6, 1869.
 Wm. Harrington, March 24, 1870.
 Wm. Hinrod, April 17, 1871.
 J. Robert Hall, April 17, 1871.
 Monroe Hutchinson, April 17, 1871.
 Chas. A. Hitchcock, April 15, 1873.
 S. M. Hayes, March 13, 1875.
 Wm. E. Hayes, March 13, 1875.
 L. L. Howard, March 11, 1876.
 James Hubbard, March 11, 1876.
 Henry P. Hall, March 17, 1877.
 C. L. Hills, March 17, 1877.
 A. W. Hayes, October 8, 1878.
 G. A. Hampson, November 13, 1884.
 H. C. Hayes, April 8, 1886.
 H. G. Harvey, April 5, 1888.
 Bryan S. Hill, April 5, 1888.
 R. A. Holman, April 5, 1888.
 M. A. Harrington, April 16, 1890.
 H. C. Hayes, April 21, 1891.
 J. C. Hughes, April 21, 1891.
 Jos. P. Hollen, May 18, 1892.
- J—John B. Jones, March 1, 1825
 Michael Jackson, February 20, 1834.
 Lyman Jackson, April 15, 1845.
 Peter P. Judson, April 9, 1850.
 Chauncy Joslin, April 11, 1854.
 William C. Jackson, April 9, 1861.
 Gustave Jarecki, May 24, 1862.
 W. C. Johnson, April 7, 1884.
- K—William Kelley, August 1, 1828.
 Thomas King, April 3, 1838.
 Amos King, August 14, 1838.
 George Kellogg, April 14, 1840.
 Thomas G. King, April 13, 1853.
 Melvin M. Kelso, April 13, 1853.
 Enos Kress, April 13, 1858.
 Perry Kidder, April 13, 1858.
 F. W. Koehler, April 14, 1863.
 Hollis King, April 12, 1896.
 S. E. Kincaid, March 6, 1869.
 D. C. Kennedy, November 6, 1869.
 Wilson King, March 14, 1874.
 Joseph Knight, March 16, 1876.
 W. B. Kirnan, March 17, 1877.
 Jos. W. Kelso, July 6, 1878.
 E. S. Kennedy, March 27, 1879.
 Julius Koenig, September 21, 1885.
 William Kernick, April 19, 1892.
- L—Jacob Lefever, January 16, 1832.
 W. W. Loomis, April 24, 1834.
 Joseph E. Lee, April 14, 1840.
 Ezra Lilley, July 2, 1840.
 Dyer Loomis, April 15, 1845.
 Newton Lounsbury, April 11, 1848.
 Wilson Laird, May 10, 1852.
 Nelson Lewis, April 12, 1859.
 N. D. Lowry, April 10, 1860.
 Cyrenus Lindsley, May 10, 1861.
 Hartley Lampson, May 10, 1861.
 H. E. Ladd, April 12, 1866.
 F. P. Liebel, April 25, 1871.
 C. W. Lowell, April 9, 1881.
 Joseph Lavery, April 16, 1890.
- M—Alex. McClaskey, April 11, 1825.
 Wm. T. Mackey, February 16, 1833.
 Thomas Mellen, April 24, 1833.
 Harry Matlow, March 13, 1834.
 James McConkey, November 27, 1835.
 David McKinney, April 14, 1840.
 John McCullough, April 14, 1840.
 John B. Milliken, April 14, 1840.
 S. F. Moore, April 14, 1840.
 James Moorhead, April 14, 1840.
 Thomas R. Miller, May 15, 1840.
 Hiram Moore, April 14, 1846.
 William S. Maynard, April 13, 1847.
 Elijah Matteson, April 10, 1849.
 William E. Marvin, April 9, 1850.
 Hector McLean, April 15, 1851.
 George McLean, November 22, 1852.
 I. Newton Miller, April 10, 1860.
 W. E. McLean, April 12, 1864.
 Jackson McCreary, April 27, 1867.
 A. J. McCreary, April 19, 1872.
 James McCreary, April 19, 1872.
 M. M. Moore, March 14, 1874.
 William T. Myer, March 11, 1876.
 James A. McCullough, March 17, 1877.
 William Marsh, April 3, 1879.
 Melvin W. Moffitt, May 15, 1879.
 W. H. Moore, March 30, 1882.
 M. Munson, April 6, 1883.
 George W. Mitchell, April 6, 1883.
 Daniel McMahon, December 6, 1883.
 Pressley McCreary, April 8, 1886.
 John McGonnell, April 21, 1891.
 D. J. Mead, April 19, 1892.
 N. T. McLallen, April 16, 1894.
- N—James Nelson, March 4, 1828.
 Elisha Nason, April 14, 1840.
 Marshall Niles, April 9, 1850.
 Robert Nesbitt, April 10, 1860.

- D. W. Nason, April 21, 1868.
 M. M. Nason, December 17, 1869.
 Wm. Nicholson, April 14, 1870.
 David Nason, April 23, 1873.
 Wm. M. Nason, June 15, 1875.
 E. K. Nason, November 13, 1876.
 Henry S. Nash, March 30, 1880.
 Elmer Nesbitt, April 10, 1885.
 B. J. Nason, April 3, 1886.
 Geo. A. Nantes, April 11, 1887.
 Wm. M. Nason, April 20, 1889.
 Thayer W. Northrup, May 2, 1892.
- P—John Phillips, October 28, 1825.
 Elijah Pond, April 14, 1840.
 David Proudfit, April 13, 1841.
 Halsey Pelton, April 11, 1843.
 John Parmater, April 11, 1848.
 Geo. M. Pope, April 10, 1849.
 E. O. Pinney, April 10, 1849.
 Wm. Putnam, April 9, 1850.
 Willard Perry, April 9, 1850.
 James D. Phillips, April 24, 1852.
 H. L. Pinney, April 12, 1859.
 Wm. B. Pier, March 21, 1860.
 Jesse R. Prindle, April 10, 1860.
 D. N. Patterson, April 14, 1863.
 George Pierce, April 11, 1865.
 James E. Pettibone, April 12, 1866.
 Mortimer Phelps, April 12, 1866.
 Loren Pease, April 14, 1868.
 J. B. Potter, April 15, 1869.
 John Proudfit, November 6, 1869.
 Giles D. Price, April 17, 1871.
 D. R. Palmer, December 28, 1874.
 J. B. Page, May 9, 1879.
 H. A. Porter, March 30, 1880.
 Ralph I. Pettit, March 30, 1881.
 C. R. Powell, April 11, 1887.
 J. M. Proudfit, April 11, 1887.
 Davis Peck, July 6, 1887.
 Henry S. Parson, April 5, 1888.
 George Peck, April 20, 1889.
 E. Pool, April 16, 1890.
 R. S. Pierce, April 16, 1895.
- R—Casper M. Rouse, November 17, 1832.
 Alvan Ryan, February 16, 1835.
 Theo. Ryan, April 14, 1840.
 James Robinson, April 14, 1840.
 Robt. Ransom, April 13, 1841.
 Richard R. Robinson, April 15, 1845.
 Lyman Robinson, April 13, 1852.
 Samuel Rea, April 10, 1855.
 James H. Rouse, May 16, 1856.
 H. M. Range, April 13, 1858.
- Samuel Rea, Jr., April 10, 1860.
 F. N. Runnels, March 7, 1863.
 Philip Royer, April 14, 1863.
 Albert Rockwood, April 12, 1864.
 N. W. Russell, April 12, 1867.
 David Reed, April 17, 1871.
 M. W. Robinson, April 17, 1871.
 Louis Rosenzweig, April 9, 1872.
 C. S. Raymond, April 9, 1872.
 Wm. S. Randall, April 11, 1876.
 Wm. J. Robinson, February 4, 1880.
 A. Z. Randall, December 15, 1881.
 M. S. Rouse, April 7, 1884.
 Elijah K. Range, March 19, 1887.
 Hiram Rice, April 21, 1891.
 J. P. Ross, March 7, 1892.
 John G. Reed, April 16, 1894.
 C. K. Riblet, April 16, 1894.
- S—John Salsbury, December 10, 1829.
 James Smiley, August 13, 1833.
 Joseph M. Sterrett, January 15, 1836.
 Harley Sherman, December 12, 1837.
 Elias Salsbury, April 14, 1840.
 John C. Smith, April 14, 1840.
 Henry Strong, April 14, 1840.
 Job Stafford, April 14, 1840.
 Russell Stancliff, April 15, 1845.
 John Smith, April 15, 1845.
 John R. Smith, April 13, 1847.
 Ethel Shelmadine, April 13, 1847.
 S. Merwin Smith, April 10, 1849.
 William Scott, April 10, 1849.
 Levi Silverthorn, April 10, 1849.
 L. W. Savage, April 9, 1850.
 S. S. Spencer, April 9, 1850.
 John Sweeney, June 25, 1850.
 Geo. S. Sweet, April 13, 1852.
 F. W. M. Sherwood, April 24, 1852.
 Moses Smiley, April 11, 1854.
 Ira Sherwin, April 11, 1854.
 John Stewart, April 10, 1855.
 Sanford Slater, April 16, 1856.
 James D. Smith, March 5, 1859.
 John Spaulding, April 10, 1860.
 Alex. Smiley, April 10, 1860.
 Josiah Sullivan, April 10, 1860.
 Geo. J. Sherman, April 9, 1861.
 David Stancliff, April 14, 1863.
 E. P. Snow, April 11, 1865.
 A. P. Salsbury, April 11, 1865.
 Thomas Sterrett, April 17, 1871.
 James Skinner, April 20, 1871.
 W. Barry Smith, April 17, 1871.
 Thos. B. Smiley, March 14, 1871.

- J. R. Smith, March 23, 1875.
 Frank Schlaudecker, March 13, 1875.
 M. H. Silverthorn, March 13, 1875.
 C. Swalley, April 11, 1876.
 C. C. Stoddard, March 11, 1876.
 C. P. Sherman, March 18, 1878.
 R. D. Silverthorn, March 27, 1879.
 T. B. Smiley, March 27, 1879.
 Marvin St. John, March 30, 1882.
 F. M. Spaulding, April 16, 1885.
 Clinton B. Smith, April 16, 1885.
 H. H. Stricker, April 5, 1888.
 D. G. Smiley, April 20, 1889.
 Geo. H. Spaulding, April 21, 1893.
 John Scott, May 3, 1893.
 John W. Scott, April 16, 1894.
 Jacob E. Swap, April 16, 1894.
 Samuel C. Smith, April 16, 1894.
 W. C. Shields, April 16, 1894.
 H. A. Skinner, April 16, 1895.
- T—Albert Tuttle, December 1, 1829.
 Henry A. Terry, October 24, 1836.
 A. C. Tiffany, July 10, 1839.
 B. O. Town, April 11, 1843.
 John A. Tracy (2d), April 10, 1849.
 Isaac R. Taylor, April 9, 1850.
 James R. Taylor, April 15, 1851.
 E. W. Twichell, April 13, 1852.
 John Tuckey, April 11, 1854.
 John C. Trask, April 10, 1855.
 William Thornton, June 21, 1855.
 Caleb Thompson, April 16, 1856.
 D. H. Troop, April 10, 1860.
 John G. Taylor, April 11, 1865.
 John Thompson, Jr., April 11, 1865.
 Albert Truesdell, March 12, 1879.
 R. B. Temple, April 16, 1885.
 Taylor Tome, April 11, 1887.
 Isaac L. Tubbs, April 5, 1888.
 B. C. Town, April 16, 1890.
 J. L. Titus, —.
- V—Wm. Vincent, October 12, 1829.
 David W. Vorse, April 9, 1850.
 Lewis Van Anden, April 16, 1856.
 S. A. Van Dusen, April 5, 1888.
- W—Joseph Wright, March 15, 1825.
 James H. Woodworth, December 23, 1830.
 James Wilson, July 30, 1831.
 James Weston, May 22, 1832.
 Philip Wells, June 13, 1832.
- David G. Webber, May 27, 1834.
 Isaac Webster, December 18, 1838.
 John L. Way, April 14, 1840.
 Noyes White, April 12, 1842.
 Isaac M. White, April 15, 1845.
 John M. Warren, April 15, 1845.
 Wareham Warner, April 9, 1850.
 Jeduthan Wells, April 15, 1851.
 Z. L. Webster, April 15, 1851.
 G. W. Walker, April 13, 1853.
 Orrin G. Wood, April 10, 1855.
 Jonas Wendall, April 16, 1856.
 Seymour Washburn, April 14, 1857.
 H. R. Whittlesey, April 13, 1858.
 D. C. Wilbur, April 12, 1859.
 D. M. Wood, April 10, 1860.
 H. L. Wyman, September 25, 1863.
 R. H. Williamson, March 25, 1864.
 David Wilson, April 12, 1864.
 James Winchester, April 27, 1865.
 O. G. Wood, April 28, 1865.
 Chester S. Wilson, April 27, 1867.
 D. M. R. Wilson, April 15, 1869.
 J. L. Waterhouse, April 9, 1872.
 Sam Woods, April 11, 1876.
 T. C. Wheeler, April 11, 1876.
 T. A. Walling, April 9, 1877.
 B. J. Wakeley, April 9, 1877.
 Wm. E. Williams, March 25, 1878.
 Wm. R. Wade, March 30, 1880.
 George S. Washburn, April 9, 1881.
 C. C. Wright, April 9, 1881.
 A. D. Wiard, March 29, 1882.
 T. V. Wallis, April 6, 1883.
 John G. Weiblein, April 16, 1885.
 W. Wheaton, April 21, 1891.
 James Watson, April 16, 1894.
 George E. Watrous, April 16, 1895.
 Hugh Wilson, April 16, 1895.
- Y—Thos. L. Young, August 26, 1834.
 James W. Yost, April 20, 1867.
- Z—David Zimmerman, November 18, 1835.
 Reinhard Zimmer, April 6, 1833.

The venerable James Chambers, of Harbor Creek, has been Justice of the Peace for a longer period than any other man in the county, if not in the State. Appointed by Gov. Ritner in 1838, he has held the office, with the exception of one or two brief intervals, ever since.

CHAPTER XXI.

DOCTORS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS.

THE first and, for a number of years, the only resident physician in Erie county, was Dr. John C. Wallace, who located in the borough of Erie about the time of its first settlement. He continued in the practice of medicine nearly to the day of his death, which occurred on the 8th of December, 1827.

Dr. Plara Thayer located in or near Erie about 1811, and was joined in a short time by his brother, Dr. Albert Thayer. They resided on Federal Hill, and their practice extended over a good part of the county.

Dr. Asa Coltrin settled in Erie about 1815, and continued in practice until his death in November, 1824. The next physician in Erie was Dr. Peter Christie, who was a surgeon in the United States navy.

The list of Erie physicians was increased by the arrival of Dr. William Johns in 1822, and by Drs. Taber and Elijah Beebe in 1825. All of these remained until their decease.

Dr. Peter Faulkner located in South Erie in 1825. After a time he changed to Crawford county, but returned to Erie in 1848. His sons, Drs. William and Robert Faulkner, both became practitioners in Erie at a comparatively early period.

Dr. Jacob Vosburg reached Erie the same year as Dr. Faulkner, and Dr. Sanford Dickinson, who had practiced in Watsburg a short time, removed to Erie in 1840.

Outside of Erie, the earliest physician was Dr. James Smedley, who located in North East at an early day. Dr. Ira Sherwin made his home in Harbor Creek in 1825, and Dr. W. T. Bradley in Wesleyville about 1840. Dr. Rufus Hills practiced in Girard from an early date until 1830, when he changed to Erie. He removed to Pittsburg, where he died. Dr. M. C. Kellogg practiced in connection with Dr. Vosburg at Erie until 1831, when he changed to Girard. He died in Albion, to which place he had removed, in 1855.

Among the physicians of prominence in Erie, at a later period, were Dr. William A. Wallace, Dr. P. Hall, Dr. C. Sevens, Dr. T. H. Stuart, Dr. S. Dickinson, Dr. J. L. Stewart, Dr. Perkins, Dr. H. A. Spencer, Dr. N. Seymour, Dr. George Bennett, Dr. W. O. Gilson, Dr. Charles Aichner and Dr. E. W. Germer—not naming those who are still in active practice in the city. Dr. Seymour removed to North East in 1894, and still gives some attention to the practice of medicine.

LAW AS TO REGISTRY.

The law of Pennsylvania provides that every person engaged in the regular practice of medicine or surgery shall be a graduate of a legally chartered medical college or university, and have his diploma registered in the Prothonotary's office in the county where he resides. In case the diploma has been lost, a certified copy of the same may be presented, or, if not obtainable, the party may make affidavit to the fact, with the name of the school he attended. Exception is made in the case of physicians who have been in continuous practice within this commonwealth for a long period. These are allowed to continue in practice, but must appear before the Prothonotary and make affidavit in accordance with the law.

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

Below is a list of the physicians who registered in Erie county up to July 1, 1895, with the colleges from which they graduated, the time when, or the periods they claimed on the day of registry to have practiced. When no dates are given, they do not appear on the registry, due probably to an oversight in recording:

ERIE.

A—Charles Aichner, University of Basle, Switzerland, 1857.

E. P. Abbott, Jefferson Medical Col-

- lege of Philadelphia, 1877.
 Oscar F. Aichner, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1893.
- B—P. Barkey, University of Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa., 1871.
 J. Q. H. Bassett, practiced a number of years. Diploma destroyed in Chicago fire.
 Charles Brandes, practice since 1845.
 Mrs. E. S. Burnham, practice for twenty years.
 Linnie Burnham, Electropathic Institute of Binghamton, N. Y., 1879.
 E. P. Banning, Sr., College of Medicine at Evansville, Ind.
 W. F. Ball, United States Medical College, New York.
 A. A. Bancroft, Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1869.
 Louis B. Baker, University of Buffalo, 1882.
 Max Bosch, practice since 1871.
 William K. Byron, University of Buffalo, 1890.
 B. F. Brubaker, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, 1893.
- C—Jeannette Caldwell, Homœopathic College, New York City, 1876.
 J. S. Carter, practice since 1840.
 J. T. Clark, National Medical College, Washington, D. C., 1870.
 W. K. Cleveland, University of the City of New York, 1860; New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1860; Bellevue Hospital, 1862, and Homœopathic Medical Board of Canada, 1869.
 Edward Cranch, University of Georgetown, D. C., 1873.
 C. B. Chidester, Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1881.
 J. M. Cooper, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1888.
- D—J. C. M. Drake, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1880.
 Michael C. Dunnigan, Bellevue Medical College, New York City, 1875.
 James H. Delaney, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1886.
 John Doll, practice since 1886.
 David N. Dennis, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1881.
 George S. Dickinson, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1893.
- E—Martin Ernst, attended lectures upon surgery by Prof. Buntz, at Delbruge, Germany; diploma lost.
 W. C. Evans, Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, 1854.
 William Evans, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1890.
- F—Robert Faulkner, Homœopathic Medical College, New York City, 1867.
 William Faulkner, Geneva Medical College, Geneva, N. Y., 1812.
 Eugene B. Fletcher, Cleveland Medical College, 1879.
 John F. Flint, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1881.
 A. A. Freeman, University of Buffalo, 1875.
 Charles A. French, Western Reserve College, Cleveland, 1876.
 J. Finerty, Niagara University of Buffalo.
 B. F. French, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1880.
 H. E. Flint, Homœopathic Medical College, University of Michigan, 1891.
- H. H. Foringer, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, 1893.
- G—Henry F. Garey, Washington University, Baltimore, 1876.
 George A. Garries, Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, 1881.
 E. D. Gates, University Victoria College, Medical Department, 1859.
 E. W. Germer, Medical College of Vienna, also certificate from Freiburg University.
 Thomas H. Gray, University of Michigan, 1871.
 Amos S. Gregory, Union College of Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa., 1872.
 S. F. Ginner, practice of medicine since 1870.
 W. O. Gilson, Western Reserve University of Ohio.
 H. C. Galster, Cleveland Medical College, 1892.
 Eugene D. Geer, license from State Medical Council, February 16, 1895.
- H—Peter Hall, practice since 1844.
 Susan A. Hills, practice since 1871.
 John N. Hauptmann, University of Michigan, 1892.

- Wallace R. Hunter, University of Pennsylvania, 1890.
 F. L. Hall, Western Reserve University of Ohio, 1882.
- I—J. L. Ireland, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1893.
- L—John M. Lewis, Bellevue Medical College, New York City, 1880.
 A. S. Lovett, Ann Arbor, Michigan, University of Michigan.
- M—Susan Meyer, practice for fifteen years.
 A. McPherson, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1885.
 James H. Montgomery, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alfred Mullhaupt, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1884.
 Helena M. Mullhaupt, Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, 1880.
 Alvin J. Miller, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1880.
 R. T. Marks, Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, 1880.
- N—William Nick, practice since 1859.
 H. C. Nick, practice since 1867.
 William F. Nick, practice since 1859.
 Frederick Nick, practice since 1869.
- P—Anna Pressley, Electropathic Institute of Binghamton, N. Y., 1882.
- R—A. Z. Randall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1864.
 David P. Robbins, University of Michigan.
- S—Nelson Seymour, practice for thirty-five years.
 James E. Silliman, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1874.
 Byron A. Smith, practice since 1866.
 Mrs. Jane A. Smith, practice since 1865.
 H. A. Spencer, Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, 1851.
 J. L. Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., 1848.
 Chester W. Stramahan, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1867.
 D. H. Strickland, University of Pennsylvania, 1863.
 Jones J. Seward, Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, 1883.
 C. J. A. Schneider, University of New York, 1880.
- Henry C. Stutzer, Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, 1886.
 Wm. O. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, 1878.
 Augustus Soper, Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons.
 J. W. Seip, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1883.
- T—Alvin Thayer, practice since 1845.
 Robert D. Tipple, Homœopathic College of Cleveland, 1878.
 G. S. Tubbs, practice since 1870.
 J. C. Thoms, Homœopathic College of Cleveland.
 C. C. Taylor, Homœopathic College of Cleveland, 1894.
- U—George Ulrich, German Medical College of Germany, 1860.
 G. F. E. Umrath, practice since 1872.
- W—Richard H. Walker, Medical Department of Wooster University, Cleveland, 1879.
 Mrs. A. B. Woods, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1876.
 Arthur A. Woods, Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, 1876.
 Mary A. B. Woods, Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, 1864.
 John Wilbur, University City of New York.
 I. N. Willard, Bellevue Medical Hospital College of New York, 1875.
 Emerson J. Wood, practice since 1871.
 Samuel H. Warren, University of Buffalo, 1880.
 Albert W. Wilson, Philadelphia Electropathic Institute, 1880.
 Arthur C. Wheeler, Columbia College, New York, 1893.

CORRY.

- Almon S. Bonsteel, Bellevue Hospital College, New York City, 1872.
 S. R. Breed, practice since 1856.
 Reuben Brinker, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1851.
 Charles Adams Bush, practice since 1871.
 John B. Chace, American Medical College, Cincinnati.
 D. E. DeRoss, Eclectic College of Cincinnati, 1875.
 G. A. Elston, Medical Department of University of New York, 1880.



John Willoughby



H. G. Fay, Medical Society of Steuben Co., N. Y., 1875.

Daniel D. Franklin, Eclectic Institute of Cincinnati, 1850.
Flora Hayward Stanford, Boston University.

Emma L. Jordan, Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, 1879.

C. B. Kibler, University of Buffalo, 1870.

H. O. Mackres, University of Buffalo, 1867.

B. H. Phelps, Cleveland Medical College, 1871.

Manhattan Pickett, Medical College of Buffalo, 1869.

Joseph R. Phillips, Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland.

D. C. Storer, practice since 1862.

Henry S. Tanner, Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, 1859.

J. E. Weeks, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Oliver J. Shannon, N. Y. Free Medical College, 1876.

James W. Chace, Med. Dept. of University of Buffalo, 1885.

F. C. Price, Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1879.

G. H. Waggoner, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1882.

C. H. McCoy, practice since 1869.

Jno. C. Jackson, Homœopathic Hospital Med. College, Cleveland, 1882.

Melvin L. Adams, Homœopathic Hospital Med. College, Cleveland.

H. W. Thayer, Rush Medical College, Chicago.

A. M. Fisher, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1890.

M'KEAN.

P. P. Fisher, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1881.

D. R. Waggoner, Medical College of Ohio, 1872.

John W. Jarvis (Middleboro), University at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1869.

George M. Edick, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1883.

John N. Bowers, Western Reserve University of Ohio, 1885.

W. T. Greenfield, Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, 1883.

Earl B. Potter, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, 1892.

WATTSBURG.

D. T. Bennett, Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania, 1876.

Samuel F. Chapin, Yale Medical College, 1839.

G. Thickstun, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, 1864.

William C. Tracy, Harvard Medical College, Boston, 1866.

Joseph C. Shuey, Western Reserve University, Ohio, 1876.

FAIRVIEW.

M. D. Satterlee, University of New York City, 1879.

M. A. Millard, University of Buffalo, 1873.

W. J. Weeks, practice since 1870.

F. L. Hart, Western Reserve University, Ohio, 1892.

GIRARD.

A. G. Ely, Geneva Medical College, Geneva, N. Y., 1840.

T. J. Kellogg, practice since 1836.

A. R. Smith, Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, 1853.

I. N. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1866.

Helen M. Weeks, Homœopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. M. Ealy, Western Reserve University, Ohio, 1884.

Earl M. Pratt, Western Reserve University, Ohio.

B. C. Ely, Medical College of Castleton, Vt.

R. H. Duff, Adelbert College of Western Reserve University of Ohio.

UNION CITY

O. L. Abbey, University of Buffalo, 1863.

Stephen R. Davis, practice since 1872.

Mrs. S. R. Davis, practice since 1872.

Curtis N. Goucher, Medical Department of the Western Reserve College of Hudson, Ohio, 1870.

James F. Read, practice since 1838.

L. D. Rockwell, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1874.

Alfred C. Sherwood, University of Pennsylvania, 1873.

Ernest B. Smith, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882.

William J. Humphrey, University of Buffalo, 1890.

John W. Wright, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1830.

H. M. Northam, Homœopathic Medical College, University of Michigan, 1893.

William S. Pierce, University of New York, 1884.

J. C. Agard, practice since 1857.

H. L. Leonard, Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati.

Clarence G. Hollister, registered in Crawford county.

George D. Marsh, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Edson C. Barker, Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, 1880.

D. S. Brown, Western Reserve University of Ohio, 1884.

G. E. Humphry, University of Pennsylvania.

N. Cheney, practice since 1871.

NORTH EAST.

John K. Griffin, University of Buffalo, 1865.

L. G. Hall, Medical University of Buffalo, 1850.

A. B. Heard, Detroit Medical College, 1872.

D. D. Loop, University of Buffalo, 1865.

Burton H. Putnam, University of Buffalo.

A. J. Sears, University of Wooster, Cleveland, 1878.

George B. Stillman, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1880.

Mullin A. Wilson, New York Homœopathic Medical College, New York City.

M. C. Smith, Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons.

James W. Losee, Homœopathic Medical College of Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1891.

Arthur J. Adams, Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1877.

J. C. Dowville, University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1892.

ALBION.

P. D. Flower, Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, 1869.

O. Logan, practice for twenty-five years; Medical University of Buffalo, 1882.

James S. Skeels, Western Reserve Medical College at Hudson, Ohio, 1848.

William S. Hubbard, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1887.

WATERFORD.

T. W. Barton, Buffalo Medical College, 1862.

John W. Bowman, Cleveland Medical College, 1859.

Frank L. Clemens, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1881.

L. A. Burrows, Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1887.

Eugene E. Kendall, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1887.

Charles L. Townley, Western Reserve University of Ohio, 1884.

Henry L. Stern, Cleveland Medical College, 1892.

SPRINGFIELD.

George Ellis, Hudson Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, 1869.

Charles N. Moore, Hygeia Therapeutic College, New York, 1864.

Lamarr V. Knapp, Buffalo Medical College, 1873.

Joseph R. Hewett, practice since 1865.

John Ross, practice since 1860.

O. O. Blakeslee, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, 1882.

Ranson C. Sloan, Buffalo Medical College, 1869.

Thomas Purcell, Buffalo Medical University, 1888.

A. H. Cartright, Western Reserve University of Ohio, 1888.

Charles O. Robinson, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, 1891.

N. J. Cooper, license from State Medical Council, June 16, 1894.

EDINBORO.

George M. Cole, Eclectic College of Cincinnati, 1881.

Willard Greenfield, practice for twenty-eight years.

Truman Hawkins, Western Reserve University, 1850.

S. B. Hotchkiss, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, 1871.

Henry R. Terry, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1863.

Joseph C. Wilson, Starling Medical College, Columbus, 1851.

Frank G. Greenfield, Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, 1882.

M. C. Cornell, Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1884.

MILL VILLAGE.

William P. Biles, Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, 1879.

John H. Kirk, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1875.

G. W. Wilson, practice since 1860.

John J. Sharp, University of the City of New York, 1888.

William O. Smith, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1887.

W. K. Andrews, Medical Department, University of City of New York, 1889.

WELLSBURG.

M. V. B. Johnson, Medical College of Cincinnati, 1865.

Mary Steward, University of Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, 1878.

Milton M. Henry, Western Reserve University of Ohio, 1885.

Francis M. Temple, University of Pennsylvania, 1884.

Robt. M. Powers, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, 1890.

Joel M. Peters, Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1889.

MILES GROVE.

James C. Leffingwell, University of Michigan, 1873.

Willard F. Greenfield, Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, 1883.

R. W. Clark, Adelbert College, Western Reserve University of Ohio.

F. W. Dunning, University of City of New York.

WISLLEYVILLE.

M. M. Moore, practice since 1852.

Charles L. Allen, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1872.

OTHER LOCALITIES

H. R. Hayes, Amity Township, practice since 1861.

J. L. Bennett, East Greene, practice for twenty-one years.

Johnson Wright, Franklin Township, Homoeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, 1873.

Barker A. Skinner, Elgin, University of Wooster, 1878.

George Wright, Lockport, Homoeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, 1871.

W. V. Blakeslee, Concord Township, practice since 1846.

M. B. Cook, Harbor Creek, Cleveland Medical College, 1877.

James G. Leffingwell, Miles Grove, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, 1873.

W. L. Shawk, Harbor Creek, Western Reserve University of Ohio, 1883.

Charles G. Miller, Harbor Creek, practice "since before 1871."

L. D. Church, Cherry Hill, practice since 1858.

F. A. Beebe, Finley's Lake, Wooster University, Cleveland, 1877.

D. Ripley, Sr., Greene township, practice since 1871.

Thomas L. Mills, Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, 1876.

Homer L. Clark, University of Maryland, 1885.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The first Erie County Medical Society was organized in 1829, with the following officers: President, William Johns; vice president, A. Thayer; secretary, F. W. Miller; treasurer, A. Beebe; censors, J. Smedley, Jacob Vosburg, A. N. Molton.

The present Medical Society of Erie county was established in 1841 and has been in perpetual existence ever since. Among its presidents and other officers have been some of the most prominent physicians in the county.

Homoeopathy and the Homoeopathic Medical Society.—The Homoeopathic Medical Society of Erie County was organized July 1, 1891, by the following physicians: Edward Cranch, J. C. M. Drake, J. R. Phillips, J. F. Flint, H. E. Flint, J. S. Skeels, M. A. Wilson, J. T. Sturtevant, R. T. Marks, A. McPherson, D. W. Byron, M. A. B. Woods.

The following have since become members: W. S. Hubbard, W. K. Cleveland, J. O. Jackson, J. M. Stemm, H. C. Galster, J. L. Ireland, E. F. Gifford, Wm. R. Powell.

Homoeopathy was first practiced in Erie by Dr. Bianchini, a learned Italian, who located in the city about 1840. Soon after came Dr. Nelson Seymour, lately removed to North East. Dr. Peter Faulkner, a practitioner of allopathy from 1818, became an enthusiastic convert, and was followed by his son, Robert. An organization of homoeopathic physicians of Erie and neighboring towns existed in 1890, and later in 1878.

A corporation for the purpose of establishing a hospital, free dispensary and training school for nurses in Erie was chartered in 1894, including twelve physicians of the city and county, but its objects as to the hospital and training school are as yet unfulfilled. The free dispensary has been in operation for some time.

LIST OF DENTISTS.

The earliest dentist was a traveling man who stopped in Erie for a short time in 1826. He made a set of false teeth for the wife of Rev. Dr. Whallon, who was the first woman in the county to enjoy that sort of a luxury. A dentist by the name of O. N. Sage practiced in Erie several years. The first permanent dentist was Dr. O. N. Elliott, who settled in Erie about 1840. The next was Dr. W. E. Magill.

The dentists of the county who have registered under the Act of Assembly, passed April 17, 1876, and amended May 17, 1883, are given below, in the order of their registry, up to July 1, 1895:

1883—F. H. Abell. Practiced (except for eight months in 1878) for sixteen years.
 1883—Henry B. Blair. Practiced twenty-four years.
 1883—F. H. Lawrence. Practiced nine years.
 1883—W. E. Magill. Practiced twenty years.
 1883—J. H. Devore. Diploma of the Philadelphia Dental College.
 1883—Andrew McPherson. Practiced since 1872.
 1883—T. J. Elliott. Practiced eight years.
 1883—L. Essick. Practiced twenty years.
 1883—George B. McDonald. Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College.
 1883—G. F. McDonald. Practiced nine years.
 1883—O. L. Elliott. Practiced thirty-six years.
 1883—Perry A. Gibson. Diploma from the State University of Iowa.
 1883—V. D. Gibson. Practiced twelve years.
 1883—J. H. Gifford. Practiced ten years.
 1883—W. L. Battles. Diploma from the University of Pennsylvania.
 1883—G. J. Mead. Practiced fifteen years.

1883—E. R. Allen. Practiced nineteen years.

1883—J. H. Nelson. Practiced fourteen years.

1883—M. C. Burgess. Practiced eleven years.

1883—C. H. Harvey. Practiced fifteen years.

1883—S. R. Bryant. Practiced fifteen years.

1883—Frank C. Callaghan. Diploma from the Indiana Dental College.

1883—T. D. Ingersoll. Practiced ten years.

1883—Edward E. Gifford. Practiced nine years.

1883—H. L. Wilkins. Diploma from Indiana Medical College.

1884—W. T. Kendall. Practiced for twenty-three years.

1884—B. D. Schlaudecker. Diploma from Philadelphia Medical College.

1884—D. D. Magill. Diploma from University of Michigan.

1884—Lewis Craine. Diploma from University of Michigan.

1884—F. C. Higgins. Diploma from Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

1885—George G. Hollister. Diploma from Indiana Dental College.

1886—S. M. White. Diploma from Philadelphia Dental College.

1887—James A. Hodkins. Diploma from Philadelphia Dental College.

1887—P. E. Wood. Diploma from Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

1887—H. G. Keeler. Diploma from Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

1887—L. G. Gable. Diploma from Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

1888—W. M. Hackman. Practiced for fifteen years.

1888—James A. Mead. Practiced for fourteen years.

1888—G. R. McKay. Diploma Philadelphia Dental College.

1889—Herman Muller. Diploma Baltimore Dental College.

1889—C. G. Woolsey. Diploma University of Pennsylvania.

1890—Jno. V. Anderson. Diploma University of Iowa.

1890—Geo. B. Cameron. Diploma Philadelphia Dental College.

1890—C. F. Rodgers. Diploma Philadelphia Dental College.

1890—James Brady. Diploma Philadelphia Dental College.

1890—Frank E. Taft. Diploma Dental Department of Central University, Louisville.

1890—Geo. E. Wetherton. Diploma Dental Dept. of Central University, Louisville.

1890—Wm. T. Magill. Diploma Philadelphia Dental College.

1891—C. O. Jerrel. Diploma University of Iowa.

1891—Geo. W. Cochran. Diploma Philadelphia Dental College.

1891.—Wm. E. Linn. Diploma Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

1891—L. E. Craine. Diploma Eccletic Medical College of Des Moines, Iowa.

1891—J. A. Hatch. Practiced since 1873.

1892—C. C. Pollitt. Diploma Ohio College of Dental Surgery.

1892—O. O. Williams. Diploma Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

1893—H. C. Sturdevant. Diploma Philadelphia Dental College.

1893—Jno. A. Clarke. Diploma Philadelphia Dental College.

1893—S. H. Swift. Diploma University of Michigan.

1893—D. N. Swift. Diploma University of Michigan.

1895—John Walter Glas. Diploma Western Reserve University at Cleveland.

DENTAL SOCIETY.

The Erie Society of Dentists was organized February 6, 1895, with the following officers: President, Dr. W. E. Magill; vice-president, Dr. L. Essek; secretary, Dr. F. C. Callahan; treasurer, Dr. B. D. Schlaudecker.

CHAPTER XXII.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY.

THE earliest newspaper printed in the county was the *Mirror*, started in Erie by George Wyeth in 1808. It lasted but a short time. In 1812 the *Northern Sentinel* appeared, with R. J. Curtis as editor. It was discontinued at the end of a year, but revived in 1816 under the name of the *Genius of the Lakes*. The title was again changed to the *Phoenix*, and finally to the *Reflector*, and the paper was printed in Erie till 1819 or 1820, when it was removed to Mayville, N. Y., where it lived but a short time. Meanwhile, another journal had sprung into existence. This was the *Patriot*, founded in 1818 by Zeba Willis. It ran a course of one year in Erie, when the office was moved to Cleveland, and became the basis of the *Herald* of that city.

THE ERIE "GAZETTE."

The first paper in Erie that came to stay was the *Weekly Gazette*, established on the

15th of January, 1820, by Joseph M. Sterrett. Mr. Sterrett was assisted in the editorial conduct of his paper at various times by James Buchanan (not the President), J. Hoge Waugh, John Riddell and others. John Shaner was associated in its publication from 1835 to 1842, when J. P. Cochran and George W. Riblet took control. In 1845, Mr. Sterrett resumed charge, and on the 10th of September, 1846, he associated I. B. Gara with him, who edited the paper till May 3, 1865, when it was sold to S. A. Davenport. The latter not being a practical newspaper man was obliged to turn over the management to others, and it had numerous editors during the period between 1865 and 1873. Among them were E. L. Clark, John R. Graham, R. Lyle White, James Hendricks, B. F. McCarty, and perhaps others. On the 5th of June, 1873, the *Gazette* was purchased from Mr. Davenport by F. A. Crandall, who retained possession until February 1, 1882. Mr. Cran-

dall started the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, March 20, 1875, and changed it to the *Sunday Morning Gazette* on the 17th of June in the same year. During its middle age, Hon. Gideon J. Ball and William Kelley were frequent contributors to the *Gazette*. Among the later editors of the paper were W. G. McKean, John R. Hess and F. A. Mallory. The office and good will were purchased by the Dispatch Company in 1890. The Sunday edition was discontinued in 1894, but the weekly edition is still printed, under the title of the *Dispatch-Gazette*.

Horace Greeley worked as a journeyman in the office of the *Gazette* during the winter of 1830-31. Among those who learned the printing trade in the *Gazette* office was Sidney Kelsey, a well-known newspaper man. The *Gazette* has always been anti-Democratic in its politics.

THE ERIE OBSERVER

Was started in 1830, as the result of a quarrel over the Masonic order, to which the *Gazette* was hostile. The first editor was T. B. Barnum, who was succeeded in 1832 by H. L. Harvey. The latter printed a specimen copy of a daily in 1836. Among the editors and publishers of the paper from 1837 to 1843 were S. W. Randall, Thomas Laird, Hiram A. Beebe, J. M. Kuester, W. McKinstry, Wm. A. Galbraith and John W. Douglass. In May, 1843, the office was purchased by A. P. Durlin and B. F. Sloan. These gentlemen tried the experiment of a semi-weekly for a few months in 1849. Mr. Durlin withdrew from the concern on the 26th of January, 1856, and was succeeded by M. M. Moore. This partnership continued until January 1, 1859, when Mr. Moore retired. On the 1st of January, 1861, Mr. Sloan sold the office to Andrew Hopkins. This gentleman disposed of it to Benjamin Whitman and James I. Brecht on the 17th of January, 1862. Their partnership continued until April 1, 1865. Mr. Whitman then became sole proprietor and remained such until December 1, 1878, when the office was purchased by R. B. Brown. The latter started the *Daily Evening Observer* on the 15th of October, 1881, which was discontinued in 1884. Mr. Brown sold to Eugene J. Miller in December, 1885, who, in turn, sold to John C. Brady. The latter consolidated the office with that of the *Sunday Graphic*, December 13,

1886, the joint papers being edited by F. E. Woods. The consolidated establishment was purchased by F. S. Phelps on the 1st of December, 1892, who united it with the *Times* office February 1, 1894, by which company the *Observer* is still published. Under the management of Mr. Whitman the *Observer* secured a State-wide reputation, and became the most prosperous paper ever known in the county. It has always been Democratic.

The earliest daily papers issued in the county were printed in the *Observer* office, first in 1836, as the *Daily Observer*, and second as the *Daily Bulletin*, in 1861. The latter was published by W. H. Harris, who received the daily telegraphic reports of war news at his restaurant, State street and the Park, had them issued in the form of a small newspaper, and continued their publication for a month or two.

THE ERIE DISPATCH.

In 1851, a small paper, named the *Dispatch*, was started at Waterford by Joseph S. M. Young. When the railroad war broke out, it took such a lively part on the side of the "rippers," or "anti-railroad men," that their leaders induced Mr. Young to remove his office to Erie. This he did in 1856. In a short time after the removal, the office was completely destroyed by fire. Its friends clubbed together and bought Mr. Young new material, which gave him a great advantage over his competitors. During 1861, a daily was started, which was only continued a few months. The office was purchased on the 1st of February, 1864, by B. F. H. Lynn. The daily was revived on May 22, 1864, and has been printed regularly ever since. Mr. Lynn became embarrassed and the establishment was sold at Sheriff's sale. After that it was conducted by various parties, among whom were S. Todd Perley, Azro Goff, W. P. Atkinson; Willard, Redway & Cook; Willard & Brewer; Willard, Brewer & Hooker; Camp, Belknap & Johnson, and the Dispatch Printing Co. Among the best known editors the *Dispatch* has had were J. R. Willard and Eben Brewer, both now living in Chicago. For a time the paper was managed by W. J. Robinson. Among those who have been in its editorial force were Nelson Baldwin, Eugene Camp, W. G. McKean, Sam Woods, D. P. Robbins, A. F. Moses, Otto Pettit, D.

S. Crawford, Frank Bray, Allen McKean and J. J. McAndrews. The paper was purchased by S. W. Bolles in December, 1894, who is now its editor and publisher.

The *Dispatch* started as an independent paper, but changed to Republican about 1860, and has ever since advocated that party. From 1864 to 1878, the *Dispatch* may be said to have been practically the only English daily in Erie. Others were started at various periods, but the most successful of them only lasted a year or two.

The publications issued from the office are the *Daily Dispatch*, *Evening News*, and *Weekly Dispatch-Gazette*.

THE ERIE HERALD.

This journal, a Democratic evening paper, first appeared on the 20th of July, 1878. Its editors were James R. Burns and H. C. Misner, teachers in the Erie High School. After it had been printed two or three months the paper was purchased by William L. Scott, and a weekly edition was added. Thomas F. O'Brien was placed in charge and continued as manager until after the election in 1881. Nelson Baldwin became managing editor in February, 1883, and continued in charge till the first Monday in December, 1893, when he became Collector of the port. He was first succeeded by S. E. Holly, and on Oct. 7, 1895, by J. M. Cooper. The latter is assisted by S. E. Holly, W. D. Kinney, Frank Weiss and others. The business managers of the establishment are Wm. Wallace and W. P. Atkinson, and the office is owned by the Herald Printing and Publishing Company, limited. Their publications are the *Evening Herald*, the *Weekly Herald*, and the *Sunday Messenger*. W. P. Atkinson is general manager of the newspaper branch of the office.

DAILY TIMES.

The *Daily Times* was started as an independent evening paper, on the co-operative plan, April 12, 1888, by nine union printers. Later all retired but J. H. Mead and J. F. Liebel, who became associated with J. H. Kelley, John Miller, Jr., and D. S. Crawford, Mr. Kelley being the managing and Maj. Crawford the local editor. In the course of time Mr. Miller and Maj. Crawford withdrew. The *Graphic* and the *Observer* offices were consolidated with the *Times* in February,

1894, F. S. Phelps becoming the managing editor. John J. McAndrews was local editor after Maj. Crawford, until June, 1895, when J. F. Liebel took charge of that department. The publications of the company are the *Evening Times*, the *Weekly Observer* and the *Sunday Graphic*.

THE EVENING NEWS.

Independent in politics, was started in 1892 by Mr. Hathaway of Cleveland. It was purchased by the Dispatch Company in 1893, and edited by Otto Pettit until the fall of 1894, when Sam Woods became the editor.

TAGEBLATT-ZUSCHAUER (GERMAN).

A Mr. Schuefflen started the *Zuschauer* (*Spectator*) in 1852. It was purchased by C. Moeser, in 1855, and by E. E. Stuerznickel in 1861. On the 1st of January, 1877, Mr. Stuerznickel sold the *Zuschauer* to F. G. Gorenflo. In March, 1890, Mr. Gorenflo commenced a daily edition. This was consolidated with the *Tageblatt*, a German daily started in 1884 by Otto Luedicke. Hugo Held became the manager. In October, 1889, the company purchased the *Sonntagsblatt*, and the two papers have since been published from the same office by Held, Gorenflo & Co. The name of the weekly edition is the *Tageblatt-Sonntagsblatt*, Frank Weiss being the editor. Both papers are Republican, with independent tendencies.

EXISTING SUNDAY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.

The *Lake Shore Visitor* was commenced in 1874 as the organ of the Catholics of the Erie diocese. The writing was mainly done by Bishop Mullen until 1875, when Rev. Thomas A. Casey became editor, who continued until his death, February 9, 1894, since when Bishop Mullen has been in charge. The first publisher was B. F. McCarty, who was succeeded by Thomas F. O'Brien.

The Erie *Sunday Graphic* was established by Boyle & McCauley on the 20th of May, 1880. In the spring of 1882, John T. Boyle purchased the interest of his partner, and on the 27th of August, 1882, he sold the office to Jacob Bender. The office was purchased by Woods & Hickernell in the spring of 1884, and Mr. Woods became sole owner in 1885. The *Observer* and *Graphic* were consolidated December 31, 1886. In 1893 the office was

purchased by F. S. Phelps, who edited the two papers until February, 1894, when they were united with the *Daily Times*. In politics the *Graphic* is independent, with Democratic leanings.

The *Eric Advertiser* was started on the 1st of April, 1876, by John M. Glazier. Dr. D. P. Robbins purchased the plant November 10, 1891, and organized the Advertiser Printing Company, limited, April 18, 1893. The paper was independent, with Republican proclivities, until the consolidation mentioned below.

The *Highland Light* was established in 1892 by Rev. O. O. Wiard as a religious paper. It espoused the cause of the O. U. A. M. in 1893, and that of the A. P. A. in 1894. February 27, 1894, it was united with the *Advertiser*. The joint papers were published by the Advertiser Printing Company. Dwight J. Robbins was editor and manager. The *Advertiser-Highland Light* was discontinued in the fall of 1895, and succeeded by *The Truth*, under the same management.

The *Sunday Messenger* was started February 4, 1894, with S. E. Holly as editor, and Frank E. Woods as telegraph editor. Otto Pettit became editor, and was succeeded by J. H. Kelley in the spring of 1895. Mr. Kelly was followed by F. E. Woods, as editor, on Oct. 13, 1895. The paper is issued by the Herald Company, and takes no part in politics.

The weekly editions of the *Herald*, *Dispatch* and *Gazette* and *Observer* are referred to above.

The *Sonntagsgast* was established in 1881 by Frank Weiss & Co. It was sold to the Herald Company in 1886, was purchased by the Tageblatt-Zuschauer Company in 1889, and is now issued from the latter office, under the name of the *Tageblatt-Sonntagsgast*, with Mr. Weiss in editorial charge.

The *Arbeiter-Zeitung* (independent, with strong Socialistic notions) was started by Samuel Weiss in August, 1891. In 1892 he was succeeded by Charles Backofen. M. Ph. Jahn took charge in the spring of 1893. He died early in 1895, since when the paper has been conducted by Samuel Weiss.

The *People*, organ of the Populist party, was founded by a co-operative company on October 1, 1892. It has been edited from the first by Samuel Weiss, aided by a corps of contributors.

DEFUNCT PAPERS.

The *Eric Chronicle* was started by Samuel Perley, in 1840, as a rival Whig organ to the *Gazette*. Mr. Perley moved the office to Girard.

In 1846 a second rival of the *Gazette* made its appearance under the title of the *Commercial Advertiser*, with J. P. Cochran as editor. In 1850 the paper passed into the hands of A. H. Caughey, who, at the end of a year and a half sold it to J. B. Johnson. The latter changed the name to the *Constitution*, which became the advocate of the "railroad men" as against the "rippers" during the eventful era of the railroad war. A party of "rippers" entered the office in 1855, "pied" the type and threw the press into the street. The paper was resuscitated by R. Lyle White, who kept it up for a short time. He issued a daily bulletin for some months in 1858.

The first outspoken abolition paper in the city was the *True American*, started by Compton & Moore in 1853. It was published for a time by James Perley and Henry Catlin. The latter finally became sole editor and proprietor. The paper died in 1861 or '62.

The *Express*, started in 1857 by E. C. Goodrich, as a rival Democratic paper to the *Observer*, was merged into the *True American* in a few months.

The daily *Republican* was printed some two or three years, commencing about 1867. During its brief life it had several editors and publishers, none of whom made a financial success of the enterprise.

The *Argus* was brought into existence mainly through the labors of S. Todd Perley. As a basis for the enterprise, he effected a consolidation of the offices of the Union City *Times* and the *Corry Republican*, the material of which was moved to Erie on the 1st of May, 1875. A daily and a weekly paper were issued for some months, but failed to secure a living patronage.

R. Lyle White, published the *Daily Bulletin* for a few months about 1874.

The *Lake City Daily*, a penny paper, was printed by Woods, Constable & Co., three young graduates of the high school in 1878, and lasted about a year. It was ultimately merged in the *Herald*.

The first German paper in Erie was the *Unsere World* (Our World), founded by Carl



N. W. Russell



Benson in 1851. The name was changed to the *Freie Presse* (Free Press) in 1860. The paper went down in 1868.

The *Weekly Leuchtthurm* (Light-House) was established in 1860 by Bactzel & Atkinson. It was purchased about 1873 by Merhoff & Wallenhorst. Wallenhorst soon retired, and H. Merhoff assumed sole control. In April, 1875, Otto Luedicke became a partner with Merhoff, and assumed editorial charge. The *Daily Leuchtthurm* was started in June, 1875. Mr. Luedicke withdrew in 1879 and was succeeded by Merhoff, Boyer & Rastatter. Merhoff and Rastatter sold out, and John F. Boyer became sole proprietor in 1880. October 1, 1882, Mr. Luedicke resumed control under a lease from Mr. Boyer. The paper finally gave up the ghost.

The *Star of Liberty*, a monthly publication, established April 1, 1882, by H. R. Storrs, as an advocate of liberal views on the liquor question, ended its career with the death of the proprietor, about 1885.

The *Journal de Noticias* (General News) enjoyed the distinction for several years of being the only paper in the Portuguese language in the United States. It was established on the 27th of October, 1877, by A. M. & John M. Vincent. The office was removed to the West.

The *Erie Sunday Globe* was started by R. R. Cornell, as an independent paper. After a spasmodic career, it was wound up for good in January, 1895, Mr. Cornell locating in the South.

The *Morning Record* was born on August 22, 1895, and departed this life on September 2 ensuing. A. S. Porter was editor and publisher.

COUNTY PAPERS.

Below is a list of the newspapers in the county, outside of Erie, in the year 1895. The figures show the time they were founded:

- Albion.—*Blizzard*, weekly, 1882.
Corry.—*Flyer*, daily, 1884.
Leader, daily, 1884.
Telegraph, weekly, 1863.
Herald, weekly, 1876.
Democrat, weekly, 1890.
Edinboro — *Educational Independent*, weekly, 1891.
Independent, weekly, 1881.
Concave Wave, 1893.

Gitard.—*Cosmopolite*, weekly 1867.
Mill Village.—*Herald*, weekly, 1876.
North East.—*Sun*, weekly, 1868.

Advertiser, weekly, 1884.
Breeze, weekly, 1893.

Union City.—*Times*, weekly, 1870.
Waterford.—*Leader*, weekly, 1878.
Wattsburg.—*Sentinel*, weekly, 1884.

[See the chapters relative to the places above named for a history of the several publications.]

PRESS ORGANIZATIONS.

The Northwestern Editorial Association, organized in Erie about 1865, was composed of newspaper men in Warren, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Butler and several other counties. It had two or three annual meetings, and then quietly expired. A meeting to resuscitate it, or rather to start a new association, was held in Erie, in January, 1895. This resulted in the establishment of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Press Association, which seems to have a prosperous career before it. Their annual meeting in Erie on July 12, 1895, was one of the most pleasant gatherings ever known in the city.

The Erie Press Club, composed of newspaper men and business men in harmony with their efforts to build up the city, was started in 1887, and had a brilliant career for several years. Through its influence the Pennsylvania Editorial Association came to Erie on June 26, 1888, and remained three days. The visit of the Association and the events connected with it are remembered as among the most interesting and important features in the progress of the city. The Club went out of existence about 1891. During its brief life it probably did as much toward the growth and reputation of Erie as any organization ever started within its limits.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Joseph M. Sterrett, for years the Nestor of the Erie press, died at his residence in the latter city, on the 20th of June, 1888. He had held the positions of County Commissioner, State Senator, Associate Judge and Postmaster of Erie.

Isaac B. Gara, long the associate of Judge Sterrett, was Enrolling Commissioner for the draft in 1863, Deputy Secretary of the Com-

monwealth and Postmaster of Erie. He died June 15, 1895.

George W. Riblet was Director of the Poor, and held numerous positions of trust in the city.

Gideon J. Ball was State Treasurer, Chief Clerk to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, member of the Assembly six terms, and Paymaster in the army during the war for the Union.

B. F. Sloan was Postmaster of Erie, clerk to the Pension Committee of Congress, and Secretary of the Erie Water Department. He is now a resident of Rochester, N. Y.

Benjamin Whitman is a resident of Erie, engaged in literary and business pursuits. He has held the positions of Water Commissioner, member of the Board of World's Fair Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and Executive Commissioner of the latter body.

Jno. W. Douglas has lived in Washington City many years.

M. M. Moore still resides in Erie, where he has been elected to several city offices, including Alderman and School Director.

Andrew Hopkins died in Washington, Pa., where he was publishing a Democratic weekly.

Robert B. Brown served as a member of the Assembly from Clarion county in 1869 and 1870. He moved from Erie to Meadville, purchased the *Messenger* of that city, and is now Postmaster there.

F. A. Crandall went to Buffalo and held prominent positions on the press of that city. He now occupies the post of Superintendent of Public Documents at the National Capital.

Nelson Baldwin is Collector of the Port of Erie.

W. L. Scott was twice elected to Congress, and became very prominent as a political leader. He died September 19, 1891. The funeral was attended by President Cleveland, Governor Pattison and a number of eminent public men and railroad officials.

W. P. Atkinson is prominently identified with the Herald Printing and Publishing Company of this city; also publisher of the Erie Directory.

W. McKinstry is one of the editors and publishers of the *Fredonia* (N. Y.) *Censor*.

A. P. Durlin, after a long newspaper career in Iowa, returned to Erie and established a job printing office.

W. A. Galbraith is the honored ex-President Judge of the Erie county Courts. He has been remarkably successful both in law and business.

Joseph S. M. Young went from Erie to Pittsburg, and became a specialist in medicine.

B. F. H. Lynn, after a varied career, was found dead in the house of a relative at Mauch Chunk.

E. E. Stuerznickel was Sheriff from 1877 to 1880.

Samuel Perley was Prothonotary from 1851 to 1854.

A. H. Caughey was one of the professors in Lafayette College, at Easton, for several years, and is now engaged in the Presbyterian ministry.

J. B. Johnson was a member of the Assembly and State Senator.

Henry Catlin is still a resident of Erie, engaged in the Downing insurance office.

Jacob Bender died early in 1895 in New York, where he had been working as a compositor.

S. A. Davenport is one of Erie's leading lawyers. Though long owner of the *Gazette*, he never took an active part in its management.

W. G. McKean, after a brief newspaper career in Dakota, returned to Erie, and devotes his time mainly to literary and general press work.

Sidney Kelsey lives a life of retirement in Erie.

John C. Brady has been Mayor of Erie, and is one of its most pushing lawyers and business men.

S. Todd Perley is a pension attorney in Erie.

Dr. D. P. Robbins is a resident of Erie, engaged in business and literature.

J. R. Willard is a prosperous broker in Chicago.

Eben Brewer is also a resident of Chicago. He was conspicuously identified with the executive department of the World's Fair.

James K. Burns served two terms in the Assembly, was the Democratic nominee for Congress in 1888, and has long been a professor in the Erie high school.

H. C. Missimer, after serving many years as principal of the high school, is now Superintendent of the city schools.

John R. Hess and John Miller, Jr., are department editors on the Providence (R. I.) *Journal*.

Thomas A. Casey was long in charge of St. Patrick's congregation and St. Peter's Cathedral congregation in Erie, and Vicar General of the Erie diocese. He died February 9, 1894, and the funeral exercises over his remains were the most impressive ever seen in the city.

John M. Glazier was Collector of the port of Erie, and is now business manager of the Erie Business University.

Otto Laedecke left Erie to do editorial work in Milwaukee.

F. A. Mallory has a position on a leading New York daily.

H. Merhoff is working at the printing trade.

John F. Boyer is in the railroad service.

The following persons not previously named, are dead: R. Lyle White, James Hendricks, B. F. McCarty, John Shaner, J. P. Cochran, George W. Riblet, G. J. Ball, Wm. Kelley, T. B. Barnum, H. L. Harvey, Eugene J. Miller, W. H. Harris, Joseph S. M. Young, S. W. Randall, Thomas Laird, Hiram A. Beebe, J. M. Kuester, Carl Benson, J. B. Johnson, C. Moeser, Samuel Perley.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE ERIE-BEAVER CANAL AND THE SEVERAL RAILROADS.

AS early as 1762 a suggestion was made to unite the waters of Lake Erie with the Delaware river. The Legislature in 1823 passed an act for the appointment of Commissioners to explore a route for connecting Lake Erie with French creek by canal and slack-water. A convention of delegates from forty-six counties, Giles Sanford representing Erie, met at Harrisburg in August, 1825, and passed resolutions in favor of a canal from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny, and from the Allegheny to Lake Erie. The State embarked in the enterprise soon after, going heavily in debt for the purpose, and by October, 1834, the first boat from the east reached Pittsburg.

LAKE TERMINUS OF THE CANAL.

In the meantime a furious agitation sprung up in the Northwest over the question whether the extension of the canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie should be by way of the Allegheny river and French creek, or down the Ohio and up the Beaver and Shenango rivers. The first was known as the "East-

ern" and the latter as the "Western" route. The Western route having been adopted by the advice of the engineers in charge, another controversy arose in the county over the lake terminus of the canal, some wanting it to be at Erie and others at the mouth of Elk creek. Erie was finally selected, through the labors of Elijah Babbitt, who was a member of the Legislature at the time. In 1832, through the efforts of John H. Walker, the State ceded the third section of 2,000 acres of land west of Erie to the borough, for the purpose of building a canal basin at the harbor, reserving 100 acres for a county almshouse. Work on the enterprise progressed at irregular spots and intervals until 1842, when the State refused to appropriate any more money. At Erie ground was broken for the canal on the 4th of July, 1838, amid great festivities. To Capt. Daniel Dobbins was awarded the honor of throwing up the first shovelful of earth. Up to 1843 the State had expended more than \$4,000,000, and it was calculated that but \$211,000 more were needed to make the canal ready for use.

ITS COMPLETION.

At the session of 1842-43, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Erie Canal Company, and ceding to it all the work that had been done at such immense cost, on condition that the corporation would finish and operate the improvement. This company was organized with Rufus S. Reed as president, and C. M. Reed as treasurer. The first boats to reach Erie were the Queen of the West, a packet boat, crowded with passengers, and the R. S. Reed, loaded with Mercer county coal, both coming in on the same day, the 5th of December, 1841. The canal entered the city limits of Erie near the recently destroyed car works, and followed the ravine of Lee's run to the bay, which it joined near the foot of Sasafra street. A commodious basin for the protection of the boats was built in the bay, at the outlet, which still remains, being the enclosed part of the harbor on both sides of the public dock. The canal was of moderate capacity, the average boat only carrying sixty-five tons.

ABANDONMENT OF THE CANAL.

A good business was done for thirty years after its completion, mainly in coal, iron ore and merchandise. Up to 1853, when the Lake Shore R. R. was opened to Toledo, the canal also carried large numbers of emigrants, who came to Erie by steamer from Buffalo, and took this route to the Ohio valley. A number of packet boats for conveying passengers ran on the canal, and it was the grand avenue of trade and travel for the western counties. W. W. Reed was superintendent in 1860, and continued in that capacity until the canal was abandoned.

The canal continued to flourish until the completion of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., which soon proved to be a formidable competitor. An enlargement was proposed, but never undertaken. The capitalists who had faith in its enlargement offered Gen. Reed, who controlled most of the stock, a handsome sum for the canal, but, in the midst of their negotiations, were notified that he had disposed of it to the railroad management. The latter operated it in an unsatisfactory manner to the boatmen until 1871, when the fall of the Elk creek aqueduct gave them an excuse for abandoning the work. Since then the locks and bridges have been taken to pieces,

and the channel filled almost everywhere in the county.

FIRST RAILROADS.

The earliest public movement in regard to the construction of a railroad along the lake shore was through a convention held in Fredonia, N. Y., in 1831. Its object was to arrange for building a road from Buffalo to the State line, with the understanding that it was to connect with one in Pennsylvania. The delegates from Erie were C. M. Reed, P. S. V. Hamot and Thomas H. Sill.

The Erie and North East R. R. Company, the first railroad organization in the county, was incorporated April 12, 1842. Books for subscriptions were opened on the 19th of October, 1846, most of the stock being taken in Erie. The active men in forwarding the project were Charles M. Reed, John A. Tracy and John H. Walker. The surveys of the road were completed in the spring of 1849, under the direction of Milton Courtright, who had been one of the engineers in locating the canal. Contracts for the construction of the road were let on the 26th of July of the same year, and the grading was commenced soon after. The road extended from Erie to the State line, at or near Northville.

ERIE TO BUFFALO.

Previous to this, a company had been formed to build a railroad from Dunkirk to the State line, under the auspices of the New York and Erie R. R. Company. A second road was projected by the New York Central Company from Buffalo, by way of Fredonia, to the State line. Both routes were surveyed, the right of way obtained, and some work done. A contract was entered into by the Erie and North East Company for a connection with the Dunkirk and State line road, which would have given a uniform six-foot gauge, and made Erie the practical terminus of the New York and Erie R. R. Shortly afterward, another arrangement was made with the Buffalo, Fredonia and State line road for the laying of an additional track of the New York gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches. In course of time, a compromise was effected between the two New York corporations, by which they violated their contract with the Erie and North East Company, and agreed to build but one road between Buffalo and the

State line of the Ohio gauge of four feet ten inches. The object of this was to force the Erie and North East Company to adopt the same gauge, and compel the break, which had to occur at some point, to be made within the limits of New York. This did not have the effect they anticipated, and the Erie & North East R. R. was completed with a six-foot track. Work on the road went on slowly, and the first passenger train did not come into Erie until the 19th of January, 1852.

ERIE TO CLEVELAND.

The Franklin Canal Company was incorporated on the 27th of April, 1844, to repair the Franklin division of the canal. On the 9th of April, 1849, a supplement to the charter was secured authorizing the company to build a railroad on the route of the canal between Meadville and Franklin, and to extend it northward to Lake Erie, and southward to Pittsburg. This charter was so construed as to permit the building of a railroad from Erie to the Ohio State line, and one was accordingly constructed, largely through the efforts of Judge John Galbraith and Alfred Kelley. At the State line it connected with a road that had been completed to Cleveland, under the laws of the State of Ohio. The first train ran from Erie to Ashtabula on the morning of the 29th of November, 1852. As the Pennsylvania law stood at that time, all roads entering Erie from the east were to be six feet or four feet eight and one-half gauge, and all from the west four feet ten. The gauge of the Franklin Canal Company's road was therefore different from that of the Erie & North East road, necessitating a break at Erie.

THE ROADS CONSOLIDATED.

The change of gauge at Erie and at the State line proved to be a serious inconvenience to the railroad companies, and on the 17th of November, 1853, a contract was entered into between the Buffalo and State Line and the Erie and North East Companies, by which the latter were to alter their track to four feet ten inches, making a uniform gauge from Buffalo to Cleveland. By this time, two-thirds of the stock of the E. and N. E. R. R. had passed into the hands of Buffalo and State Line parties, who had entered into a contract to run the improvement as one road. The change of gauge was commenced on the 7th of December, 1853, but

was not completed till February 1, 1854, when the first train under the new arrangement arrived at Erie from the East.

THE FAMOUS RAILROAD WAR.

This scheme created the utmost indignation among the people of Erie county, who saw in it the defeat of their hope of having Erie made the lake terminus of the New York and Erie R. R., and a purpose to make the city nothing more than a way station. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 7th day of December, 1853, an immense assemblage of the citizens of Erie gathered at the depot, tore down the bridges over State and French streets, and took up the track across every street east of Sassafras. Near Harbor Creek Station, on the same day, the track was torn up in three places. In the latter township, on the 28th of December, while the railroad men were relaying the track, a fracas took place, in which a pistol was fired by a train conductor, and two citizens of the township slightly wounded. The excitement that ensued was the most intense ever known in the county. Only a few citizens of Erie sided with the railroad companies, and they were treated as common enemies.

The railroad question obliterated party lines to a great extent, and in each of the years 1854, 1855 and 1858, for the first time in a long period, one of the two legislative Representatives elected from the county was a Democrat. The agitation among the people was followed by an appeal to the Courts, and the interposition of both State and United States officials was required on several occasions. During the two months in which the populace prevented the track from being changed, passengers and freight were transferred between Harbor Creek and Erie by stages and wagons, causing a delay that subjected our city, county and people to innumerable curses from the eastern and western patrons of the railroad. A second series of outbreaks occurred in Erie and Harbor Creek in 1855, when the bridges were again destroyed and the track torn up.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AND FURTHER CONSOLIDATIONS.

The Supreme Court decided that the road constructed by the Franklin Canal Company was not a legal building under the charter, and the charter itself was repealed in 1854. Mean-

while, the stock had been mostly purchased by the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Company, owners of the connecting road from the Ohio State line westward. A new charter was granted by the Legislature in 1855 or 1856, on condition that the company, known as the Cleveland and Erie, should subscribe \$500,000 to the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., extend its track to the harbor of Erie, and retain three citizens of Pennsylvania perpetually in its Board of Directors.

The charter of the Erie and North East Company was repealed in 1855, but restored in April, 1856, conditioned upon the expenditure of \$400,000 toward the building of a road from Pittsburg to Erie. A few years afterward the Erie and North East and the Buffalo and State Line R. R. were consolidated under the title of the Buffalo and Erie R. R.

Some time in the early sixties the consolidation of the Cleveland and Erie R. R. was effected with the Cleveland and Toledo, and at a still later date this organization was consolidated with the Michigan Southern, making one management from Erie to Chicago, which became known as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company. Into this organization the Buffalo & Erie was merged in 1869. The control of the Lake Shore R. R. is in the hands of the rich Vanderbilt family, with Chauncey M. Depew as their legal and business representative.

THE LAKE SHORE R. R.

The track of the road is ostensibly four feet, ten inches, but has been gradually narrowed to four feet, nine inches, which is the universal gauge of the United States, with few exceptions. In building the road the greatest difficulties experienced were at the gullies of the lake shore streams. These were originally crossed by wooden viaducts, which have been replaced by arches or iron bridges.

The first depot at Erie was a clumsy looking brick structure, built in 1851. It was replaced by the Union depot in 1864, the expense of constructing which was borne equally by the two Lake Shore organizations then existing. The Philadelphia and Erie Company pays interest for its use on one-third of the cost and one-third of the current expense of keeping it up, less a small rental from the Erie and Pittsburg Company. Ira W. Hart was the first ticket agent, commencing in 1852, and

Wm. S. Brown the first freight agent, appointed in 1853. John Sutter became connected with the road September 16, 1855, being probably the oldest employe in continuous service at Erie.

The western roundhouse was built in 1862, and the eastern in 1863.

DISTANCES BY LAKE SHORE R. R.

The following are the distances by this route from Erie to the places named:

EASTWARD—Miles.		WESTWARD—Miles.	
Wesleyville.....	4	Swanville.....	9
Harbor Creek.....	8	Fairview.....	11
Moorhead's.....	11	Miles Grove.....	16
North East.....	15	Springfield.....	20
State Line.....	20	Ohio Line.....	26
Ripley.....	23	Conneaut.....	23
Westfield.....	31	Ashtabula.....	41
Brocton.....	39	Painesville.....	67
Dunkirk.....	48	Cleveland.....	95
Buffalo.....	88	Sandusky.....	158
Rochester.....	137	Toledo.....	208
Albany.....	385	Chicago.....	452
New York.....	528		

This road, while one of the best managed and constructed in the Union, has, strange to say, had two or three of the worst disasters ever known in railroad history. One of these was at Ashtabula, on Friday, December 29, 1876, at 7:30 P. M., when seventy-two persons were killed, and the other at Angola, N. Y., when the loss was smaller, but scarcely less appalling in its general features. In both cases citizens of Erie were among the dead or injured.

FANTEST LONG DISTANCE TIME EVER MADE.

The Lake Shore R. R. claims the record of having made the fastest time for a long distance of any in the world. A train of three Wagner cars, drawn by a single engine, left Chicago at 3:30 A. M. (Central time), on the 24th of October, 1895, and reached Buffalo at 11:30:43. The distance is 510.1 miles, and the time was 481 minutes and 7 seconds, an average speed, inclusive of stops and changing of engines, of 65.7 miles an hour. The greatest run was made between Erie and Buffalo, a distance of 86 miles, which was made in 70 minutes and 16 seconds. In two instances between Erie and Buffalo the train attained a speed of 96 miles an hour. The engine which secured this remarkable result was No. 564, handled by Engineer William Tunkey. The object of the fast run was to ascertain at what

rate a train could be taken over the road with safety for general through passenger business. Different engines were used on each of the divisions, and the run for the divisions were: Chicago to Elkhart, 87.4 miles, in 85 minutes 26 seconds; Elkhart to Toledo, 133.4 miles, in 124 minutes 35 seconds; Toledo to Cleveland, 107.8 miles, in 106 minutes 6 seconds; Cleveland to Erie, 95.5 miles, in 85 minutes 32 seconds; Erie to Buffalo, 86 miles, in 70 minutes 16 seconds.

The train arrived in New York City, over the Central road, at 10:15 (Eastern time) in the evening of the day it left Chicago, having made the distance of 980 miles in 17 hours and 45 minutes.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

A railroad was projected from Erie to Philadelphia as long ago as 1830, upon nearly the same route that was ultimately adopted. In 1833 a railroad was commenced at Sunbury by Stephen Girard and others, intended to connect Erie with Philadelphia by way of Pottsville. A few miles of it were built eastward, and then the work stopped on account of financial depression.

In 1837 a bill passed the Legislature incorporating the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Company. An organization was regularly effected, the stock to secure the charter being taken by the United States Bank, and engineers were employed to survey a route in 1838 and 1839. Nothing further was done for some years. In 1851 the project was simultaneously revived in Philadelphia, in Erie and in the Legislature. The city of Philadelphia subscribed \$1,000,000 toward the construction of the road, the county of Erie \$200,000 and the city of Erie \$300,000, in addition to 150 water lots for dock accommodations. The Cleveland and Erie Company were required to subscribe \$500,000 to the road, as a condition of securing a new charter. About this time the State exchanged a portion of her canals for \$3,500,000 of Sunbury and Erie bonds, thus placing the company on a substantial footing. By December, 1854, the road was in running order from Sunbury to Williamsport, where a connection was made with the Northern Central R. R. to Elmira. The division of the road from Erie to Warren was begun in August, 1856, and completed in December, 1859, the Middle division remaining unfinished. In the spring

of 1861, the name of the corporation was changed to the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company. The war coming on in that year alarmed the stockholders, and the road was leased, in 1862, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a term of 999 years. Work was vigorously prosecuted by the lessees, and in October, 1864, the first passenger train came through to Erie from Philadelphia with a large party of excursionists.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The road is 287 6-10 miles in length, operated in three divisions, as follows: Eastern—Sunbury to Renovo, 92 4-10 miles; Middle—Renovo to Kane, 100 7-10 miles; Western—Kane to Erie, 94 5-10. At Sunbury, connection is made with the Southern division of the Northern Central R. R., under the same management, which gives a direct route to Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The distance from Erie to Harrisburg is 347 miles; to Baltimore, 425; to Washington, 498, to Philadelphia, 453, and to New York, 543. Below are the distances along the road itself, measuring from the foot of State street in Erie:

Outer Depot	2	Tiona	76
Wagner's	5	Sheffield	79
Belle Valley	7	Roystone	82
Langdon's	9	Ludlow	86
Jackson's	13	Westmore	90
Waterford Depot	18½	Kane	95
Le Boeuf	23	Wilcox	104
Union City	27	Ridgeway	119
Elgin	32	St. Mary's	129
Lovell's	34	Emporium	149
Corry	37	Cameron	155
Columbus	39	Driftwood	168
Spring Creek	44	Renovo	196
Garland	50	Lock Haven	224
Pittsfield	54	Jersey Shore	236
Youngsville	58	Williamsport	248
Irvineton	60	Muncy	260
Warren	66	Milton	275
Stoneham	71	Northumberland	285.6
Clarendon	73	Sunbury	287.6

SURVEYS AND HEIGHTS ABOVE TIDE-WATER.

In surveying the road, considerable difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable route to reach the level of the lake from the high lands on the south. The course finally adopted was by way of Four-Mile creek, necessitating a long curve to round the Second ridge, which compels over seven miles of railroad to make the distance of four and a half

miles by common road from Erie to Belle Valley. The grade between Jackson's and Erie is at one place eighty-three feet to the mile.

The following figures give the height of the road above tide-water at the points named:

STATIONS.	FEET.
Erie, foot of State street	573
Summit, at Jackson's	1,229
Union City	1,270
Corry	1,431
Garland	1,309
Warren	1,200
Sheffield	1,337
Kane	2,130
Wilcox	1,527
Ridgway	1,393
St. Mary's Summit	1,696
Emporium	1,021

The first general Superintendent of the road was Joseph D. Potts, who took charge at its opening in 1864. The superintendents of the western division have been: Samuel A. Black, appointed in July, 1859; William A. Baldwin, February 7, 1862; John W. Reynolds, May 1, 1868. The general offices were at Erie until 1874, when they were removed to Williamsport.

The company occupied a frame building at the foot of State street, in Erie, as a passenger and freight depot, until the completion of the Union depot, to which the passenger traffic was at once transferred. The freight business continued at the former point until the erection of the new freight building on Parade street in 1880.

The shops of the road are at Erie, Kane, Renovo and Sunbury.

ERIE AND PITTSBURG R. R.

The charter for the Erie and Pittsburg Company, was obtained in 1856, by parties interested in the Erie and North East Company. The new charter of the latter company provided that it should invest \$400,000 in the construction of a road in the direction of Pittsburg. With this sum and the money of the stockholders, the Erie and Pittsburg road was graded from near Miles Grove to Jamestown, Mercer county, and the track laid to Albion. In 1864, the road was continued to New Castle, where the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. proper terminates. At that place connection is made with the New Castle and Beaver Valley R. R., which connects in turn with the Pitts-

burg, Fort Wayne and Chicago at Homewood, and with a road down the Beaver valley, making direct connection in both cases with the "smoky city."

The company own extensive docks at Erie for the handling of coal and iron ore, built in 1863, and since then largely extended. The round-house in Erie was erected in 1865, and the shops bought of McCarter & Scoville in 1866.

The distances by this route are as follows:

	MILES.
Erie to a little west of Miles Grove (Lake Shore road)	16.5
Cross	21
Albion	27
Spring	32
Conneautville	35
Jamestown	57
Greenville	63
Sharpsville	75
Sharon	78
Middlesex	84
New Castle	99
Homewood	113.9
Pittsburg	148.9

The superintendents of the road have been R. N. Brown, J. L. Grant, W. S. Brown, J. J. Lawrence, F. N. Finney, John M. Kimball and H. W. Byers. W. L. Scott, of Erie, was president of the corporation many years.

The road was operated as a feeder to the Lake Shore until the 24th of March, 1870, when it was leased to the Pennsylvania R. R. Company for a term of 999 years. On the first of March, 1871, the management was transferred to the Pennsylvania Company, a separate corporation from the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, organized to operate the Western lines leased or owned by the latter.

From Erie to a short distance west of Miles Grove, the E. & P. uses the Lake Shore track, with the exception of two and one-half miles between the city and the dock junction. The company own the connecting road along the bay front of Erie, from the Pittsburg dock to the foot of State street. It was built about 1870.

The headquarters of the road were in Erie until 1881, when they were removed to Youngstown, Ohio, and subsequently to the Junction, a short distance below New Castle.

The following figures show the elevation in feet above tide-water of various points on the road: Summit, near Conneautville, 1,141; Greenville, 984; Sharon, 853; New Castle,



W. A. Smith.

802. In crossing the dividing ridge south of Conneautville, the summit is approached from the north for two or three miles by a grade of fifty-two feet to the mile.

Mr. J. A. Wood held the position of master mechanic of the road, with headquarters at Erie, for some twenty years.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

A railroad, known as the Oil Creek R. R., was completed between Corry and Miller Farm in 1862. In 1865, a majority of its capital stock was purchased by Dean Richmond, representing the Lake Shore and New York Central Companies, and by Thomas A. Scott, representing the Pennsylvania Company, and placed in the hands of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as trustee for the three corporations. The road was extended to Petroleum Centre in 1866, where it connected with the Farmers' road to Oil City. Not long afterward, the Allegheny Valley R. R. was completed to Oil City, from Pittsburg, making a continuous line from the latter city. The failure of the wells on Oil creek robbed the road of its prosperity, and it was sold out upon mortgage, and purchased by the Allegheny Valley R. R. management.

The Cross-Cut R. R. was built from Corry to Brocton in 1867, to secure a lake outlet for the Oil Creek R. R., and a connection with the Lake Shore R. R., independent of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

All the above roads were consolidated under one management, as the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg, and have since become a part of the Western New York and Pennsylvania system, which embraces over six hundred miles of track within the two States.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO (NYP-ANO) R. R.

The Atlantic and Great Western R. R. was completed to Corry in June, 1861, and extended westward through the southern portion of the county in 1862. It was intended and is still operated as the western extension of the Erie Railway (now the New York, Lake Erie and Western), with which it connects at Salamanca, N. Y. The track was originally six feet wide, but the gauge was changed about 1881 to the general standard of the country. The above name was adopted about 1882. In March, 1883, the road was leased to the New York,

Lake Erie and Western Company for ninety-nine years.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE R. R.

This road extended from Titusville to Union City, where it connected with the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. It was originated in 1865, and completed in February, 1871. It was operated by the Pennsylvania R. R. Company for some years, and finally abandoned about 1892 or 1893.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS R. R. (THE NICKEL PLATE).

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Company was organized in 1880 to build a railroad from Buffalo to Chicago by way of Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Fostoria and Fort Wayne. The grading of the road commenced in June, 1881, and the first through passenger train reached Erie from the West in the afternoon of August 31, 1882. The train returned from Buffalo on the 1st of September. Regular passenger trains commenced running on Monday, October 23, 1882.

In the winter of 1882-83, a majority of the stock of the road was purchased in Erie by William H. Vanderbilt and others in the interest of the Lake Shore R. R., and it has since been run in harmony with that line, although a separate organization and an apparent competition are kept up.

The principal office of the company is at Cleveland. The main shops are at Chicago. Division shops are located at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Bellevue and Conneaut, Ohio. The divisions for engine service are: Buffalo to Conneaut; Conneaut to Bellevue; Bellevue to Fort Wayne; Fort Wayne to Chicago.

Instead of the culverts used by the L. S. and M. S. R. R., this route crosses the gullies of the lake shore streams by iron viaducts, some of which are of unusual height and length.

The distances by the Nickel Plate R. R. are as follows: Buffalo to Erie, 87.48 miles; to Conneaut, 115.51 miles; to Cleveland, 183.79 miles; to Bellevue, 217.86 miles; to Fort Wayne, 370.63 miles; to Chicago, 524.74 miles.

PITTSBURG, SHENANGO AND LAKE ERIE R. R.

This, the latest road entering Erie, was opened for business in the spring of 1892. The track was laid down on Twelfth street in

November, 1891. The depot, at Twelfth and Sasparas streets, was built in the spring of 1892, and the first passenger train reached Erie in June of the same year. The road extends from Erie to Butler, following, in the main, the route of the old canal, and trains enter Pittsburg from Butler over the track of the Pittsburg and Western R. R. The distance from Erie to Pittsburg by this road is 152½ miles. At Cranesville, in this county, the road branches, one track coming to Erie and the other extending to the lake at Conneaut, O., a distance of 14-10 miles from the first-mentioned point. The first is used for the passenger and general freight business, and the second for the coal and iron ore traffic. Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk R. R. of Canada by which powerful boats are run between Conneaut and Port Dover, summer and winter, carrying cars loaded with coal and general merchandise. These boats were first put in operation in August, 1895.

DISTANCE TABLE.

Below are the distances by this road to the most important points between Erie and Pittsburg:

Wallace Junction	14.4	Meadville	60.3
Girard	15.5	Hartstown	52.2
Eik Creek Siding	17.3	Adamsville	55.0
Lockport	20.2	Greenville	63.6
Cranesville	23.7	Shenango	65.6
Albion	24.9	Fredonia	74.5
Pennside	28.6	Mercer Junction	81.3
Shadeland	31.2	Mercer	82.1
Springboro	32.5	Grove City	91.1
Conneautville	35.6	P. & W. Junction	121.1
Dicksonburg	39.8	Butler	121.6
Harmansburg	42.9	Pittsburg	152.6
Meadville Junction	44.9		

PROJECTED RAILROADS.

Books were opened in 1836 for subscriptions to build a railroad, twenty-three miles

long, from Erie to the State line, three miles east of Wattsburg, where it was designed to connect with a branch of the Erie railway. The scheme was to make Erie the terminus of the latter thoroughfare. When the Erie and North East R. R. was built, the project was abandoned.

The Erie City R. R. Company was chartered, in 1853, to build a road from Erie to some point on the State line in North East, Greenfield or Venango Townships, as a connection of the Erie Railway. Its organization was maintained until the Atlantic and Great Western R. R. was completed, when the projectors concluded that further effort to induce the Erie Railway to come to the harbor of Erie would be useless.

The Erie Southern was designed to give Erie a connection with the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. road at Cambridge, and the Oil Creek R. R. at Titusville, opening up a new route, by way of McKean and Edinboro, for the coal and oil traffic. The project was much talked about in 1873, considerable subscriptions were obtained, and the city voted the corporation a block of water-lots, besides the right of way on Liberty street. A small amount of digging and grading was done in the southwestern part of the city, when the enterprise was given up.

Another railroad was projected from Erie to Mill Village via Waterford, the purpose being also to secure a connection with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio. Surveys made by Col. Irvin Camp, in 1882-83, developed the fact that the length of the proposed road would be but nineteen miles from the depot at Erie to the one at Mill Village.

Of late the scheme for building a road from Erie to the "Nypano" at Cambridge has been much discussed, and it is safe to predict that this line, or one connecting with the latter system at Mill Village, will be built before many years.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES, ETC.

IN providing a frame of government for the Colony of Pennsylvania, William Penn declared that wisdom and morality "must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of the youth," and that the Governor and Councils should "erect and order public schools." The wise example of the founder was followed by the heroes of the Revolution, in framing the Constitution of 1776, with a requirement that "a school or schools shall be established in each county." The Constitution of 1790 went still further by declaring that the Legislature might provide for the establishment of schools throughout the State "in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis."

Notwithstanding these noble sentiments, little progress toward the schooling of the masses was effected until a comparatively recent period. Generous endowments were made by the State to colleges and academies, but the idea of "common schools," open alike to rich and poor, and supported at the public expense by a system of equal taxation, was slow in winning the approval of property owners. "Pay schools," in which the children were trained for a moderate compensation, were common, however, almost every district having one or more, according to its population. The primary schools in Erie county, up to 1834, were all of this character.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM URGED BY THE EARLY GOVERNORS.

In 1821 Governor Heister, in his message to the Legislature, declared it to be "an imperative duty to introduce and support a liberal system of education, connected with some general religious instruction." Governor Shultze's message to the Legislature of 1827 contained this passage: "Among the injunctions of the Constitution, there is none more interesting than that which enjoins it as a duty on the Legislature to provide for the

education of the poor throughout the Commonwealth." In 1828 the same executive stated in his annual message that he could not forbear from "again calling attention to the subject of public education. To devise means for the establishment of a fund and the adoption of a plan by which the blessings of the more necessary branches of education should be conferred on every family within our borders would be every way worthy the Legislature of Pennsylvania."

The first practical step in the direction of a common school system for Pennsylvania was taken when George Wolf, of Northampton county, was elected Governor in 1829. The question of public schools entered largely into the canvass preceding his election, and the Democratic leaders were generally pledged to some sort of a measure for the purpose. In a speech delivered during the campaign, James Buchanan said: "If ever the passion of envy could be excused in a man ambitious of true glory, he might almost be justified in envying the fame of that favored individual, whoever he may be, whom Providence intends to make the instrument in establishing common schools throughout the Commonwealth." Gov. Wolf's inaugural address took strong ground in favor of the education of the masses, and the Legislature of 1830, in accordance with his recommendation, set apart a sum of money to be placed at interest and used at some future period in establishing a common school system. The Governor continued to urge the free school idea until the passage of the act of 1834-5. The original law made it optional with each township, ward and borough to adopt the system.

EFFORTS OF THADDEUS STEVENS AND OTHERS.

Strange as it may seem, there was violent opposition to the measure in some parts of the State. The persons interested in colleges, academies and pay schools objected to it

through fear of a loss to their revenues; the wealthy and the snobbish disliked it because they did not want their children to mix with the "vulgar herd;" the penurious dreaded an increase of taxation; and a hundred objections were urged that seem too absurd now for any reasonable person ever to have believed. At the ensuing session a motion for the repeal of the law was offered by John Strohm, of Lancaster county, and eloquently opposed by Thaddeus Stevens, then a representative from Adams. Mr. Stevens closed his remarks with this thrilling sentence: "If the opponent of education were my most intimate personal and political friend, and the free school candidate my most obnoxious enemy, I should deem it my duty as a patriot, at this moment of our intellectual crisis, to forget all other considerations, and I should place myself unhesitatingly and cordially in the ranks of him whose banner streams in light." The bill was saved, but was improved and made more acceptable during the administration of Gov. Ritner, who succeeded Gov. Wolf.

Probably no one man did more effective service in building up the system than Thomas H. Burrows, who was Gov. Ritner's Secretary of State, and, as such, official head of the school department. During Ritner's administration the annual State appropriation was increased from \$75,000 to \$400,000, and the number of schools to 5,000.

The act passed in 1849 made the adoption of the system obligatory throughout the State. The law of 1854, providing for County Superintendents, teachers' examinations, and other important measures, was prepared by Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach of Clinton county, acting head of the School Department, with the assistance of Governor Bigler and Secretary of State Charles A. Black. After that came the normal school act of 1857, making a complete system, and giving to Pennsylvania the conceded pre-eminence of having the best school laws in the Union.

THE ERIE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

For several years after the county was established, the population was too sparse to sustain more than a few schools. These were wholly private, parents paying the teachers a stated sum for each of their children who attended. The first schools of which a record can

be found were established in Waterford about 1800; at Manchester, in Fairview township, in 1804; at Erie in 1806; at Union in 1820; and at Phillipsville in 1828. Others were opened at an early date, on Federal Hill, within the present limits of Erie; in Springfield; and in Mill Creek township. The earliest school buildings in Waterford and Erie were erected in 1800 and 1806 respectively, being built by the free contributions of the citizens. By 1812 almost every village and township had one or more "pay" schools. These were increased by degrees so that when the law of 1834 went into force it found every district fairly well supplied with educational facilities. The school buildings were generally built of logs, and were very poorly arranged and ventilated. The "schoolmasters," as they were called, were plain men, who made no pretension to a knowledge of more than the rudimentary branches. They believed in the use of the rod, and applied it with vigor for every small offense. A ready knowledge of "the three R's"—Reading, 'Rit'in' and Rithmetic—was all that was supposed to be necessary for the average child.

The first Catholic parochial school was established in connection with St. Mary's Church, in Erie, in 1850, and the second in 1863, in connection with St. Patrick's Church. The Catholic parochial schools of the county in 1895 numbered 2,560 children, of whom 2,055 were in Erie City, 855 in Corry, 70 in Union City and 80 at St. Boniface, in Greene township.

BOOKS IN EARLY USE.

The school books most universally used in the beginning were Webster's and Beyerly's Spelling Books, the English Reader and Daboll's Arithmetic. The teacher was expected to be a good penman and to be able to "set the copy" himself. A better class of books came in at a later date, including Cobb's Spelling Book, Goodrich's, Parley's and Mitchell's Geographies, Parley's and Mitchell's Histories, the First, Second and Third Readers, Smith's Grammar, and Davies' Arithmetics. Cobb's Spelling Book was introduced into this section in 1827. The copyright for one-half of the State of Pennsylvania was purchased by Joseph M. Sterrett and Oliver Spafford, who published the work in Erie for many years, realizing a snug profit from the

enterprise. Mr. Spafford at one time also published the "English Reader."

Erie county was one of the foremost in taking advantage of the common school law. The act required that the Directors of each county should meet annually in convention with the County Commissioners and determine the amount of school tax to be raised. The first convention for this purpose was held in the court house soon after the passage of the law, and was attended by representatives from every district in the county. A levy of \$2,000 was voted unanimously, and the people were requested to decide by vote whether an additional sum should be raised in the several districts. An extra tax of \$1,000 was voted in Erie, the active spirits in having it done being E. Babbitt, George Kellogg, Dr. William Johns and William Kelly. In a few years the law was changed so as to leave the amount of tax to be designated by the Directors of the several districts, in which shape it still remains.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The spelling school was a once popular institution, in both town and country. As usually conducted, the pupils of the district school would assemble on some winter evening and choose two of the best spellers for leaders, who, in turn, would select from six to a dozen others on each side. These would range themselves in standing rows on opposite sides of the building, and the teacher or some other competent person would give out the words to be spelled from a book that had been agreed upon. The pupil who missed a word had to take his seat immediately, and the exercise continued until but one of the contestants remained upon the floor, who became the hero of the occasion. Sometimes half a dozen spelling matches would occur in an evening. Two or more schools would often meet in rivalry, and the event would be the talk of the neighborhood for a month or so. In many districts, the spelling school was the regular winter amusement, old and young attending, and all looking forward to the evening with interest.

NORMAL SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES

While the State was slow in adopting the common school system, the liberality she dis-

played in founding colleges and academies proves that it was wholly through doubts of its policy, and not because good educational facilities were not appreciated. Provision was made at an early day for an academy in each county, and generous appropriations were made to colleges and universities. The Watford and Erie Academies were incorporated in 1811 and 1817 respectively, the buildings for both being completed in 1822. A bountiful donation of lands was given by the State for the support of each institution. Both are still in operation.

The Erie Female Seminary was incorporated in 1838 and went into operation soon after, receiving an annual appropriation of \$300 from the Legislature for several years. It kept up till about 1866, but never had any buildings of its own. The last location of the seminary was in the Hamot House, on the bank of the bay, at the foot of State street.

Academies were established at West Springfield in 1853, at East Springfield in 1856, at Girard in 1859, and at North Springfield in 1866, which were conducted for some years with a certain degree of success. All have become merged into the common school system.

The Normal School at Edinboro is the only State educational institution in the county. It was founded as an Academy in 1857, and reorganized as a State Normal School in 1861. This school has been quite prosperous and has the promise of a long and useful career.

The Lake Shore Seminary was established at North East in 1870 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Liberal contributions were secured and a fine building was erected. The institution became involved, and the property was bought in at Sheriff's sale by the principal creditor. The latter, in 1881, sold the building to the Redemptorist Fathers, who re-dedicated it as St. Mary's College. It is conducted as a preparatory school for young men intending to enter the Catholic priesthood. The buildings have recently been much enlarged and improved.

St. Benedict's Academy of the Catholic Church, is on East Ninth street, in Erie, adjoining St. Mary's Church. The institution has extensive buildings, with a boarding place attached.

Villa Marie Academy, the latest Catholic educational institution, is located in Erie, near

the western city limits. It was dedicated May 9, 1892, and is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph as an institution for the higher education of young ladies. The grounds, which occupy a whole square, were donated by the lamented Father Thomas A. Casey, who also furnished the means for the erection of the building.

Besides the above, there are St. Thomas' Academy at Corry and St. Teresa's Academy at Union City, attached to the Roman Catholic Churches of similar name in those places.

Additional particulars of the above institutions will be found in the sketches of their respective localities.

SCHOOL SYSTEM GENERALLY AND PROPOSED PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM.

The public schools of the county, as of the State at large, are under the control of Directors, who are elected by the people of the several districts at the spring elections, a certain number going out each year. Generally speaking, each city, borough and township is a district by itself. There are three independent districts in the county, however, viz.: Belle Valley, Elk Creek and Franklin, and Lake Pleasant. The State grants every district an annual appropriation, which is apportioned according to the number of pupils. Teachers are employed by the Directors of the district in which they are to serve, but must have passed an examination and received a certificate of competency from the County Superintendent. The latter holds an annual examination in each district, and is expected to visit every school in the county once in each year.

A teacher's institute, or gathering of the teachers in the county, for mutual benefit, is held annually, under the direction of the County Superintendent. The cities of Erie and Corry each have local institutes, which meet at frequent intervals during the year.

Within the last year a movement has been started by Benjamin Whitman, Dr. A. A. Freeman, Prof. Missimer and others for the

establishment of free non-sectarian public libraries throughout the State, to be under the control of the school Directors in the several districts, and supported by a general tax upon the public. The act drafted by Mr. Whitman, assisted by the above named gentlemen, passed the Legislature, largely through the labors of Senator McCreary and Representative Gould, and was cordially approved by Gov. Hastings. The law, in the opinion of its friends, will give Pennsylvania the best public library system in America, if not in the world.

COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The first convention for the choice of a County Superintendent was held in Erie in 1854. William H. Armstrong was elected at a salary of \$800 per year. The following is a list of the County Superintendents since the adoption of the law creating the office:

William H. Armstrong, Wattsburg, 1854 to 1860.

L. W. Savage, Springfield, 1860 to 1863.

D. P. Ensign, Erie, served six months in 1863, and resigned.

Julius Degmier, Erie, appointed for six months, and then elected to serve until 1866.

L. T. Fisk, Girard, 1866 to 1869.

C. C. Taylor, Elk Creek, 1869 to 1878.

Charles Twining, Union, 1878 to 1884.

James M. Morrison, Girard, 1884 to 1889 (resigned).

Thos. C. Miller, Mill Creek, 1889 to date.

The office of City Superintendent of the schools of Erie was filled from 1867 to 1890 by H. S. Jones. H. C. Missimer, who still fills the position, was elected in 1890.

V. G. Curtis was the Superintendent of the Corry schools for many years. He was succeeded by A. D. Colegrove, who holds the place at present.

Erie and Corry, having city governments, are not subject to the county rules, and have separate Boards and Superintendents.

[For the school history of the several cities, boroughs and townships, see the chapters relating thereto].

CHAPTER XXV.

EVENTS OF SPECIAL NOTE AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

IN addition to the events heretofore mentioned, the county has been the scene of numerous occurrences of more than common interest.

A LIVE KING IN ERIE.

One of these was the visit of Louis Philippe, future King of France, accompanied by his brother and a servant. They spent a day or two at Erie, in 1795, with Thomas Rees, sleeping and eating in his tent on the bank of the lake, near the mouth of Mill creek.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

In 1825 the county was honored with a visit from Lafayette, who was making a tour of the country whose independence he had periled his life and fortune to establish. He was accompanied by his son, a companion and a servant, on their way from New Orleans to New York. They reached Waterford, where they were hospitably received, on the evening of the 2d of June, and stayed there over night. A committee from Erie met them at Waterford, and the party left the latter place early on the morning of the 3d, by way of the turnpike. At Federal Hill, they were met by a body of military, who escorted the distinguished guest to the foot of State street, where they were greeted with a national salute and formally presented to the United States naval officers and other prominent citizens. From there a procession marched to the public house of Capt. Daniel Dobbins, at the northeast corner of State and Third streets, where Burgess Wallace welcomed Lafayette in the name of the borough. He was then taken to the residence of Judah Colt (at the corner of French and Fourth streets), who was chairman of the reception committee, and introduced to the ladies. Meanwhile, a public dinner had been in course of preparation, under the supervision of John Dickson, which was the grandest affair of the kind known up to that day in Erie. The tables, which had been erected on a bridge over the ravine on Second street, between State and French, were 170 feet long, elegantly adorned and covered

with an awning made of the sails of the British vessels captured by Perry. After the dinner, toasts were offered, among them the following by the hero of the occasion:

"Erie—a name which has a great share in American glory; may this town ever enjoy a proportionate share in American prosperity and happiness."

Lafayette and his party left on the forenoon of June 4th, and were accompanied by numerous citizens to Portland, at the mouth of Chautauqua creek, N. Y., where he took a steamer for Buffalo. During his stay in Erie his stopping place was in the Dobbins House above mentioned, which is still standing. He occupied a large room on the second floor, at the northwest corner of the house.

HORACE GREELEY'S RESIDENCE IN ERIE.

Horace Greeley, the world-famed editor, and the Liberal-Democratic nominee for President in 1872, resided in Erie a short time as a journeyman printer, in the employ of the *Gazette*. His parents settled in Wayne township in 1826, and in the spring of 1830 Horace, who had remained in New England to finish his apprenticeship, came on foot to visit them, secured employment as above, and stopped in Erie until the summer of 1831. During most or all the period of his stay, he boarded at the house of Judge Sterrett, then proprietor of the *Gazette*. Even at that youthful age, he was fond of talking politics, and was regarded as an oracle on subjects of that nature. He left Erie for New York in August, 1831, reaching there with only \$10 in his purse. His father and mother died in Wayne township. Mr. Greeley's last appearance in Erie was during the campaign of 1872, when he made a speech from one of the east windows of the Union depot. [See Wayne Township for a sketch of the Greeley Family.]

NUMEROUS PRESIDENTIAL VISITORS.

Erie has been visited by no less than eleven gentlemen who either had been, were at the time, or afterwards became President of the United States, viz.: William H. Harri-

son, 1813; Buchanan in 1840; Van Buren in 1842; John Quincy Adams, in 1843; Taylor and Fillmore in 1849; Lincoln, in 1861; Johnson and Grant, in 1863; Garfield at various periods between 1860 and 1880; and Cleveland in 1891. Stephen A. Douglass, one of the Democratic nominees for President in 1860, made a long speech in the West Park during the campaign of that year.

Harrison came as the commanding general of the western army, in company with Perry, as detailed at length in the account of the battle of Lake Erie. He stopped at the McConkey House, on the northeast corner of French and Third streets.

Buchanan was the leading speaker on the Democratic side at the great assemblage in 1840, when the two rival parties sought to see which could collect the largest crowd, an account of which will be found later on.

Van Buren reached Erie by steamer from the west on the 6th of June, 1842, and was given a public reception.

Ex-President John Quincy Adams also arrived in Erie by steamer, and remained from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. He was welcomed by Hon. Thomas H. Sill, on behalf of the citizens. The Wayne Grays and the three fire companies paraded in his honor.

President Taylor was on a journey up the lakes for recreation from the cares of office. He came by way of Waterford, where he was taken sick. On reaching Erie, he was too ill to proceed any further. He remained in the city some ten days, stopping with Dr. W. M. Woods, of the United States Navy, in a dwelling on or near the northwest corner of Eighth and State streets. Vice-President Fillmore came up from Buffalo and met the President, remaining with him until the next day. On departing, the United States steamer Michigan undertook to fire a Vice President's salute, when the gun exploded, killing two men. Finding that his condition unfitted him for proceeding further, the President returned to Washington, where he died in less than a year, and was succeeded by Mr. Fillmore.

Lincoln passed through Erie on his way to Washington to be inaugurated. He made a few remarks from the second story of the old depot. His remains were taken over the Lake Shore road in 1865. A short halt was made

in Erie to enable the citizens to pay their respects to his memory.

Erie was favored with a speech by President Johnson in his famous "swing around the circle," in 1865. He was attended by Gen. Grant and Wm. H. Seward, the latter of whom also spoke.

Garfield, being a near neighbor, made frequent trips to Erie, both political and social. He spoke in the court house during the canvass of 1878.

Cleveland was in the city to attend the burial of Wm. L. Scott, on Thursday, September 24, 1891. He and Gov. Pattison rode in the same carriage in the funeral procession.

MOST EXCITING POLITICAL CONTEST EVER KNOWN.

The Presidential campaign of 1840, when Harrison and Van Buren were the opposing candidates, was probably the most bitter and exciting ever experienced in America. The feeling between the two parties was intense, and the meetings everywhere were characterized by a retaliatory spirit that has seldom if ever been exhibited in politics. At a conclave of the Whig magnates, it was agreed to hold a mass meeting in Erie on the 10th of September, the anniversary of Perry's victory. The Democrats, determined not to be excelled, and fearful that the prestige of the day might give their enemies an advantage, resolved to hold a convention at the same time. This decision created the wildest indignation among their antagonists. The excitement ran up to fever heat. Both elements made the utmost exertion to get out their adherents. Runners and bills were sent all over the western counties of the State, as well as through northeastern Ohio and western New York. For several days before the 10th, the roads leading to Erie were crowded with men, women and children, on foot, in wagons and on horseback, many carrying banners and all shouting themselves hoarse for their favorite candidates. On the eventful day, the town was crowded as it never had been before and probably never has been since. It was feared that collisions might occur between the embittered partisans, but the danger was averted by holding the conventions in different sections of the town. The Whig gathering assembled on a vacant lot on Second street between Holland and Mill creek, and the Democratic at the corner of



P. Metcalf



Second and Walnut streets. James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States, was chief speaker for the Democrats, and Francis Granger, of New York, subsequently appointed Postmaster General, presided over and was the leading figure of the Whig convention.

ERIE COUNTY'S ONLY EXECUTED MURDERER.

Though numerous persons have been tried for murder, it is worthy of note that but one execution for that offense has ever taken place in the county. Henry Francisco was convicted before Judge Shippen, on the 8th of November, 1837, of having poisoned his wife, and was sentenced to be hanged. The history of the case is very peculiar. Francisco married a Miss Maria Robinson, who is described by old residents as one of the handsomest girls ever seen in Erie. For reasons not proper to mention, they mutually agreed, three weeks after the wedding, to commit suicide. Each took four ounces of laudanum at the same time. The liquid acted as an emetic upon Francisco, but caused the death of his wife. He was sick for some time, and immediately after his recovery was arrested for murder, on the ground that he had influenced his wife to take the poison. On the 9th day of March, 1838, Sheriff Andrew Scott pinioned Francisco's arms in his cell, and the procession started with solemn tread for the fatal spot in the jail yard. First came the Deputy Attorney General from Harrisburg, with Dr. Johns, the jail physician, then Sheriff Scott and three deputies, followed by the jury that convicted the culprit. Next came the prisoner, supported by Rev. Dr. Lyon, of the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. Glover, of the Episcopal Church. Three guards brought up the rear. These were the only witnesses to the execution.

"Upon reaching the gallows, Francisco was placed beneath the beam and over the drop, and Sheriff Scott proceeded to strap his legs. The condemned man conducted himself with great firmness, betraying no signs of fear for his fate. The prisoner shook hands with his jailers and spiritual advisers, and with the jury. To his waiting executioner, he was profuse in expressions of gratitude for kind and humane treatment. The farewell being over, the Sheriff slipped the noose over his head and pulled down the cap that was to spare the witnesses the horrible sight of his distorted

features while undergoing strangulation. All was silent as the grave as the neighboring clock chimed a quarter after two. The drop was to fall at 2:30.

"Rev. Dr. Lyon knelt down and offered an impressive prayer, and when he arose Sheriff Scott, according to the usage of those days, told the poor wretch how many minutes he had to live, and adjured him to make good use of them in petitioning for mercy at the Throne of Grace. In the middle of his passionate prayer the bolt was drawn, the drop fell and Francisco's body plunged down the trap, and after three minutes of violent contortions it hung motionless at the end of the rope.

"In thirty five minutes the body was cut down and inclosed in a neat coffin, which was screwed down in jail, but such was the curiosity to see the remains that those charged with the burial had to unscrew the coffin twice. The body was interred at the corner of Seventh and Myrtle streets, on property long owned by H. S. Jones."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, GRANGE, FARMERS' ALLIANCE, STATE POLICE AND HARVEST HOME PICNIC.

The first agricultural society was formed in 1822, and held a fair on the public square of Erie in 1823. The next organization was perfected in 1848 under the title of the Erie County Agricultural Society. Fairs were held on the Academy grounds in 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852; on the Cunningham lot, east of Parade street, in 1853, 1854 and 1855; on the Garrison tract in 1856, 1857 and 1858; and on the Ebersole farm, in East Mill Creek, in 1859 and 1860. The society was chartered as a joint stock association in 1860, with a capital of \$5,000. Thirty acres of the Ebersole farm, east of the city, were purchased, a race track laid out, and a small exhibition building erected, but no fair was held after 1860, in consequence of the war.

The Erie County Agricultural Society was formed in 1869 and held fairs annually on the Reed lots, just west of Erie City, until within a few years.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society has held four exhibitions at Erie, on the Reed tract above referred to. The years of its fairs were 1872, 1873, 1877 and 1878. John W. Hammond, of Erie, was president of the society when its last two fairs in this

county were held. James Miles, of Girard, was president in 1882-83-84.

An association was formed in 1864 for holding a "Harvest Home" picnic annually, which has been one of the most successful in the county. These picnics are usually held in August, at the Head, and are attended by thousands of farmers, as well as many city people. J. C. Thornton, one of the originators of the idea, has attended every picnic from the beginning. The 30th annual Harvest Home Picnic was held at the Head on Thursday, August 16, 1894.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry, or "Grange," as it is usually known, was introduced into Erie county December 23, 1873, when Corry Grange, No. 55, the first in the county, was instituted. D. C. Kennedy was the first master and H. G. Pratt the first secretary in the county. The order has since spread until it numbers a dozen or more societies and wields large influence.

The first Farmers' Alliance, known as "Erie County," was organized near Hornby, in Greenfield township, May 20, 1889; the second, called Greenfield Alliance, at the Prindle school-house, in the same township, November 25, 1889, and the third (Macedonia) in Venango township, January 11, 1890. Charles Morgan, Jr., of Greenfield, was the active man in starting the organization. From Erie county the association has spread over a number of the States, and is one of the most influential farmers' organizations in the Union.

The organization known as the State Police and Home Guards of Pennsylvania and Ohio, was started in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and Crawford county, Pennsylvania. At the beginning, the societies had no regular legal authority, but in 1872 Hon. E. H. Wilcox secured an act of Assembly which entitled them to incorporation, and gave them specific powers. The object of the organization is to protect the farmers and citizens of villages against outlaws, and more particularly against horse thieves. Numerous camps of the organization exist in this and the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Geo. C. Gates, of Springfield, was secretary of the society for seven years, and captain for three years.

The Erie Fair Association was organized in January, 1895. A fine racing track for their use has been prepared by Charles M.

Reed, on the Reed farm, located upon the Lake road, some three miles east of the city.

Local fairs have long been held annually at Corry, Edinboro and Wattsburg, under the direction of the societies at those places.

MILITIA AND MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

By the act of 1804, every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was enrolled and compelled to perform two days' military duty each year, or pay a fine. The militia were divided into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, each of which elected its own officers. Beginning in a proper spirit, the "militia trainings," as they were termed, degenerated into a public farce. Every member was expected to have a gun and bring it along for inspection, but, as the system weakened in popular estimation, the discipline grew more slack, and many carried sticks, canes, brooms, corn stalks, and even light fence rails. The contrast between the flaming uniforms of the officers, and the outlandish appearance of the men was indescribably laughable. For a long time, though, training day was a great event throughout the State, and was looked forward to as a fair or a circus is now. The militia law was repealed at the session of 1847-48, and the old-fashioned trainings went out of vogue. A good many men who are or have been known as generals, majors or colonels, secured their titles under the old militia system.

In addition to the regular militia, volunteer companies have been in existence almost from the earliest settlement. The first of these was Capt. Elisha Marvin's Greenfield company, organized in 1801, with about eighty members. The second was Capt. Thomas Forster's Erie Light Infantry, organized in 1806. This company took part in the war of 1812-13. Other old-time companies were as follows: In 1821, the Erie Greens; in 1824, the Washington Artillery; in the same year, the Erie Guards; in 1831, an artillery company; in 1836, a cavalry company; about 1841, the German Guards and the Washington Guards; in 1842, the Wayne Grays; in 1858, the Franklin Pierce Rifle Company; in 1859, the Wayne Guard, John W. McLane, captain, and the Perry Artillery Company. Gustav Jarecki, captain.

The Wayne Grays and the Wayne Guard are the best known, a number of citizens who

are yet living having been members of one or the other of these companies. The Grays tendered their services in the Mexican war, but they were declined, the quota from Pennsylvania being full. The Wayne Guard were at the height of their prosperity at the outbreak of the rebellion, and the company formed the nucleus of all the regiments that left Erie. More than half of the company became officers in the war.

Besides these volunteer organizations, the following are known to have been in existence in the county: At North East, in 1822, the Burgettstown Blues; at Waterford, in 1824, the Invincibles; at Fairview, in 1824, a company, name unknown; at the same place, the Fairview Guards; at Girard, in 1860, the Guards. Most of the volunteer soldiery of the county tendered their services to the government in 1861, when the war for the Union opened. [For an account of the military organizations in Erie since the war for the Union, see chapter XIII., Erie City.]

DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES AND WINE-MAKING.

In the early days of the county the use of whisky was almost universal, and there were few houses in which a supply was not kept constantly on hand. No one thought it wrong to "treat" visitors, or to drink in the presence of his family. Distilleries were as common as gristmills became afterward, and a large share of the grain was converted into liquor. Many farmers made a practice of regularly taking a portion of their grain to the distilleries and having a jug full or a barrel full of whisky made for their household use. The first prohibition society was established at Wattsburg in 1829, and the next year a great temperance wave swept over the county. A large portion of the people signed the pledge, it became unpopular to keep liquor in the house or to have grain made into whisky, and the distilleries rapidly disappeared. To-day there is not one in the county. The manufacture of wine began at North East in 1869, and has since become considerable of an industry at that place and Erie. Beer is a comparatively modern beverage in the county, having been introduced with the later German immigration. There are eight or ten breweries in the county, of which three in Erie are on quite an extensive scale.

TEMPERANCE AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

In 1840 there was a temperance society in almost every town and township. Temperance organizations have been in existence ever since, and the Temperance party has run a county ticket annually for many years. The Good Templar society in Erie county was first organized in 1856.

SLAVES AND SLAVERY.

The colored population of the county was larger, proportionately, eighty years ago than now. Most of those who were here in early days, were brought in as slaves, some of the most reputable families having been owners of this kind of property. The emancipation act of the State provided that all negroes over a certain age should remain slaves until their death; all below should become free at the age of twenty-eight. Under its provisions, a large portion of the colored race became entitled to their freedom, but there were a few who continued in slavery till released by the Master of all.

UNUSUAL SPELLS OF WEATHER.

The month of May, 1834, is notable in the weather records of the lake shore country. For three days before the 13th, there were strong cold winds from the west, with snow squalls. On the 13th, the bay and lake were unusually rough. Six inches of snow fell on the 15th. The leaves and blossoms were nearly all killed. No vessel was able to enter the port of Erie for four days. At the end of that time, the steamboat "New York," from Buffalo, stopped at the channel pier. A small boat set out from the wharves to board her, and was capsized on the way over. Of eleven persons in the boat but two were saved. Frosts took place as late as June of that year.

Two of the worst storms on record occurred on the 10th and 11th of November, 1835, and on the 15th of the same month, 1842. On the occasion first named, the water was lashed into such fury that a party of fifteen men, who were raising the "Detroit" in Misery bay, dared not venture to return home, and had to remain on the Peninsula from the evening of the 10th to the morning of the 12th without food, fire or shelter. The waves rolled over the sand beach clear up to the foot of Garrison Hill.

In May, 1858, there was a continued period of cold weather. Rain fell nearly every day in the month, and fruits of all kinds were kill-

ed by frost. The heaviest late frost recorded by the weather office in Erie occurred May 29, 1884, but milder frosts took place the first week of June, 1878, '79, '86 and '88.

On June 6, 1842, there were snow and ice in various parts of the county, and in July of the same year frost formed over a good portion of Northwestern Pennsylvania. Snow fell in some parts of the State on June 6, 1843. The greatest snow storm on record fell on the afternoon and night of December 29, 1876, the date of the Ashtabula disaster. It was so deep that people in the city doing business, but a few squares from their homes, were exhausted in making their way to their suppers.

In the winter of 1880-81, snow fell about the middle of November, and lasted without interruption till February. During most of that time there was a slight snow-fall daily. A break-up came in February, but it was quickly followed by more snow, which lasted until the 15th of March. Then came the great snow-storm of March 30 and 31. The cold was intense during most of the winter. On the 3d of February the thermometer was 18 deg. below zero at Erie, 20 deg. at McKean, 24 deg. at Edinboro, 28 deg. at Albion, and 30 deg. at Waterford. February 10, 1881, the weather was 20 deg. below zero in Erie at 8 A. M. The lake was frozen over to the Canada shore during a good portion of the winter, and the ice on the bay was over twenty inches thick. The snow and cold prevailed over the country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. There were snow and ice in portions of the South where they had never been known before.

The winter of 1882-83 was unusually long and steady. There was scarcely a pleasant day from November 1 to April 1. The ground was found to be frozen in some places in Erie to a depth of three and a half feet.

The night of February 10, 1885, is memorable as one of the coldest periods known in the county. On the morning of the 11th the thermometer registered 17 to 28 below zero at Erie, 25 to 30 at Waterford, 23 at Corry and 32 at Wattsburg.

A long-to-be-remembered cold spell set in the night of February 3, 1895, and lasted until the 8th. During most of this period the thermometer at Erie ranged from 3 to 4 below zero in the day time, and 8 to 10 at night. On the 7th occurred one of the severest bliz-

zards ever experienced. The cold and storm extended over the most of North America, Europe and Northern Asia. Zero weather prevailed as far south as Tennessee, and deep snow fell where it is seldom known. The railroads were blocked for days all over the country, and many persons died from the extreme cold. At Corry and in the southern parts of the county generally, the thermometer, from February 3 to 7, inclusive, ranged from 4 to 28 below zero, averaging, during the five days, 16½. On February 15, the ice in Erie harbor was from 28 to 30 inches thick. On Sunday night, May 12, 1895, a heavy frost fell that injured the grapes and small fruit considerably. The week ensuing, the weather was quite chilly. On the morning of May 15th ice was reported half an inch thick on quiet water in the hill townships. Snow to the depth of two inches fell in some of the southern districts of the county. The cold spell was preceded by several days of unusually warm weather. The extreme heat, followed by cold and frost, prevailed over a large portion of the Union.

On the other hand, several winters have been remarkable for their mildness. A number of instances are mentioned in the article on lake navigation. During the winter of 1881-2, the bay was open most of the season, and there was never more than a light coating of ice on the lake. On the 26th of December, 1865, fires were not needed, and people were glad to throw open their doors and windows for cool air. On the 1st of January, 1876, the day was so pleasant that the people of Girard indulged in a picnic in the woods.

The month of July, 1895, was unseasonably cool, especially during the last week. July 30 and 31 and August 1, fires were quite comfortable, and many persons wore their winter clothing in the evenings. The free band concerts in Central Park, Erie city, had to be postponed on account of the cool weather.

The earliest fall snow storms on record are as follows: October 13, 1844 or '45, remaining until the ensuing April; October 20, 1866, ten inches in depth, which disappeared in some three days; September 22, 1870, lasting the fall and winter through; October 8, 1879 or '80, eight inches, followed by mild weather; October 20, 1895, ten inches in Erie, disappearing in a day or two, and succeeded by a spell of pleasant weather.

WEATHER TABLE.

The following table is compiled from the records of the United States Weather Office in Erie, and covers the official observations dating back twenty-one years for January, February, March, April and May, and twenty-two years for the remaining months. The information was kindly furnished by Mr. Peter Woods, chief of the Erie office.

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DECEM.
TEMPERATURE.												
Mean or normal temperature.....	37	28	33	56	67	71	70	64	57	41	30	32
Warmest month was in the year.....	1880	1882	1878	1880	1880	1887	1884	1884	1884	1879	1881	1880
Coollest month was in the year.....	1883	1875	1875	1874	1874	1874	1885	1885	1885	1880	1880	1881
Coldest year.....	18	16	25	37	51	62	68	66	50	46	35	22
Average of coldest month.....	1.76	16.83	21.75	41.83	50.79	54.94	57.78	54.87	41.81	27.79	17.88	29.80
Temperature on that date.....	28	79	78	86	91	92	91	84	67	55	74	70
Lowest temperature (day and year).....	13	75	10	5	85	6	81	57	39	31	22	30
Temperature (day and year).....	45	46	47	51	51	49	47	47	57	51	31	30
PRECIPITATIONS (RAIN OR SLEET OR SNOW).												
Average for the month in inches.....	3.33	3.55	2.73	2.27	3.01	4.02	3.85	3.41	4.02	4.08	4.34	3.78
Average number of days with .40 of an inch or more.....	20	17	18	13	13	12	10	10	12	16	17	20
Greatest monthly precipitation was in the year.....	1879	1879	1880	1872	1883	1883	1871	1885	1876	1885	1879	1881
Least monthly precipitation was in the year.....	1875	1877	1871	1872	1879	1881	1880	1891	1881	1878	1883	1870
Amount in inches.....	40	133	137	110	110	137	137	131	131	131	135	175
Amount on that date, in inches.....	37	80	3	86	164	117	137	131	21	37	46	97
Greatest amount of snow fall in 24 hours was on (day and year).....	1.62	-3.35	1.37	1.81	4.17	3.64	3.26	3.11	3.30	2.86	2.07	3.31
Greatest amount of snow fall in 24 hours was on (day and year).....	8.6	86	27	87	87	86	87	86	87	87	84	84
Amount on that date in inches.....	9	3.5	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	0.5	10.5	5
CLOUDS AND WINDS.												
Average number of clear days.....	7	4	5	8	10	9	11	11	10	7	7	3
Average number of partly cloudy days.....	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	12	12	9	8	7
Average number of cloudy days.....	19	11	15	14	9	8	6	7	8	15	20	21
WIND.												
Prevailing winds from on the.....												
Highest velocity was on (day and year).....	S. W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	16, 386	21, 87	33, 70	S. W.
Velocity on said date in miles.....	9, 70	1875	11, 84	10, 74	1875	1875	1888	30, 70	20, 70	16, 386	21, 87	33, 70
Direction of wind on said date was from the.....	S. W.	..	S.	W.-S.W.	S.	S. W. W.	S.	S. W. W.	S.	W.	W.	W.

* Below zero.

Normal annual temperature, 49.11.
 Highest temperature in 25 years, 94.
 Date of highest temperature, July 17, 1878, August 4, 1887.
 Lowest temperature in 25 years, 6 (below zero).
 Date of lowest temperature, February 9, 1878.
 Average number of clear days per hour.
 Date of highest wind velocity, February 18, 1875.
 Average date on which last killing frost occurred in the spring, April 30.
 Average date on which first killing frost occurred in the autumn, October 15.

THE CHOLERA.

Few persons are aware that the Asiatic cholera—most dreadful of all contagious diseases—at one time threatened the city of Erie. It was in July, 1832, in the days of steamboating. A party of immigrants were being conveyed up the lake from Buffalo, when a Mrs. Hunter, and her daughter developed symptoms of the terrible epidemic. The steamboat stopped at the channel pier and they were landed on the peninsula, where both died—Mrs. Hunter after an illness of thirteen hours, and her daughter a few hours later. The incident created much excitement among the citizens, who instantly adopted measures to prevent the contagion from getting a foothold in the town. Numerous cases of cholera developed during that season on board lake steamboats and in other lake cities.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The first telegraph line in Erie county was put up in 1847. It extended from Buffalo to Cleveland. The only telegraph office in the county for several years was at Erie. The telephone exchange in Erie, the first in the county, was established August 1, 1878.

SHOWS AND CIRCUSES.

The early shows were altogether of the animal order, and the exhibitions generally took place in the barns of the best known hotels. In the beginning they consisted of a lion or tiger, and a monkey or two, and from that developed into large collections. We find a record of an elephant being in Erie in the summer of 1820, and of other animal shows in 1822 and 1823. The price of admission was twenty-five cents for adults and twelve and a half cents for children. This charge continued up to the second or third year of the civil war. In July, 1827, the first circus appeared, and in the same month in 1831, a violent storm blew down the tent of another, which was considered by the pious people as a manifestation of the disapproval of Providence. Within a date comparatively recent, it was looked upon as wicked to attend a circus, and, if religious persons went at all, it was with fear that they were not doing exactly the right thing.

CATTLE DRIVING AND SELLING.

Before the era of railroads, cattle driving

was one of the great industries of the county. There was no market for cattle nearer than the eastern counties of the State, and the only way of getting them there was by the common roads. They were collected annually and driven across the mountains in droves of one hundred or more to Berks, Lancaster and other counties convenient to Philadelphia. Two men and a boy, with as many horses, usually managed a drove, and the trip took from two to three months. Sheep, hogs and horses were driven to market in the same way. There were numerous taverns on the route, where rest and sustenance was provided for men and beasts. The business was started by Thomas P. and Isaac Miller, and was also carried on extensively by S. Hutchins, John Marvin and others. It required considerable capital to carry on the business, but, with ordinary luck, it paid well. The heaviest cattle buyer of later years was Wilson Moore, of Waterford.

OLD TIME AND PRESENT CURRENCY.

Located between New York and Ohio, far away from the wealthier portions of the State, Erie county suffered all the evils of the miserable currency which prevailed before greenbacks and National bank notes were introduced. With the exception of a few years, there was no bank of issue in the county, and the only banking institutions were private brokers' offices. The best currency of those times was New York bank notes, and the poorest those of the western banks. Pennsylvania bank notes had only a small circulation in the county, and held a place in popular estimation intermediate between the above. There was a discount on all of these, ranging from one to twenty per cent. It was for the interest of the private bankers to circulate the notes on which there was the largest discount, and, as a consequence, the county was flooded with the bills of banks the locations of which were hardly known. Every business man had to keep a "bank note detector," revised and published monthly or weekly, on hand, and was not sure then that the notes he accepted would not be pronounced worthless by the next mail. There was hardly a week without a bank failure, and nearly every man had bills of broken banks in his possession. To add to the perplexities of the situation, there were innumerable counterfeits which could with difficulty be distinguished from the genuine.

Granting that the bank was good, and that the discount was properly figured, there was no assurance that the bill was what it purported to be. All this was a terrible annoyance and loss to the people, but it was a regular bonanza to the "shaving shops." Even of the uncertain bank notes, there was not enough to do the business of the community. Most of the buying and selling was done on long credit, and occasionally a manufacturing firm, to ease itself along, and relieve the necessities of the public, would issue a mongrel coin, which went by the name of "pew-terinctum." This condition of affairs lasted until a year or two after the rebellion broke out.

People of this day who have no knowledge of the old bank note currency, can scarcely conceive of the advantage of a uniform system, such as has been given to us by the United States government.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENTS.

Erie county enjoys the distinction of having erected the first monument in Pennsylvania to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the war for the Union. It stands in the center of the public square of Girard, and the entire expense of its erection, about \$6,000, was incurred by Dan Rice, the showman. The monument was dedicated on the 1st of November, 1865, in the presence of a vast multitude. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Tod, of Ohio, were among the eminent men who graced the occasion.

A second monument, one of the handsomest of its kind in the Union, was dedicated in Erie in 1872, and adds to the attractiveness of the Central park of the city. It commemorates the dead sailors as well as soldiers of the county, and owes its existence largely to the persistent labor of three patriotic ladies—Mrs. Isaac Moorhead, Miss Sarah Reed and Miss Helen Bail. The monument cost \$10,000 exclusive of \$500 paid by the city for the foundation. A monument to the unknown dead of the war for the Union was dedicated in Erie cemetery in 1894.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The pioneers of the county included a fair proportion of Revolutionary soldiers. Among them were Seth Reed, who fought at Bunker Hill and rose to the rank of colonel; Capts.

John Lytle and Robert King, and Privates John Vincent, Thomas Kees, William Miles, Zelottus Lee, Michael Hare, Daniel Stancliff, John McCoy, Stephen Sparrow, Titus Allen, Stephen Oliver, Robert Irwin, and Messrs. Nash, Trask and Burrows.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

The first anti-slavery society in the county (which was also one of the earliest in the State) was formed in 1836. The principal members were Philetus Glass, Dr. Smedley, and Truman Tuttle, of North East; Col. J. M. Moorhead, Mr. Jess-up and Samuel Low, of Harbor Creek; William Hinrod, Alex. Me-haffey and Aaron Kellogg, of Erie; Giles and Hamlin Russell, of Mill Creek; Stephen C. Lee, of Summit; Rev. T. H. Burroughs, of Concord; and William Gray, of Wayne. Another society was formed in North East about the same time, with Truman Tuttle as President, James Duncan as Vice-president, Dr. Smedley as Secretary, and R. L. Loomis as Treasurer. An anti-abolition meeting was held the same year in Springfield.

The "underground railroad," which was the name generally given to the system by which slaves from the South were run away from their masters, was in full operation in this county from about 1840 to 1860. There were regular stations along the route, where zealous anti-slavery people openly defied the law and gave the runaway slaves food, shelter and money. The chief "station agents," as they were jokingly called in Erie county, were William Gray, Stephen C. Lee, Hamlin Russell and William Hinrod. The slaves were secreted until a good chance offered to send them to Canada.

OLDEST MEN AND WOMEN.

Michael Hare, who was buried in Waterford cemetery, attained the remarkable age of 115 years, 8 months and 23 days. He was born in Ireland June 10, 1728, and died at Waterford on the 3d of May, 1843.

Patrick Ward died in Girard township, aged 105 years. When in his 103d year he walked three miles to Girard borough in order to vote.

James Davis lived in Greenfield until he was 100, when he moved to Michigan, where he died, either 103 or 105 years old.

Two men have died in their 100th year.

They were Levi Atkins, of North East, and Elias Palmer, of Conneaut. The latter died in 1878.

John Teel, first, a native of New England, died in Erie early in the century, aged 97 years; Stephen Oliver, in McKean, January 14, 1857, lacking one month of 97; John Cook, in Belle Valley, October 5, 1895, aged 97; James Steadman, in McKean, in 1892, aged 96 years and 6 months; Benjamin Cullom, in the same township, in May, 1883, aged 96; Griffith Hinton, in Venango, on the 15th of March, 1880, aged 96; Andrew Matteson, at or near Corry, on the 26th of March, 1883, aged 95; and Mr. McIntyre, in Springfield, in 1867, at the same age.

The oldest woman was Mrs. Sarah Green, of Fairview, who died about 1885 or '86, at the age of 104 years. Next in the order of age was Mrs. Mary Dobbins, relict of Capt. D. Dobbins, of Erie, who died on the 24th of January, 1879, in her 100th year. Mrs. Mary Shaughnessy died in Erie July 30, 1882, aged 100 years. The fourth oldest was Mrs. William Smith, formerly of Waterford, but later of Beaver Dam. Her death occurred in the latter place on the 6th of August, 1875, in her 99th year.

Mrs. Anna Margaret, relict of Casper Doll, of Fairview, died February 3, 1881, aged 97 years and 10 days; Miss Rosanna Bliss, in Venango township, on the 16th of May, 1895, at the age of 97 years and 10 months; Mrs. Lucy, relict of Asa G. Olds, in Erie, August 13, 1881, lacking a few days of 97; Mrs. Phelps, of Waterford, in August, 1879, aged 95; Mrs. Elias Parmar, of Conneaut, in 1876, aged 94; and Mrs. Johnston Eaton, of Fairview, in 1872, aged 93.

Below are the oldest persons known to the writer to be living in the county on the 1st of September, 1885: Thomas Dillon, Erie, in his 99th year; Mrs. Weed, Greene township, aged 97; Mrs. Eliza Wilson Yost, Greenfield, 94; Mrs. Matthew Gray, Erie, in her 93d year; Mrs. Oliver Dunn, Erie, in her 92d year; James Hampson, North East, aged 92. All of these, except Mr. Dillon, were born in Erie county.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The first time a day for Thanksgiving was set apart in Pennsylvania was on the last Thursday of November, 1819, at the sugges-

tion of Gov. Findlay. The governor's proclamation was generally respected throughout Erie county. The first chief executive to propose a day of national Thanksgiving was President Washington, who fixed Thursday, November 26, 1789, for that purpose.

GREAT FLOODS.

The largest rainfall ever known, within the same period, occurred on August 25, 1878, when the weather office reported that two inches of water fell within two hours' time.

A flood in the fall of 1878 did much damage in the western part of the county.

One of the greatest floods ever known took place at the beginning of February, 1883. It washed away nearly every mill dam in the county and destroyed numerous bridges. The damage amounted to tens of thousands of dollars.

An extraordinary downpour occurred in June, 1892, lasting several days and extending over the whole State. It did much damage in this county, especially along the South Branch of French creek, at Corry, Union and other points.

The biggest flood known in Erie city occurred in the spring of 1893, sweeping bridges and houses off their foundations along Mill creek, and causing damage that cost the city many thousands of dollars to repair.

LIBERTY BELL.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of the county was the trip of the Liberty Bell in 1893. It reached Erie at 3 A. M. on the 26th of April, on its way from Philadelphia to the World's Fair in Chicago, accompanied by a large delegation of officials of the second named city. An immense concourse gathered at the depot to greet the relic, including thousands of school children. The special train left Erie at noon of the 26th, and proceeded to Chicago by way of Corry, Oil City and Pittsburg. It was received everywhere with touching demonstrations.

GRAPE CULTURE.

One of the main interests of the agricultural portion of the county is the raising of grapes, which are produced in enormous quantities in North East, Harbor Creek and some of the other lake shore townships. An account of the beginning and progress of this



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important interest will be found in the chapter relating to North East township. From North East and Harbor Creek, the grape culture spread to the lake shore townships of Girard, Fairview, Mill Creek and Springfield, and it will not be many years until the entire lake border of the county will be one vast grape, fruit, berry and vegetable section. When the grape culture developed into a large business, the principal growers of Erie and Chautauqua counties entered into an organiza-

tion which was known as the Chautauqua and North East Grape Union. This was in 1891. The Union lasted three years, when it was dissolved and a new organization formed at North East, under the title of the Lake Erie Grape Union. It embraces the leading growers of North East and Harbor Creek, but is open to members from all parts of Erie county. The purpose of the Union is to sell and ship grapes and advance the general interests of the grape-growing industry.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ERIE COUNTY IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

ON the inauguration of Civil War by the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, the people of Erie county were practically unanimous in the sentiment that the Union must be preserved at all hazards. Party differences were forgotten, for the time being, and men of all shades of politics vied with each other in acts of patriotism.

The first war meeting in the county was held in Wayne Hall, Erie, on the 26th of April, 1861. It was largely attended, and was presided over by William A. Galbraith. Speeches were made, in addition to Mr. Galbraith's, by George H. Cutler, John H. Walker and George W. DeCamp. Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Galbraith, Cutler and DeCamp had been identified with the Democratic party.

A movement had already been started by Capt. John W. McLane to organize a regiment to serve for three months. Volunteers were flocking to McLane's standard with surprising rapidity, and it was necessary to raise a fund for the support of the families of many of those who had enlisted. The sum of \$7,000 for the purpose was subscribed at the meeting, which was increased in a few days to \$17,000. Similar meetings were held in almost every town in the county, and volunteer relief funds were subscribed every

where. The speakers in most general demand were Messrs. Galbraith and DeCamp.

The Perry Artillery Company, C. F. Mueller captain, and W. F. Leutje, first lieutenant, at once tendered their services to the government and were accepted. The Wayne Guard, of which Jno. W. McLane was captain, generally enlisted, as did those of the Girard Guards, D. W. Hutchinson captain. Many of the members of these companies became officers in the regiments subsequently organized.

THE THREE MONTHS' REGIMENT.

When the war broke out, no person, North or South, believed it would last beyond three months. The first proclamation of President Lincoln called for volunteers for that period, and a large portion of the men who went into the field on both sides did so with the thought that it would be nothing more than a grand picnic at the public expense.

The camp of the three months' regiment was established on a piece of vacant ground in Erie at the southeast corner of Parade and Sixth streets, where volunteers poured in from all parts of the northwest. More offered in a few days than could be accepted, and many were reluctantly compelled to return home. As a sample of the spirit of the time,

the borough and township of Waterford sent forward nearly 100 men. Five companies were recruited in Erie alone, but of these fully one-half were from other places. It was considered a privilege to be accepted, and those who failed to pass muster or arrived too late were grievously disappointed. The regiment left Erie for Pittsburg at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, the 1st of May, being accompanied by Mehl's Brass Band. A vast crowd was at the railroad depot to witness its departure. The regiment reached Pittsburg at 9 a. m. the next day, and took up quarters in Camp Wilkins. A number of its members were discharged because the companies to which they were attached exceeded their quota. It received arms and uniforms on the 29th of May, and was carefully drilled every day that it remained in camp. For some reason, the regiment was never called into active service, and it returned to Erie on Saturday evening, July 20. It was escorted by a delegation of citizens to Central park, where a public supper had been prepared by the ladies of the city. But one member died during the absence of the regiment.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Meantime, the President had issued a call for 300,000 men for the war, and Col. McLane had made a tender of a regiment for that service. Many of the members of the three months' regiment volunteered to go with the colonel, and they were accordingly dismissed until the 1st of August to await an answer to his proffer. On the 24th of July Col. McLane received an order authorizing him to recruit a new regiment. Those of the first regiment who had re-enlisted were recalled, and recruiting began actively throughout the Northwestern counties. A camp was established on the old fair grounds, about two miles east of the city, on the Buffalo road, which was used for the same purpose by the regiments afterward organized.

An immense meeting was held in Farrar Hall, on the 24th of August, to assist in raising men for the regiment. It was addressed by William A. Galbraith, James C. Marshall, George W. DeCamp, Col. McLane, Miles W. Caughey and Capt. John Graham. Meetings of a like character followed throughout the county. The principal speakers besides those named were Alfred King, Strong Vincent,

William S. Lane, Morrow B. Lowry and Dan Rice.

The regiment of Col. McLane, on being reported full, was ordered to the front, and left for Harrisburg on the 16th of September. Its departure was attended by the same vast outpouring and marked by the same pathetic incidents as before, and none who were eye-witnesses will ever forget the scenes of the day. A flag was presented to it on the part of the State December 21, and it became officially known as the Eighty-third Regiment.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

While these measures were in progress Capts. Gregg and Bell, of the United States army, opened a recruiting office in the city for the regular cavalry, and enlisted a considerable number of young men. Recruiting was going on at the same time with great vigor for the navy. Some sixty persons from Erie went to New York to serve under the command of Lieut. T. H. Stevens, formerly of the Michigan. Up to September 7, Capt. Carter, of the United States steamer "Michigan," had enlisted 700 seamen, who were forwarded in squads to the seaboard.

By September, the Ladies' Aid Society had been organized in Erie to furnish relief to the sick and wounded soldiers in the field, with branches in most of the towns in the county. It was maintained during the entire war, and did invaluable service. Through its labors boxes of delicacies, hospital supplies, medicines and other comforts for the sick were forwarded to the front almost daily.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Before the departure of the Eighty-third Regiment, M. Schlaudecker, of Erie, major of the three months' regiment, commenced recruiting for another. Enlistments went on with such alacrity that the regiment left for the front on Tuesday, the 25th of February, 1862, with every company full. At Harrisburg it was presented by Gov. Curtin with a stand of colors, and took rank as the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment. The regiment was accompanied by Zimmerman's Brass Band.

A meeting was held in Erie on the 12th of April to provide for the relief of those who might be wounded in the battles that were daily expected in Virginia. Considerable

money was raised, and committees were appointed to furnish attendants for those who might need their services. By this date, the country was having war in earnest. Squads of rebel prisoners were taken through on the Lake Shore R. R. every few days.

It might be supposed that war matters absorbed the whole of the public attention, but this was only the case in a general sense. All lines of trade and manufacture were carried on with unabated energy during the entire conflict, and a course of public lectures was maintained in the city each winter, comprising some of the most noted orators of the day.

The news of the battles around Richmond, in which the Eighty-third suffered terribly and Col. McLane was killed, reached Erie in the later part of June, and caused great mourning. Emblems of sorrow for the dead were placed on many buildings, and hospital stores were hastily sent forward for the wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Early in July the President called for 300,000 more troops, and of this number it was announced that Erie county's proportion was five companies of 100 men each. A meeting to encourage enlistments was held in Wayne Hall, at which the County Commissioners were asked to appropriate \$100,000 toward equipping a new regiment. This was succeeded by others, both in Erie and in the country districts. The martial spirit had been much cooled by the disasters in Virginia, and it began to be necessary to offer extra inducements to volunteers. Erie city offered a bounty of \$50 to each recruit and the various townships hastened to imitate its example. Another call for 300,000 men decided the County Commissioners to appropriate \$25,000 to pay an additional bounty of the same amount. In August, for the third time, the fair grounds were turned into a military camp, and the organization of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment began. Recruits came forward rapidly, and the regiment left for the seat of war on the 11th of September, 1862.

At the same time that enlistments were in progress for the last-named regiment, volunteers were being gathered for other organizations. The navy was receiving numerous accessions, mainly from Erie. Capts. Lennon, Miles and Roberts were each raising a cavalry

company. On September 25, Capt. Lennon's company left with full ranks, and by the 4th of October, Roberts' and Miles' companies were both in camp at Pittsburg. A cavalry company had previously been raised at Union by Capt. Geo. H. Russell, which went into camp at Philadelphia, and became a part of the Twelfth Cavalry Regiment.

THE FIRST DRAFT.

Notwithstanding the large number of volunteers, the quota of Erie county, under the various calls of the President, was still short, and a draft seemed inevitable. The papers were full of articles urging the people, for the credit of the county, to avoid the draft, and meetings were constantly being held to induce volunteering. Many persons were badly scared over the probability of being forced into the service, and a few quietly took up their abode in Canada. As the chance of a draft became more certain, insurance companies were formed for the protection of the members. Those who joined these organizations paid a sum varying from \$20 to \$50, which was placed in a common fund, to procure substitutes for such of their number as might be drawn from the wheel of fate. While preparations for the draft were in progress, recruiting for both the army and the navy went on with great energy.

Toward the latter part of September, the State authorities became alarmed for the safety of Harrisburg, and a hasty call was issued for minutemen to assist in the defense of the capital. Six companies, including some of the leading business men, left Erie for Harrisburg, in response to the Governor's appeal, but, happily, were not needed to take part in any fighting. They returned in the beginning of October.

Meanwhile, an enrollment of the militia had been made, preliminary to the draft, under the direction of I. B. Gara, who had been appointed a commissioner for that purpose. These proceedings, as well as the subsequent measures in connection with the subject, were carried on under the State militia law. W. P. Gilson was appointed a deputy marshal to prevent the escape of persons liable to conscription into Canada. The officers to manage the draft were B. B. Vincent, commissioner, and Charles Brandes, surgeon.

Volunteers were accepted up to the day of drafting.

The draft was held in the grand jury room of the court house on the 16th of October, 1862, 1,055 names being drawn for the whole county, the owners of which were to serve for nine months. A blindfolded man drew the slips from the wheel, which were read as they came out to the crowd in attendance. There were many funny incidents, and some that were very sad indeed. North East and Springfield were the only districts in the county that escaped the draft, their quotas being full. In filling the wheel, all persons were exempted above the age of forty-five years; also, all ministers, school teachers and school directors.

After the draft, the main business for some weeks was hunting up substitutes. The price of these ranged from \$50 to \$250, though the average was in the neighborhood of \$150. The act released parties from military service on payment of \$300, and those who were able to raise the money generally availed themselves of the privilege. A good many persons who had concluded that the war was to be a long and bloody one, put substitutes into the service for a term of three years. Swindlers were plenty, who hired out as substitutes, got their money in advance and then left for parts unknown. Some 300 persons were exempted for physical disability, about 250 failed to report, and, altogether, it is doubtful whether 500 of the drafted men ever went into the army. The first lot of conscripts, fifty-one in number, left for camp at Pittsburg in the latter part of October, some 300 were forwarded on the 10th of November, and the balance went on at intervals between that and the end of the year. Andrew Scott was appointed a Provost Marshal to hunt up the delinquents, but hardly found enough to pay for the trouble. The Councils of Erie voted \$45,000 for the relief of the families of conscripts from the city, and the Ladies' Aid Society supplied each family with a Thanksgiving dinner. A majority of the conscripts reached home by the ensuing August. Few saw any fighting, and the number of deaths was meager.

MONEY MATTERS AND POLITICS.

By the fall of 1862, prices had gone up twenty-five to forty per cent., with a steady tendency to advance. The national tax law was in full operation, and county, city and

township levies were largely increased to provide money for bounties. Gold and silver had disappeared from circulation, and national treasury notes, or greenbacks, as they came to be known, were slowly finding their way into use; but the principal medium of exchange still consisted of the notes of uncertain State banks, county and city scrip and government fractional currency or "shin plasters." Even of the latter there were not enough for public convenience, and business men resorted to checks and due bills for fractional parts of a dollar. To meet the demand for small change, the city issued scrip in sums of five, ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents, which proved of much convenience for the time being.

While this was the state of affairs financially, political feeling grew daily more intense. The term "Copperhead," as applied to the Democrats, came into use about the beginning of 1863, and the latter, to retort upon the Republicans, styled them Blacksnakes, Revolutionists, Radicals and other names more forcible than polite. The Republicans taunted the Democrats with being opposed to the war, and the latter answered by saying that the Republicans aimed at the destruction of the people's liberty. Looking at the subject now, the embittered partisanship of the day seems supremely foolish and incomprehensible. There were true patriots on both sides, and both parties doubtless contained men who were more anxious for the triumph of selfish ends than for the good of the country. The mass of the people were anxious for the preservation of the Union, though they held different views about the way of doing it.

THE REBELS ON PENNSYLVANIA SOIL.

The news of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania in June, 1863, caused a wonderful commotion throughout the county. The Governor made an urgent appeal for militia to defend the State, and instant measures were taken in response. A vast meeting was held in Erie on the evening of June 15, at which earnest speeches were made by Messrs. Lowry, Sill, Galbraith, Walker, Marvin, McCreary and others, pointing out the duty of the people to drive the enemy from the soil of Pennsylvania. About 400 citizens enlisted for the State defense, but, on reaching Pittsburg, they were ordered

home, the victory of Meade at Gettysburg having rendered their immediate service unnecessary. Generous contributions of hospital stores were sent to the wounded Erie county soldiers by the efforts of the Ladies' Aid Society. The fall of Vicksburg and Meade's triumph were celebrated in Erie with great rejoicing.

By reference to the newspapers of the day, we find that in the summer of 1863, Capt. Mueller was in Erie recruiting another battery. Large numbers of young men were shipping in the navy. The citizens were making extraordinary exertions to avert another draft. Insurance companies against the draft were formed by the score, and hundreds of persons were putting in claims for exemption to the enrolling officers. Regiments were passing through the city as often as two or three a week, on their way home to fill up their ranks. Not a few liable to military service were slipping off to Canada, and an occasional instance was reported of young men maiming themselves to secure exemption. The only portion of the male population who felt really comfortable were the deformed, the crippled and the over-aged.

SECOND DRAFT.

Early in the year 1863 Congress passed an act taking the matter of conscription out of the hands of the States, rendering all persons liable between the ages of twenty and forty-five, except such as were exempt from physical causes, or other special reasons, and making each Congressional district a military district, under the supervision of a provost marshal, an enrolling commissioner, and an examining surgeon, to be appointed by the President. To escape military duty when called upon, it was made necessary to prove exemption, furnish a substitute, or pay \$300. Lieut. Col. H. S. Campbell, late of the Eighty-third Regiment, was named as marshal; Jerome Powell, of Elk county, as commissioner; and Dr. John Macklin, of Jefferson county, as surgeon, to act for this Congressional district. Headquarters were established at Waterford, and a new enrollment was made during the months of May and June. In the prosecution of their duties, the enrolling officers met with some hostility among the laborers and mechanics of the city, but nothing occurred of a serious nature. The government was now en-

listing negroes into the army, and bodies of these troops passed through Erie frequently.

The second draft in numerical order, and the first under the United States-law, occurred at Waterford under the supervision of the officers above named on Monday and Tuesday the 24th and 25th of August. The wheel stood on a platform in front of the provost marshal's office, and the names were drawn by a blind man. An audience of a thousand or more surrounded the officers, one of whom took each slip as it came out of the wheel and read it aloud, so that all present could hear. The crowd was good natured throughout the proceedings, but many a man who assumed indifference when his name was drawn was at heart sick and sore. The saddest features of the case did not appear to the public; they were only known to the parents, the wives, the children and the sweethearts of the conscripts. It is impossible now to state the number who were drafted, but as the county was announced to be nearly 1,400 short of its quota a week or so before, it is probable that it did not fall much below that figure. The price for substitutes ran up to \$300, with the supply quite equal to the demand. On the 26th of September, it was stated in the newspapers that eighty-three of the conscripts had furnished substitutes, 245 had paid commutation, 706 had been exempted and 127 had been forwarded to camp at Pittsburg.

A CALL FOR MORE MEN.

In October, 1863, appeared a call from President Lincoln for 300,000 more men. Gov. Curtin announced Pennsylvania's quota to be 38,268, which he asked to be made up by volunteering. A general bounty of \$402 was offered to veterans who should re-enlist, and \$100 less to new recruits. To this sum the county added \$300, and most of the districts \$50 to \$100 more.

During a portion of the season, the United States steamer "Michigan" was guarding Johnson's Island, in the upper part of the lake, where about two thousand rebel prisoners were confined, whom rumor accused of a design to escape. In the month of November reports became current of a proposed rebel invasion from Canada, Erie being named as the landing place. This was the most startling news, in a local sense, that had yet arisen out of the war, and the citizens were correspond-

ingly agitated. While the excitement was at its height, 600 troops arrived from Pittsburg with a battery, under the command of Maj. Gen. Brooks. The latter directed intrenchments to be thrown up on the blockhouse bluff, and called upon the citizens to lend him their assistance. Something like one thousand obeyed his summons, with picks and shovels, on the first day, but the workers dwindled woefully in number on the second day. The rumor proved to be false, the work was abandoned, and the troops left for the South in a few days, with the exception of the battery.

The encouragement given by the large bounties did much to promote volunteering. Erie county's quota of the new call was 673, which it was determined by the public should be made up without a draft. To the joy of all, when the day for the draft arrived, Erie county escaped, her proportion having been raised.

RECRUITING ACTIVE.

On the 14th of January, 1864, the members of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment came home to recruit their ranks. They were given a grand reception at the depot, and treated by the ladies to a sumptuous repast. The regiment went into camp on the fair grounds, and remained until February 25, when they left for the seat of war with ranks nearly full. A good many members of the Eighty-third Regiment, whose term had expired, also came home in January, and were received with the cordiality their bravery entitled them to. Seventy-five more arrived on the 4th of March.

Among the features at the beginning of 1864, it is to be noted that two recruiting officers for the regular army were busy at work in the city. The national currency had supplanted all other paper circulation, and, being issued in vast amounts, had inflated prices to twice and thrice their normal standard. A remarkable speculation had commenced in real estate. Sixty persons had recently enlisted from Erie in the navy, and hosts of others were thinking of doing the same in preference to entering the army. Several squads of negro soldiers passed through Erie from Waterford, where they had been accepted to apply on the quota of the county. Five or six criminals were released from prison by the Court at the May session on condition

that they must join the army. It was a common practice of the day for the Courts to permit prisoners indicted for minor offenses to go without sentence if they volunteered to fight for the Union.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

The call of the President, in July, 1864, for 500,000 more men, was succeeded by the usual periodical endeavor to avoid the draft, which had become the all-exciting topic of discussion. At a meeting in Erie, \$20,000 were subscribed to offer extra inducements to volunteers, besides the United States, county and district bounties. The quota of the county was stated to be 1,289, and of this, the city's proportion was about one hundred and fifty. Provost Marshal Campbell, in pursuance of instruction, gave notice that negroes would be taken as substitutes. This hint was eagerly accepted, and Asa Battles, John W. Halderman and Richard M. Broas were deputed to go to the Southwest and pick up recruits to apply on the quota of Erie county. Meanwhile Ensign Bone had opened an office in the city, where he was shipping men by the hundreds for the navy. About a thousand entered the service through that channel, receiving an average bounty of \$400. The price of substitutes had increased to \$550, \$600 and \$700.

President Lincoln was re-elected in November, 1864, after a contest which has never been surpassed in the hatred it engendered, and the vigor with which it was fought on both sides. Every speaker who could be mustered was forced upon the stump, and there was scarcely a cross-roads that did not have its mass meetings, pole raisings and political clubs. The great processions of the two parties in Erie during that campaign were the events of a life-time to many of the participants. Notwithstanding the heated canvas, the election passed off without a disturbance, and the defeated party acquiesced in the result with the calmness of a martyr.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE CALLED FOR AND ANOTHER DRAFT.

The call for 200,000 more men in January, 1865, led the Councils of Erie to increase their offer of a bounty to \$150, which was ultimately increased to \$400. A draft took place at Ridgway, where the Provost Marshal

office had been moved from Waterford, on the 6th of March, in which 2,010 names were drawn from Erie county. The only district that did not have to contribute was Girard borough. The names of the conscripts were telegraphed to Erie and read to the anxious thousands in waiting, from a window of the *Daily Dispatch* office, in Wright's block, at the northeast corner of State and Fifth streets. Occasionally a sound of forced laughter would be heard as some excitable person's name was announced, but the general bearing of the crowd was solemn and painful. Hundreds of women were in the crowd, and their distress upon learning of the conscription of some father, husband or brother was most pitiful. The people were at last face to face with war's sternest and cruellest realities. The Legislature had passed an act authorizing any district to pay a bounty of \$400, and large sums were now offered for volunteers and substitutes. The price of the latter at one period rose to \$1,500, but got down finally to an average of between \$800 and \$900. Of the drafted men, a good portion entered the service and were mostly assigned to guard duty in the forts at and near Washidgton. The majority of them were back by the last of June.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

On Sunday, April 9, came the glad news of the surrender of Lee, at Appomattox, which was everywhere hailed as the virtual end of the war. The demonstration in Erie over the event was the most joyful and impressive in the city's history. Cannons were fired, bells were rung, flags were thrown to the breeze, and the whole population shouted themselves hoarse for the Union and its gallant soldiers. The illumination in the evening made the streets almost as bright as the noonday sun.

The universal gladness was quickly changed to profound sorrow by the assassination of President Lincoln on that dreadful Friday, the 12th of April. Emblems of mourning instantly took the place of the tokens of victory, and every warehouse, shop and business establishment was closed on Saturday. The special train bearing the martyred President's remains to Springfield passed through the city on the 27th of April. Thousands of people gathered at the depot to pay their last tribute of respect to the honored dead.

OFFICERS FROM ERIE COUNTY, OUTSIDE OF THE ERIE REGIMENTS.

Here ends the story of the war, so far as relates to its general features in Erie county. A sketch in detail of the several regiments is given later on, to which all are referred who wish to know more of their history. The following is a partial list of officers from Erie county who took part in the contest, aside from those already named or in the regular regimental organizations:

United States Navy.—Regular officers, R. B. Lowry, Thomas H. Stevens, R. N. Spotts, James E. Jonett, James W. Shirk, Leonard Paulding, D. Lanman, Napoleon Collins.

Chief Engineer—William H. Rutherford, Surgeon—W. Maxwell Wood.

Assistant Paymasters—J. P. Loomis, Walter W. Chester, George A. Lyon.

Volunteer Service.—Masters—John H. Welsh, M. J. Cronen, James C. Marshall, Jr. Ensigns—A. J. Louch, M. E. Flannigan, Patrick Donnelly, William Slocum, James Hunter, George W. Bone, Felix McCann, Philip Englehart, James S. Roberts, C. M. Bragg, John Dunlap, Frank Oliver, James Downs, J. M. Reed, John Sullivan, Norman McCloud, Warren Burch. — Reed. — Reed, Patrick Murphy, Braxton Bragg.

Engineers—Patrick Maloney, Robert Riley, William Bass, Bennett Jones, P. H. Fales, Jonas Slocum, William Moran, John Miles, George Odell.

Gunners—John Murray, William Barton, Thomas Carpenter.

Carpenters—J. G. Thomas, John O. Baker.

Masters' Mates—Patrick Sullivan, Horace Sprague, Robert Roberts, Thomas J. Dunlap, William Marsh, Henry C. Warren, William E. Leonard, Jesse M. Rutherford, Joseph K. Kelso, James Cummins, Henry Van Velsor.

Revenue Service.—Douglass Ottinger.

United States Army.—Regular officers—Gen. Reno, H. B. Fleming, Josiah Kellogg, W. W. Lyon.

Paymasters—A. McDowell Lyon.

Quartermaster—E. C. Wilson.

Volunteer Service.—A. F. Swan, 16th Pa. Cav.; Lockwood Caghey, 10th Pa. Cav.; William H. McAllister, 12th Pa. Cav.; T. J. Hoskinson, 58th Pa. Inf.

Paymasters—Allen A. Craig, S. V. Holli-

day, Gideon J. Ball, Henry C. Rogers, John W. Walker.

Quartermaster—Robert C. Caughey.

Surgeons—J. L. Stewart, Thomas H. Stuart.

State Agent—S. Todd Perley.

COUNTY FINANCES IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

The following are extracts from the records of the County Commissioners during and immediately following the war:

1861—April 22—The sum of \$10,000 of the county funds set apart for the support of such persons as shall enlist in support of the Government.

1862—August 5—A bounty of \$50 voted to each person who will volunteer to make up the quota of 500 men required from Erie county to make up the call of the President.

September 10—The quota being full and a large excess of volunteers in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment; the resolution offering a bounty of \$50 extended to all who may hereafter form the Eighty-third, One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiments, or Thomas Lennon's Cavalry Company, to be credited to Erie county.

1863—December 14—A bounty of \$300 voted to each person who shall volunteer to the credit of Erie county, so as to avoid the draft fixed for the 5th of January, warrants to be issued for the purpose drawing interest, redeemable at the will of the County Commissioners in county scrip, at par without interest.

1864—February 9—The bounty of \$300 extended, under the same condition as above.

April 5—County scrip signed to date, \$190,800.

March 14—Rate of bounty tax fixed at 20 mills on the dollar of valuation. Amount levied, \$93,652.

March 22—The bounty of \$300 continued till the quota of Erie county is full; provided, that if a local bounty is offered by any ward, borough or township, the county will only pay so much in addition as will make the sum of \$300.

December 15—The other banks of Erie having refused to receive the county scrip on

deposit, arrangements made by which it will be received by the Keystone National Bank at par.

A tax of \$35,000 levied to redeem county scrip.

1865—January 9—Rate of county bounty tax fixed at 3 per cent on the valuation. Amount levied \$171,867.

October 2—Tax to the amount of \$12,000 levied to pay interest on scrip and bounty warrants.

December 27—The rate of county bounty tax fixed at 15 mills on the valuation. Amount levied \$88,643.

1866—January 2—Burned \$74,891 of the county scrip.

1867—January 7—Burned \$54,532 of county scrip.

April 1—Burned \$25,000 of county scrip.

1870—October 4—Estimate of county expenses: To replace scrip burned by Auditors for 1869, \$14,800; to redeem county scrip yet outstanding, \$3,700.

EFFECT OF INFLATED CURRENCY.

During the war the government issued large amounts of paper money, which were generally understood to be irredeemable except in case of the preservation of the Union. Starting at par, or nearly so, this currency depreciated until at one time it was worth, in gold, only forty cents on the dollar. The following table of retail prices, compiled from the Erie papers, shows how the cost of living advanced in consequence of the depreciated currency:

ARTICLES.	JAN. 1, 1862.	MAR. 12, 1864	SEPT. 14, 1865.
Flour, per barrel	\$5 00@6 00	\$7 50@8 00	\$10 50@11 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 10	1 40@1 60	1 80@ 2 40
Corn, per bushel	40	1 20	75@ 80
Rye, per bushel	60	1 25	1 90
Oats, per bushel	30	75	50
Barley, per bushel	40@50	1 25	75@ 1 00
Clover seed, per bushel	4 00@4 25	.....	14 00@15 00
Timothy seed, per bush	2 00	.....	6 00
Flax seed, per bushel	87	2 00	1 75
Potatoes, per bushel	37½	60@73	40@50
Beans, per bushel	1 25	2 00@2 25	1 50@2 00
Dried apples, per bush.	1 50	per lb, 25@30	2 00
Butter, per pound	13@16	.....	28@30
Lard, per pound	8@10	25@28	20
Cheese, per pound	5@ 6	12@15	14@ 16
Ham, per pound	7@ 8	15@16	20@28
Shoulder, per pound	6	12	20
Eggs, per dozen	10@12	20@28	30@32
Hard wood, per cord	2 00@2 50	.....	7 00
Soft wood, per cord	2 00	.....	4 00



Geo. H. Blyden



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ERIE COUNTY
REGIMENTS.

THE THREE MONTHS' REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited under a call issued on the 21st of April, 1861, by Capt. John W. McLane, who had served in the Mexican war, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was in command of the Wayne Guard at Erie. Twelve hundred men responded to the call in four days, of whom ten companies of seventy-seven men each were accepted. The regiment was mainly recruited from Erie and Crawford counties. It went into camp on a piece of vacant ground in Erie city, on the east side of Parade street, near the intersection of Sixth, which was duly christened Camp Wayne. Field officers were elected on the 27th of April. The regiment proceeded by rail to Pittsburg on Wednesday, May 1, and camped along the Allegheny river a short distance above the city. Being the first organized regiment that had reached the city, it was received with much curiosity and enthusiasm, and the people vied with each other in deeds of kindness to both officers and men. After six weeks spent in idleness at Camp Wilkins, as its first quarters were known, the regiment was moved to Hulton Station, twelve miles further up the Allegheny, where a general rendezvous had been established for the troops of Western Pennsylvania, under the name of Camp Wright. Here the men received muskets and were carefully drilled, but labored under much disadvantage in target practice for want of suitable ammunition. The term of enlistment of the regiment expired without its having been mustered into the United States service. It returned to Erie on the 20th of July.

The following were the principal officers of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—John W. McLane.
Lieutenant Colonel—Benjamin Grant.
Major—M. Schlaudecker.
Adjutant—Strong Vincent.
Quartermaster—S. B. Benson.
Surgeon—J. L. Stewart.

COMPANY A—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captain—T. M. Austin.
First Lieutenant—A. McD. Lyon.

Second Lieutenant—Strong Vincent (re-signed to take the Adjutancy of the regiment).

Second Lieutenant—William E. Bates.

COMPANY B—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captain—Hiram L. Brown
First Lieutenant—James F. Wittich.
First Lieutenant—D. B. McCreary.
Second Lieutenant—John M. Clark.

COMPANY C—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captain—John Graham.
First Lieutenant—A. E. Yale.
Second Lieutenant—C. P. Rogers.

COMPANY D—RECRUITED AT CONNEAUTVILLE.

Captain—J. L. Dunn.
First Lieutenant—J. W. Patton.
Second Lieutenant—I. S. Krick.

COMPANY E—RECRUITED AT WATERFORD.

Captain—John A. Austin.
First Lieutenant—A. M. Judson.
Second Lieutenant—J. W. McKay.

COMPANY F—RECRUITED AT TITUSVILLE.

Captain—Charles B. Morgan.
First Lieutenant—James Farrell.
Second Lieutenant—David P. Sigler.

COMPANY G—RECRUITED AT GIRARD.

Captain—D. W. Hutchinson.
First Lieutenant—J. Godfrey.
Second Lieutenants—C. A. Pettibone, J. E. Pettibone.

COMPANY H—RECRUITED AT UNION.

Captain—John Landsrath.
First Lieutenant—John M. Sell.
Second Lieutenant—W. W. Gould.

COMPANY I—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captain—Frank Wagner.
First Lieutenant—Peter Liebel.
Second Lieutenant—Peter Schlaudecker.

COMPANY K—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captain—John Kilpatrick.
First Lieutenant—Thomas C. McLane.
Second Lieutenant—Edward Coughlin.

The regiment was accompanied by Mehl's Band during the entire period of its absence. This band was organized and led by M. W. Mehl, of Erie.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

On the return of the three months' regiment Col. McLane immediately announced his purpose of raising another regiment for three years. Authority for this purpose was received on the 24th of July, 1861, and in less than five weeks the full complement of 1,000 men had enlisted, mainly from the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren and Forest. Of these, nearly 300 had been members of the three months' regiment. The rendezvous was on the old fair grounds east of Erie, and the regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 8th of September. It left for Washington on the 16th of September, accompanied by Mehl's Band, where it was assigned to the Third brigade of Porter's division, under command of Gen. Butterfield. The regiment soon attained to a high reputation for drill and soldierly appearance. On one occasion Gen. McClellan said to Col. McLane: "I congratulate you upon having one of the very best regiments in the army." Gen. Butterfield also congratulated and commended the regiment in a general order.

The regiment remained in camp in front of Washington until the 8th of March, 1862, when orders were received for the whole army to move. It took part in the reconnaissance toward Big Bethel and the siege of Yorktown, and was prominently engaged in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill and most of the desperate encounters along and in the vicinity of the Chickahominy. At Gaines' Mill on the 27th of June Col. McLane was killed. On the 11th of August Mehl's Band, which had been with the regiment to that date, was discharged by general order, and returned to Erie.

When the army moved north the Eighty-third accompanied it, and participated in Pope's campaign, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, and, in fact, nearly every battle that was fought down to the closing scene at Appomattox. Col. Vincent, who had succeeded Col. McLane, and who was at the time in command of the brigade, fell, mortally wounded, at Gettysburg on the 2d of July, 1863. He had been appointed a Brigadier General, but the news of his promotion did not reach the regiment until after his death. After Gettysburg the regiment, which had

been reduced by losses in battle and sickness to but 200 of its original members, was enlarged to the extent of some 400 drafted men and substitutes, and it received accessions from time to time sufficient to swell its total roll to about 2,600.

It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 28th of June, 1865, and formally disbanded on the 4th of July at Harrisburg. The members of the regiment returned to their homes in small bodies, but their welcome was none the less warm and cheering. In the official history of Pennsylvania volunteers, published by the Commonwealth, it is stated that the Eighty-third Regiment was engaged in twenty-five battles, "more by two than any other Pennsylvania Infantry regiment."

Below is a list of the principal officers of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels—John W. McLane, Strong Vincent, O. S. Woodward, Chauncey P. Rogers.

Lieutenant Colonels—Strong Vincent, Hugh S. Campbell, Dewitt C. McCoy, Chauncey P. Rogers, William O. Colt.

Majors—Louis H. Naghel, William H. Lamont, William O. Colt, W. H. Dunbar.

Adjutants—John M. Clark, B. M. Frank. Quartermasters—James Saeger, Daniel W. Clark, George M. Boal.

Surgeons—William Faulkner, E. P. Allen, J. P. Burchfield.

Assistant Surgeons—David E. Belknap, Isaac Waiborn, Michael Thompson, Jonathan Wotring, William S. Stewart, Jared Free, T. C. M. Stockton.

Chaplains—Josiah Flower, Orson B. Clark.

COMPANY A—RECRUITED AT TITUSVILLE.

Captains—Charles B. Morgan, David P. Sigler, David P. Jones, William O. Colt, E. L. Whittlesey.

First Lieutenants—David P. Sigler, David P. Jones, James M. Hunter, Martin V. B. Gifford, Wilkes S. Colt.

Second Lieutenants—David P. Jones, James M. Hunter, Wilkes S. Colt, William H. Lamont, Pierce Hanrahan, David R. Rogers.

COMPANY B—RECRUITED AT MEADVILLE.

Captains—John F. Morris, David A. Apple, Daniel G. Saeger, Israel Thickstun, Andrew J. McKee.

First Lieutenants—James Saeger, Daniel G. Saeger, Orrin A. Hotchkiss, David A. Apple, Andrew J. McKee, A. C. Montgomery, Harrison Raymond.

Second Lieutenants—David A. Apple, Daniel G. Saeger, Orrin A. Hotchkiss, A. C. Montgomery, Harrison Raymond, Charles W. Smith.

COMPANY C—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captains—John Graham, John H. Borden.

First Lieutenants—Aaron E. Yale, John W. Vannatta, Abner B. Edson, Charles H. Hubbell.

Second Lieutenants—James R. Farrell, Bethuel J. Goff, Joseph B. Grimler, John W. Vannatta, Samuel L. Fluke, Charles H. Hubbell, Daniel B. Foote.

COMPANY D—RECRUITED AT EDINBORO.

Captains—O. S. Woodward, Chauncey P. Rogers, John P. Kleckner.

First Lieutenants—Chauncey P. Rogers, Isaac Keck.

Second Lieutenants—Plympton A. White, Isaac Keck, Abijah H. Burnett.

COMPANY E—RECRUITED AT WATERFORD.

Captains—Hugh S. Campbell, Amos M. Judson, Benjamin A. Smith, Peter Grace.

First Lieutenants—Amos M. Judson, William O. Colt, Peter Grace, William H. McGill.

Second Lieutenants—William O. Colt, James H. Barnett, Peter Grace, William H. McGill, Alex B. Langley, E. L. Whittlesey, James C. Percival.

COMPANY F—RECRUITED AT MEADVILLE.

Captains—Dewitt C. McCoy, Thomas A. Stebbins, C. V. Van Dusen.

First Lieutenants—Joel Smith, Thomas A. Stebbins, C. V. Van Dusen, John W. Marshall, Noble L. Terrell.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas A. Stebbins, John W. Marshall, Augustus McGill, William J. Gleason, John P. Kleckner, William L. Bennett.

COMPANY G—RECRUITED AT TIONESTA.

Captains—Daniel S. Knox, George Stowe, Moses G. Corey.

First Lieutenants—George Stowe, Moses G. Corey, Thomas Van Giesen.

Second Lieutenants—Daniel W. Clark, John Herrington, Moses G. Corey, Thomas J. Van Giesen, Benjamin A. Smith.

A new company G, recruited in Allegheny county, was assigned to the regiment in March, 1865.

COMPANY H—RECRUITED AT CONNEAUTVILLE.

Captains—P. B. Carpenter, Israel Thickstun.

First Lieutenants—John E. Wilson, Israel Thickstun, Roswell B. Hynes.

Second Lieutenants—Israel Thickstun, James W. Foster, Oliver L. Hall, Andrew J. McKee.

A new company H, recruited at Pittsburg, was assigned to the regiment in March, 1865.

COMPANY I—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captains—Hiram L. Brown, John M. Sell, John H. Borden.

First Lieutenants—John M. Sell, John H. Borden, Frederick C. Wittich.

Second Lieutenants—John M. Clark, Frederick C. Wittich, William J. Wittich, Abner B. Edson.

A new company I, recruited at Harrisburg and Reading, was assigned to the regiment in March, 1865.

COMPANY K—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captains—Thomas M. Austin, John Hechtman.

First Lieutenants—William E. Bates, John Hechtman, Henry Austin.

Second Lieutenants—Edmund W. Reed, Henry Austin, Noble L. Terrell.

A new company K, recruited in Dauphin county, was assigned to the regiment in March, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

While the Eighty-third regiment was organizing, application was made to the Secretary of War by Matthias Schlaudecker, of Erie, who had served as Major of the three months' regiment, for authority to recruit a new infantry regiment for the three years' service. His request was granted on the 2d of September, 1861, a rendezvous was at once established at the old fair ground, and on the 24th of January, 1862, the ranks being full, a regimental organization was effected. The

regiment left for Harrisburg on the 25th, by way of Cleveland and Pittsburg, reaching the State capital on the 27th. There it was furnished with colors, arms and equipments, and on the 1st of March proceeded to Baltimore.

Its first serious engagement was on the 9th of August, at Cedar Mountain, where it lost nineteen killed, sixty-one wounded and thirteen missing. From that time to the 24th of September, 1863, when the regiment was transferred to Tennessee, it was constantly connected with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in nearly all of the battles in Virginia and Maryland, including Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. While stationed at Acquia Creek it was one of fifteen regiments specially commended by General Hooker in his general order of March 3. Col. Schlaudecker was honorably discharged in November, 1862, and the other field officers were duly promoted.

The regiment joined Rosecrans' army at Murfreesboro on the 6th of October, 1863, and took a conspicuous part in the movement upon Lookout Mountain. In December, most of its members enlisted for a second term, and were given a furlough to come home, arriving at Erie the 14th of January, 1864. On returning to the scene of war in the Southwest, the regiment took part in the march upon Atlanta, being one of the first to enter that city. During the severe fighting before the capture of Atlanta, Col. Cobham was shot, and died on the field of battle. The regiment performed provost duty in Atlanta some two months, when it joined the main body of the army in Sherman's famous "march to the sea." At Goldsboro, N. C., the One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh regiments, which had served side by side since 1862, were consolidated, with 885 members, retaining the latter title. It was mustered out of service at Washington on the 19th of July, 1865, and the Northwestern Pennsylvania portion of the regiment reached Erie on the 27th of the same month, where, after a grand reception, the gallant veterans quietly separated for their respective homes. Below is a list of the principal officers of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels—M. Schlaudecker, George A. Cobham, Thomas M. Walker.

Lieutenant Colonels—George A. Cobham, Thomas M. Walker, Frank J. Osgood.

Majors—Thomas M. Walker, Frank J. Osgood, John A. Boyle.

Adjutants—John A. Boyle, James M. Wells, Hiram L. Blodgett, John R. Boyle, Albert G. Lucas.

Quartermasters—Alexander Thompson, William Saeger, Noah W. Lowell.

Surgeons—Wallace B. Stewart, George P. Oliver, James L. Dunn, D. H. Strickland.

Assistant Surgeons—John Nicholson, James Stokes, Henry F. Conrad, Joseph F. Ake, G. M. Bradfield, D. H. Strickland.

Chaplains—Loren D. Williams, John R. Hamilton.

COMPANY A.

Captains—Josiah Brown, John D. Bentley, Martellus H. Todd, George Selkregg.

First Lieutenants—John D. Bentley, Martellus H. Todd, Nelson E. Ames, Joseph Warford.

Second Lieutenants—M. H. Todd, N. E. Ames, Cyrus A. Hayes.

COMPANY B.

Captains—Arthur Corrigan, W. P. Langworthy, Wallace B. Warner, William Geary, John J. Haight.

First Lieutenants—W. P. Langworthy, Wallace B. Warner, John J. Haight.

Second Lieutenants—Wallace B. Warner, John J. Haight, Marvin D. Pettit.

COMPANY C.

Captains—Richard Cross, O. H. P. Ferguson.

First Lieutenants—O. H. P. Ferguson, Hiram L. Blodgett, William C. Hay, John McFarland.

Second Lieutenants—Hiram L. Blodgett, William C. Hay, Philetus D. Fowler.

COMPANY D.

Captains—Elias M. Pierce, William J. Alexander, H. R. Sturdevant.

First Lieutenants—William J. Alexander, H. R. Sturdevant, Nelson Spencer, C. W. Culbertson.

Second Lieutenants—H. R. Sturdevant, Nelson Spencer, Warren M. Foster.

COMPANY E.

Captains—Samuel M. Davis, Peter S. Ban-

croft, Francis A. Guthrie, William L. Patterson.

First Lieutenants—Leander W. Kimball, F. A. Guthrie, W. L. Patterson, Jesse Moore.
Second Lieutenants—W. L. Patterson, Jesse Moore, Hiram Bissell.

COMPANY F.

Captains—John Braden, James M. Wells.
First Lieutenants—James M. Wells, C. M. Kingsbury, Andrew W. Tracy.
Second Lieutenants—C. W. Kingsbury, George Selkregg, John L. Wells.

COMPANY G.

Captains—William A. Thomas, Frederick L. Gimber.
First Lieutenants—Christian Sexaur, William Mathers.
Second Lieutenants—Joseph Cronenberger, Valentine Hitchcock, Albert N. Kinney.

COMPANY H.

Captains—J. P. Schlaudecker, Hiram L. Blodgett, William C. Hay.
First Lieutenants—George J. Whitney, John R. Boyle, William P. Gould.
Second Lieutenants—Samuel S. Bloom, John R. Boyle.

COMPANY I.

Captains—Frank Wagner, Chas. Woeltge, Moses Yeale.
First Lieutenants—Charles Woeltge, John C. Teel, Henry Dieffenbach, William W. Griffling.
Second Lieutenants—U. Schlaudecker, William Saeger, Henry Dieffenbach.

COMPANY K.

Captains—Jonas J. Pierce, Frank J. Osgood, Plympton A. Mead.
First Lieutenants—F. J. Osgood, P. A. Mead, Albert E. Black, George W. Clark.
Second Lieutenants—George W. Smith, P. A. Mead, A. E. Black, George W. Clark.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

A fourth regiment, which received the title of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, was recruited during the summer and fall of 1862, having its rendezvous at the same camp which

had been used by the Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eleventh regiments. The date of its organization, September 5, 1862, was one of the most critical in the history of the war. The regiment was accordingly hurried forward without arms and with little training in military duty. Leaving Erie on the 11th of September, it reached Chambersburg by way of Buffalo and Elmira within thirty-six hours, was there furnished with arms, and in two days more was within sound of the enemy's guns at Antietam. About noon on the 17th the regiment joined the extreme right of the Union line, and rendered good service in preventing a flank movement of the enemy. After the battle it was one of the detail to bury the dead, some of whom had lain upon the field of battle four days. The exposure to which the regiment had been thus suddenly subjected told with serious effect upon many of the men, so that between 200 and 300 were disqualified for duty within a month after it was ordered to the front. Quite a number died or were permanently disabled. The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, of the Second Corps.

On the 13th of December the One Hundred and Forty-fifth took part in the terrible charge at Fredericksburg, under the lead of Gen. Hancock. The division to which it belonged was composed of 5,000 men, 2,000 of whom fell in that single charge. Of the 556 members of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth who crossed the river, 226 were either killed or wounded. At Chancellorsville a detail of 150 men from the One Hundred and Forty-fifth was ordered to the relief of the skirmish line, and, after some hard fighting, failing to receive the command to retire, were mostly captured. The regiment entered the battle of Gettysburg 200 strong, and lost upward of eighty in killed and wounded. Returning to Virginia, it participated in nearly all of the marches and engagements of the Union army until the winter of 1863 brought the campaign to a close.

The renewal of operations in May, 1864, found the regiment recruited almost to its original strength. From this date the history of the Army of Virginia, with its never-ceasing marches and well-nigh daily battles, is equally the history of the regiment. In the charge in front of Petersburg, the regiment

had about fifty killed and wounded, and some ninety fell into the hands of the enemy. The remainder of the men were almost constantly under fire during the balance of the season. In the spring campaign of 1845 the regiment did good service with Sheridan.

It was mustered out of the service on the 31st of May, and returned to Erie on the 5th of June, where it was welcomed with the honors it so richly deserved.

Below is a list of the principal officers :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels—Hiram L. Brown, David B. McCreary.

Lieutenant Colonels—David B. McCreary, Charles M. Lynch.

Majors—John W. Patton, John W. Reynolds, Charles M. Lynch, John D. Black.

Adjutants—James C. Hart, John D. Black. Quartermasters—James G. Payne, D. W. Winchester.

Surgeon—George L. Potter.

Assistant Surgeons—Simon V. Pilgrim, J. S. Whilldin, Daniel W. Richards, I. N. Taylor.

Chaplain—J. H. W. Stuckenberg.

COMPANY A—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—John W. Reynolds, Frs J. De Schryver, Horace McCray.

First Lieutenants—James C. Hart, Fletcher Clay, Daniel Long, Frs J. De Schryver, Horace McCray, Elias Brockway.

Second Lieutenants—Frs J. De Schryver, Daniel Long, Horace McCray, Elias Brockway, William F. Brockway.

COMPANY B—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—Moses W. Oliver, John H. Collom, Marlon O. Way.

First Lieutenants—William H. Grant, John H. Collom, M. O. Way.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph A. Moray, John H. Collom, M. O. Way, S. M. Burchfield.

COMPANY C—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—Dyer Loomis, George T. Jewett, Melvin H. Bemis.

First Lieutenants—Ezra A. Parker, George T. Jewett, M. H. Bemis.

Second Lieutenants—George T. Jewett, M. H. Bemis, A. H. Rathbone, John M. Fargo.

COMPANY D—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—David B. McCreary, Charles M. Lynch, Clayton W. Lytle.

First Lieutenants—John H. Hubbard, Horatio F. Lewis, C. W. Lytle, Thomas C. Lee.

Second Lieutenants—Charles H. Riblet, C. W. Lytle, Thomas C. Lee, John C. McIntosh.

COMPANY E—RECRUITED IN WARREN COUNTY.

Captain—Kimball H. Stiles.

First Lieutenants—Richard Magill, Jeremiah Birtcil.

Second Lieutenants—Stephen H. Evans, Jeremiah Birtcil, Louis B. Curllie.

COMPANY G—RECRUITED IN MERCER COUNTY.

Captains—William W. Wood, Thomas F. McCreary, George F. C. Smart.

First Lieutenants—T. F. McCreary, G. F. C. Smart, Joseph L. Linn.

Second Lieutenants—John W. Vincent, G. F. C. Smart, Joseph L. Linn, Robert C. McClure, Stephen A. Osborne.

COMPANY H—RECRUITED IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Captains—Andrew J. Mason, J. Boyd Espy, Peter W. Free.

First Lieutenants—J. Boyd Espy, Hugh R. Stewart, Peter W. Free, William S. Trimble.

Second Lieutenants—H. R. Stewart, P. W. Free.

COMPANY I—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—Washington Brown, George G. Griswold, James B. Hamlin.

First Lieutenants—George G. Griswold, James B. Hamlin, Edwin W. Sampson, George A. Evans.

Second Lieutenants—James B. Hamlin, George A. Evans.

COMPANY K—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—John W. Walker, John C. Hilton, C. W. Devereaux, Samuel V. Dean.

First Lieutenants—James F. Wittich, John C. Hilton, C. W. Devereaux, Samuel C. Snell, George W. Young.

Second Lieutenants—C. W. Devereaux, R. M. Brown, Samuel V. Dean, Samuel C. Snell.

TWELFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

A company was enlisted at Union for the cavalry service, which became a part of the Twelfth Cavalry regiment. It did good service from early in 1862 to the 20th of July, 1865, when it was mustered out. The following were the several officers of the company:

Captains—Geo. H. Russell, Elmer F. Jennings, Wm. H. McAllister, O. B. Tourtellot.

First Lieutenants—Melvin H. Fenno, Henry A. Drake.

Second Lieutenant—Bela P. Scoville.

Sergeants—C. S. McCullough, John White, H. S. Logan, Newton B. Parker, Wm. H. Keasey, Perry Smiley.

Capt. McAllister was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, May 18, 1865. The regiment has held an annual re-union since 1890, the last one at Union City, August 13, 1895.

CHAPTER XXVII.

RECORD OF POLITICAL EVENTS FROM 1798 TO 1895 INCLUSIVE.

1788 to 1800—In 1788 and 1792, Allegheny county, which embraced Erie county until 1800, gave a unanimous vote for George Washington for President, who was elected without opposition. John Adams was chosen Vice President.

In 1790 Thomas Mifflin was elected the first Governor of the State under the Constitutional system.

In 1796, the Jefferson electors received 392 votes, and the Adams electors seventy-seven in Allegheny county. The State cast one electoral vote for Adams, fourteen for Jefferson, two for Thomas Pickering, and thirteen for Aaron Burr. Adams was elected President and Jefferson Vice President.

The vote of the commonwealth within the above period was for Governor: 1790—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 27,725; Arthur St. Clair, Federal, 2,802. 1793—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 18,590; F. A. Muhlenberg, Federal, 10,706. 1796—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 30,020; F. A. Muhlenberg, Federal, 1,011. 1799—Thomas McKean, Democrat, 38,036; James Ross, Federal, 32,641.

Allegheny county voted each time for the successful candidate.

The first election of which there is a record in Erie county occurred at Erie in October, 1798.

April 8, 1799, six election districts were created in the township of Erie—one to hold elections in the town of Erie; one at the house of Timothy Tuttle, in North East; one at the house of John McGonigle, at or near Edinboro; one at the house of Thomas Hamilton, in Lexington, Conneaut township; one at the house of Daniel Henderson, in Waterford; one at the house of William Miles, in Concord township.

JEFFERSON ELECTED.

1800—The State cast eight electoral votes for Jefferson, eight for Burr, seven for Adams, and seven for C. C. Pinckney. Jefferson was chosen President and Burr Vice President. This section of the State gave a majority for Jefferson and Burr.

Albert Gallatin was elected to Congress from the Western District of the State, embracing Erie county. Gallatin was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Jefferson in 1801, and resigned his seat in Congress.

The candidates for other positions received the following votes:

State Senator—John Hamilton, Washington county, 2,002; John Hoge, Washington, 847. The district comprised the whole of

Western Pennsylvania north of Virginia and west of the Allegheny river.

Samuel Ewalt, of Allegheny county, was chosen to the Assembly.

1801—William Hoge, Washington county, was elected to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Albert Gallatin.

William McArthur, of Meadville, was elected to represent Erie, Mercer, Crawford Venango and Warren counties in the Senate. This Senatorial District continued until 1836.

Alexander Buchanan, of Crawford county, was sent to the Assembly.

1802—For Governor, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties still voting together, cast 1,835 votes for Thomas McKean, the Democratic, and 187 for James Ross, the Federal candidate. The vote of the State was as follows: Thomas McKean, Democrat, 38,036; James Ross, Federal, 32,641.

John B. C. Lucas, of Beaver county, was elected to Congress.

John Lytle, Jr., of Erie county, was elected to the Assembly.

ERIE COUNTY VOTES SEPARATELY.

1803—This year Erie county voted separately for county officers for the first time. The following was the result: Sheriff—Wilson Smith, Waterford, 267; Martin Strong, Waterford, 201. Coroner—Abraham Smith, Erie, 288; John C. Wallace, Erie, 184.

The County Commissioners elected were John Vincent, of Waterford; James Weston, of LeBoeuf; and Abiather Crane, of Mill Creek.

John Lytle, Jr. was elected to the Assembly.

John Hoge, of Washington county, was elected to Congress.

JEFFERSON RE-ELECTED.

1804—The county cast 112 ballots for President, all for the Jefferson electors. The State gave its electoral votes to Jefferson and Burr, who were elected.

John B. C. Lucas was re-elected to Congress.

Wilson Smith, of Waterford, was elected to the Assembly.

William Clark, of Erie, James Lowry, of North East, and John Phillips, of Venango, were elected County Commissioners.

PARTY NAMES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

1805—The candidates for Governor were Thomas McKean and Simon Snyder, both Democrats. Erie county gave McKean 254, and Snyder 377 votes. The vote of the State was as follows: Thomas McKean, 43,644; Simon Snyder, 38,433; Samuel Snyder, 395.

For Sheriff, John Milroy, of Erie, received 296, and Jacob Carmack, of Erie, 295 votes. By law the two highest candidates were returned to the Governor, who made a choice between them. Carmack received the appointment.

William McArthur was re-elected to the Senate and Wilson Smith to the Assembly. John Hay, of Erie, was chosen, County Commissioner.

John B. C. Lucas having resigned from Congress November 7. Samuel Smith, of Mill Creek, Erie county, was chosen in his place.

The opposing parties were distinguished as Democratic-Republican and Federal Republican. This continued to be the case until 1820, when the anti-Masonic excitement came up. Erie county was strongly Democratic-Republican, and all of the candidates elected up to 1830 were nominated by that party, except an occasional Independent. The Democratic-Republicans held a convention in the county every year from 1805 to 1830. The name Democratic—without the annex—is first found in the *Erie Observer* in 1831.

1806—Samuel Smith was re-elected to Congress by a majority of 715.

Wilson Smith was elected Assemblyman, and John McCreary, of Mill Creek, County Commissioner.

John Milroy was elected Coroner.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICTS IN ERIE COUNTY.

1807—Wilson Smith was re-elected to the Assembly.

John Gray, of Erie, was elected Coroner, and John Boyd, of Waterford, County Commissioner.

April 11, 1807, the following election districts were constituted, and their voting places designated:

No. 1. Erie and Mill Creek, at the court house.

No. 2. "Coniaute" and McKean, at house of James McGuines.

No. 3. Fairview, at house of William Sturgeon.



J. P. Downing

No. 4. Springfield, at house of William Porter.

No. 5. "Connat" and Elk Creek, at town of Lexington.

No. 6. "LeBoeuf" and Waterford, at house of Jonas Clark.

No. 7. Beaver Dam and Harbor Creek, at house of Thomas Morton.

No. 8. North East, at house of Andrew Lowry.

No. 9. Greenfield and Venango, at house of Philo Parker.

No. 10. Brokenstraw and Union, at house of John Taylor.

In 1808, Venango was made District No. 11. The election place was fixed at the house of John Yost.

MADISON ELECTED.

1808—Erie county cast 200 votes for the Madison electors, and eighty-six against them. The State gave her vote for James Madison for President and George Clinton for Vice President, who were elected.

The vote for Governor was 345 for Simon Snyder, Democrat, and 244 for James Ross, Federal. That of the State was as follows: Simon Snyder, Democrat, 67,975; James Ross, Federal, 39,575; John Spayd, Independent Democrat, 4,006.

Samuel Smith was re-elected to Congress.

John Phillips, of Erie county, and James Harrington, of Mercer, were elected to the Assembly.

The vote on other officers was as follows: Sheriff—Jacob Spang, of Erie, 328; Robert Irvin, of Erie, 287; John Salsbury, of Conneaut, 307.

Francis Brawley, of North East, was elected County Commissioner, and Thomas Rees, of Harbor Creek, Coroner.

1809—Wilson Smith was elected to the State Senate.

John Phillips, of Erie county, and James Harrington, of Mercer county, were chosen to the Assembly.

Thomas Forster, of Erie, was elected County Commissioner, and John C. Wallace, of Erie, Coroner.

1810—John Phillips, of Erie county, and Roger Alden, of Crawford county, were elected to the Assembly.

Abner Lacock, of Beaver county, was elected to Congress.

For Sheriff, James E. Herron, of Erie, received 278, and James Weston, of LeBoeuf, 278 votes. Weston obtained the appointment from the Governor.

John Salsbury was elected County Commissioner.

1811—The county gave Simon Snyder, Democratic candidate for Governor, 343 votes, he having no regular opposition. The vote of the State was as follows: Simon Snyder, Democrat, 52,319; William Tilghman, Independent, 3,609.

John Phillips, of Erie county, and Patrick Farrelly, of Crawford county, were elected to the Assembly.

Thomas Wilson, of Erie, was elected County Commissioner.

MADISON RE-ELECTED.

1812—The vote of Erie county was 152 for the Madison, and 129 for the opposition electors. The State cast its electoral vote for James Madison for President, and Elbridge Gerry for Vice President, who were elected.

Phillips and Farrelly were re-elected to the Assembly.

Abner Lacock, Beaver county, was re-elected to Congress.

Henry Taylor, North East, was elected County Commissioner and John Milroy, of Erie, Coroner.

1813—The Legislature having chosen Abner Lacock United States Senator, he resigned, and Thomas Wilson, of Erie, was elected to Congress in his stead at a special election held in May.

Joseph Shannon was elected to the Senate and James Weston, of Erie county, and James Burchfield, of Crawford county, to the Assembly.

For Sheriff, David Wallace, of Erie, received 187, and John Tracy, of Waterford, 127 votes.

Thomas Forster was re-elected County Commissioner. John Grubb, of Mill Creek, was elected to the same office to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Wilson.

1814—The vote of the county was 308 for Simon Snyder, Democrat, fifty-five for Isaac Wayne, Federal, and seventy-seven for George Lattimore, Independent Democrat. The State voted as follows:

Simon Snyder, 51,099; Isaac Wayne, 29,566; George Lattimore, 910.

Thomas Wilson was re-elected to Congress, and Weston and Burchfield to the Assembly.

Henry Taylor, of North East, was re-elected County Commissioner.

1815—Jacob Harrington, of Mercer, James Weston, of Erie, and Ralph Marlin, of Crawford, were elected to the Assembly. The district had been changed to Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Warren and Venango, electing three members.

Robert McClelland, of Mill Creek, was elected County Commissioner, and John Morris, of Erie, Coroner.

MONROE ELECTED.

1816—James Monroe was elected President, and Elbridge Gerry, Vice President. The county gave the Monroe ticket 130, and the opposition eighty-four votes. In the State Monroe had 25,609 votes, and the opposition ticket 17,537.

Henry Hurst, of Crawford county, formerly of North East, was elected State Senator in place of Joseph Shannon, resigned.

Robert Moore, of Beaver, was elected to Congress; Jacob Harrington, Ralph Marlin, and Samuel Hays, of Venango county, to the Assembly, and Thomas Forster, of Erie, County Commissioner.

The vote for Sheriff was as follows: Stephen Wolverton, of Erie, 290; James Hall, of Springfield, 242.

1817—The candidates for Governor were William Findlay, Democrat; and Joseph Hiester, Federal. Erie county gave Findlay 385, and Hiester, 261. The vote of the State was: Findlay, 66,331; Hiester, 59,292.

Henry Hurst was re-elected to the Senate, the district comprising Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.

Samuel Hays, of Venango county, Thomas Wilson, of Erie county, and Ralph Marlin, of Crawford county, were elected to the Assembly, and Robert Brown, of Erie, was elected County Commissioner.

1818—Robert Moore, of Beaver county, was re-elected to Congress over Thomas Wilson, of Erie.

Jacob Harrington, Mercer, James Cochran, Crawford, and Joseph Hackney, Venango, were elected Assemblymen, George Moore, of Erie, County Commissioner, and Samuel Hays, of Erie, Coroner.

1819—Wilson Smith, of Erie county,

James Cochran, of Crawford, and William Connelly, of Venango, were elected to the Assembly.

The vote for county officers was as follows: Sheriff—Thomas Laird, Erie, 349; David Wallace, Erie, 330; Amos P. Woodford, Waterford, 157.

Commissioner—Stephen Wolverton, Erie, 427; James Hall, Springfield, 255; Abiather Crane, Mill Creek, forty-nine; Jonah Cowgill, Erie, three.

POLITICAL HARMONY—MONROE RE-ELECTED.

1820—The Presidential election was held in the fall of this year. James Monroe being unanimously supported for re-election. Patrick Farrelly was the elector for this district. For Governor, the Democrats supported William Findlay, of Franklin, and the Federalists Gen. Joseph Hiester, of Berks. Hiester was elected. Erie gave Findlay 519 votes, and Hiester 415.

The candidates for Congress were Robert Moore, of Beaver, and Patrick Farrelly, of Crawford. Farrelly was elected. The candidates for Assembly were Wilson Smith, Erie county; George Moore, Erie; Jacob Harrington, Mercer; William Connelly, Venango; James Cochran, Crawford; William Moore, Venango, and Walter Oliver, Mercer. All of the above gentlemen claimed to be Democrats. Messrs. Smith, Connelly and Harrington were elected. George Nicholson, Fairview, was chosen Commissioner by seventy-five majority over Henry Colt, of Waterford. Thomas H. Sill, Erie, and Thomas Dunn, McKean, were elected Auditors.

Alexander McNair, formerly of Mill Creek, was this year elected first Governor of Missouri.

1821—The following were the candidates: State Senate—Samuel Lord, Meadville; Gen. Henry Hurst, Meadville; Jacob Harrington, Mercer. Harrington was elected, George Moore, Erie; James Cochran, Crawford, and David Brown, Warren, were elected to the Assembly. Thomas Forster, Erie, was elected Commissioner by twenty-three majority over Henry Colt. Thomas Rees, Harbor Creek, was elected Auditor, and Benjamin Russell, Mill Creek, Coroner.

1822—The candidates for Congress were Patrick Farrelly, Crawford, and Samuel Williamson, Mercer, both Democrats. Farrelly

was elected by a majority of about 2,000 in the district.

The Assembly district was changed this year, Erie and Warren being placed together, and allowed one member. George Moore, Erie borough, and James Weston, LeBoeuf, were the candidates for that office, the latter being elected by a majority of only seventeen votes. Stephen Wolverton, Erie, David Wallace, Mill Creek, and Simeon Dunn, Erie, were candidates for Sheriff. Wolverton's majority was 306 over both of his competitors. Henry Colt, Waterford, Alexander McClosky, North East, and Thomas Rees, Harbor Creek, were candidates for Commissioner. Colt was elected by a majority of sixty-two votes over both of the others. Thomas Dunn, McKean, was chosen Auditor.

1823—For Governor the Democrats supported John Andrew Shulze, Lebanon; the Federalists, Andrew Gregg, Centre. The vote of the county was: Schulze, 754; Gregg, 604—Democratic majority, 150. The vote of the State was: Schulze, 89,928; Gregg, 64,211. For Assembly, George Moore, Erie, and Thomas H. Sill, Erie, were the candidates. Sill was elected by a majority of 149 in the district. Alexander McClosky was chosen Commissioner over John Cochran, Mill Creek, and E. D. Gunnison, Erie. Daniel Sayre, Fairview, was elected Auditor.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS CHOSEN PRESIDENT BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1824—A convention met March 4, of this year, at Harrisburg, and nominated Andrew Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President. Henry Clay, who at that time acted with the Democratic party, received ten votes for the latter position. Another convention was held in Harrisburg, August 9, which nominated William H. Crawford, of Georgia, for President, and Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams were also candidates before the people for President. The candidates for elector were as follows: For Jackson, John Boyd, Waterford; for Adams, Jesse Moore, Meadville; for Crawford, James Montgomery; for Clay, Charles H. Israel.

The vote of the county was: For Jackson, 302; Adams, fifty-five; Crawford, ten; Clay three.

The vote in the State was: Jackson, 35,894; Adams, 3,405; Crawford, 4,186; Clay, 1,701.

None of the candidates received a majority of the electoral votes in the Union, and the election was thrown into the House, where Adams was chosen President.

For Congress, Patrick Farrelly and Samuel Williamson were opposing candidates. Farrelly's majority in the district was 3,133. The district consisted of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren.

John Phillips, of Venango township, was elected to the Assembly over George Moore. John Morris, Erie, was chosen Commissioner over John Salsbury, Conneaut, and E. D. Gunnison, Erie. Rufus Seth Reed, Erie, was elected Coroner, and Thomas Rees, Harbor Creek, Auditor.

1825—For State Senate, Wilson Smith, Waterford; George Moore, Erie; Thomas Atkinson, Crawford; James Herriott, Mercer; and John Leech, Mercer, were opposing candidates. Moore had one majority over all in this county, but Leech received a majority in the district. Stephen Wolverton was chosen to the Assembly over John Phillips and Abiather Crane, Erie county, and Archibald Tanner and J. W. Irvine, Warren. The candidates for Sheriff were: Henry Colt, Waterford; Thomas Forster, Erie; Thomas Laird, Erie; A. W. Brewster, Erie; Albert Thayer, Mill Creek, and David McCreary, Mill Creek. Mr. Thayer was elected. The candidates for Commissioner were: John Salsbury, Conneaut; William Benson, Waterford; John Gray, Erie; Thomas Dunn, McKean, and Giles Hulbert, Waterford. Mr. Salsbury was elected. Col. James McKay, Waterford, was chosen Auditor for the regular term, and William E. McNair, Mill Creek, for one year, in place of Daniel Sayre, who moved out of the county.

A proposition to form a new State Constitution was brought before the people and voted down, the majority against it in Erie county being 1,062.

1826—Patrick Farrelly, Congressman from this district, died at Pittsburg, on his way to Washington, February 12, 1826, and a special election was held in March, following, for his successor. The candidates were Thomas H. Sill, Erie; Samuel Hays, Venango; Jacob Harrington, Mercer; and Stephen Barlow.

Crawford. Mr. Sill was elected. At the regular October election, Sill, Barlow and John Findlay, Mercer, were candidates for Congress. Barlow was elected.

At the October election of this year, Gov. Shulze had no opposition in Erie county. The vote of the State was: John Andrew Shulze, Democrat, 61,211; John Sergeant, Philadelphia, Federal, 1,474.

The candidates for Assembly were Stephen Wolverton, Alex. McCloskey, George Moore and George Stantz, Erie county; and John Andrews, Warren. Wolverton was re-elected. William Benson, Waterford; Thomas Forster, Erie, and James M. Moorhead, Harbor Creek, were candidates for Commissioner. Benson was elected. Martin Strong, McKean, was chosen Auditor.

1827—Stephen Wolverton was re-elected to the Assembly over Alex. McCloskey, North East, his only opponent. William Fleming, Erie, was elected Coroner; James M. Moorhead was chosen Commissioner over Thomas Forster. David H. Chapman, Fairview, was chosen Auditor.

JACKSON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

1828—The Jackson State Convention was held in Harrisburg January 8. Andrew Jackson was nominated for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President. James Duncan, Mercer county, was the electoral candidate for this Congressional district.

The Adams Convention met about the 4th of March, and nominated John Quincy Adams for President, and Richard Rush, Pennsylvania, for Vice President. John Leech, Mercer county, was the electoral candidate for this Congressional district.

The State election was held October 14. The candidates in this district and county were as follows: Congress—Thomas H. Sill, Erie county; and Stephen Barlow, Crawford. The vote in the county was 1,406 for Sill and 366 for Barlow. Sill received a majority of about 600 in the district. Assembly—George Moore, Stephen Wolverton and Wilson Smith, all of Erie county. Moore was elected. Sheriff—Alex. W. Brewster, Erie; Thomas Mellen, North East; Daniel Sawtell, Springfield; Smith Jackson, Erie; Richard Ar buckle and John G. Caldwell, Mill Creek. Brewster was elected. Commissioner (three years)—Albert Thayer, Erie; George Nicholson, Fairview.

Thayer was elected by a nearly unanimous vote. Commissioner (one year)—in place of William Benson, Waterford, resigned—Myron Hutchinson, Springfield; James Pollock, LeBoeuf; and John Boyd, Waterford. Hutchinson was elected. Robert Cochran, Mill Creek, was elected Auditor.

The Presidential election was held on Friday, October 31, and resulted as follows:

	ADAMS.	JACKSON.
Erie and Mill Creek.....	133	188
McKean.....	52	27
Fairview.....	95	55
Springfield.....	118	31
Conneaut.....	76	19
Waterford and LeBoeuf.....	115	120
Harbor Creek.....	56	54
North East.....	85	116
Greenfield.....	24	13
Union.....	25	9
Venango.....	23	46
Conneauttee (now Washington).....	58	27
Elk Creek.....	27	28
Beaver Dam (now Greene).....	8	20
Concord.....	16	10
Amity.....	22	7
Wayne.....	12	2
Total.....	945	773

The vote of the State was: Jackson, 101,652; Adams, 50,848; Jackson's majority, 50,804. Jackson and Calhoun had a large majority of the electoral votes of the Union.

THE ANTI-MASONIC ERA.

1829—The Anti-Masonic excitement had by this year risen into a political issue, and a separate party organization was formed, embracing a large portion of the supporters of Mr. Adams. The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 4th of March and nominated George Wolf, Northampton county, for Governor. The Anti-Masonic State Convention met at the same place on the same day, and nominated Joseph Ritner, Washington county. The vote of Erie county was: Ritner, 1,545; Wolf, 497. The vote of the State was: George Wolf, Democrat, 77,988; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 51,724; Wolf's majority, 26,264.

For State Senate, Thomas S. Cunningham, Mercer county, defeated Wilson Smith, Erie county, by over 2,700 majority in the district. George Moore was elected to the Assembly over Stephen Wolverton. Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie; Myron Hutchinson, Springfield, and William Gray, Wayne, were candidates

for Commissioner. Sterrett was elected by a majority of twenty-six over Hutchinson, the next highest candidate. Eli Webster, McKean, was elected Auditor.

1830—This was the first year in which Anti-Masonry entered directly into the choice of district and county officers. The Anti-Masonic candidate for Congress was John Banks, of Mercer county. The Democratic candidate was Thomas S. Cunningham, Mercer county. Banks had a majority of 316 in Erie county, and 1,135 in the district. The candidates for county officers were as follows:

Anti-Masonic—Assembly, John Riddle, Erie; Commissioner, James Pollock, LeBoeuf; Coroner, David Wallace, Erie; Auditor, John J. Swan, Fairview.

Democratic-Republican—Assembly, P. S. V. Hamot, Erie; Commissioner, John Salisbury, Fairview; Coroner, Charles Lay, Erie; Auditor, Thomas Laird, of Erie.

The Anti-Masonic ticket was successful by an average majority of 250.

1831—The candidates were as follows:

Anti-Masonic—Assembly, John Riddle; Sheriff, William Fleming, Erie; Commissioner, Thomas R. Miller, Springfield; Auditor, James Smedley, North East.

*Democratic—Assembly, George Moore, Erie; Sheriff, Albert Thayer, Erie; Commissioner, Thomas Mellen, North East; Auditor, John G. Caldwell, Mill Creek.

Independent Candidates—Assembly, William Dickson, North East; Sheriff, David Zimmerman and James McConkey, Erie.

The Anti-Masonic candidates were successful by average majorities of about 400. None of the independent candidates had much of a support.

JACKSON RE-ELECTED.

1832—The candidates for Governor were George Wolf, Democrat, and Joseph Ritner, Anti-Masonic.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania supported Andrew Jackson for President, and William Wilkins, this State, for Vice President. Martin Van Buren, New York, was also a Democratic candidate for Vice President, and was elected, though Pennsylvania cast her vote for Wilkins. Henry Clay ran as an Anti-Jackson

Democratic candidate for President, with John Sergeant, Pennsylvania, for Vice President. The Anti-Masons supported William Wirt, Maryland, for President, and Amos Ellmaker, Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Wilson Smith was the Jackson candidate for Elector in this district; David Dick, Crawford, the Clay candidate; and Robert Falconer, Warren, the Anti-Masonic. The Jackson and Clay men went by the designation of Democratic-Republicans; the supporters of Wirt by that of Republican Anti-Masons. The vote of the county was as follows:

	WIRT.	JACKSON.
Erie and Mill Creek.....	284	163
McKean.....	94	16
Fairview.....	89	12
Springfield.....	82	69
Conneaut.....	118	74
Waterford.....	92	65
Harbor Creek.....	80	76
North East.....	110	42
Greenfield.....	37	52
Union.....	138	1
Venango.....	72	42
Conneauttee (Washington).....	36	26
Concord.....	16	33
Beaver Dam.....	64	31
Elk Creek.....	33	32
Amity.....	30	39
Wayne.....	23	17
LeBoeuf.....	37	61
Girard.....	109	88
Total.....	1,494	1,049

Only three ballots were cast for Clay, all in North East township.

In the State the result was as follows: George Wolf, Democrat, 91,235; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 88,185; Wolf's majority, 3,049. The vote for President was: Jackson, 90,983; Wirt, 66,716; majority for Jackson, 24,267.

Mr. Clay's vote was too light to be considered worthy of record by the papers of the day.

The candidates for district and county officers were as follows:

Anti-Masonic—Congress, Thomas H. Sill, of Erie; Assembly, John H. Walker, Erie; Commissioner, John McCord, North East; Auditor, Samuel Low, Venango township.

Democratic—Congress, John Galbraith, Venango county; Assembly, Ritus Seth Reed, Erie; Commissioner, Thomas Mellen, North East; Auditor, John Phillips, Venango.

All of the Anti-Masonic candidates were

*1831.—This year the name Democratic-Republican was dropped in Erie county, and the supporters of Jackson called themselves Democrats.



elected except Mr. Sill. John Galbraith was defeated by 833 votes in Erie county, but received a majority of 778 in the district.

1833—Anti-Masonic Candidates—State Senate, Charles M. Reed, Erie county; Assembly, John H. Walker, Erie; Commissioner, James Love, Mill Creek; Coroner, David McNair, of Mill Creek; Auditor, Mark Baldwin, Greenfield.

Democratic Candidates—State Senate, Thomas S. Cunningham, Mercer county; Assembly, Dr. Tabor Beebe, Erie; Commissioner, John Gingrich, Mill Creek; Coroner, Wareham Taggart, Springfield; Auditor, John Saulsbury, Conneaut.

All of the Anti-Masonic candidates were elected except Reed, who received a majority in the county, but was defeated in the district.

1834—Anti-Masonic Candidates—Congress, Thomas H. Sill, Erie county; Assembly, John H. Walker, Erie; Sheriff, Thomas Mehahey, Erie; Commissioner, Stephen Skinner, McKean; Auditor, Russell Stancliff, Washington.

Democratic—Congress, John Galbraith, Venango county; Assembly, James M. Moorhead, Harbor Creek; Sheriff, Albert Thayer, Erie; Commissioner, Daniel Gillespie, Erie; Auditor, John R. Rouse, Venango.

Independent Candidate for Sheriff—Chauncey Rogers, Girard.

The Anti-Masonic candidates were elected with the exception of Mr. Sill, who received 353 majority in the county, but was defeated by 1,622 in the district.

A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN THE STATE.

1835—The Democratic party of Pennsylvania was divided this year over a candidate for Governor, one portion supporting George Wolf, and another Henry A. Muhlenberg, Berks. The Anti-Masons again chose Joseph Ritner as a candidate.

The vote of Erie county was: For Ritner, 1,743; Wolf, 164; Muhlenberg, 1,281. In the State the vote was as follows: Joseph Ritner, Anti-Masonic, 91,023; George Wolf, Democrat, 65,801; Henry A. Muhlenberg, Democrat, 40,586.

Anti-Masonic County Ticket—Assembly, John H. Walker, Erie; Commissioner, James Miles, Girard; Auditor, William Benson, Waterford.

Democratic County Ticket—Assembly, P.

S. V. Hamot, Erie; Commissioner, John Gingrich, Mill Creek; Auditor, David Webber, Concord.

All of the Anti-Masonic candidates were elected by an average majority of 400.

A proposition to hold a convention for revising the State Constitution was carried by 10,404 majority. Erie county cast 3,023 votes for the convention and twenty-one against it.

VAN BUREN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

1836—The Democratic candidate for Congress was Arnold Plumer, Venango county; the Anti-Masonic was David Dick, Crawford county. The vote of the county was: For Dick, 1,773; for Plumer, 1,214. In the district Dick had 3,628, Plumer, 4,323, the latter being elected.

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Anti-Masonic—Assembly, Thomas R. Miller, Springfield, 1,948; Elijah Babbitt, Erie, 1,716; Commissioner, Samuel Low, Harbor Creek, 1,719; Coroner, Samuel W. Keefer, Erie, 1,696; Auditor, William H. Crawford, North East, 1,689.

Democratic—Assembly, James C. Marshall, Girard, 1,281; Frederick W. Miller, Waterford, 1,032; Commissioner, William Doty, Springfield, 1,244; Coroner, Anthony Saltsman, Mill Creek, 1,158; Auditor, James Wilson, Greenfield, 1,176.

The presidential election was held October 31. The Anti-Masonic candidates were: For President, Gen. William H. Harrison, Ohio; for Vice-President, Francis Granger, New York. The elector for this district was James Cochran, Crawford county. The Democratic candidates were: For President, Martin Van Buren, New York; for Vice-President, Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky. The elector was John P. Davis, Crawford county. Below is the vote:

	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Erie	217	113
McKean	147	20
Fairview	125	18
Springfield	182	67
Conneaut	86	91
Waterford	122	92
Harbor Creek	154	75
North East	137	197
Greenfield	48	37
Union	59	25
Venango	86	44

Washington	133	58
Beaver Dam	81	37
Elk Creek	79	82
Concord	15	47
Amity	26	43
Wayne	42	22
LeBoeuf	35	55
Girard	155	94
Mill Creek	205	95
Total	2,134	1,312

The vote of the State was for Van Buren, 91,475; Harrison, 87,111.

Van Buren and Johnson were elected by a large majority of the electoral votes of the Union.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

An election for Delegates to the convention for revising the Constitution was held on the same day. The candidates, with their votes, were as follows:

Senatorial Delegate—Anti-Masonic, Daniel Sager, Crawford county, 2,064 in Erie county, and 3,249 in the district. Democratic, Henry Colt, Waterford, 1,330 in Erie county, 3,016 in the district.

Representative Delegates—Anti-Masonic, Thomas H. Sill, Erie, 2,079; James Pollock, LeBoeuf, 2,063. Democratic, Wilson Smith, Waterford, 1,314; Henry L. Harvey, Erie, 1,315.

The convention met at Harrisburg in May or June, 1837, and adjourned to Philadelphia in the winter, finally adjourning in 1838, after adopting various amendments to the Constitution, which are referred to hereafter.

1837—The candidates for State Senator (Erie and Crawford constituting the district) were: Anti-Masonic, Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie; Democratic, Edward A. Reynolds, Crawford. The vote for Sterrett, in Erie county, was 1,840; for Reynolds, 1,065. Sterrett was elected by about 400 majority in the district, Crawford being at that time Democratic.

The county tickets, with the vote, were as follows:

Anti-Masonic — Assembly, Charles M. Reed, Erie, 2,087; David Sawdy, Conneaut, 1,778; Sheriff, Andrew Scott, Erie, 1,715; Commissioner, Thomas Sterrett, McKean, 1,757; Auditor, Thomas Nicholson, Mill Creek, 1,876.

Democratic—Assembly, Martin Strong, sr., Beaver Dam, 962; David H. Chapman,

Fairview, 630; Sheriff, Albert Thayer, Mill Creek, 1,204. Commissioner, Eli Webster, Beaver Dam, 944.

THE "BUCKSHOT" WAR.

1838—The Anti-Masons again nominated Joseph Ritner for Governor; the Democrats placed in nomination David R. Porter, of Huntingdon county. The vote of the county was: For Ritner, 2,747; for Porter, 1,565—Ritner's majority, 1,182. In the State the result was as follows: David R. Porter, Democrat, 127,821; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 122,325.

The organization of the Legislature, in December following this election, caused the troubles which have been named in derision the "Buckshot war." Their history may be briefly given as follows: When the Return Judges of Philadelphia county met in convention, a motion was made to throw out the votes of the Northern Liberties, on account of alleged frauds. By accepting the votes, the Anti-Masonic candidates for Congress, State Senator and Assembly were elected; their rejection gave the seats to the Democratic candidates. The Democrats had a majority of the Judges, and the returns were not accepted. The Anti-Masonic Judges bolted and made out other returns, including the vote of the Northern Liberties, which were sent to Thomas H. Burrows, Anti-Masonic Secretary of State, at Harrisburg. When the Legislature assembled, each set of candidates appeared for admission, and in the House the two parties were so nearly balanced that the acceptance or rejection of the Philadelphians involved the control of the body. Meantime, much excitement prevailed throughout the State, and serious disturbances were threatened. On the day of meeting, Harrisburg was full of angry men, but if we can rely on the Anti-Masonic papers of the time, the Democrats were largely in the ascendent. The vote for Speaker was taken, when the Democrats supported William Hopkins, and the Anti-Masons Thomas S. Cunningham, each party having separate tellers. Both claimed to be elected, and for some time occupied seats on the platform, side by side. Under such circumstances no business could be transacted, and affairs were brought to a dead-lock. The Senate, which contained a majority of Anti-Masons, recognized the Cunningham House. Excitement

increased throughout the State, and the Democrats, resolved not to be defeated in their programme, threatened to maintain Mr. Hopkins' right to the Speakership by force. The Governor called out the militia of the adjoining counties, but when they reached Harrisburg it was found that the Democrats were in the majority among the troops, so that the Anti-Masons could not depend upon their support. He then wrote to President Van Buren for aid, who plumply refused.* After an agitation of several weeks, four Anti-Masonic Senators receded from their original position, voted to recognize the Hopkins House, and terminated the trouble. The Anti-Masons throughout the State were fierce in their denunciations of the recreant Senators, but soon subsided into acquiescence, and thus ended one of the most memorable, as it was also one of the most disgraceful, incidents in Pennsylvania history. Amid all the excitement no blood was spilled. From this date, the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania rapidly declined, and in a few years sunk out of existence.

The Anti-Masons again nominated David Dick for Congress. John Galbraith, who had removed to Erie county, was the Democratic candidate. In the county, Dick received 2,614 votes, and Galbraith, 1,610. Dick's vote in the district was 5,918; Galbraith's 6,198. The district comprised Erie, Crawford, Venango and Warren counties, the three latter giving Democratic majorities.

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Anti-Masonic—Assembly, Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, 2,581; William M. Watts, Erie, 2,368; Commissioner, William E. McNair, Mill Creek, 2,591; Auditor, Alexander W. Brewster, Erie, 2,601.

Democratic—Assembly, Ebenezer D. Gunnison, Erie, 1,616; Myron Hutchinson, Girard, 1,580; Commissioner, J. P. Grant, Wayne, 1,522; Auditor, Samuel T. Axtell, Union, 1,524.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS ADOPTED—
PROTHONOTARY AND REGISTER AND
RECORDER FIRST ELECTED.

A vote was taken on the adoption of the proposed amendments to the Constitution,

with the following result in the State: For the amendments, 113,981; against, 112,759. Erie county gave a majority of 1,721 against the amendments.

Previous to this, negroes had voted in the State. The revised Constitution excluded them from suffrage. In the convention the delegates from Erie county were divided, Mr. Sill voting for negro suffrage, and Mr. Pollock against. The Anti-Masons had a slight majority in the body.

The revised Constitution provided for the election of Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, instead of their appointment by the Governor as before. The same instrument also changed the manner of selecting Justices of the Peace from appointment by the Governor to election by the people. The choice of the latter officers was not made until the spring election in 1840, the old incumbents retaining their position until the first Monday of May in that year.

1839—The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Anti-Masonic—Assembly, Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, 1,927; William M. Watts, Erie, 1,713; Prothonotary, William Kelly, Erie, 1,791; Register and Recorder, Thomas Moorhead, Erie, 1,997; Commissioner for three years, Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg, 1,845; Commissioner for one year (to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Sterrett), Samuel Low, Harbor Creek, 1,886; Coroner, John K. Caldwell, Mill Creek, 1,817; Auditor, Gideon J. Ball, Erie, 1,791.

Democratic—Assembly, William Townsend, Springfield, 1,522; Prothonotary, James C. Marshall, Girard, 1,155; Register and Recorder, E. D. Gunnison, 1,396; Commissioner, three years, James Duncan, North East, 1,420; Commissioner, one year, Horace Powers, Washington, 1,374; Coroner, P. P. Glazier, Erie, 1,391; Auditor, Martin Strong, Beaver Dam, 1,403.

Dr. William Johns, Erie, who had previously sought the Anti-Masonic nomination for the office, announced himself as an independent candidate for Assembly, and was supported by a portion of the Democrats. He received 1,137 votes in the county.

A proposition to build a county poor house was submitted to the people, and defeated by a majority of 154 votes.

*The United States Storekeeper at Frankfort turned over a liberal supply of ammunition to the State authorities, much of which consisted of buckshot cartridges. Hence the name of Buckshot war.



Yours Very Truly
J. Henry Tracy



ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY—HARRISON AND TYLER ELECTED.

1840—Before this year, each town-ship took care of its own poor. A proposition to build a county poor house met with much opposition, but, on being submitted to a vote of the people at the spring elections, was carried by a vote of 1,599 in favor to 1,515 against. At this election, Justices of the Peace were chosen by popular vote for the first time, their selection having been previously vested in the Governor.

The Anti-Masonic party had by this time given up the ghost, and the Whig party was organized upon its remains. The Whig candidate for Congress was William A. Irvine, of Warren county; the Democratic, Arnold Plumer, of Venango. Below is the vote in the district:

	IRVINE.	PLUMER.
Erie.....	3,301	2,005
Crawford.....	2,175	2,640
Venango.....	679	1,007
Warren.....	835	925
Clarion.....	610	1,329
Total.....	7,600	7,906

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, Stephen Skinner, McKean, 3,289; James D. Dunlap, Erie, 3,281; Sheriff, E. W. M. Blaine, North East, 3,296; Commissioner, Russell Stancliff, Washington, 3,281; Auditor, James Miles, Girard township, 3,247.

Democratic—Assembly, William Townsend, Springfield, 2,033; Anthony Saltsman, Mill Creek, 2,030; Sheriff, Benjamin F. Norris, Greene, 2,012; Commissioner, James Duncan, North East, 2,004; Auditor, G. J. Stranahan, Concord, 2,002.

At this election, Directors of the Poor were chosen for the first time, each township having before elected its own Overseers. The candidates on the Whig ticket were Thomas R. Miller, Springfield; James Benson, Waterford township; and George W. Walker, Harbor Creek, all of whom were elected. The Democratic candidates were William W. Warner, Fairview; Sherburn Smith, Erie; and William Wyatt, Harbor Creek.

At the general election following, the Whig candidates were: For President, Gen. William H. Harrison, of Ohio; for Vice Pres-

ident, John Tyler, of Virginia. John Dick, of Crawford county, was the Whig elector for this district. The Democrats again supported Van Buren and Johnson. Stephen Barlow, of Crawford county, was the electoral candidate. The following is the vote of the county:

	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Erie, West ward.....	175	96
Erie, East.....	203-378	83-179
McKean.....	208	71
Fairview.....	247	53
Springfield.....	285	87
Conneaut.....	197	125
Waterford township.....	172	67
Harbor Creek.....	227	106
North East township.....	158	174
Greenfield.....	91	55
Union.....	81	36
Venango and Wattsburg.....	122	69
Washington and Edinboro.....	244	71
Greene.....	112	66
Elk Creek.....	163	137
Concord.....	38	81
Amity.....	46	61
Wayne.....	85	51
LeBoeuf.....	71	93
Girard.....	301	229
Mill Creek.....	319	182
North East borough.....	43	38
Waterford borough.....	46	30
Total.....	3,636	2,061

In the State—Harrison, 141,021; Van Buren, 143,672.

Harrison and Tyler were elected. The former served only one month, when he died in office, and was succeeded by John Tyler.

BEGINNING OF THE ABOLITION PARTY.

1841—The Whig candidate for Governor was John Banks, of Berks county, formerly of Mercer; the Democrats again supported David R. Porter, of Huntingdon. The county gave Banks 2,956 votes, and Porter 1,855. In the State the vote was: For Porter 136,504; Banks, 113,473.

The Abolitionists held their first convention in Pennsylvania this year, and nominated Dr. Francis J. LeMoyné, of Washington county, for Governor, who received 736 votes in all. Of these, forty were cast in Erie county.

The Democrats made no nomination for the State Senate, and supported John W. Farrelly, of Crawford, who ran as an independent Whig candidate. John Dick, of Crawford, was the regular Whig candidate. The vote of the district was as follows:

	DICK.	FARRELLY.
Erie.....	2,663	1,955
Crawford.....	1,887	2,774
Total.....	4,550	4,729

The county tickets, with the votes, were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, James D. Dunlap, Erie, 2,683; Stephen C. Lee, Greene, 2,640; Commissioner, David Sawdey, Conneaut, 2,480; Treasurer, James Williams, Erie, 2,589; Auditor, Moses Barnett, Fairview, 2,571; Director of the Poor, Conrad Brown, of Mill Creek (no opposition).

The Democrats made no nominations, but supported independent candidates, as follows:

Assembly, Robert S. Hunter, Erie, 1,696; William Miner, Harbor Creek, 1,667; Commissioner, Ira Parker, Mill Creek, 1,465; Treasurer, John Hughes, Erie, 1,366; Auditor, Joseph Y. Moorhead, Harbor Creek, 1,327.

COUNTY TREASURER FIRST ELECTED.

Mr. Williams was the first County Treasurer chosen by popular vote.

1842—The Whig county ticket, with the vote for each candidate, was as follows: Assembly, Stephen Skinner, McKean, 1,880; Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg, 1,864; Prothonotary, Wilson King, Erie, 1,928; Register, Thomas Moorhead, Jr., Erie, 2,430; Commissioner, Joseph Henderson, Mill Creek, 2,075; Coroner, Hezekiah Bates, Erie, 1,971; Auditor, Benjamin Gunnison, Greene, 2,027; Director of the Poor, John Evans, sr., Mill Creek, 1,982.

The Democrats made no regular nominations, but supported independent candidates for the various offices. The Abolitionists had a regular ticket in the field for every office except Director of the Poor. Below is a list of all the candidates, with their votes:

Assembly, Dr. William Johns, Erie (Independent Whig), 989; Sylvester W. Randall (Democrat), Erie, 1,358; Joseph Neely, (Working Men's), Harbor Creek, 117; David H. Chapman (Abolitionist), Fairview, 216; James M. Moorhead (Abolitionist), Harbor Creek, 238; Prothonotary, James C. Marshall (Democrat), Girard, 1,627; George Kellogg (Abolitionist), Erie, 179; Register, William Gray (Abolitionist), Wayne, 134; Commissioner, Matthew Greer (Democrat), North East, 781; William Himrod (Abolitionist),

Erie, 166; Coroner, Alex Mehaffey (Abolitionist), Erie, 301; Auditor, William Vincent (Abolitionist), Waterford, 162; Director of the Poor, John Gingrich (Democrat), Mill Creek, 717.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS FIRST ELECTED.

1843—The first Canal Commissioners elected by popular vote were chosen this year. The Whig candidates were William Tweed, Benjamin Weaver, and Simeon Gulliford; the Democratic, James Clark, Jesse Miller and William B. Foster, Jr. The average Whig majority in the county was about 1,150. The Democrats carried the State by an average majority of 14,500. Hugh Mehaffey, Hugh D. King and James Moorhead ran as Independent Anti-Masons, and received about 270 votes in the State.

The Whig candidate for Congress was Charles M. Reed, of Erie; the Democratic, Dr. Galbraith A. Irvine, of Warren. The vote of the district was as follows:

	REED.	IRVINE.
Erie.....	2,867	1,560
Warren.....	620	860
McKean.....	259	342
Potter.....	135	405
Jefferson.....	449	536
Clarion.....	743	1,330
Total.....	5,073	5,033

The apportionment bill of 1842 made a Senatorial district of Erie county. Elijah Babbitt was the Whig candidate, and James C. Marshall the Democratic. The vote was for Babbitt 2,646, for Marshall 1,554. Galen Foster, Abolition candidate, received seventy-three votes.

The following was the vote for other candidates:

Whig—Assembly, James D. Dunlap, Erie, 2,536; David A. Gould, Springfield, 2,573; Sheriff, William E. McNair, Mill Creek, 2,465; Commissioner, Robert Gray, Union, 2,648; Treasurer, Gideon J. Ball, Erie, 2,595; Auditor, William M. Arbuckle, Erie, 2,574; Director of the Poor, James Anderson, Waterford township, 2,544.

Democratic—Assembly, Martin Strong, Greene, 1,657; George H. Cutler, Elk Creek, 1,639; Sheriff, James Lytle, Erie, 1,729; Commissioner, G. J. Stranahan, Concord, 1,504; Treasurer, Stephen C. Walker, Erie, 1,481; Auditor, Eli Webster, Greene, 1,561;

Director of the Poor, Joseph E. Lee, North East, 1,512.

Abolition—Assembly, Wm. Gray, Wayne, seventy-nine; James M. Moorhead, Harbor Creek, eighty-seven; Sheriff, Alex. McClellan, Mill Creek, eighty-six; Commissioner, John B. Fluke, Erie, seventy-three; Treasurer, Clinton George, Erie, eighty-five; Auditor, Ambrose Shelly, Harbor Creek, ninety; Director of the Poor, Samuel Brecht, Fairview, ninety-six.

THE CLAY AND POLK CAMPAIGN—GENERAL REED DEFEATED AND JUDGE THOMPSON ELECTED.

1844—For Governor, the Democrats nominated Francis R. Shunk, Allegheny county; the Whigs, Gen. Joseph Markle, Westmoreland; the Abolitionists, F. J. LeMoyno, Washington. Erie county gave Markle 3,501 votes, Shunk, 2,207, and LeMoyno, sixty-nine.

The vote of the State was as follows:

Shunk, 160,403; Markle, 156,120; LeMoyno, 2,675.

The candidates for Canal Commissioner were Simeon Gulliford, Whig; Joshua Hartsborn, Democrat; William Larimer, Jr., Abolition. The vote was about the same as that for Governor.

Gen. Reed was renominated by the Whigs for Congress. James Thompson, Erie, was the Democratic, and John Mann, Potter, the Abolition candidate.

The vote of the district was as follows:

	REED.	THOMPSON.
Erie	3,554	2,180
Warren	856	1,061
McKean	311	415
Potter	206	531
Jefferson	638	777
Clarion	799	1,868
Total	6,364	6,832

Mr. Mann received but ninety votes in all, of which forty-five were cast in Erie county. Hamlin Russell, Abolition, also received four-teen votes in this county.

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, Mark Baldwin, North East, 3,442; James D. Dunlap, Erie, 3,445; Commissioner, Isaac Webster, Fairview, 3,343; Auditor, Thomas Pierce, LeBoeuf,

3,380; Director of Poor, David Kennedy, Erie, 3,332—all being elected.

Democratic—Assembly, George H. Cutler, Girard, 2,147; David Allison, North East, 2,135; Commissioner, James Wilson, Greenfield, 2,210; Auditor, Michael Jackson, Conneaut, 2,148; Director of Poor, James M. Reed, Mill Creek, 2,156.

Abolition—Assembly, David H. Chapman, Fairview; Aaron Kellogg, Erie; Commissioner, Nathaniel Wilson, Union; Auditor, Alexander McClellan, Mill Creek; Director of Poor, Silas Walker, Harbor Creek. This ticket received an average of about seventy votes.

A vote was taken to decide whether the main line of the State public works should be sold or not. The proposition received a majority of 447 in Erie county, but was defeated in the general vote of the State by a majority of 21,433.

The Whig party nominated Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for Vice President. William A. Irvine was the electoral candidate for this district. The Democratic nominees were James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for President, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Christian Myers, of Clarion county, was the candidate for elector. The Abolitionists ran James G. Birney, of Michigan, for President, who received seventy-four votes in the county and 3,138 in the State. James M. Moorhead, of Harbor Creek, was the candidate for elector.

The following was the Whig and Democratic vote in the county:

	CLAY.	POLK.
Erie, West ward	151	118
Erie, East ward	170-321	112-230
Amity	37	77
Concord	45	89
Conneaut	201	110
Edinboro	30	11
Elk Creek	108	121
Fairview	244	52
Franklin	62	10
Girard	344	166
Greene	104	99
Greenfield	73	32
Harbor Creek	203	127
Le Boeuf	88	114
Mill Creek	350	209
McKean	223	79
North East township	168	192
North East borough	48	34
Springfield	269	103
Union	73	53

Venango.....	102	55
Wattsburg.....	20	13
Washington.....	215	79
Waterford borough.....	54	25
Waterford township.....	178	78
Wayne.....	55	68

Total.....	3,630	2,226
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The vote of the State was as follows: Clay, 161,863; Polk, 167,245. Polk's majority, 6,382.

Polk and Dallas were elected by a large majority of the electoral votes of the Union.

NATIVE AMERICANISM COMES TO THE FRONT.

1845—The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner was James Burns, Millfin county; the Whig candidate, Samuel D. Karns, Dauphin; the Abolition, William Larimer, Allegheny. In Erie county, Burns received 1,103 votes, Karns, 1,831, Larimer, eighty-two. In the State, Burns had 119,510; Karns, 89,118 and Larimer, 2,857. The Native American party placed a ticket in the field for the first time this year, and George Morton, their candidate, received 22,934 votes, most of them being cast in Philadelphia and the neighboring counties.

Elijah Babbitt, elected State Senator in 1843, resigned his seat at the close of his second session, and candidates were nominated to supply the vacancy. The Whigs supported James D. Dunlap, the Democrats Carson Graham, and the Abolitionists David H. Chapman. The vote was 1,791 for Dunlap, 1,492 for Graham and eighty-nine for Chapman.

The Democrats made no county nominations. The following were the candidates voted for:

Whig—Assembly, J. B. Johnson, Erie, 1,755; Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg, 1,785; Prothonotary, Wilson King, Erie, 1,888; Register, Thomas Moorhead, jr., Erie, 1,810; Commissioner, Wm. E. Marvin, Greenfield, 1,768; Auditor, three years, James H. Campbell, Edinboro, 1,690; Auditor, to supply vacancy, Simeon Hunt, Waterford, 1,694; Coroner, Thomas Dillon, Erie, 1,703; Director of Poor, Curtis Heidler, Fairview, 1,636.

Abolitionist—Assembly, Samuel Kingsbury, North East, 191; Nathan Gould, Springfield, 190; Prothonotary, N. Wilson, Union, 160; Register, John B. Fluke, Erie, 163; Commissioner, Wm. Robinson, North East, 154; Auditor, A. N. Wood, Venango, 156; David

Nellis, Harbor Creek, 153; Coroner, Alex. McClellan, Mill Creek, 168; Director of Poor, Richard Barnett, Fairview, 169.

JUDGE THOMPSON RE-ELECTED.

1846—The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner was Wm. B. Foster; the Whig, James M. Power; the Abolitionist, Wm. Elder, and the Native American, George Morton. In Erie county, Power had 1,801 votes, Foster, 865, and Elder, seventy-four. The State gave Power 97,913, Foster 89,084, Morton 15,438, Elder 2,097.

James Thompson was re-nominated by the Democrats for Congress, and elected. The Whig candidate was James Campbell, of Clarion, and the Abolition, John Mann, of Potter. The vote of the district was as follows:

	CAMPBELL.	THOMPSON.	MANN.
Erie.....	1,792	942	77
Clarion.....	617	1,199	—
Warren.....	486	684	19
Jefferson.....	278	333	—
McKean.....	168	256	—
Potter.....	99	237	54
Elk.....	113	128	—
Total.....	3,553	3,779	150

The Democratic candidate for State Senator was Smith Jackson, Erie; the Whig, J. B. Johnson, Erie, and the Abolition, Nathan Gould, of Springfield. Johnson received 1,708 votes, Jackson 873, and Gould eighty-six.

The county tickets and their votes were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, William Snaborn, Amity, 1,719; David A. Gould, Springfield, 1,668; Sheriff, Miles W. Caughey, Fairview, 1,723; Commissioner, William Campbell, Washington, 1,710; Treasurer, John S. Brown, Erie, 1,709; Auditor, James Chambers, Harbor Creek, 1,703; Director of Poor, William Bracken, LeBoeuf, 1,680.

Democratic—Assembly, E. Duncombe, Amity, 876; Newton Lounsbury, North East, 857; Commissioner, James Wilson, Greenfield, 781; Treasurer, John S. Carter, Erie, 846; Auditor, Martin Strong, jr., Waterford, 796; Director of Poor, Isaac R. Taylor, Washington, 806.

Abolitionist—Assembly, William Gray, Wayne, eighty-four; R. Barnett, Fairview, eighty-four; Sheriff, Aaron Kellogg, North East, 182; Commissioner, Thomas McClellan,

Mill Creek, eighty; Treasurer, Alexander Mc-haffey, Erie, eighty-three; Auditor, Abner H. Gould, Springfield, seventy-nine; Director of Poor, Alvah Francis, Franklin, eighty-five.

FIRST PROHIBITION MOVEMENT—SOLDIERS' VOTE IN THE MEXICAN WAR

1847—A vote was taken at the spring election whether or not license to sell liquor should be granted in the county. The vote was 2,416 in favor of license, and 2,183 against.

The Whigs nominated for Governor James Irvin, of Center county; the Democrats supported Francis R. Shunk; the Abolitionists, F. J. LeMoyné; and the Native Americans, E. C. Reigart, Lancaster. Erie county gave Irvin 2,586 votes; Shunk, 1,728; LeMoyné, 130.

The vote of the State was as follows: Shunk, 146,084; Irvin, 128,148; Reigart, 11,247; LeMoyné, 1,861.

For Canal Commissioner, Joseph W. Patton, Cumberland, was the Whig candidate; Morris Longstreth, Montgomery, the Democratic; William B. Thomas, Philadelphia, the Abolition, and George Morton, Dauphin, the Native American, Longstreth being elected by about the same vote as Shunk.

The Pennsylvania soldiers in the Mexican war voted for State officers, and gave a large majority for the Democratic candidates.

The Democrats made no nominations for county officers. The following were the county candidates, with the vote for each:

Whig—Assembly, Gideon J. Ball, Erie, 2,545; William Sanborn, Amity, 2,478; Commissioner, H. A. Hills, Conemaugh, 2,359; Auditor, John Wood, LeBoeuf, 2,421; Director of Poor, David Sterrett, McKean, no opposition.

Abolition—Assembly, Nathaniel Wilson, Union, 158; Orange Selkrigg, North East, 158; Commissioner, B. Beche, Wayne, 152; Auditor, E. N. Wood, Venango, 148.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE ELECTED.

1848—The Democratic State candidates were: For Governor, Morris Longstreth, Montgomery; for Canal Commissioner, Israel Painter, Westmoreland. The Whig candidates were William F. Johnson, Armstrong, for Governor, and Ner Middleswarth, Union, for

Canal Commissioner. Gov. Shunk had died before the expiration of his term, and Mr. Johnson, who was Speaker of the Senate, became Governor. The gubernatorial vote was the closest that ever occurred in Pennsylvania, Johnson having succeeded by only 302 majority. The Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner was elected by 2,958 majority. Erie county gave Johnson 3,500 votes; Longstreth, 2,087; Middleswarth, 3,305; and Painter, 2,096. The Abolitionists and Native Americans had no State ticket in the field.

The candidates for Congress were the same as in 1846, and James Thompson was again elected by 483 majority over Mr. Campbell.

The county tickets were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, G. J. Ball, Erie, 3,169; Theodore Ryman, Girard, 3,165; Prothonotary, James Skinner, Erie, 3,162; Register, R. J. Sibley, Waterford, 3,077; Commissioner, George W. Brecht, Mill Creek, 3,067; Auditor, John Eagley, Springfield, 3,059; Treasurer, John Hughes, Erie, 3,101; Director of Poor, David Kennedy, Erie, 3,025; Coroner, Samuel L. Foster, Erie, 3,030.

Democratic—Assembly, Smith Jackson, Erie, 1,423; John S. Barnes, Girard, 1,628; Commissioner, James Wilson, Greenfield, 1,631; Auditor, D. W. Howard, Amity, 1,585; Director of Poor, Henry Colt, Waterford, 1,555. There were no candidates for Prothonotary, Register, Treasurer or Coroner.

Abolition—Assembly, William Beatty, Erie, 371; Job Stafford, McKean, 367; Prothonotary, Aaron Kellogg, North East, 1,303; Register, Ira Sherwin, Harbor Creek, 487; Commissioner, James M. Moorhead, Harbor Creek, 382; Auditor, B. Beche, Concord, 325; Treasurer, Henry Cadwell, Erie, 377; Director of Poor, Eli Perkins, Wayne, 357; Coroner, John B. Fluke, Erie, 170.

The National tickets were as follows: Whig—For President, Zachary Taylor, Louisiana; Vice President, Millard Fillmore, New York. Democratic—For President, Lewis Cass, Michigan; for Vice President, William O. Butler, Kentucky. Free Soil—For President, Martin Van Buren, New York; for Vice President, Charles Francis Adams, Massachusetts. The Whig candidate for Elector in this district was Thomas H. Sill, Erie; the Democratic, Timothy Ives, Potter; the Free Soil, William F. Clark, Crawford. Below is the vote of the county:

	TAYLOR.	CASS.	VAN BUREN.
Erie, East Ward.....	209	151	12
Erie, West Ward.....	260-469	152-303	4-16
Mill Creek.....	317	159	3
Fairview.....	249	40	6
Girard borough.....	46	29	2
Girard township.....	263	154	16
Springfield.....	234	87	31
Conneaut.....	202	87	5
Elk Creek.....	122	125	4
Franklin.....	45	4	20
Washington.....	196	63	—
Edinboro.....	40	14	—
McKean.....	182	58	30
Greene.....	169	116	—
Waterford borough.....	62	42	1
Waterford township.....	161	49	—
LeBoeuf.....	63	72	—
Union.....	73	48	23
Concord.....	32	35	43
Wayne.....	7	37	39
Wattsburg.....	24	15	3
Venango.....	62	48	34
Greenfield.....	60	28	20
North East borough.....	44	37	7
North East township.....	133	178	27
Harbor Creek.....	184	113	26
Total.....	3,418	2,022	356

The vote of the State was as follows: Taylor, 185,514; Cass, 171,998; Van Buren, 11,263.

Taylor and Fillmore were elected. The former died after being in office about a year and a half, and Mr. Fillmore served out the balance of the term.

1849—The Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner was Henry M. Fuller, of Luzerne; the Democratic, John A. Gamble, of Lycoming. The vote of the county was 2,503 for Fuller and 1,269 for Gamble. Mr. Gamble was elected, receiving 135,840 votes to 133,111 for Fuller. Kimber Cleaver, of Schuylkill, the Native American candidate, received 3,259 votes in the State, but none in Erie county.

The candidates for State Senate were John H. Walker, Whig, and Murray Whallon, Democrat. Mr. Walker was elected by a vote of 2,417 to 1,369 for Whallon.

The county tickets were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, James C. Reid, Erie, 2,487; Leffert Hart, Girard, 2,302; Sheriff, P. E. Burton, Erie, 2,474; Commissioner, Simeon Stewart, Concord, 2,467; Auditor, John L. Way, Greene, 2,474; Director of Poor, George Fritts, Waterford, 2,457.

Democratic—Assembly, David Olin, Girard, 1,349; William Griffith, North East,

1,350; Sheriff, E. W. Gerrish, Edinboro, 1,370; Commissioner, Truman Stewart, Concord, 1,355; Auditor, Henry Teller, Girard, 1,357; Director of Poor, Henry Gingrich, Mill Creek, 1,363.

AUDITOR GENERAL AND SURVEYOR GENERAL
ELECTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

1850—The first election for Auditor and Surveyor General was held this year. The Democratic State ticket consisted of William T. Morrison, of Montgomery, for Canal Commissioner; Ephraim Banks, of Mifflin, for Auditor General; and James Porter Brawley, of Crawford, for Surveyor General. The Whig ticket consisted of Joshua Duncan, of Bucks, for Canal Commissioner; Henry W. Snyder, of Union, for Auditor General; and Joseph Henderson, of Washington, for Surveyor General. The Whigs carried the county by an average majority of 1,400, but were defeated in the State.

An amendment to the Constitution making Judges elective was submitted to the people, and 144,578 votes were cast in its favor to 71,092 votes in opposition. Erie county gave 3,908 votes for the amendment, and only 369 against it.

The Whig candidate for Congress was John H. Walker, of Erie county; the Democratic, Carlton B. Curtis, of Warren. The following was the vote in the district:

	WALKER.	CURTIS.
Erie.....	3,226	1,636
Clarion.....	1,193	1,697
Jefferson.....	519	780
Warren.....	717	1,117
Potter.....	360	541
Elk.....	109	277
McKean.....	297	454
Total.....	6,446	6,522

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, James C. Reid, of Erie, 3,159; Alexander W. Blaine, North East, 3,163; Commissioner, Thomas Dunn, McKean, 3,149; Treasurer, Alfred King, Erie, 3,175; Auditor, Flavel Boyd, Waterford, 3,158; Director of Poor, Melvin M. Kelso, Fairview, 3,097.

Democratic—Assembly, George H. Cutler, Girard, 1,699; C. M. Tibbals, Erie, 1,681; Commissioner, Henry Allison, North East, 1,615; Treasurer, Henry Cadwell, Erie, 1,694;

Auditor, Henry Gingrich, Mill Creek, 1,704; Director of Poor, A. Mallory, Springfield, 1,716.

At this election, the District Attorney and County Surveyor were chosen by popular vote for the first time. The following were the candidates, with their vote:

Whig—District Attorney, Matthew Taylor, Erie, 3,164; Surveyor, David Wilson, Union, 3,152.

Democratic—District Attorney, Benjamin Grant, Erie, 1,641; Surveyor, Irvin Camp, Erie, 1,698.

JUDGES FIRST ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE—THE GALBRAITH-BABBITT CONTEST.

1851—The Democratic State ticket consisted of William Bigler, Clearfield, for Governor, and Seth Clover, Clarion, Canal Commissioner. The Whigs re-nominated Governor Johnston, and John Strohm, Lancaster, was their candidate for Canal Commissioner. Erie county gave 3,610 votes for Johnston, and 2,106 for Bigler.

The vote of the State was as follows: Bigler, 186,507; Johnston, 178,070.

The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner was elected by about the same vote. The Native American candidate for Governor was Kimber Cleaver, Schuylkill, who received 1,713 votes; for Canal Commissioner, David McDonald, Philadelphia, who received 1,875—no votes for either being cast in Erie county.

The first election of Judges by popular vote took place this year under the constitutional provision adopted in 1850. The Democratic candidates for the Supreme Court were Jeremiah S. Black, Somerset; James Campbell, Philadelphia; Ellis Lewis, Lancaster; John B. Gibson, Cumberland; and Walter H. Lowrie, Allegheny. The Whig candidates were Richard Coulter, Westmoreland; William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; George Chambers, Franklin; Joshua W. Comly, Montour; and William Jessup, Susquehanna. All of the Democratic candidates were elected by considerable majorities except Mr. Campbell, who was defeated because he was a member of the Catholic Church. The Native Americans united their force upon Richard Coulter, who had a majority of 3,199.

In this district, the Democratic candidate for President Judge was John Galbraith, Erie;

the Whig, Elijah Babbitt, Erie. The vote was as follows:

	GAL- BRAITH.	BABBITT.
Erie.....	2,573	2,792
Crawford.....	3,337	2,061
Warren.....	1,316	1,022
Total.....	7,226	6,625

The Democrats made no nominations for county officers, but supported independent candidates. The following were the candidates, with their vote:

Associate Judge, Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, (Reg. Whig), 3,062; John Wood, Waterford (Reg. Whig), 2,426; James Miles, Girard (Ind. Whig), 3,090; Assembly, Alex. W. Blaine, North East (Reg. Whig), 3,531; Charles W. Kelso (Reg. Whig), 3,460; Prothonotary, James Skinner, Erie (Reg. Whig), 2,540; Samuel Perley (Ind. Whig), 2,752; Register, David McAllister, Erie (Reg. Whig), 3,472; Commissioner, Rodney Cole, Greene (Reg. Whig), 3,414; Coroner, Simeon Dunn, Erie (Reg. Whig), 3,426; Director of Poor, William E. McNair, Mill Creek (Reg. Whig), 3,432; Auditor, Samuel Reeder, Washington (Reg. Whig), 3,319. Messrs. Sterrett and Miles were elected Associate Judges, and Mr. Perley, Prothonotary. All of the balance of the regular Whig ticket was successful.

LAST WHIG NATIONAL TICKET—PIERCE AND KING ELECTED.

1852—The Democratic candidates were: For Canal Commissioner, William Hopkins, Washington; for Supreme Judge, in place of R. Coulter, who died, George W. Woodward, Luzerne. The Whig candidates were: For Canal Commissioner, Jacob Hoffman, Berks; for Supreme Judge, Joseph Buffington, Armstrong. The Abolitionists and Native Americans also had candidates in the field. Erie county gave 2,180 votes for Hopkins, 3,257 for Hoffman, 2,165 for Woodward, 3,247 for Buffington, and 212 for the Abolition ticket. The vote of the State was as follows: Hopkins, 171,548; Hoffman, 151,600; Woodward, 172,610; Buffington, 153,681—Hopkins and Woodward being elected. The Abolition ticket received 3,061 votes, and the Native American 8,099 in the State.

For Congress, the Whigs nominated Gen. John Dick, of Crawford; the Democrats,

George H. Cutler, of Erie; and the Abolitionists, David A. Gould, of Erie. The district had been changed since the last election, and comprised only Erie and Crawford counties. The following was the vote:

	DICK.	CUTLER.	GOULD.
Erie county	3,253	2,152	321
Crawford county	2,741	1,995	619
Total	5,994	4,057	940

The Senatorial district was also changed, and consisted of the same counties as the Congressional. The Whigs nominated James Skinner, of Erie, and the Abolitionists, Charles A. Hammond, of Crawford. The Democrats made no nomination, and supported David Derrickson, of Crawford, who ran as an Independent Whig candidate. Below is the vote:

	SKIN- NER.	DERRICK- SON.	HAM- MOND.
Erie county	3,271	2,072	271
Crawford	2,056	2,687	523
Total	5,327	4,759	794

The Democrats had no nominees for county officers, and supported Independent Whig candidates. Below is a list of the candidates with their vote:

Regular Whig—Assembly, Charles W. Kelso, Erie, 3,140; Humphrey A. Hills, Conneaut, 2,932; Sheriff, Thomas B. Vincent, Waterford, 3,054; Commissioner, Richard R. Robinson, Springfield, 3,137; Treasurer, James Chambers, Harbor Creek, 3,164; Auditor, Orin Reed, McKean, 3,079; Director of Poor, Joseph B. Moorhead, Harbor Creek, 3,117.

Independent Whig—Assembly, James Hoskinson, Erie, 2,251; John McKee, Springfield, 2,393; Sheriff, James H. Campbell, Edinboro, 2,489; Joseph R. Ferguson, Erie, sixty-three; Commissioner, Gilbert Hurd, Springfield, 1,846; Treasurer, James M. Reed, Mill Creek, 1,931; Auditor, D. W. Vorce, McKean, 2,002; Director of Poor, John Parmenter, McKean, 1,952.

Abolition—Assembly, Job Stafford and Nathaniel Wilson; Commissioner, Samuel Kingsbury; Treasurer, Alex. Mehalley; Sheriff, J. A. French; Auditor, Aaron Kellogg; Director of Poor, Benjamin Grant, McKean. These candidates received an average of about 150 votes.

The Whig candidate for President was

Gen. Winfield Scott, of New Jersey; for Vice President, William A. Graham, of North Carolina. The elector for this district was Christian Myers, of Clarion. The Democratic candidate for President was Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; for Vice President, Wm. R. King, of Alabama. J. S. McCalmont, of Venango, was the candidate for Elector. The Free Soil party ran John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and G. W. Julian, of Indiana, for Vice President. Below is the vote of the county:

	SCOTT.	PIERCE.	HALE.
Erie East ward	208	240	5
Erie, West ward	262	470	9
Amity	67	69	5
Concord	42	65	61
Conneaut	190	109	56
Edinboro	33	18	6
Elk Creek	131	145	55
Fairview	276	70	14
Franklin	50	26	34
Greenfield	84	35	32
Greene	135	141	—
Harbor Creek	236	122	45
Girard borough	66	41	1
Girard township	306	166	41
McKean	223	91	28
Mill Creek	307	234	13
LeBeuf	108	111	—
North East borough	57	43	4
North East township	191	171	21
Springfield	267	79	41
Union	114	82	27
Venango	131	71	10
Wattsburg	25	27	3
Washington	181	95	53
Waterford borough	71	62	4
Waterford township	204	102	—
Wayne	55	96	53
Total	4,015	2,748	611

The State gave Scott 179,743 votes, Pierce 198,534, and Hale 8,860. Pierce and King were elected by a large majority of the electoral votes of the Union. Jacob Broom, the Native American candidate for President, received 11,048 votes in the State, but none in Erie county.

FIRST FREE SOIL COUNTY TICKET.

1853—The Democratic ticket for State officers was as follows: Supreme Judge, John C. Knox, Tioga; Canal Commissioner, Thomas H. Forsyth, Philadelphia; Auditor General, Ephraim Banks, Millin; Surveyor General, J. Porter Brawley, of Crawford. The Whig candidates were: Supreme Judge, Thomas A. Budd, Philadelphia; Canal Com-



A. C. Richards

missioner, Moses Pownal, Lancaster; Auditor General, Alexander K. McClure, Franklin; Surveyor General, Christian Myers, Clarion. The Democrats were successful by average majorities of 35,000, except in the case of Mr. Brawley, who ran some 10,000 votes behind his ticket. In Erie county the vote for Supreme Judge was 1,434 for the Democrats, and 2,017 for the Whigs, this being about the average for all the candidates except Brawley.

The county tickets and their votes were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, Gideon J. Ball, Erie, 2,073; H. A. Hills, Conneaut, 2,341; Commissioner, William Parker, Greenfield, 1,978; Surveyor, William Benson, Waterford, 1,899; District Attorney, S. E. Woodruff, Girard, 1,831; Auditor, Robert Gray, Union, 1,931; Director of Poor, John Hay, Girard, 1,901—all being elected.

Democratic—Assembly, Wilson Laird, Erie, 1,164; E. W. Gerrish, Edinboro, 1,353; Commissioner, Myron Hutchinson, Girard, 1,281; District Attorney, Carson Graham, Erie, 1,500; Director of Poor, J. P. Grant, Wayne, 1,257.

Free Soil—Assembly, N. Wilson and N. Gould; Commissioner, J. J. Compton; Surveyor, P. C. Compton; District Attorney, Andrew H. Caughey; Auditor, William Gray; Director of Poor, John B. Fluke. This ticket received an average vote of about 250.

RISE OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM — THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW ADOPTED—THE RAILROAD WAR.

1854—The Know-Nothing party (the foundation principle of which was opposition to foreigners in office, and particularly to members of the Catholic church), had risen into sudden importance, and swallowed up a large portion of the Whig organization, together with some Democrats. The Whigs and Know-Nothings nominated James Pollock, of Northumberland, for Governor. The Democrats re-nominated William Bigler for Governor, and Henry S. Mott, of Pike, for Canal Commissioner. The Whig candidate for the latter office was George Darsie, of Allegheny, the Know-Nothings making no nomination. The Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge was

Jeremiah S. Black; the Whig, Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery; the Know-Nothing, Thomas H. Baird, of Washington. Erie county gave Pollock 3,637 votes; Bigler, 2,526; Darsie, 1,885; Mott, 3,264; Black, 2,389; Smyser, 1,494; Baird, 1,694.

The vote of the State was as follows: Pollock, 204,008; Bigler, 167,001; Darsie, 83,331; Mott, 274,074; Black, 167,010; Smyser, 83,571; Baird, 120,516.

Mr. Darsie, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, was of foreign birth, and the Know-Nothings threw their votes for Mr. Mott. The original Native Americans had separate candidates in the field for Governor and Canal Commissioner, but they received only a trifling support.

A ballot was taken at this election to decide whether or not the Maine Liquor Law should be adopted in this State, and resulted in 158,342 votes for to 163,510 against. Erie county cast 2,767 for the law, and 1,501 against it.

Gen. John Dick was re-elected to Congress without opposition.

The memorable "railroad war" in our county was in full vigor this year and weakened party obligations to a considerable extent. The following were the tickets with their votes:

Whig—Assembly, G. J. Ball, Erie, 2,889; Wareham Warner, Venango, 2,766; Prothonotary, Alfred King, Erie, 3,391; Register, David McAllister, Erie, 2,525; Treasurer, M. Phelps, Edinboro, 3,043; Commissioner, Flavel Boyd, Waterford, 1,619; Coroner, David Burton, Erie, 1,583; Auditor, George W. Brecht, Mill Creek, 1,643; Director of Poor, Thomas McKee, Mill Creek, 1,432.

Democratic—Assembly, James Thompson, Erie, 2,881 (elected); Prothonotary, Robert S. Hunter, Erie, 2,169; Commissioner, John S. Barnes, Girard, 1,329.

Know-Nothing—Register, Thomas Moorhead, Erie, 2,386; Commissioner, Samuel L. Foster, Erie, 1,301.

Free-Soil—Assembly, N. Wilson, Union, 1,612; Audley Magill, Harbor Creek, 353; Prothonotary, S. Mervin Smith, Erie, 151; Register, Azro Goff, Erie, 551; Treasurer, Ira Sherwin, Harbor Creek, 1,246; Commissioner, John Pickney, Erie, 1,024.

LOCAL ISSUES SUPERSEDE PARTY.

1855—A portion of the Whigs and Know-Nothings nominated Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver, for Canal Commissioner. The Democratic candidate for the same office was Arnold Plumer, of Franklin. The Republicans, by which name the old Abolitionists and Free-Soilers had christened themselves, nominated Passmore Williamson, of Philadelphia, whose resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law had got him into prison, and caused him to be looked upon as a martyr. The original Native Americans supported Kimber Cleaver. The dissatisfied Know-Nothings nominated Peter Martin, of Lancaster, and the old-fashioned Whigs supported Joseph Henderson, of Washington. Erie county gave Plumer 1,698 votes; Nicholson, 2,113; Williamson, 471; and Cleaver, fifteen. The vote of the State was as follows: Plumer, 161,280; Nicholson, 150,359; Williamson, 7,063; Cleaver, 4,041; Martin, 571; Henderson, 2,270.

The "railroad war" continued to excite the people of this county and district, and party lines were not drawn in the choice of local officers. The candidates were voted for with reference to that issue entirely. For State Senate, Darwin A. Finney and Charles B. Power, both of Crawford county, were the candidates. The vote was as follows:

	FINNEY.	POWER.
Erie county.....	1,886	3,034
Crawford county.....	4,112	871
Total.....	5,998	3,905

The candidates for other offices were as follows: Assembly, G. J. Ball, Erie, 2,716; Murray Whallon, Erie, 2,575; Theodore Rytman, Girard, 2,114; Robert Dunn, Summit, 2,136; Sheriff, John Evans, Girard, 1,151; Allen A. Craig, Erie, 1,834; John Killpatrick, Harbor Creek, 2,083; Commissioner, W. W. Eaton, Fairview, 1,571; Myron Hutchinson, Girard, 1,051; J. J. Compton, Washington, 2,005; Director of the Poor, S. W. Keefe, Erie, 2,319; Samuel Kingsbury, North East, 458; Isaac R. Taylor, Washington, 1,259; Auditor, N. W. Russell, Mill Creek, 1,250; Jehiel Townner, Erie, 383; S. B. Benson, Waterford, 1,219; Z. E. Peck, Harbor Creek, 1,160. The successful parties were Messrs. Ball (Whig), Whallon (Democrat), Killpatrick (Democrat), Compton (Free-Soil), Keefe (Whig), and Russell (Whig).

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ORGANIZED—BUCHANAN AND BRECKENRIDGE ELECTED.

1856—A National Convention of delegates met in Pittsburg on February 22d of this year and organized the Republican party.

The opposition to the Democracy nominated a Fusion State ticket, which was defeated, as shown below:

Canal Commissioner, George Scott, Columbia county (Democrat), 212,921; Thomas E. Cochran, Lancaster county (Fusion), 210,172; Auditor General, Jacob Fry, Montgomery county (Democrat), 212,468; Darwin Phelps, Armstrong county (Fusion), 209,261; Surveyor General, John Rowe, Franklin county (Democrat), 212,623; Bartholomew Laporte, Bradford county (Fusion), 208,888. The vote of Erie county was: Scott, 1,980; Cochran, 4,083; Fry, 1,985; Phelps, 4,021; Rowe, 1,967; Laporte, 4,008.

For Congress, in the district composed of Erie and Crawford, the Democratic candidate was James A. McFadden, of Crawford, and the Fusion candidate, John Dick, of the same county. The latter was elected by the following vote:

	DICK.	McFADDEN.
Erie county.....	4,235	1,582
Crawford county.....	3,709	2,633
Total.....	8,944	4,215

The Fusion candidate for Additional Law Judge (being the first election held for that office) was David Derrickson, of Crawford; the Democratic, Rasselas Brown, of Warren. Below is the vote:

	DERICKSON.	BROWN.
Erie county.....	3,970	2,114
Crawford county.....	4,354	2,974
Warren county.....	1,472	1,440
Total.....	9,796	6,528

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows: Fusion—Assembly, G. J. Ball, 4,003; Warehouse Warner, Venango, 3,922. Associate Judges—Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, 3,538; John Greer, North East, 3,700. Commissioner—William W. Eaton, Fairview, 4,273. Treasurer, Jeremiah Davis, Lockport, 3,833. District Attorney—G. Nelson Johnson, Erie, 3,923. Surveyor—William Benson, Waterford, 3,377. Auditor—John W. Campbell, Washington, 3,580. Director of the Poor—John Spauld-

ing, Springfield, 3,786. Mr. Johnson died immediately after his election, and Charles W. Kelso was appointed by the Governor. Mr. Spaulding refused to serve, and John Hay, of Girard, was appointed by the Court.

Democratic—Assembly, Murray Whallon, Erie, 1,971; Wilson Laird, Erie, 1,246; Associate Judges, Anthony Saltsman, Mill Creek, 1,885; Henry Gingrich, Mill Creek, 1,809; Commissioner, Joseph Neeley, Harbor Creek, 1,818; District Attorney, John W. Douglas, Erie, 2,141; Director of the Poor, Eli Duncombe, Amity, 1,869; Auditor, C. C. Boyd, Waterford, 1,471.

Independent—Associate Judge, Jas. Miles, Girard, 1,178; Treasurer, Joseph S. M. Young, Erie, 1,366; Surveyor, Samuel Low, Harbor Creek, 1,142; Auditor, Samuel Drown, Greene, 588.

The Democratic National candidates were James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, for President, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. Vincent Phelps, Crawford, was the Elector for this district. The Republican party ran John C. Fremont, of California, for President, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for Vice President. The American party supported Millard Fillmore of New York, for President, and A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice President. A fusion of the two latter elements was formed, and an electoral ticket nominated, with the understanding that the votes for each candidate for President and Vice-President should be counted separately. James Skinner, of Erie, was the district nominee for Elector. A portion of Mr. Fillmore's friends would not unite, and ran a separate electoral ticket, with James Webster, of Fairview, as the candidate for this district.

The vote of the State was as follows: Buchanan, 290,500; Fusion (Fremont), 147,447; Fusion (Fillmore), 55,891; Straight Fillmore, 26,338.

Below is the vote of the county :

	FUSION.	BUCHANAN.	STR. FILLMORE.
Erie, East ward.....	245	256	20
Erie, West ward.....	333	578	29
Mill Creek.....	321	268	1
Lockport.....	180	6	3
Conneaut.....	282	70	4
Elk Creek.....	170	92	1
Girard borough.....	36	45	35
Girard township.....	176	65	37

Waterford borough.....	79	42	13
Waterford township.....	243	95	2
Greene.....	126	83	3
Greenfield.....	128	41	1
Harbor Creek.....	242	111	10
Concord.....	160	74	2
Wayne.....	185	62	—
Washington.....	315	89	—
McKean.....	241	46	3
Summit.....	78	80	1
Franklin.....	127	32	2
Fairview.....	197	93	52
Union.....	202	85	7
Le Beuf.....	136	133	4
Amity.....	94	65	1
North East borough.....	75	40	1
North East township.....	195	141	2
Edinboro.....	62	23	4
Springfield.....	342	38	12
Venango.....	190	55	2
Wattsburg.....	30	19	—
Total.....	5,156	2,584	252

Of the Fusion votes, only thirty-seven were for Fillmore, all the rest being in favor of Fremont. Buchanan and Breckenridge were elected.

MORE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1857—The vote of the State was as follows:

Governor—William F. Packer, Lycoming (Dem.), 188,890; David Wilmot, Bradford (Fusion), 146,147; Isaac Hazlehurst, Philadelphia (American), 28,160.

Supreme Judge—James Thompson, Erie (Democrat), 187,023; William Strong, Berks (Democrat), 186,823; Joseph J. Lewis, Chester (Fusion), 141,377; James Veech, Fayette (Fusion), 141,467; Jacob Broom, Philadelphia (American), 27,244; Jasper E. Brady, Cumberland (American), 26,954; Canal Commissioner, Nimrod Strickland, Chester (Democrat), 186,578; William Millward, Philadelphia (Fusion), 142,479; John F. Linderman, Berks (American), 25,730.

The vote of Erie county was, for Packer, 2,105; Wilmot, 3,306; Hazlehurst, 143; Thompson, 2,598; Strong, 2,027; Lewis, 2,767; Veech, 2,673; Broom, 101; Brady, ninety-four.

The Democrats made no nominations for county officers, and supported Independent candidates. Below is a list of those who ran, with their votes:

Fusion — Assembly, Wareham Warner, Venango, 3,209; John R. Cochran, Erie, 2,285; Prothonotary, James Skinner, Erie,

3,778; Register, William P. Trimbell, Harbor Creek, 3,075; Commissioner, Amos Gould, North East, 2,995; District Attorney, James Sill, Erie, 3,163; Auditor, Elias Brecht, McKean, 2,869; Coroner, Thomas Dillon, Erie, 2,948; Director of the Poor (three years), Alex. Nicholson, Fairview, 2,983; William Bracken (two years), Le Boeuf, 2,919.

Independent—Assembly, David Himrod, Waterford, 2,724; Register, John Rice, Harbor Creek, 1,321; District Attorney, William J. Herring, Erie, 102; Coroner, Samuel L. Foster, Erie, 495.

American—Assembly, James McClelland, Girard, 245; Prothonotary, Isaac Webster, Fairview, 654; Register, Silas E. Teel, Erie, eighty-eight; Commissioner, Andrew Oliver, Waterford, 115; Auditor, Charles Sterrett, McKean, 100; Director of the Poor (three years), James P. Paul, Conneaut, 134.

Mr. Himrod, Independent, was elected to the Assembly over John R. Cochran, Fusion.

A series of amendments to the State constitution were submitted to the people, and carried by a large majority—in the county as well as in the State.

THE RAILROAD ISSUE STILL PROMINENT.

1858—All elements of opposition to the Democrats rallied under the Republican banner, and won a sweeping victory. The State candidates with their votes were as follows:

Supreme Judge, John M. Reed, Philadelphia (Rep.), 108,116; William A. Porter, Philadelphia (Dem.), 171,130. Canal Commissioner, William E. Frazier, Fayette (Rep.), 196,626; Wesley Frost, Fayette (Dem.), 170,336.

The vote of Erie county was, for Reed, 3,233; Porter, 1,921; Frazier, 3,187; Frost, 1,519.

For Congress, Elijah Babbitt, of Erie, ran as the Republican candidate, and James C. Marshall, of Erie, as the Democratic. The vote of the district was as follows:

	BABBITT	MARSHALL
Erie county	3,220	2,080
Crawford county	3,140	2,033
Total	6,360	4,113

The Republican candidate for State Senate was Darwin A. Finney, of Crawford; the Democratic, Benjamin Grant, of Erie. The vote of the district was as follows:

	FINNEY	GRANT
Erie county	2,419	2,443
Crawford county	3,230	1,932
Total	5,649	4,375

The vote for county officers hinged wholly upon the railroad issue, the Democrats making no regular nominations, and supporting Independent candidates of both parties. Below is the vote: Assembly (Reg. Rep.), John W. Campbell, Washington, 2,937; Henry Teller, Girard, 2,401; (Ind. Rep.) David Himrod, 1,966; (Ind. Dem.) Wilson Laird, Erie, 2,656; Sheriff (Reg. Rep.), John W. McLane, Harbor Creek, 3,029; (Ind. Rep.) Elias Brecht, McKean, 156; (Ind. Dem.) D. D. Walker, Erie, 2,279; (Ind. Dem.) James Lytle, Erie, 117; Treasurer (Reg. Rep.), Thomas J. Devore, Springfield, 2,794; (Ind. Rep.) Mortimer Phelps, Edinboro, 2,220; Commissioner (Reg. Rep.), William Putnam, Union, 3,043; Director of the Poor (Reg. Rep.), Thomas Stewart, Erie, 2,523; Auditors (three years), David Nash, Concord, 2,473; (two years) H. H. Bassler, Fairview, 2,431. Wilson Laird (Dem.) was elected to the Assembly over Henry Teller.

1859—The State candidates were as follows:

Auditor General, Thomas E. Cochran, York (Rep.), 181,835; Richardson L. Wright, Philadelphia (Dem.), 164,544; Surveyor General, William H. Keim, Berks (Rep.), 182,282; John Rowe, Franklin (Dem.), 163,970.

The public works of the State having been sold, the office of Canal Commissioner was abolished.

Erie county's vote was, for Cochran, 2,325; Wright, 1,119; Keim, 2,269; Rowe, 1,144.

The Democrats made no county nominations, and the only Democratic candidate in the field was Wilson Laird, for Assembly, who received 1,632 votes, and was defeated. The following were the Republican candidates, all of whom but Mr. Brockway were elected: Assembly, Jonas Gunnison, Erie, and Henry Teller, Girard; Commissioner, Hiram Brockway, Springfield; Director of the Poor, William Bracken, Le Boeuf; Surveyor, William Benson, Waterford; Auditor (three years), John L. Way, Summit; (two years), H. H. Bassler, Fairview. Joseph Henderson, Mill Creek, Independent candidate for Commissioner, was elected by 265 majority.

DIVISION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—LINCOLN AND HAMLIN ELECTED—GOV. CURTIN'S FIRST ELECTION.

1860—The Republican candidate for Governor was Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county; the Democratic, Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland. The vote of the State was 262,349 for Curtin, and 230,257 for Foster—Curtin's majority, 32,092. Erie county gave Curtin 5,613 votes, and Foster 2,469.

Elijah Babbitt was the Republican candidate for re-election to Congress. The Democratic candidate was Edwin C. Wilson, of Erie county. Below is the vote:

	BABBITT.	WILSON.
Erie county.....	5,440	2,432
Crawford county.....	5,265	3,119
Total.....	10,705	5,551

John Galbraith, President Judge, died June 15 of this year, and Rasselas Brown, of Warren was appointed to serve until the election. The Democrats nominated the latter gentleman; the Republican candidate was Samuel P. Johnson, of the same county. The vote of the district was as follows:

	JOHNSON.	BROWN.
Erie county.....	5,545	2,602
Crawford county.....	5,172	3,200
Warren county.....	1,394	1,590
Total.....	12,111	7,392

The county tickets, with their vote, were as follows:

Republican—Assembly, Henry Teller, 5,546; G. J. Ball, 5,509; Prothonotary, James Skinner, 5,652; Register, Samuel Rea, Jr., Springfield, 5,294; Treasurer, William O. Black, Union, 5,384; Commissioner, Jacob Fritts, Venango, 5,446; Coroner, Richard Gaggin, Erie, 5,336; District Attorney, S. A. Davenport, Erie, 5,506; Auditor, William H. Belknap, Concord, 5,298; Philip Osborn, Girard, 5,280; Director of the Poor, Thomas Willis, Mill Creek, 5,486.

Democratic—Assembly, James Stranahan, Le Boeuf, 2,307; E. Camphausen, Erie, 2,260; Prothonotary, Henry Ball, Girard, 1,810; Register, S. E. Teel, Erie, 2,370; Treasurer, G. D. Wagner, Mill Creek, 2,311; Commissioner, I. M. White, Waterford, 2,679; Coroner, Daniel Wood, Elk Creek, 1,895; Auditor, D. M. Merrill, North East, 1,673; J. J. Lintz, Erie, 228.

The Democratic party was divided upon national candidates, one branch supporting Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and Herschell V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice President; the other branch, John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President. A Fusion of the two elements was formed in Pennsylvania, which nominated an electoral ticket, comprising seventeen Douglas men and ten Breckenridge men, which was supported by the mass of the party. A small portion of Mr. Douglas' friends, under Col. Forney's lead, refused to harmonize, and ran an electoral ticket embracing the Douglas men on the Fusion ticket, with others substituted for the Breckenridge electors. The Republican candidates were Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President. The American party supported John Bell of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The candidates for elector were: Republican, John Greer, North East; Democratic (on all the tickets), Gaylord Church, Crawford county; American, Isaac Webster, Fairview.

The vote of the State was as follows:

Lincoln.....	268,630
Democratic Fusion.....	178,871
Straightout Douglas.....	16,677
Bell.....	12,809

The vote of the county was as follows:

	LINCOLN.	FUSION.	STR. D.	BELL.
Erie, First Ward.....	177	103	6	7
Erie, Second ".....	203	144	1	—
Erie, Third ".....	216	92	—	9
Erie, Fourth ".....	222	818	122	461
Mill Creek.....	419	288	10	17
Harbor Creek.....	261	96	—	4
Fairview.....	265	88	—	20
Girard township.....	258	62	—	9
Girard borough.....	48	55	—	11
North East town's p.....	235	134	—	—
North East borough.....	117	21	—	—
Greenfield.....	128	20	—	—
Venango.....	196	61	—	—
Wattsburg.....	51	21	—	—
Amity.....	107	74	—	—
Wayne.....	191	77	—	—
Concord.....	189	78	—	—
Union.....	254	128	—	—
Le Boeuf.....	166	100	—	—
Waterford borough.....	166	41	—	—
Waterford town's p.....	292	76	—	—
Greene.....	122	100	—	—
Summit.....	66	78	—	—
McKean.....	280	26	—	—

Washington.....	336	75	—	4
Edinboro.....	75	38	—	7
Franklin.....	145	31	—	1
Elk Creek.....	183	96	—	—
Conneaut.....	231	55	—	—
Albion.....	69	32	—	—
Springfield.....	265	31	—	7
Lockport.....	177	87	—	1
Total.....	6,160	2,531	17	90

Lincoln and Hamlin were elected by a large majority of the electoral votes, carrying every Northern State, except New Jersey, three-sevenths of whose Electors voted for Douglas and the balance for Lincoln.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

1861—The outbreak of the rebellion weakened party ties, and there was a strong disposition in Erie county to cast aside old political prejudices. The Republican party nominated a ticket headed by Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, for State Senate. Soon after, a call was issued for a Union Convention, irrespective of party, which met on the 19th of September, every district being represented. The delegates were about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. William A. Galbraith and Judge Miles were named as candidates for the Senate. The nomination fell upon the former. In Crawford county, the two parties voted for Galbraith and Lowry, respectively, with little deviation. Below is the vote of the district:

	LOWRY.	GAL- BRAITH.
Erie county.....	3,621	3,521
Crawford county.....	3,753	2,238
Total.....	7,374	5,759

The Eighty-third Regiment, under command of Col. John W. McLane, held an election at Hall's Hill, Va., the result of which is included in the above and following returns. The Erie county soldiers gave Galbraith thirty majority; the Crawford county soldiers gave a majority of eighty-five for Lowry.

The following were the county tickets, with their vote:

Republican—Assembly, John P. Vincent, Erie, 3,965; E. W. Twichell, Edinboro, 3,450; Sheriff, Allen A. Craig, Erie, 4,079; Associate Judges, John Greer, North East, 3,794; William Cross, Springfield (on both tickets), 4,897; Commissioner, Seymour Washburne,

McKean, 3,643; Director of the Poor, Thomas Stewart, Erie, 3,241; Auditor, Joseph W. Swalley, Fairview, 3,426.

Union — Assembly, George H. Cutler (Dem.), Girard, 2,928; Matthew R. Barr (Rep.), Erie, 2,548; Sheriff, Joseph L. Cook (Rep.), Waterford, 1,962; Associate Judge, James Chambers (Rep.), Harbor Creek, 2,708; Commissioner, Isaac Webster (Dem.), Fairview, 2,597; Director of the Poor, Henry Gingrich (Dem.), Mill Creek, 2,266; Auditor, Stutely Stafford (Rep.), McKean, 2,201.

Robert S. Hunter, of Erie, Independent Democratic candidate for Sheriff, received 603 votes. David Kennedy, Independent Republican candidate for Director of the Poor, received 220 votes.

SCOFIELD'S FIRST ELECTION — DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN THE STATE.

1862—The Republican State ticket consisted of Thomas E. Cochran, of York, for Auditor General, and William S. Ross, of Luzerne, for Surveyor General. The Democratic candidates were Isaac Slenker, of Columbia, for Auditor General, and James P. Barr, of Allegheny, for Surveyor General. The State gave a Democratic majority of about 3,450. Erie county cast 4,255 votes for Cochran and 2,713 for Slenker.

The Republican Conference at Ridgway nominated Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren, for Congress. A portion of the party in this county were dissatisfied with the nomination, and united with a number of Democrats in a letter to Milton Courtright, of Erie, asking him to be a Union candidate. He accepted the honor, and was indorsed by the Democratic Conference at Ridgway. Below is the vote of the district:

	SCOFIELD.	COURT- RIGHT.
Erie.....	4,112	3,143
Warren.....	1,890	1,245
McKean.....	671	564
Cameron.....	195	143
Forest.....	82	59
Jefferson.....	1,424	1,503
Elk.....	276	677
Clearfield.....	1,304	2,198
Total.....	9,954	9,462

The following were the county tickets, with the vote for each candidate:

Republican—Assembly, John P. Vincent, 4,218; E. W. Twichell, 4,239; Commissioner,

Garner Palmer, Albion, 4,238; Treasurer, Lieut. Egbert D. Hulbert, Erie, 6,975; Director of the Poor, Archibald Duncan, North East, 6,819; Auditor, Henry Gingrich, Mill Creek, 6,714.

Democratic—Assembly, Selden Marvin, Erie, 2,812; Isaac M. White, Waterford, 2,801; Commissioner, Ralph Bowman, Conneaut, 2,623.

Messrs. Hulbert, Duncan and Gingrich were upon both tickets.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S SECOND ELECTION.

1863—Andrew G. Curtin was re-nominated by the Republicans for Governor. George W. Woodward, Luzerne, was the Democratic candidate. For Supreme Judge, the Democratic candidate was Walter H. Lowrie, Allegheny; the Republican, Daniel Agnew, Beaver. Curtin and Agnew were elected by majorities respectively of 15,325 and 12,308. Erie county cast 6,259 votes for Curtin, and 3,260 for Woodward.

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Republican—Assembly, John R. Cochran, Erie, 6,167; Byron S. Hill, Wattsburg, 6,161; Prothonotary, George W. Colton, Erie, 6,107; District Attorney, J. F. Downing, Erie, 6,088; Register, Samuel Rea, Erie, 6,129; Clerk of Courts, Capt. John C. Hilton, Erie, 6,156; Commissioner, C. C. Boyd, Waterford, 6,129; Director of the Poor, Thomas Willis, Mill Creek, 6,025; Surveyor, R. P. Holliday, Springfield, 6,002; Coroner, Thomas Dillon, Erie, 6,505; Auditor, Orin Reed, McKean, 6,373.

Democratic—Assembly, Watts B. Lloyd, Waterford, 3,233; Irvin Camp, Erie, 3,234; Prothonotary, Col. William O. Colt, Waterford, 3,137; Register, Calvin L. Randall (declined), 538; Commissioner, R. J. Osborne, Wayne, 3,137; Clerk of the Courts, no nomination; Director of the Poor, John Chr. Mill Creek, 3,112; Surveyor, Isaac R. Taylor, Washington, 3,110.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment voted 343 for Curtin, four for Woodward.

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—LINCOLN'S SECOND ELECTION.

1864—A special election was held August 2, to decide upon the proposed three amendments to the State Constitution, allowing sol-

diers to vote away from their place of residence, providing that the Legislature should pass no bill containing more than one subject, and prohibiting the same body from passing any bill allowing counties, cities or boroughs to loan their credit to corporations. They were all adopted by large majorities.

The following was the vote of the district for Congress, Glenni W. Scofield, Warren, being the Republican, and ex-Governor William Bigler, Clearfield, the Democratic nominee:

	SCOFIELD.	BIGLER.
Erie.....	5,575	3,054
Warren.....	2,009	1,281
Cameron.....	277	193
Clearfield.....	1,302	2,476
Elk.....	261	656
Forest.....	71	53
McKean.....	643	580
Jefferson.....	1,514	1,621
Total.....	11,652	9,914

For State Senate, the Republicans re-nominated Morrow B. Lowry, and the Democrats took up Dan Rice, of Girard, the celebrated showman.

Below is the vote of the district:

	LOWRY.	RICE.
Erie.....	5,311	3,031
Crawford.....	4,768	3,638
Total.....	10,079	6,669

The county tickets with their votes were as follows:

Republican—Assembly, John R. Cochran, Erie, 5,390; Byron S. Hill, Wattsburg, 5,390; Sheriff, Col. H. L. Brown, Erie, 5,407; Clerk of the Courts (in place of Mr. Hilton, resigned), Henry Butterfield, Erie, 5,358; Treasurer, Lieut. E. D. Hulbert, Erie, 5,348; Commissioner, James Chambers, Harbor Creek, 5,373; Auditor, Philip Osborn, Girard, 5,261; Director of the Poor, Thomas Stewart, Erie, 5,303.

Democratic—Assembly, H. D. Francis, Corry, 3,029; L. W. Savage, Springfield, 3,029; Sheriff, Col. William O. Colt, Waterford, 3,013; Clerk of the Courts, F. W. Koehler, South Erie, 2,979; Commissioner, Monroe Hutchinson, Girard, 2,979; Treasurer, P. A. Becker, Erie, 3,018; Director of the Poor, Ralph Bowman, Conneaut, 2,973; Auditor, Uras Schluraff, Mill Creek, 3,000.

The Republican National Convention nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for

President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice President. John Patton, Clearfield, was the Elector for this district. The Democrats nominated George B. McClellan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice President. Rasselas Brown, Warren, was the candidate for Elector. The vote of the county was as follows:

	LINCOLN.	M'CLELLAN.
Erie, First Ward.....	183	131
Erie, Second ".....	124	248
Erie, Third ".....	271	122
Erie, Fourth ".....	290-868	183-684
West Mill Creek.....	198	137
East Mill Creek.....	220	333
Harbor Creek.....	237	149
Greenfield.....	131	38
North East township.....	242	180
North East borough.....	119	31
Waterford borough.....	135	31
Waterford township.....	263	88
Wattsburg.....	43	19
Venango.....	193	86
Edinboro.....	81	50
Washington.....	312	110
Franklin.....	142	39
Concord.....	174	102
Corry.....	199	70
Amity.....	94	94
McKean.....	230	42
Middleboro.....	32	—
Summit.....	116	156
Elk Creek.....	73	107
Conneaut.....	153	127
Springfield.....	212	65
Fairview.....	392	41
Girard township.....	249	156
Girard borough.....	236	70
Albion.....	72	68
LeBoeuf.....	61	27
Union township.....	179	140
Union borough.....	194	103
Wayne.....	95	92
Lockport.....	188	87
Lockport.....	164	97
Total.....	6,387	3,619

The soldiers from Erie county gave Lincoln 524 votes, and McClellan 103, which are not included in the above.

The vote of the State was as follows: Lincoln, 296,389; McClellan, 276,308.

THE PERIOD OF SOLDIER CANDIDATES.

1865—*Auditor General*.—Gen. John F. Hartranft, Montgomery county, Republican, 238,400; Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Bucks county, Democrat, 215,714.

Surveyor General.—J. M. Campbell, Cambria county, Republican, 227,969; Col. John

P. Linton, Cambria county, Democrat, 215,981.

The vote of the county was as follows: Hartranft, 3,845; Davis, 2,051; Campbell, 3,842; Linton, 2,041.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, Col. O. S. Woodward, Waterford, 3,875; Gen. D. B. McCreary, Erie, 3,845; County Commissioner, L. M. Childs, Wayne, 3,808; Director of the Poor, Andrew Thompson, Union, 3,781; Surveyor, G. W. F. Sherwin, Harbor Creek, 3,720; Auditor, O. H. P. Ferguson, Fairview, 3,744.

Democratic—Assembly, Maj. T. J. Hoskinson, Erie, 2,016; Col. W. O. Colt, Waterford, 2,027; County Commissioner, Edwin Hall, Girard, 2,061; Director of the Poor, William C. Keeler, Erie, 2,040; Surveyor, Capt. John H. Miller, Mill Creek, 2,053; Auditor, George W. Arbuckle, Girard, 2,029.

THE YEAR OF JOHNSON'S SWING AROUND THE CIRCLE—GOV. GEARY ELECTED.

1866—*Governor*.—Gen. John W. Geary, Westmoreland county, Republican, 307,274; Hiester Clymer, Berks county, Democrat, 290,006.

The vote of the county was as follows: Geary, 7,237; Clymer, 3,957.

John P. Vincent, of Erie, was nominated as the Republican, and Lieut. Col. Benjamin Grant, of Erie, as the Democratic candidate for Additional Law Judge. The vote of the district was as follows:

	VINCENT.	GRANT.
Erie.....	7,193	3,956
Crawford.....	6,707	4,969
Warren.....	2,656	1,579
Total.....	16,556	11,504

For Congress, Glenni W. Scofield was renominated by the Republicans, and William L. Scott, of Erie, was the candidate of the Democrats. The vote of the district was as follows:

	SCOFIELD.	SCOTT.
Cameron.....	372	305
Clearfield.....	1,646	2,791
Erie.....	359	636
Erie.....	7,128	4,094
Forest.....	59	77
Jefferson.....	1,986	1,944
McKean.....	854	739
Warren.....	2,663	1,595
Total.....	15,107	12,481



John C. Tracy

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, Gen. D. B. McCreary, Erie, 7,147; Col. O. S. Woodward, Waterford, 7,149; Associate Judges, Hollis King, Corry, 7,190; William Benson, Waterford, 7,156; Prothonotary, Col. Chauncey P. Rogers, Edinboro, 7,197; District Attorney, Col. Charles M. Lynch, Erie, 7,158; Register and Recorder, Capt. H. G. Harvey, Springfield, 7,209; Treasurer, Lieut. C. W. Keller, Union, 7,205; Commissioner, Stephen J. Godfrey, Elk Creek, 7,158; Auditor, M. Hartleb, Erie, 7,192; Director of the Poor, Thomas Willis, Mill Creek, 7,207; Coroner, William J. Sterrett, Erie, 6,721.

Democratic—Assembly, William Henry, South Erie, 4,086; F. F. Marshall, Erie, 4,007; Associate Judges, Henry R. Porter, North East, 3,940; P. P. Judson, Waterford, 3,955; Prothonotary, Col. W. O. Colt, Waterford, 3,971; District Attorney, Charles B. Sleeper, Corry, 3,996; Register and Recorder, Frank Schlaudecker, Erie, 3,971; Treasurer, P. A. Becker, Erie, 3,997; Commissioner, Charles Wright, Franklin, 3,989; Auditor, Amos Stone, Fairview, 3,991; Director of the Poor, Uras Schluraff, Mill Creek, 4,070; Coroner, James A. Shearer, LeBoeuf, 3,775.

FIRST JURY COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

1867—*Supreme Judge.*—Henry W. Williams, Allegheny county, Republican, 266,824; George Sharswood, Philadelphia, Democrat, 267,746.

The vote of Erie county was as follows: Williams, 5,504; Sharswood, 3,428.

The candidates for State Senate were Morrow B. Lowry, Erie county, Republican, and George W. Hecker, Crawford county, Democrat. Below is the vote of the district:

	LOWRY.	HECKER.
Erie	4,615	3,562
Crawford	5,248	4,071
Total	9,863	7,633

County Candidates.—This was the first year Jury Commissioners were elected.

Republican—Assembly, George P. Rea, Girard, 5,182; John D. Stranahan, LeBoeuf, 5,588; Sheriff, Maj. Andrew F. Swan, Fairview, 5,451; Clerk of the Courts, Capt. Charles L. Pierce, Venango, 5,511; Jury Commissioner, D. W. Patterson, Wattsburg, 5,490; Commissioner, William B. Reed, Greene, 5,502; Director of the Poor, Jacob Hanson,

Erie, 5,499; Auditor, Francis F. Stow, Amity, 5,479.

Democratic—Assembly, Isaac R. Taylor, Washington, 3,339; F. P. Liebel, Erie, 3,434; Sheriff, Wilson Moore, Waterford, 3,460; Clerk of the Courts, R. H. Arbuckle, Mill Creek, 3,365; Jury Commissioner, P. G. Stranahan, Union, 3,364; County Commissioner, J. C. Cauffman, Lockport, 3,368; Director of the Poor, James Lytle, Erie, 3,371; Auditor, Alden Pomeroy, Conneaut, 3,345.

GRANT AND COLFAX ELECTED.

1868—*Auditor General.*—Gen. John F. Hartranft, Montgomery county, Republican, 331,408; Charles E. Boyle, Fayette county, Democrat, 321,731.

Surveyor General.—James M. Campbell, Cambria county, Republican, 331,126; Col. Wellington H. Ent, Columbia county, Democrat, 321,947.

The vote of Erie county was 7,702 for Hartranft, 4,531 for Boyle, 7,699 for Campbell, and 4,532 for Ent.

The candidates for Congress were Glenni W. Scofield, Republican, and Russelas Brown, of Warren, Democrat. Below is the vote of the district:

	SCOFIELD.	BROWN.
Erie	7,675	4,572
Warren	2,935	1,934
McKean	964	825
Elk	501	1,061
Cameron	537	440
Jefferson	2,067	2,107
Clearfield	1,890	3,066
Forest	334	350
Total	16,903	14,355

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, John D. Stranahan, LeBoeuf, 7,679; George P. Rea, Girard, 7,632; Treasurer, Lieut. C. W. Keller, Union, 7,736; Commissioner, L. M. Childs, Wayne, 7,649; Director of the Poor, Andrew Thompson, Union, 7,671; Auditor, Thomas Evans, Erie, 7,717; Surveyor, R. P. Holliday, Fairview, 7,717.

Democratic—Assembly, P. A. Becker, Erie, 4,602; James Lewis, Corry, 4,556; Treasurer, Henry Ball, Girard, 4,548; Commissioner, Wilson Moore, Waterford, 4,567; Director of the Poor, James D. Phillips, Amity, 4,554; Auditor, W. W. Dobbins, Erie, 4,559; Surveyor, H. L. Pinney, Greene, 4,557.

Presidential Vote.—The State vote for President at the November election was as follows: Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, Republican, 342,280; Horatio Seymour, of New York, Democratic, 313,382.

Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was the Republican, and Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, the Democratic nominee for Vice President.

Grant and Colfax were elected. The county vote was as follows:

	GRANT.	SEYMOUR.
Erie, First ward.....	294	145
Erie, Second ward.....	297	319
Erie, Third ward.....	386	198
Erie, Fourth ward.....	584-1561	235 897
Corry, North ward.....	223	178
Corry, South ward.....	336 559	204 382
Amity.....	115	104
Albion.....	80	35
Concord.....	184	126
Conneaut.....	244	136
Edinboro.....	110	48
Elk Creek.....	180	136
Fairview township.....	221	132
Fairview borough.....	74	44
Franklin.....	194	54
Girard township.....	275	89
Girard borough.....	85	76
Greene.....	150	160
Greenfield.....	163	44
Harbor Creek.....	246	125
LeBoeuf.....	230	146
Lockport.....	161	105
McKean.....	259	38
Middleboro.....	31	2
Mill Creek (East).....	198	285
Mill Creek (West).....	239	151
North East township.....	262	216
North East borough.....	182	44
Springfield.....	397	33
Summit.....	89	138
South Erie.....	114	155
Union township.....	226	120
Union borough.....	117	121
Venango.....	210	93
Wattsburg.....	49	21
Washington.....	350	146
Waterford township.....	297	93
Waterford borough.....	135	48
Wayne.....	221	81
Total.....	8,007	4,555

James Sill, of Erie, was the Republican, and William A. Galbraith, of Erie, the Democratic candidate for Elector.

GOV. GEARY RE-ELECTED.

1869—*Governor*—Gen. John W. Geary, Cumberland county, Republican, 290,552;

Asa Packer, Carbon county, Democrat, 285,956.

Supreme Judge.—H. W. Williams, Allegheny county, Republican, 291,278; Cyrus L. Pershing, Cambria county, Democrat, 282,575.

Erie county gave 6,990 votes for Geary, 4,338 for Packer, 6,426 for Williams, and 4,250 for Pershing.

County Candidates—Republican—Assembly, Charles O. Bowman, Corry, 6,490; Gen. D. B. McCreary, Erie, 6,411. Prothonotary, Capt. E. L. Whittlesey, Waterford, 6,520; Register and Recorder, Capt. H. G. Harvey, Springfield, 6,614; District Attorney, J. C. Sturgeon, Erie, 6,540, Commissioner, Garner Parmer, Albion, 5,974; Director of the Poor, S. A. Beavis, Corry, 6,429; Auditors, Thomas Woods, Union (three years), 6,610; George W. Griffin, North East (one year), 6,534; Coroner, Thomas Dillon, Erie, no opposition.

Democratic—Assembly, Frank Schlaudecker, Erie, 4,226; Isaac R. Taylor, Edinboro, 4,001; Prothonotary, Col. W. O. Colt, Waterford, 4,234; Register and Recorder, Charles Horton, North East, 4,191; District Attorney, George A. Allen, Erie, 4,260; Commissioner, George C. Gallowhur, Girard, 4,737; Director of the Poor, John Burton, East Mill Creek, 4,353; Auditors, James M. Finn, Greenfield (three years), 4,205; Ephraim Boyer, Fairview (one year), 4,202.

THE SCOFIELD-MARVIN CONTEST.

1870—The Republican candidate for President Judge was Lansing D. Wetmore, Warren, and the Democratic, Russelas Brown, same county. S. E. Woodruff, Erie, was an Independent Republican candidate. The vote of the district was as follows:

	WOOD- RUFF.	WET- MORE.	BROWN.
Erie.....	1,591	4,102	3,926
Warren.....	167	2,121	1,548
Elk.....	7	324	798
Total.....	1,765	6,548	6,272

The candidates for Congress were Glenni W. Scofield, Republican, Warren, and Selden Marvin, Democrat, Erie. Below was the vote of the district:

	SCOFIELD.	MARVIN.
Erie.....	5,595	4,089
Warren.....	2,250	1,657
Clearfield.....	1,371	2,608
Elk.....	342	787
Forest.....	366	276
Cameron.....	437	390
McKean.....	882	700
Jefferson.....	1,812	1,914
Total.....	13,055	12,451

For the State Senate, George B. Delamater, of Crawford county, was the Republican, and J. Ross Thompson, of Erie county, the Democratic candidate. The vote of the district was as follows:

	DELA-MATER.	THOMPSON.
Erie.....	5,091	3,921
Crawford.....	5,109	4,602
Total.....	10,800	8,523

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, George W. Starr, Erie, 5,940; I. Newton Miller, Springfield, 5,887; Sheriff, Gen. Thomas M. Walker, Erie, 5,600; Treasurer, Logan J. Dyke, Erie, 5,929; Clerk of the Courts, Capt. C. L. Pierce, Venango, 6,019; Commissioner, Myron H. Silverthorn, Fairview township, 5,869; Jury Commissioner, William W. Love, West Mill Creek, 5,954; Director of the Poor, Stephen A. Beavis, Corry, 5,891; W. W. Eaton, Fairview borough, 5,894; L. W. Olds, Erie, 5,886; Auditor, Jesse Ebersole, Harbor Creek, 5,921.

Democratic—Assembly, Eli Duncombe, Amity, 3,750; Spencer H. Ellis, Washington, 3,797; Sheriff, Wilson Moore, Waterford township, 3,462; Treasurer, Amos Heath, Corry, 3,765; Clerk of the Courts, A. J. Proudfit, Edinboro, 3,765; Commissioner, John Burton, East Mill Creek, 3,770; Jury Commissioner, H. L. Pinney, Greene (elected), 3,742; Director of the Poor, Henry Wolf, North East township, 3,722; Jacob Bootz, Erie, 3,709; Josiah Shreve, Union township, 3,722; Auditor, S. C. Sturgeon, Fairview borough, 3,747.

Independent Democrat—Sheriff, Levi Jackson, Girard borough, 362.

The election of three Directors of the Poor was due to the following circumstances: For some time the southern townships had urged the sale of the poor house farm and the purchase of a cheaper property. A bill to

that effect passed the Legislature, and a sale was made, which the Court refused to confirm. The question was taken to the Supreme Court, which decided the act unconstitutional. The Legislature thereupon repealed the act, and another one was adopted, requiring the election of a new board, who should serve one, two and three years, respectively.

VOTE IN FAVOR OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1871—*Auditor General.*—David B. Stanton, Beaver county, Republican, 284,007; Gen. William McCandless, Philadelphia, Democrat, 269,522; Barr Spangler, Lancaster county, Prohibition, 3,132.

Surveyor General.—Col. Robert B. Beath, Schuylkill county, Republican, 287,045; Maj. James H. Cooper, Lawrence county, Democrat, 266,335; Edward A. Wheeler, Mercer county, Prohibition, 2,069.

Erie county cast 4,282 votes for Stanton, 2,906 for McCandless, sixty-two for Spangler, 4,285 for Beath, 2,964 for Cooper, and sixty-two for Wheeler.

County Candidates.—Republican—Associate Judges, William Benson, Waterford borough, 4,495; Allen A. Craig, Erie, 3,820; Assembly, George W. Starr, Erie, 3,957; Col. Chauncey P. Rogers, Edinboro, 4,343; Commissioner, Clark Bliss, North East township, 4,371; Director of the Poor, Michael Henry, Erie, 4,018; Auditor, Col. C. W. Lytle, Erie, 4,285.

Democratic—Associate Judge, Isaac R. Taylor, Edinboro, 3,467; Assembly, Charles Horton, North East borough, 3,406; Commissioner, R. H. Palmer, Corry, 2,982; Director of the Poor, Amos Heath, Corry, 3,039; Auditor, W. J. Brockway, Conneaut, 3,007.

A vote was taken this year to decide whether a Constitutional Convention should be held. Erie county cast 6,490 for a Convention, and 204 against. The vote of the State was 352,139 in favor of and 72,081 in opposition to the Convention.

STATE TREASURER MADE ELECTIVE.

1872—*Governor.*—Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery county, Republican, 353,387; Charles R. Buckalew, Columbia county, Democrat, 317,760; Simeon B. Chase, Susquehanna county, Prohibition, 1,252.

Auditor General.—Gen. Harrison Allen, Warren county, Republican, 352,767; William Hartley, Bedford county, Democrat, 315,851; Barr Spangler, Lancaster county, Prohibition, 1,260.

Congressmen at Large.—Lemuel Todd, Cumberland county, Republican, 357,743; G. W. Scofield, Warren county, Republican, 359,043; Charles Albright, Carbon county, Republican, 360,546; Richard Vaux, Philadelphia, Democrat, 311,036; Hendrick B. Wright, Luzerne county, Democrat, 314,014; James H. Hopkins, Allegheny county, Democrat, 313,334.

George F. McFarland, Dauphin county, Andrew J. Clark, Luzerne, and B. Rush Bradford, Beaver, the Prohibition candidates, received an average of 1,250 votes.

Supreme Judge.—Ulysses Mercur, Bradford county, Republican, 354,319; James Thompson, Philadelphia, Democrat, 313,876; Joseph Henderson, Washington, Prohibition, 977.

Eric county gave an average vote of 7,500 for the Republican, and 5,200 for the Democratic State ticket.

By the act of Assembly providing for a Constitutional Convention, fourteen delegates at large were allotted to each of the two leading parties, and three delegates to each Senatorial district, in the latter case no voter being entitled to vote for more than two, so as to secure minority representation. John H. Walker, of Erie, was one of the Republican delegates at large. The Senatorial delegates elected were C. O. Bowman, of Corry, and Thomas Struthers, of Warren, Republicans, and Rasselas Brown, of Warren, Democrat. John Miller, sr., of Erie was one of the Prohibition nominees for district delegate.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted this year, making the office of State Treasurer elective. Eric county gave 11,500 votes for the amendment and only two against it.

CURTIS AND KANE—DOWNING AND CUTLER.

The Republican candidate for Congress was Gen. Carlton B. Curtis, of Erie county. Gen. Thomas L. Kane, of McKean county, was supported by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. The vote of the district was as follows:

	CURTIS.	KANE.
Erie.....	7,506	5,111
Warren.....	3,221	2,332
McKean.....	956	1,000
Jefferson.....	2,375	2,318
Clearfield.....	2,052	3,506
Elk.....	626	1,181
Cameron.....	590	531
Forest.....	416	356
Total.....	17,742	16,235

David Wilson, of Union, Prohibition candidate, received fourteen votes in Eric county and none outside.

The candidates for the State Senate were George H. Cutler, of Girard, Republican, and J. F. Downing, of Erie, Liberal Republican, supported by the Democrats. The following was the vote of the district:

	CUTLER.	DOWNING.
Erie.....	7,507	5,139
Warren.....	3,256	2,298
Total.....	10,363	7,427

Jehiel Towner, of Erie city, Prohibition candidate for State Senate, received ten votes in this county and none in Warren.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, W. W. Brown, Corry, 7,446; Emmett H. Wilcox, Washington, 7,413; District Attorney, S. M. Brainerd, North East, 7,495; Prothonotary, Capt. E. L. Whittlesey, Waterford, 7,504 (no opposition); Register and Recorder, Daniel Long, Fairview, 7,558; Treasurer, Jacob Yeagla, Fairview, 7,300; Commissioner, William T. Brown, Corry, 7,539; Auditor, D. W. Titus, Venango, 7,555; Surveyor, George Platt, Girard, 7,555 (no opposition); Coroner, M. S. Vincent, Erie, 7,237.

Democratic and Liberal.—Assembly, Thomas McClure, Girard borough, Liberal, 5,124; S. B. Brooks, Corry, Liberal, 5,113; District Attorney, George P. Griffith, Erie, Democrat, 5,217; Register and Recorder, Harry Ellen, Democrat, North East borough, 5,116; Treasurer, Eugene Metz, Democrat, Erie, 5,192; Commissioner, Isaac R. Taylor, Democrat, Edinboro, 5,141; Auditor, W. J. Brockway, Democrat, 5,127.

Prohibition.—Assembly, Jas. Lytle, Erie, seventeen; David Carroll, Union, twenty-one; Prothonotary, John Miller, Erie, sixteen; Treasurer, Dr. C. N. Moore, Springfield, sixteen; Commissioner, Myron H. Cole, Elk Creek, sixteen.

Independent Republican.—Coroner. Thos. Dillon, Erie, 5,350.

The authorities at Harrisburg decided that this was not the proper year to elect a Surveyor, and refused Mr. Platt a commission. He was appointed by the Court until the next election.

THE GRANT AND GREELEY CAMPAIGN.

Presidential Vote.—The Republicans nominated Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, for President, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The dissatisfied element of the party called another convention, adopted the title of Liberal Republicans, and nominated Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President. This ticket was subsequently adopted by the Democrats. The Prohibition ticket was James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Rev. John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice President.

Selden Marvin, of Erie, was one of the Democratic nominees for Elector at Large, and George W. Arbuckle, of Girard, one of the Prohibition nominees. The district candidates for Elector were: Charles C. Boyd, Waterford, Republican; William A. Galbraith, Erie, Democrat; John J. Taylor, Clearfield, Prohibition.

The vote of the State was as follows: Grant, 349,689; Greeley, 211,961; Black, 4,630.

Grant and Wilson were elected. Below is the vote of the county:

Amity.....	74	70	..
Wayne.....	211	80	..
Concord.....	182	85	..
Union township.....	167	75	12
Union City.....	239	195	4
LeBeuf.....	159	99	2
Mill Village.....	50	26	1
Waterford township.....	291	98	..
Waterford borough.....	147	54	2
Greene.....	111	120	..
Summit.....	86	94	1
McKean.....	218	20	..
Middleboro.....	29	5	..
Washington.....	285	116	..
Edinboro.....	74	53	..
Franklin.....	152	43	..
Elk Creek.....	180	135	1
Conneaut.....	232	57	2
Albion.....	50	29	13
Springfield.....	352	60	5
Girard township.....	288	132	..
Girard borough.....	79	59	..
Lockport.....	46	48	..
Fairview township.....	171	89	..
Fairview borough.....	61	34	..
Total.....	7,504	3,587	53

A large portion of the Democrats were dissatisfied with Mr. Greeley's nomination, and refused to vote at the November election. To show the falling off in the vote, the following recapitulation is given:

	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.
Opposition vote in State.....	317,760	211,961
Opposition vote in county.....	5,200	3,587

LOCAL OPTION ADOPTED—THE NEW CONSTITUTION ACCEPTED.

1873—A law known as the Local Option Act was passed by the Legislature which submitted the question to a vote of the people on the 16th of March whether licenses for the sale of liquor should or should not be granted for the three years ensuing. Each city and county decided the matter for itself. The vote of Erie was 2,017 for license and 606 against; of Corry, 556 for license and 319 against; and of the county, outside of those cities, 1,750 for license and 2,620 against. In accordance with this result, no licenses were granted in the county, with the exception of Erie and Corry, for about a year, when the Legislature repealed the act. The complete vote of the State, apart from the cities, was 165,427 for license and 164,505 against; of the cities alone, 79,908 for license and 50,929 against.

The following was the vote for State officers at the October election: Supreme Judge,

	GRANT.	GREELEY.	BLACK.
Erie, First ward.....	291	288	8
Erie, Second ward.....	368	296	2
Erie, Third ward.....	421	124	1
Erie, Fourth ward.....	440	216	2
Erie, Fifth ward.....	105	99	..
Erie, Sixth ward.....	120	70	13
Total.....	1,745	1,093	25
Corry, First ward.....	313	198	..
Corry, Second ward.....	281	211	..
Total.....	594	409	..
East Mill Creek.....	93	63	..
West Mill Creek.....	160	61	..
Harbor Creek.....	208	53	..
North East township.....	215	116	..
North East borough.....	183	51	..
Greenfield.....	133	16	..
Venango.....	196	58	1
Wattsburg.....	44	27	1

Isaac G. Gordon, Jefferson county, Republican, 240,335; James R. Ludlow, Philadelphia, Democrat, 225,941.

State Treasurer.—(First election by the people) Robert W. Mackey, Allegheny county, Republican, 248,823; Frank M. Hutchison, Allegheny county, Democratic, 219,471.

The vote of the county was 3,887 for Gordon, 2,709 for Ludlow, 3,652 for Mackey, and 2,800 for Hutchison.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, Henry Butterfield, Erie, 4,568; Emmett H. Wilcox, Edinboro, 4,077; Sheriff, John L. Hyner, Waterford borough, 3,457; Clerk of Courts, Capt. C. L. Pierce, 7,249 (on the Democratic ticket also); Commissioner, M. H. Silverthorn, Fairview, 5,484 (Democrats made no nomination); Director of the Poor, James Dunn, McKean, 4,423; Auditor, W. W. Thomas, Erie, 4,374; Jury Commissioner, William Grant, McKean, 4,474.

Democratic and Liberal—Assembly, Wilson Laird, Erie, 3,606; Isaac R. Taylor, Edinboro, 2,756; Sheriff, Wilson Moore, Waterford township, 3,450; Director of the Poor, Mortimer Phelps, Edinboro, Liberal, 2,687; Auditor, Thomas McClure, Girard, Liberal, 2,682; Jury Commissioner, Robert Leslie, Wattsburg, 2,797 (elected).

Prohibition—Assembly, David Wilson, Union township, 138; Sheriff, A. L. Haskell, Amity, 134; Clerk of the Courts, John Miller, jr., Erie, 141; Commissioner, Clark Rice, Union, 179; Director of the Poor, Hugh Cushing, 131; Auditor, Lyman G. Hall, North East, 168; Jury Commissioner, James Lytle, Erie, 155.

Independent Democrat—Sheriff, Robert S. Hunter, Erie, 203; Levi Jackson, Girard, 80.

Independent Republican—County Commissioner, M. Hartleb, Erie, 1,767.

The first returns for Sheriff gave Wilson Moore four majority, and he was declared elected. Just as the convention of Return Judges was about to adjourn, an error was reported in Middleboro which gave J. L. Hyner a majority of seven. He was given the commission, and served out the term.

Special Election.—A special election was held on the 16th of December, to decide upon the adoption or rejection of the new constitution which had been prepared by a convention held during the year. The vote of Erie county was 6,624 for the constitution, and 742

against; the vote of the State, 252,744 for, and 108,594 against.

FIRST TIDAL WAVE YEAR.

1874—Supreme Judge.—Edward M. Paxson, Philadelphia, Republican, 270,280; W. J. Woodward, Berks county, Democrat, 277,454; James Black, Lancaster, Prohibition, 5,069.

Lieutenant Governor.—A. H. Olmstead, Potter county, Republican, 272,516; John Latta, Westmoreland county, Democrat, 277,195; B. R. Bradford, Beaver, Prohibition, 4,647.

Auditor General.—Gen. Harrison Allen, Warren county, Republican, 272,571; J. F. Temple, Greene county, Democrat, 276,605; Calvin Parsons, Luzerne county, Prohibition, 4,767.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.—Col. R. B. Beath, Schuylkill county, Republican, 272,310; Gen. William McCandless, Philadelphia, Democrat, 276,935; W. P. Culbertson, Montgomery county, Prohibition, 4,604.

The average vote in the county was 5,000 for the Republican, 4,600 for the Democratic, and thirty for the Prohibition State ticket.

For Congress, the Republican candidate was Carlton B. Curtis, of Erie, and the Democrat, Albert G. Egbert, of Venango. The latter was elected by a majority of eleven as follows:

	CURTIS.	EGBERT.
Erie.....	4,999	4,873
Venango.....	3,097	3,480
Warren.....	2,278	2,032
Total.....	10,374	10,385

City Candidates.—Assembly, Henry Butterfield, Republican, 1,125; William Henry, Democrat, 1,585; John H. Welsh, Independent Republican, 153.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, W. W. Brown, Corry, 3,637; Orlando Logan, Albion, 3,775, Dr. S. F. Chapin, Wattsburg, 3,851; Treasurer, Carl H. Walbridge, Erie, 4,692; Commissioner, Clark Bliss, North East township, 5,221; Director of the Poor, Michael Henry, Erie, 5,254; Auditor, William E. Hayes, Greene, 5,324.

Democratic—Assembly, F. Stanford, Corry, 3,371; Treasurer, N. T. Hume, Wattsburg, 5,161; Commissioner, John M. Kuhn, Erie, 4,693; Director of the Poor, Charles Sher-

man, Elk Creek, 4,643; Auditor, D. W. Howard, Wayne, 4,666.

Independent candidate for Assembly, Asa Battles, Girard, 1,943.

Prohibition—Assembly, A. L. Haskell, Amity, twenty-nine; Treasurer, P. E. Norcross, Venango, thirty six; Director of the Poor, W. R. Wade, Union, twenty-one; Auditor, James Chambers, Harbor Creek, nineteen.

This is known as the first "Tidal Wave" year, the Democrats sweeping almost every State and gaining the House of Representatives at Washington by a large majority, the first time they had control of that body in many years. Besides electing the State officers, they carried a majority of the lower House at Harrisburg, which enabled them to send William A. Wallace to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1875.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN FORCE—MINORITY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND AUDITORS FIRST ELECTED.

1875—The Democratic State Convention met in Erie this year, being the only State assemblage of either party ever held in the city. The vote on State candidates was as follows:

Governor.—Gen. John F. Hartranft, Montgomery county, Republican, 304,175; Cyrus L. Pershing, Cambria county, Democrat, 292,145; Rev. R. A. Brown, Lawrence county, Prohibition, 13,249.

State Treasurer.—Henry Rawle, Erie county, Republican, 302,875; Victor E. Piollet, Bradford county, Democrat, 293,150; E. L. Pennypacker, Chester county, Prohibition, 12,468.

The county gave 6,399 votes for Hartranft, 4,744 for Pershing, 120 for Brown, 6,809 for Rawle, 4,641 for Piollet, and ninety-four for Pennypacker.

County Candidates.—Republican—State Senate, Henry Butterfield, Erie, 6,360; Prothonotary, Giles D. Price, Venango, 6,937; Register and Recorder, Capt. D. Long, Fairview, 6,820; District Attorney, A. B. Force, Erie, 6,315; Coroner, Dr. J. E. Silliman, Erie, 6,581; Director of the Poor, John G. Kincaide, Wayne, 6,694.

Democratic—State Senate, David Olin, Girard, 5,083; Prothonotary, S. B. Gail, Corry, 4,559; Register and Recorder, A. L. Tilden, LeBoeuf, 4,682; District Attorney, A. F.

Bole, Union City, 5,119; Coroner, Dr. J. T. Clarke, Erie, 4,588; Director of the Poor, Josiah Shreve, Union township, 4,794.

Independent candidate for Coroner, A. M. Tarbell, Erie, 289.

This year, entire Boards of County Commissioners and County Auditors were elected for the first time, under the operation of the new constitution. Three of both classes of officers were chosen for three years in each case, no voter having a right to cast a ballot for more than two, thus securing minority representation. The nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties were as follows, all being elected:

County Commissioners—A. B. Gunnison, Erie, D. W. Titus, Venango, Republicans, and R. H. Arbuckle, East Mill Creek, Democrat.

County Auditors—E. K. Range, LeBoeuf, William B. Hayes, Greene, Republicans, and W. J. Brockway, Conneaut, Democrat.

FIRST NOVEMBER ELECTION FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—THE HAYES AND TILDEN FIGHT—START OF THE NATIONAL GREENBACK PARTY—WM. A. GALBRAITH ELECTED PRESIDENT JUDGE.

1876—The October election was dispensed with, and district and county officers were chosen in November, on the same day as the Presidential Electors, under the operation of the new Constitution.

This year was the first in which the Greenback party appeared in National politics. It proposed to abolish the National Banks, and substitute United States Treasury Notes, usually known as Greenbacks, for their notes of issue.

The nominees for President and Vice President were as follows:

President—Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, Republican; Samuel J. Tilden, New York, Democrat; Peter Cooper, New York, Greenback; Green Clay Smith, Kentucky, Prohibition; James B. Walker, Illinois, Anti-Secret Society.

Vice President—William A. Wheeler, New York, Republican; Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana, Democrat; Samuel F. Cary, Ohio, Greenback; Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition; Donald Kilpatrick, New York, Anti-Secret Society.

The nominees for Elector in this Congress

sional District were W. W. Wilbur, Warren, Republican; B. F. Morris, Warren, Democrat; David Wilson, Erie county, Greenback; John T. Taylor, Venango, Prohibition; D. W. Elderkin, Venango, Anti-Secret Society.

The vote of the State was as follows:

Hayes, 384,184; Tilden, 366,204; Cooper, 7,204; Smith, 1,318; Walker eighty-five.

Following is the vote of the county:

	HAYES.	TILDEN.	COOPER.	SMITH.
Erie, First ward, First District.	72	108		
Erie, First ward, Second dist.	167	96		
Erie, First ward, Third dist.	81-321	271-475	1-1	
Erie, Second ward, First dist.	124	288		
Erie, Second ward, Second dist.	171	165		
Erie, Second ward, Third dist.	119-424	131-584		
Erie, Third ward, First dist.	188	161		
Erie, Third ward, Second dist.	188	78		
Erie, Third ward, Third dist.	119-405	135-374		
Erie, Fourth ward, First dist.	205	192		
Erie, Fourth ward, Second dist.	144	61		
Erie, Fourth ward, Third dist.	169-518	157-410	1-1	
Erie, Fifth ward.	141	219		
Erie, Sixth ward.	226-2,125	190-2,242		2
Corry, First ward.	263	212	7	10
Corry, Second ward.	270-833	258-470	6-13	11-21
East Mill Creek.	108	137		
West Mill Creek.	211	198		
Harbor Creek.	272	165		
North East township.	266	189		
North East borough.	232	86		
Greenfield.	168	56		
Venango.	212	131		
Wattsburg.	37	32		
Amity.	124	104	4	
Wayne.	198	82		15
Concord.	136	114		
Eight.	30	9		
Union township.	199	111		2
Union City.	265	257	1	4
LeBoeuf.	196	117		2
Mill Village.	61	26		1
Waterford township.	315	112	2	
Waterford borough.	172	62		
Greene.	142	196		
Summit.	89	130		
McKean.	252	61		5
Middleboro.	31	4		
Washington.	342	122		7
Edinboro.	88	60		
Franklin.	188	55		
Elk Creek.	211	146		2
Connoaut.	274	199		
Albion.	72	44		2
Springfield.	419	67		
Girard township.	351	166		
Girard borough.	79	82		
Lockport.	46	45		
Fairview township.	202	135		
Fairview borough.	67	37		
Total.	8,724	6,179	50	34

THE "EIGHT BY SEVEN COMMISSION."

A long and exciting dispute occurred over the electoral votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, which were claimed by both of the leading parties. In Oregon, the Governor gave a certificate to one Democratic Elector, on the ground that one of the Repub-

lican Electors was ineligible. After a prolonged agitation, the matter was submitted to an Electoral Commission, consisting of five of the United States Supreme Judges and ten members of Congress, who decided by eight to seven in each case that the entire Electoral vote of the State named should go to the Republicans. This decision gave Hayes and Wheeler the offices of President and Vice President by a majority of one Elector. Politically, the Commission stood eight Republicans to seven Democrats.

The Republican nominee for Congress was Lewis F. Watson, of Warren; the Democratic, William L. Scott, of Erie; the Greenback, C. C. Camp, of Venango; and the Prohibition, Samuel Axtell, of Venango. Below is the vote of the district:

	WATSON.	SCOTT.	CAMP.	AIXELL.
Erie.	8,557	6,369	26	45
Warren.	3,321	2,202	11	80
Venango.	3,762	3,522	212	247
Total.	15,640	12,093	249	342

The vote for President Judge was as follows:

William A. Galbraith, Erie, Independent Democrat, 7,231; William Benson, Erie, Republican, 7,187; Judge Galbraith had 1,200 majority in the city of Erie.

City Candidates.—Assembly, Gustav Jarceki, Republican, 2,167; William Henry, Democrat, 2,177.

County Candidates.—Republican—State Senate, Henry Butterfield, Erie, 8,692; Assembly (county only), Dr. S. F. Chapin, Wattsburg, 6,618; Charles A. Hitchcock, North East borough, 6,596; S. E. Kincaide, Wayne, 6,571; Sheriff, E. E. Stuerznickel, Erie, 8,667; Clerk of the Courts, Frank H. Couse, Erie, 8,909; Director of the Poor, Seymour Washburn, McKean, 8,676; Jury Commissioner, George A. Evans, West Mill Creek, 8,797.

Democrat—State Senate, John W. Walker, Erie, 6,193; Assembly, W. T. Everson, Amity, 3,916; L. W. Savage, Springfield, 3,911; D. C. Thomas, Fairview borough, 3,920; Sheriff, F. Stanford, Corry, 6,168; Clerk of the Courts, James Bell, Concord, 5,990; Director of the Poor, Archibald Duncan, North East, 6,345; Jury Commissioner, Joseph I. Tanner, Erie, 6,112 (elected).



Benj. Whitman

A DEMOCRATIC STATE VICTORY.

1877—*Supreme Judge*.—James P. Sterrett, Allegheny county, Republican, 244,480; John Trunkay, Venango county, Democrat, 251,000; B. S. Bentley, Lycoming county, Greenback, 51,582; A. H. Winton, Luzerne county, Prohibition, 2,899.

State Treasurer.—Wm. B. Hart, Montgomery county, Republican, 241,116; A. C. Noyes, Clinton county, Democrat, 251,717; James L. Wright, Philadelphia, Greenback, 52,854; Samuel Cornett, Chester county, Prohibition, 2,827.

Auditor General.—J. A. M. Passmore, Schuylkill county, Republican, 242,288; William P. Schell, Bedford county, Democrat, 251,250; James E. Emerson, Beaver county, Greenback, 52,688; A. A. Barker, Cambria county, Prohibition, 2,097.

The average vote of Erie county was 4,870 for the Republican, 3,670 for the Democrat, 190 for the Greenback and forty-four for the Prohibition State candidates.

County Candidates.—Republican—Treasurer, William C. Hay, Fairview, 4,970; Director of the Poor, George W. Riblet, Erie, 4,869; County Surveyor, George M. Robinson, Springfield, 5,044.

Democrat—Treasurer, Wm. A. Bean, Summit, 3,876; County Surveyor, Irwin Camp, Erie, 3,772.

Independent Republican—Director of the Poor, Michael Henry, Summit, 3,762.

GOVERNOR HOYT ELECTED.

1878—*Governor*.—Gen. Henry H. Hoyt, Luzerne county, Republican, 319,567; Andrew H. Dill, Union county, Democrat, 279,060; Samuel R. Mason, Mercer county, Greenback, 81,758; Franklin H. Lane, Huntingdon county, Prohibition, 3,759.

Lieutenant Governor.—Charles W. Stone, Warren county, Republican, 319,008; John Fertig, Crawford county, Democrat, 295,753; Michael Steck, Lycoming county, Greenback, 74,082; John Shallcross, Philadelphia, Prohibition, 3,613.

Supreme Judge.—James P. Sterrett, Allegheny county, Republican, 311,042; Henry P. Ross, Montgomery county, Democrat, 287,221; Daniel Agnew, Beaver county, Greenback and Prohibition, 99,316.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.—Aaron K.

Dunkel, Philadelphia, Republican, 313,193; J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county, Democrat, 301,034; James L. Wright, Philadelphia, Greenback, 81,733; Calvin Parsons, Luzerne county, Prohibition, 3,657.

The average vote of Erie county was 6,000 for the Republican, 4,200 for the Democrat, 1,650 for the Greenback, and two for the Prohibition candidates.

The Republican candidate for Congress was John H. Osmer, Venango; the Democrat, George A. Allen, Erie; the Greenback, Cyrus C. Camp, Venango, and the Prohibition, Samuel B. Axtell, Venango. Following is the vote of the district:

	OSMER.	ALLEN.	CAMP.	AXTELL.
Erie.....	5,576	4,796	1,631	...
Warren.....	2,200	1,821	2,047	...
Venango.....	3,409	2,934	1,446	301
Total.....	11,205	8,551	5,127	301

City Candidates.—Assembly, Gustav Jarrecki, Republican, 1,894; John M. Kuhn, Democrat, 1,402; James Hoskinson, Greenback, 171; Asa H. Faulkner, Independent, nineteen.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, Samuel E. Kincaide, Wayne, 4,270; Myron H. Silverthorn, Fairview township, 4,304; Isaac B. Brown, Corry, 3,984; Prothonotary, Giles D. Price, Venango, 6,269; Register and Recorder, Capt. John C. Hilton, Erie, 6,437; District Attorney, Charles E. Lovett, Erie, 6,026; Commissioner, Albert B. Gunnison, Erie, 6,159; D. W. Titus, Venango, 6,137; Director of the Poor, Jefferson Triscuit, Union, 6,148; Coroner, Dr. J. E. Silliman, Erie, 6,207; Auditors, William E. Hayes, Greene, 6,463; W. W. Love, West Mill Creek, 6,132.

FUSION COUNTY TICKET.

The Democrats and Greenbackers formed a fusion upon Assemblymen and Register and Recorder, which led to the election of Alfred Short to the Assembly, over Isaac B. Brown. The following were the candidates on the several tickets:

On both tickets—Assembly, Alfred Short, North East, 4,402; Uras Schluraf, West Mill Creek, 3,986; David Wilson, Union, 4,056; Register and Recorder, Robert S. Hunter, Erie, 5,433.

On Democratic ticket alone—Protho-

tary, C. E. Duncombe, Amity, 4,021; District Attorney, Frank W. Grant, Erie, 4,373; Commissioner, A. L. Tilden, Le Boeuf, 4,171 (elected); Director of the Poor, Hartley Lampton, Middleboro, 4,156; Coroner, John Walsh, Erie, 4,096; Auditor, C. R. Gray, Venango, 4,122 (elected.)

On Greenback ticket alone—Prothonotary, A. T. Marsh, Erie, 1,722; District Attorney, M. Phelps, Edinboro, 1,609; Commissioners, Ephraim Boyer, Fairview township, 1860; H. L. Wyman, Corry, 1,624; Director of the Poor, George W. Barr, West Mill Creek, 1,684; Coroner, Daniel Landon, Erie, 1,687; Auditors, Theo. H. Marsh, Waterford, 1,751; Elijah Crow, Washington, 1,686.

1879—*State Treasurer*.—Samuel Butler, Chester county, Republican, 280,153; Daniel O. Barr, Allegheny county, Democrat, 221,715; Peter Sutton, Indiana county, Greenback, 27,207; J. L. Richardson, Philadelphia, Prohibition, 3,219.

Erie county gave Butler 5,281, Barr 3,244, Sutton 788, and Richardson one vote.

County Candidates.—Republican—Sheriff, Henry C. Stafford, jr., Waterford township, 5,707; Clerk of the Courts, Frank H. Couse, Erie, 5,295; Director of the Poor, Jno. C. Zuck, West Mill Creek, 5,297; Jury Commissioner, D. L. Bracken, Corry, 5,493.

Democratic—Sheriff, R. H. Arbuckle, West Mill Creek, 2,882; Clerk of the Courts, David A. Sawdey, Conneaut, 3,223; Director of the Poor, Ephraim Boyer, Fairview township, 3,990 (on Greenback ticket also); Jury Commissioner, William Biggers, Girard township, 3,125 (elected).

Greenback—Sheriff, Frank S. Heath, Concord, 733; Clerk of the Courts, Mortimer Phelps, Edinboro, 749; Jury Commissioner, A. M. Howard, Corry, 773.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR ELECTED.

1880—The nominees for President and Vice President were as follows:

President—James A. Garfield, of Ohio, Republican; Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, Democrat; James B. Weaver, Iowa, Greenback; Neal Dow, Maine, Prohibition; John D. Phelps, Vermont, Anti-Masonic.

Vice President—Chester A. Arthur, of New York, Republican; William H. English, Indiana, Democrat; Benjamin I. Chambers, Texas, Greenback; Henry A. Thompson,

Ohio, Prohibition; S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas, Anti-Masonic.

The nominees for Electors in this Congressional District were C. W. Gilfillan, of Venango, Republican; J. Ross Thompson, of Erie, Democrat; S. P. McCalmont, Venango, Prohibition; James B. White, of Venango, Greenback; John S. Aunden, of Venango, Anti-Masonic.

Garfield and Arthur were elected.

The vote of the State was as follows: Garfield, 444,704; Hancock, 407,428; Weaver, 20,068; Dow, 1,939; Phelps, forty-four.

Below was the vote of the county:

	GAR-FIELD.	HAN-COCK.	WEA-VER.
Erie, 1st ward, 1st dis.	93	141	2
" 1st ward, 2d dis.	172	99	1
" 1st ward, 3d dis.	97-362	329-569	...-3
" 2d ward, 1st dis.	133	349	2
" 2d ward, 2d dis.	182	180	1
" 2d ward, 3d dis.	142-457	173-702	1-4
" 3d ward, 1st dis.	209	178	4
" 3d ward, 2d dis.	215	89	1
" 3d ward, 3d dis.	179-603	165-432	4-9
" 4th ward, 1st dis.	261	258	..
" 4th ward, 2d dis.	146	72	2
" 4th ward, 3d dis.	185-692	165-495	6-8
" 5th ward	235	285	2
" 6th ward	222-2571	119-2592	3-24
Corry, 1st ward	342	199	70
Corry, 2d ward	235-477	194-393	60-130
Albion	49	43	7
Amity	118	108	8
Concord	112	84	59
Conneaut	215	88	78
East Mill Creek	120	124	..
West Mill Creek	323	144	12
Edinboro	96	57	14
Elgin	29	4	7
Elk Creek	219	155	12
Fairview borough	67	32	1
Fairview township	222	119	..
Franklin	172	61	17
Girard township	364	192	1
Girard borough	86	57	..
Greene	125	206	4
Greenfield	166	57	6
Harbor Creek	268	157	..
Le Boeuf	180	162	12
Lockport	51	44	1
McKean	228	57	22
Middleboro	28	18	1
Mill Village	60	42	2
North East township	305	216	4
North East borough	233	103	2
Springfield	390	65	2

Summit.....	97	127	11
Union township.....	168	121	19
Union City.....	235	241	8
Venango.....	226	126	11
Washington.....	309	129	26
Waterford township.....	292	103	24
Waterford borough.....	133	57	4
Wattsburg.....	64	34	2
Wayne.....	149	48	100
Total.....	8,752	6,741	641

Dow received twelve votes and Phelps one vote in Erie county.

The State candidates received the following vote:

Supreme Judge.—Henry Green, Northampton county, Republican, 441,934; George A. Jenks, Jefferson county, Democrat, 406,904; Samuel Calvin, Blair county, Greenback, 12,653.

Auditor General.—John A. Lemon, Blair county, Republican, 442,335; Robert P. Dechert, Philadelphia, Democrat, 465,736; A. L. Roberts, Crawford county, Greenback, 19,226; George F. Turner, Prohibition, 1,808.

Congress.—The Republican candidate for Congress was Lewis F. Watson, Warren county, and the Democratic and Greenback, Alfred Short, Erie. Below was the vote:

	WATSON.	SHORT.
Erie.....	8,469	7,463
Warren.....	3,173	2,852
Venango.....	4,158	4,183
Total.....	15,740	14,438

City Candidates.—Assembly, Gustav Jarrecki, Republican, 2,547; Orange Noble, Democrat, 2,657.

County Candidates.—Republican—State Senate, James Sill, Erie, 8,771; Assembly, Myron H. Silverthorn, Fairview township, 6,578; Isaac B. Brown, Corry, 6,363; A. W. Hayes, Wattsburg, 6,302; Treasurer, James P. Crawford, Erie, 8,800; Director of the Poor, Joseph Henderson, Erie, 8,840.

Democratic—State Senate, John W. Walker, Erie, 6,408; Assembly, Isaac R. Taylor, Edinboro, 3,823; Thomas H. Mohr, West Mill Creek, 3,608; Frank S. Heath (also Greenback), Corry, 4,088; Treasurer, A. J. Prouditt, Edinboro (also Greenback), 7,020; Director of the Poor, A. Duncan, North East, 6,463.

Greenback—State Senate, Jeduthan Wells, 641.

AN ANTI-CAMERON OUTBREAK—ORANGE NOBLE DEFEATED.

1881—*State Treasurer.*—Orange Noble, Erie county, Democrat, 258,387; Silas M. Bailey, Fayette county, Republican, 265,293; Charles S. Wolfe, Union county, Independent Republican, 49,969; Reno W. Jackson, Mercer county, Greenback, 14,848; J. M. Wilson, Prohibition, 4,512.

This year is memorable in Pennsylvania politics as being the one in which the first open revolt was made against the Cameron power in the Republican party. Charles S. Wolfe, the leader of the anti-Cameron Republicans, announced himself as an Independent Republican candidate for State Treasurer, and received a large vote. There was also a discussion in the ranks of the Democratic party, led by William L. Scott, of Erie.

The vote of Erie county was 4,656 for Bailey, 4,130 for Noble, 292 for Wolfe, 437 for Jackson, and 195 for Wilson.

County Candidates.—Republican—Prothonotary, Samuel V. Holliday, Springfield, 5,298; District Attorney, Emory A. Walling, North East, 5,311; Register and Recorder, John C. Hilton, Erie, 5,296; Director of the Poor, Jefferson Triscuit, Union township, 5,290; Coroner, Dr. Alvin Z. Randall, Erie, 1,932; County Commissioners, Richard Powell, Elk Creek, 5,152; B. B. Whitley, East Mill Creek, 5,092; Auditors, William P. Edwards, Harbor Creek, 5,262; William L. Arbuckle, Erie, 5,225.

Democratic—Prothonotary, M. V. Blore, Venango, 3,734; District Attorney, C. L. Baker, Corry, 3,879; Register and Recorder, Wesley Bingham, North East, 3,616; Director of the Poor, William O. Colt, Waterford borough, 3,746; Coroner, A. B. Heard, North East, 4,014; County Commissioner, A. L. Tilden, Le Boeuf (elected), 1,016; Auditor, Geo. Manton, Elk Creek, 3,804 (elected).

Greenback—Prothonotary, J. T. Brown, West Mill Creek, 489; District Attorney, A. W. Covell, Erie, 420; Register and Recorder, John Marsh, Waterford township, 479; Director of the Poor, G. W. Spaulding, Conneant, 481; Coroner, A. J. Louch, Erie, 479; County Commissioner, H. L. Wyman, Corry, 757.

Prohibition—Prothonotary, W. R. Davenport, Erie, 228; Register and Recorder, N. R. Luce, Union, 313; Director of the Poor, H. E.

Ladd, 220; County Commissioner, Isaac R. Taylor, Edinboro, 211; James D. Smith, Wayne, 219; Coroner, L. G. Hall, North East, 282.

Greenback and Prohibition—Auditors, J. G. Perry, Venango, 479; W. T. Everson, Watsburg, 699.

A REPUBLICAN REVOLT AND DEMOCRATIC SWEEP—PATTISON AND BLACK ELECTED.

1882—This year there was another formidable revolt in the Republican party of the State against the control of Senator Cameron and his associates. It was led by United States Senator Mitchell, Charles S. Wolfe and a number of the most prominent men in the party. The following were the respective nominees for the several State offices. The figures show the vote received by each candidate:

Governor.—Robert E. Pattison, Philadelphia, Democrat, 355,791; James A. Beaver, Center county, Regular Republican, 315,589; John Stewart, Franklin county, Independent Republican, 48,743; A. C. Pettet, Lawrence county, Prohibition, 5,196; Thomas A. Armstrong, Allegheny county, Greenback-Labor, 28,484.

Lieutenant Governor.—Chauncey F. Black, York county, Democrat, 353,642; William T. Davies, Bradford county, Regular Republican, 317,614; Levi K. Duff, Allegheny county, Independent Republican, 43,577; Alvin Williams, Chester county, Prohibition, 4,662; William Howard, Greenback-Labor, 19,475.

Supreme Judge.—Silas M. Clark, Indiana county, Democrat, 355,935; William H. Rawley, Philadelphia, Regular Republican, 315,163; George Junkin, Philadelphia, Independent Republican, 41,990; J. A. Cake, Northumberland county, Greenback-Labor, 19,285; S. B. Chase, Susquehanna county, Prohibition, 4,457.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.—J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county, Democrat, 353,752; John M. Grier, Butler county, Regular Republican, 317,408; George W. Merrick, Tioga county, Independent Republican, 43,096; J. L. DeWoody, Venango county, Greenback-Labor, 19,941; Ezra Crossman, McKean county, Prohibition, 5,497.

Congressmen at Large.—Mortimer F. Elliott, Tioga county, Democrat, 351,043; Marriott Brosius, Lancaster county, Regular Re-

publican, 323,255; William McMichael, Philadelphia, Independent Republican, 40,995; Robert K. Tomlinson, Bucks county, Greenback-Labor, 20,400; I. Newton Pierce, Philadelphia, Prohibition, 4,642.

The vote of Erie county for Governor was as follows: Pattison, 5,727; Beaver, 5,218; Stewart, 575; Armstrong, 772; Pettet, 265.

City Candidates.—Assembly, John W. Walker, Democrat, 2,723; David T. Jones, Republican, 1,328; J. J. Sepple, Greenback-Labor, 244.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, H. A. Traut, Girard, 4,290; Isaac B. Brown, Corry, 4,471; A. W. Hayes, Watsburg, 4,379; Sheriff, Frank E. Staples, Union City, 6,081; Clerk of the Courts, Robert S. Moorhead, Erie, 6,604; Director of the Poor, O. J. McAllister, Watsburg, 5,879; Jury Commissioner, George J. Russell, East Mill Creek, 5,934.

Democratic—I. N. Taylor, Girard borough, 2,945; F. E. McLean, Union City, 3,077; A. B. Heard, North East borough, 3,267; Sheriff, Frank J. Moore, LeBoeuf, 5,819; Clerk of the Courts, A. C. Miller, 5,297; Director of the Poor, L. W. Savage, Springfield, 5,463; Jury Commissioner, James D. Phillips, Union City, 5,709 (elected).

Prohibition—Assembly, H. P. Malick, Girard, 216; A. L. Haskell, Amity, 196; L. G. Hall, North East, 215; Sheriff, James Shreve, Union, 187; Clerk of the Courts, C. S. Carr, Erie, 231; Director of the Poor, H. E. Ladd, Amity, 262; Jury Commissioner, Eaton Gross, Amity, 265.

Greenback-Labor—Assembly, B. Mason, 546; George W. Barr, 501; S. L. Kennedy, 354; Sheriff, W. E. Hubbell, Erie, 480; Director of the Poor, Charles Drake, Washington, 733; Jury Commissioner, William Davis, Waterford township, 598.

The candidates for Congress were S. M. Brainerd, of Erie county, Republican; Henry B. Plumer, of Venango county, Democrat, and W. T. Everson, of Erie county, Greenback-Labor and Prohibition. The vote of the district was as follows:

	BRAINERD.	PLUMER.	EVERSON.
Erie county	6,201	5,448	855
Venango county	2,604	2,960	975
Warren county	2,365	1,839	1,162
Total	11,170	10,247	2,992
Brainerd's plurality.	923		

THE REPUBLICANS WIN AGAIN.

1883—Auditor General—Jerome B. Niles, Tioga county (Rep.), 319,106; Robert Taggart, Warren county (Dem.), 302,031; J. B. Fordham, Lackawanna county (Pro.), 6,602; T. P. Rynder, Center county (Gr.), 4,452.

State Treasurer—William Livsey, Allegheny county (Rep.), 321,050; Joseph Powell, Bradford county (Dem.), 300,989; I. E. Howard, _____ county (Pro.), 6,687; A. T. Marsh, Erie county (Gr.), 4,431.

County Candidates.—Republican—County Treasurer, John L. Wells, Erie, 5,881; Director of the Poor, Joseph Henderson, Erie, 5,876.

Democratic—County Treasurer, J. M. Dewitt, North East, 4,418; Director of the Poor, Uras Schluraff, West Mill Creek, 4,374.

Prohibition — County Treasurer, H. E. Ladd, Amity, 350; Director of the Poor, Amos Burch, North East, 370.

The Greenback party made no county nominations.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS ELECTED.

1884—The nominees for President and Vice-President were as follows:

President.—James G. Blaine, of Maine, Republican; Grover Cleveland, of New York, Democrat; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, Greenback-Labor; John P. St. John, of Kansas, Prohibition; Belya A. Lockwood, of Washington City, Equal Rights; W. T. Ellsworth, of Pennsylvania, American Alliance.

Vice-President.—John A. Logan, of Illinois, Republican; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Democrat; A. M. West, of Mississippi, Greenback-Labor; Wm. Daniel, of Maryland, Prohibition; Marietta L. Stow, of California, Equal Rights; Chas. H. Waterman, of New York, American Alliance.

The nominees for Presidential Elector in this Congressional District were: L. B. Wood, of Warren, Republican; A. J. Greenfield, of Venango, Democrat; J. L. DeWoody, of Venango, Greenback; and J. J. Taylor, of Venango, Prohibition.

The vote of the State was as follows:

Blaine, Republican.	473,864
Cleveland, Democrat.	392,785
Butler, Greenback.	17,002
St. John, Prohibition.	15,737
Belya Lockwood, Equal Rights.	3

Following is the vote of the county:

	BLAINE	CLEVELAND	BUTLER, GR.	ST. JOHN.
Erie, First ward, First dist.	123	150	4	3
Erie, First ward, Second dist.	185	85		
Erie, First ward, Third dist.	137-45	324-550	4-9	3
Erie, Second ward, First dist.	180	411	4	1
Erie, Second ward, Second dist.	218	218	1	1
Erie, Second ward, Third dist.	163-561	193-821	5	1
Erie, Third ward, First dist.	221	191	6	7
Erie, Third ward, Second dist.	233	165	1	3
Erie, Third ward, Third dist.	107-491	194-480	5-12	5-15
Erie, Fourth ward, First dist.	270	279		
Erie, Fourth ward, Second dist.	154	69	3	5
Erie, Fourth ward, Third dist.	302-626	188-336	4-7	6-6
Erie, Fifth ward.	106	288		
Erie, Sixth ward.	257-7285	203-2,306	1-37	6-31
Corry, First ward.	279	252	23	41
Corry, Second ward.	271-550	222-474	15-38	46-87
Albion.	55	40	7	12
Amity.	117	84	1	24
Concord.	123	84	30	14
Comcast.	226	84	54	10
Elgin.	28	9		4
East Mill Creek.	130	124	2	1
Edinboro.	103	69	7	4
Elk Creek.	236	131		6
Franklin.	163	57	9	6
Fairview township.	204	130	2	4
Fairview borough.	63	35		5
Greenfield.	196	47		21
Greene.	153	206		6
Giffard township.	402	167		17
Giffard borough.	80	68		2
Harbor Creek.	249	148	4	7
LeBoeuf.	193	183	4	21
Lockport.	46	46		
Mill Village.	55	33	1	3
McKean.	23	21		1
Middleboro.	92	21		2
North East township.	316	193	2	20
North East borough.	222	107		22
Summit.	169	127	3	22
Springfield.	374	74		17
Union township.	109	110	2	33
Union City.	250	208	4	48
Venango.	185	139		37
Washington.	311	122	15	25
Waterford township.	311	169	22	11
Waterford borough.	122	53	1	8
Wattsburg.	54	28		7
Wayne.	122	63	25	96
West Mill Creek.	218	146	5	32
Totals.	9,230	6,725	297	631

Cleveland and Hendricks were elected.

State Candidates.—The candidates for Congressman-at-Large were: Edwin S. Osborne, of Luzerne county, Republican; W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, Democrat; N. L. Atwood, of Venango, Greenback-Labor; and James Black, of Lancaster, Prohibition, who received about the same vote as the Presidential nominees of their respective parties.

SCOTT DEFEATS MACKAY.

Congressional.—The candidates for Congress were Wm. L. Scott, of Erie, Democrat and People's; Chas. W. Mackey, of Venango, Republican; and J. R. Borland, of Venango, Prohibition. Erie city voted as follows:

Scott, 4,331; Mackey, 1,542; Borland, 4. The vote of the district was as follows:

	SCOTT.	MACKEY.	BORLAND.
Erie county.....	9,179	7,221	406
Warren county.....	3,112	3,945	360
Venango county.....	3,711	4,174	438
	16,002	15,340	1,204

City Candidates.—Assembly—James R. Burns, Democrat, 3,138; Edward P. Gould, Republican, 2,717.

County Candidates.—Republican—State Senate, E. A. Walling, Erie, 9,411; Assembly (county only), I. B. Brown, Corry, 6,518; E. K. Nason, North East, 6,503; Thomas Osborne, Elk Creek, 6,499; District Attorney, F. A. McClintock, Union City, 8,071; Register and Recorder, C. L. Randall, Girard, 9,355; Prothonotary, S. V. Holliday, Springfield, 9,800; Coroner, C. Swallow, Erie, 8,480; Auditors, E. K. Range, LeBoeuf, 9,364; W. L. Arbuckle, Erie, 9,400; County Commissioners, B. B. Whitley, East Mill Creek, 9,214; W. R. Wade, Concord, 9,407; Director of the Poor, Frank Willis, Fairview, 9,353.

Democratic—State Senate, F. Stanford, Corry, 6,871; Assembly (county only), Geo. Van Riper, Albion, 3,700; Heber Chaffee, Concord, 3,572; James H. Phillips, North East, 3,528; District Attorney, C. L. Baker, Corry, 8,292 (elected); Register and Recorder, John H. Pieffer, Mill Village, 6,919; Prothonotary, O. W. Irish, Elk Creek, 6,213; Coroner, W. C. Evans, Erie, 7,689; County Auditor, L. W. Savage, Springfield, 6,879 (elected); County Commissioner, A. O. Gillett, Union City, 6,297 (elected); Director of the Poor, Alonzo Sherman, Elk Creek, 6,910.

Prohibition—State Senate, David Wilson, Union township, 541; Assembly (county only), Oscar Gleason, Union City, 650; A. Burch, North East, 558; H. P. Mallick, Girard, 488; Register and Recorder, Elias Bayle, Fairview, 555; Prothonotary, John W. Gensheimer, Erie, 571; Coroner, L. H. Hall, North East, 569; County Auditor, Hugh Wilson, Union township, 579; County Commissioner, H. E. Ladd, Amity, 752; Director of the Poor, M. A. Dunning, Erie, 580.

1885.—*State Candidates.*—State Treasurer, M. S. Quay, of Beaver, Republican, 5,338; Conrad B. Day, of Philadelphia, Democrat, 3,955; Barr Spangler, of Lancaster, 627; D.

W. Whitney, of Warren, Greenback, forty-five. The vote of the State was as follows: Quay, 324,694; Day, 281,178; Spangler, 15,047; Whitney, 2,783.

County Candidates.—Republican—Sheriff, M. V. B. Gifford, of Venango, 5,448; Clerk of the Courts, R. S. Moorhead, of Harbor Creek, 5,937; Director of the Poor, O. J. McAllister, of Wattsburg, 5,565; Jury Commissioner, Hartman Fisher, of West Mill Creek; 5,613.

Democratic—Sheriff, Frank Moore, of Union, 4,222; Director of the Poor, Peter Herrman, of West Mill Creek, 3,911; Jury Commissioner, H. B. Brewster, of Conneaut, 3,851 (elected).

Prohibition—H. H. Chaffee, Amity, 522; Director of the Poor, Jeduthan Wells, of Albion, 692; Clerk of the Courts, W. W. Laraway, Corry, 644; Jury Commissioner, M. A. Dunning, Erie, 676.

SECOND SCOTT AND MACKEY CAMPAIGN— BEAVER ELECTED GOVERNOR.

1886.—*State Candidates.*—Governor—James A. Beaver, of Centre, Republican, 412,285; Chauncey F. Black, of York, Democrat, 369,634; Charles S. Wolfe, of Union, Prohibition and Independent Republican, 32,458; Robert J. Houston, Greenback-Labor, 4,835.

The other nominees were as follows, who received nearly the same votes as the candidates at the head of their respective tickets:

Lieutenant-Governor.—Wm. T. Davies, of Bradford, Republican; R. Bruce Ricketts, of Luzerne, Democrat; A. A. Barker, of Blair, Prohibition; John Porter, Greenback-Labor.

Auditor-General.—A. Wilson Norris, of Philadelphia, Republican; Wm. J. Brennan, of Allegheny, Democrat; Charles Hawley, Prohibition; John Parker, Greenback-Labor.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.—Thos. J. Stewart, of Montgomery, Republican; J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, Democrat; Jno. N. Emery, Prohibition; Thos. H. Thompson, Greenback-Labor.

Congressman-at-Large.—Edwin S. Osborne, of Luzerne, Republican; Maxwell Stevenson, of Philadelphia, Democrat; John M. Palmer, Prohibition, Chas. D. Thompson, Greenback-Labor.

The vote in the county on State candidates

differed but little from the ordinary party support.

Congressional.—The Congressional candidates were Wm. L. Scott of Erie, Democrat and People's; Chas. W. Mackey of Venango, Republican, and H. F. Andrews of Warren, Prohibition. Below is the vote of the district:

	SCOTT.	MACKEY.	ANDREWS.
Erie county	8,609	6,555	660
Venango county	3,233	3,904	836
Warren county	2,945	3,145	644
Total	14,787	13,574	2,140

City Candidates.—Assembly—James R. Burns, Democrat, 3,305; Samuel B. McCord, Republican, 1,977; M. A. Dunning, Prohibition, forty-three.

Republican—President Judge, Frank Gun- nison, Erie, 7,577; Assembly (county only), E. K. Nason, North East, 5,834; Thos. Os- borne, Elk Creek, 5,424; Warren Chaffee, Amity, 5,488; County Treasurer, W. J. Robin- son, Mill Village, 8,110; Director of the Poor, Henry Dunn, Erie, 7,842.

Democratic—President Judge, Thos. A. Lamb, Erie, 7,153; Assembly (county only), A. B. Heard, North East, 3,794; County Treasurer, John Bennett, Venango, 6,862; Director of the Poor, Valentine Schultz, Erie, 7,070.

Prohibition—President Judge, S. P. Mc- Calmont, Venango county, 792; Assembly (county only), Isaac N. Taylor, Washington (supported in part by the Democrats), 1,271; S. S. Burton, Mill Creek, 920; Hugh Wilson, Union, 953; County Treasurer, W. T. Ever- son, Union City, 882; Director of the Poor, Richard Wayman, 902.

COL. THOMPSON'S RUN FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

1887.—**State Candidates.**—State Treasurer, Wm. B. Hart, of Montgomery, Republican; Bernard McGran, of Lancaster Democrat; D. A. Irish, Prohibition; John Q. A. Ken- nedy, Greenback.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Henry W. Williams, of Tioga, Republican; J. Ross Thompson, of Erie, Democrat; Simon B. Chase, of Susquehanna, Prohibition; Chas. S. Keyson, Greenback.

The average vote was as follows; Republi- can, 385,514; Democratic, 340,289; Prohi- bition, 18,581; Greenback, 8,902. Col. Thomp-

son ran some 800 votes ahead of his party ticket in Erie county.

County Candidates.—Republican—Pro- thonotary, Joseph W. Loomis, North East, 6,439; Register and Recorder, Calvin L. Randall, Girard, 6,166; District Attorney, A. E. Sisson, Erie, 6,618; County Commis- sioners, Geo S. Mills, Conneaut, 6,004; Wm. R. Wade, Concord, 5,992; Director of the Poor, Daniel Roberts, Elk Creek, 6,125; County Auditors, Wm. B. Flickinger, Erie, 6,347; J. J. McWilliams, Edinboro, 6,951; Coroner, Samuel Z. Smith, Erie, 6,283.

Democratic—Prothonotary, Eugene Metz, Erie, 4,080; Register and Recorder, Geo. Van Riper, Albion, 4,625; District Attorney, John S. Rilling, Erie, 4,042; County Commis- sioners, W. W. Lyle, Erie, 4,158 (elected), C. Zeisenheim, Girard, 3,149; Director of the Poor, Henry Wolf, North East, 4,562; County Auditor, Frank Shaw, Waterford, 4,354 (elected); Coroner, H. A. Mackres, Corv- 4,365.

Prohibition.—Prothono- J. B. Potter, 616; Register and Recorder, W. J. Olds, 574; District Attorney, A. L. Haskell, 536; County Commissioners, P. C. Ferguson, 577; A. Perry, 587; Director of the Poor, A. Burch, 614; County Auditor, George Rounds, 610.

HARRISON AND MORTON ELECTED.

1888.—**National Candidates.**— Republi- can—President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indi- ana; Vice President, Levi P. Morton, of New York.

Democratic—President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; Vice President, Allen G. Thur- man, of Ohio.

Prohibition—President, Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey; Vice President, John A. Brooks.

Union Labor—President, Alson J. Streeter, of Illinois; Vice President, Chas. E. Cun- ningham.

In addition to these tickets were in the field labeled respectively American, United Labor, Equal Rights and Industrial Reform.

The vote of the State for the leading candi- dates was as follows: Harrison, 529,091; Cleveland, 446,633; Fisk, 20,947; Streeter, 3,873. Harrison and Morton were elected. Erie county cast her ballot as follows:

	HARRI- SON.	CLEVE- LAND.	FISK.
Erie, 1st ward, 1st dis . . .	153	196	1
" " 2d " "	183	116	1
" " 3d " "	138-474	342-654	1-1
Erie 2nd ward, 1st dist. . .	84	311	1
" " 2d " "	210	256	5
" " 3d " "	196	239	2
" " 4th " "	96-586	202-1,008	1-9
Erie, 3d ward, 1st dist. . .	199	219	7
" " 2d " "	234	117	6
" " 3d " "	258-691	236-572	7-20
Erie, 4th ward, 1st dis. . .	231	169	3
" " 2d " "	173	65	5
" " 3d " "	190	190	1
" " 4th " "	108-702	147-571	1-8
Erie, 5th ward, 1st dis. . .	153	170	4
" " 2d " "	97-250	174-344	1-5
Erie, 6th ward, 1st dist . .	171	117	9
" " 2d " "	122	221	2
" " 3d " "	102-3,095	96-3,583	2-56
Corry, 1st ward.	133	136	17
" " 2d " "	92	80	7
" " 3d " "	217	153	21
" " 4th " "	160-602	132-501	24-69
Albion	51	38	8
Amity township.	96	67	49
Concord township.	136	74	5
Conneaut township.	217	60	20
Elgin borough.	34	8	4
East Mill Creek	114	145	7
East Springfield boro. . . .	74	12	5
Edinboro	92	63	28
Elk Creek township.	215	120	21
Franklin township.	184	44	18
Fairview township.	173	116	2
Fairview borough.	59	38	2
Greenfield township.	186	41	19
Greene township.	119	184	14
Girard township.	225	73	9
Girard borough.	84	60	7
Harbor Creek township	218	128	7
LeBoeuf township.	172	142	17
Lockport borough.	37	36	8
Miles Grove.	153	85	18
Mill Village.	64	34	6
McKean township.	230	87	8
Middleboro.	37	18	2
North East township.	304	182	16
North East borough.	223	108	11
Summit township.	106	110	1
Springfield township.	268	41	24
Union township.	158	110	46
Union City.	280	209	60
Venango township.	193	51	19
Washington township.	318	101	38
Waterford township.	287	103	8

Waterford borough.	123	57	12
Wattsburg.	58	26	7
Wayne township.	162	65	57
West Mill Creek	222	151	2
Total.	9,372	7,111	710

A DEMOCRATIC SUPREME JUDGE.

State Candidates.—The State candidates were: For Supreme Judge, James T. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, Republican; J. Brewster McCollum, of Susquehanna, Democrat, and James Black of Lancaster, Prohibition; Auditor General, Thomas McCalmont, of Blair, Republican; Henry Meyer, of Allegheny, Democrat, and Milton S. Marques, Prohibition, who received nearly the same vote as the Presidential candidates. There being two vacancies on the Supreme Bench to be filled, Mr. McCollum was declared elected under that clause of the Constitution which prohibits more than one person to be voted for under a condition of that nature.

Congressional.—The Congressional nominees were Jm. C. Culbertson, of Erie, Republican; James R. Barnes, of Erie, Democrat, and Rev. K. Miller, of Crawford, Prohibition.

The vote of the district was as follows:

	CULBERTSON.	BURNS.	MILLER.
Erie.	9,085	7,483	604
Crawford.	7,840	6,369	790
Total.	16,925	13,852	1,394

City Candidates.—For Assembly, Wm. B. Flickinger, Republican, received 3,394 votes, A. A. Freeman, Democrat, 3,255, and S. S. Caughy, Prohibition, fourteen.

County Candidates.—Republican—State Senate, D. B. McCreary, of Erie, 8,649; Assembly, B. B. Whitley, of East Mill Creek, 6,231; J. D. Bentley, of Corry, 6,216; Sheriff, Wm. O. Mehl, of Erie, 9,606; Clerk of the Courts, W. H. Hewitt, of Erie, 9,536; Director of the Poor, Benjamin E. Riblet, of East Mill Creek, 9,377; Jury Commissioner, H. S. Barnes, of Lockport, 9,206.

Democratic—State Senate, Alfred Short, of North East, 7,814; Assembly, E. M. Bonnell, of Harbor Creek, 3,646; Clerk of the Courts, Charles Heydrick, of Erie, 6,976; Director of the Poor, L. W. Savage, of Springfield, 7,033; Jury Commissioner, James Hallinan, of West Mill Creek, 7,093 (elected).

Prohibition—State Senate, M. A. Dunn-



W. W. Wood

ing, 614; Assembly, Charles W. Selden, 680; S. S. Caughey, 727; Sheriff, Dennis Johnson, 750; Clerk of the Courts, Henry Schabacker, 730; Director of the Poor, J. R. Hunter, 747; Jury Commissioner, Arthur Titus, 722.

Mr. Hewitt died soon after his election, and Henry L. Rea, of Erie, was appointed by the Court.

SPECIAL ELECTION—LIQUOR AND SUFFRAGE AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

A special election was held throughout the State on the 18th of June to decide the fate of two proposed amendments to the Constitution—one to prohibit the sale of liquor, and the other changing the law in regard to suffrage. Both were defeated by the following vote:

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Prohibition amendment.....	296,617	484,644
Suffrage amendment.....	183,371	420,323

Erie county voted as follows:

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Prohibition amendment.....	8,151	8,952
Suffrage amendment.....	1,922	6,779

The city vote on Prohibition was 665 for and 4,672 in opposition.

1889—State Candidates.—State Treasurer, Henry K. Boyer, Philadelphia, Republican, 341,244; E. A. Bigler, Clearfield, Democrat, 280,338; James R. Johnson, Prohibition, 21,308.

Erie county voted as follows: Republican, 4,801; Democratic, 3,508; Prohibition, 499.

County Candidates.—Republican—County Treasurer, Judson Walker, Waterford, 4,742; Director of the Poor, Henry Dunn, Erie, 4,594; County Auditor (to succeed W. B. Flickinger, Republican, resigned), H. H. Davis, Erie, 4,831.

Democratic—County Treasurer, John H. Pieffer, Mill Village, 3,742; Director of the Poor, Thomas H. Mohr, West Mill Creek, 3,864.

Prohibition—County Treasurer, George T. Warner, 434; Director of the Poor, H. E. Ladd, 465; County Auditor, J. J. Rea, 486.

FURTHER REPUBLICAN DISSENSIONS—GOV. PATTISON RE-ELECTED.

1890—State Candidates.—Republican nominees—Governor, George W. Delamater, of Crawford county; Lieut. Governor, L. A. Watres, of Lackawanna; Secretary of Inter-

nal Affairs, Thos. J. Stewart, of Montgomery. Democratic—Governor, Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia; Lieut. Governor, Chauncey F. Black, of York; Secretary of Internal Affairs, William H. Barclay, of Bedford.

Prohibition—Governor, John D. Gill; Lieut. Governor, Charles E. Hyatt; Secretary of Internal Affairs, William T. Dunn.

Greenback-Labor—Governor, Theo. P. Rynder; Lieut. Governor, Justus Watkins, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Henry K. Filler.

Governor Pattison was re-elected by the following vote in the State: Pattison, 464,209; Delamater, 447,655; Gill, 16,108; Rynder, 224.

The Republican nominees for Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs were chosen by majorities of more than 20,000.

The vote of Erie county on Governor and Lieutenant Governor was as follows: Pattison, 6,744; Delamater, 6,737; Gill, 493; Rynder, twelve; Watres, 6,333; Black, 6,530; Hyatt, 535; Watkins, twelve.

THE GRISWOLD-TILDEN CONTEST.

Congressional.—The candidates were Matthew Griswold, of Erie county, Republican; A. L. Tilden, of Erie county, Democrat and People's, and Hugh Wilson, of Erie county, Prohibition. Below was the vote of the district:

	GRIS-		TILDEN.	WILSON.
	WOLD.			
Erie county.....	7,191		6,342	511
Crawford county.....	6,588		6,549	497
Total.....	13,779		12,891	1,008

City Candidates.—Assembly—Wm. B. Flickinger, Republican, 3,079; A. A. Freeman, Democrat, 2,653.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, Chas. M. Wheeler, of LeBeauf, 4,762. B. B. Whitley, East Mill Creek, 4,236; County Commissioners, Geo. T. Churchill, Erie, 6,920; Geo. C. Mills, Conneaut, 7,210; Register and Recorder, John Depinet, Erie, 7,410; District Attorney, A. E. Sisson, Erie, 7,427; Clerk of the Courts, Henry L. Rea, Erie, 7,535; Prothonotary, Joseph W. Loomis, North East, 7,422; Director of the Poor, Wm. Hopkins, Girard, 7,339; Coroner, D. A. Hendrick, Erie, 7,377; County Auditors, D. H. Edwards, Erie, 7,419. Geo. Taylor, Waterford, 7,333.

Democratic.—Assembly, James H. Phillips, North East, 3,475; H. B. Brewster, Conneaut, 2,819; County Commissioner, Thos. H. Mohr, West Mill Creek, 6,142 (elected); District Attorney, L. E. Torry, Erie, 6,056; Clerk of the Courts, R. St. P. Lowry, Erie, 5,933; Prothonotary, Frank E. Ensworth, Waterford, 6,066; Director of the Poor, R. J. Osborne, Wayne, 6,102; Coroner, H. H. Holmes, Elgin, 6,102; County Auditor, H. L. Moore, Erie, 6,109 (elected).

Prohibition.—Assembly, James L. Smith, 531; County Commissioners, C. C. Rouse, 921, J. R. Sherwood, 932; Register and Recorder, Wilbur Titus, 431; Director of the Poor, Melvin Stancliff, 514; Treasurer, Amos Burch, 226.

Mr. Hendrick, Coroner-elect, removed from the county in a short time after his election, and Dr. L. B. Baker of Erie, was appointed by the Court.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION VOTED DOWN.

1891.—A proposition was submitted to the people for the holding of a Constitutional Convention, but it was defeated in the State by a vote of 173,813 in favor to 420,598 against. The vote of Erie county was 4,438 for the Convention and 3,827 in opposition. Under the law the Republicans elected two delegates to the Convention from Erie county and the Democrats one. The Republican delegates elected were S. A. Davenport of Erie and C. G. Olmstead of Corry; the Democratic delegate-elect was Thos. O. Marshall of North East. No convention being held, these gentlemen were not called upon to serve.

State Candidates.—Republican—State Treasurer, John W. Morrison, of Allegheny, 412,994; Auditor General, David M. Gregg, of Berks, 414,583.

Democratic.—State Treasurer, A. L. Tilden, of Erie, 358,617; Auditor General, Robt. E. Wright, of Lehigh, 356,431.

Prohibition.—State Treasurer, George Drayton, 18,429; Auditor General, William W. Hague, 18,511.

The vote of Erie county was as follows:

	MORRISON.	TILDEN.	DRAYTON.
State Treasurer.....	6,014	6,058	559
Auditor General.....	GREGG.	WRIGHT.	HAGUE.
	6,470	5,570	580

County Candidates.—Republican—Sheriff, J. W. Hunter, of Union City, 5,220; Jury

Commissioner, H. M. McLallen, of Washington, 6,026; Director of the Poor, Benjamin E. Riblet, of East Mill Creek, 5,989.

Democratic.—Sheriff, Edward C. Siegel, of Erie, 5,995 (elected); Jury Commissioner, H. L. Spiesman, of Corry, 5,413 (elected); Director of the Poor, O. W. Follett, of Wayne, 5,422.

Prohibition.—Sheriff, E. S. Crocker, 892; Jury Commissioner, Albert H. Moore, 934; Irving Stark, 472; Director of the Poor, John A. Brace, 989; L. L. Bliss, 494.

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON ELECTED.

1892.—*Presidential Candidates.*—Republican—President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; Vice President, Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

Democratic.—President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; Vice President, A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

Prohibition.—President, John Bidwell, of California; Vice President, J. B. Cranfel, of Texas.

People's.—President, James B. Weaver, of Iowa; Vice President, James G. Field, of Virginia.

Socialist-Labor.—President, Simon Wing, of Massachusetts; Vice President, Charles H. Matchett, of New York.

Pennsylvania gave 516,011 votes for Harrison, 452,264 for Cleveland, 25,123 for Bidwell, 8,714 for Weaver and 808 for Wing.

Cleveland and Stevenson were elected.

Below was the vote of Erie county:

	HARRISON.	CLEVELAND.	BIDWELL.	WEAVER.
Erie, 1st ward, 1st dist....	74	119	1	2
Erie, 1st ward, 2d dist....	109	113	2	4
Erie, 1st ward, 3d dist....	49	158	1	3
Erie, 1st ward, 4th dist....	125	131	2	5
Erie, 1st ward, 5th dist....	64	474	6	14
Erie, 2d ward, 1st dist....	40	173	—	—
Erie, 2d ward, 2d dist....	121	135	4	3
Erie, 2d ward, 3d dist....	108	152	—	—
Erie, 2d ward, 4th dist....	82	170	1	2
Erie, 2d ward, 5th dist....	91	169	—	—
Erie, 2d ward, 6th dist....	104	141	4	4
Erie, 2d ward, 7th dist....	40	141	—	—
Erie, 2d ward, 8th dist....	84	470	1-6	20
Erie, 3d ward, 1st dist....	167	140	1	3
Erie, 3d ward, 2d dist....	156	59	5	2
Erie, 3d ward, 3d dist....	138	104	2	2
Erie, 3d ward, 4th dist....	81	53	—	—
Erie, 3d ward, 5th dist....	169	66	4	2
Erie, 3d ward, 6th dist....	55	77	—	—
Erie, 3d ward, 7th dist....	110	816	115-630	2-15-110
Erie, 4th ward, 1st dist....	142	108	1	7
Erie, 4th ward, 2d dist....	177	83	1	3
Erie, 4th ward, 3d dist....	64	112	—	—
Erie, 4th ward, 4th dist....	119	173	1	4
Erie, 4th ward, 5th dist....	138	62	—	—
Erie, 4th ward, 6th dist....	115	775	77-622	6-12-317

Erie, 5th ward, 1st dist.	145	178	1	3
Erie, 5th ward, 2d dist.	97	62	1	2
Erie, 5th ward, 3d dist.	32	63	1	3
Erie, 5th ward, 4th dist.	73	367	1	3
Erie, 6th ward, 1st dist.	177	129	8	1
Erie, 6th ward, 2d dist.	145	145	2	1
Erie, 6th ward, 3d dist.	112	143	2	2
Erie, 6th ward, 4th dist.	57	3,341	182	4,181
Corry, 1st ward, 109	125	17	4	1
Corry, 3d ward, 93	78	10	2	7
Corry, 3d ward, 4th dist.	115	87	29	7
Corry, 3d ward, 2d dist.	57	76	8	6
Corry, 4th ward, 1st dist.	68	74	9	7
Corry, 4th ward, 2d dist.	64	506	492	11
Albion	42	31	12	3
Amity	48	48	26	44
Concord	109	47	13	54
Conneaut, West.	88	18	16	11
Conneaut, East.	57	42	8	43
East Springfield borough.	69	9	1	1
Elgin	30	4	3	1
Edinboro	82	64	16	4
Elk Creek, north.	67	39	10	13
Elk Creek, south.	103	102	9	8
Fairview borough.	47	31	4	1
Fairview township.	168	135	1	6
Franklin	138	36	12	17
Girard township.	119	71	1	1
Girard borough.	114	88	4	1
Greenfield	143	30	1	1
Greene, west.	50	102	1	11
Greene, east.	69	61	10	10
Harbor Creek, east.	141	56	1	7
Harbor Creek, west.	75	61	2	1
LeBoeuf	140	131	21	18
Lockport	31	26	4	4
Mill Creek, east.	79	56	13	6
Mill Creek, middle.	72	121	3	3
Mill Creek, west.	156	81	1	7
Middleboro	31	13	3	3
Miles Grove	195	88	15	5
Mill Village	51	31	7	1
McKean	102	64	11	40
North East township, east.	126	117	7	3
North East township, west.	97	50	17	2
North East borough, east.	141	82	2	2
North East borough, west.	146	73	6	2
Summit	72	97	3	22
Springfield township.	237	55	29	2
Union City, 1st dist.	133	131	50	3
Union City, 2d dist.	137	92	40	3
Union township.	122	111	65	9
Venango township.	137	78	16	47
Washington, east.	147	37	21	3
Washington, west.	128	38	17	13
Wayne	114	56	27	61
Watsburg	137	23	5	3
Waterford borough.	58	62	6	5
Waterford township, east.	169	55	7	3
Waterford township, west.	126	42	4	23
Totals	8,904	7,529	682	653

State Candidates.—The State nominees of the several parties received about the same vote in State and county as the Presidential candidates. They were as follows:

Republican—Supreme Judge, John Dean, of Blair county; Congressmen-at-large, Wm. Lilley, of Schuylkill county, Alex. McDowell, of Mercer county.

Democratic—Supreme Judge, Christopher Heydrick, of Venango county; Congressmen-at-large, Geo. A. Allen, of Erie county, Thos. P. Merritt, of Berks county.

Prohibition—Supreme Judge, Amos

Briggs; Congressmen-at-large, Simeon B. Chase, James T. McCrory.

People's—Supreme Judge, R. B. McCombs; Congressmen-at-large, S. P. Chase, G. W. Dawson.

Socialist-Labor—Supreme Judge, N. L. Cries; Congressmen-at-large, J. M. Barnes, Thos. Grundy.

The nominees for Presidential Elector from this district were Matthew H. Taylor, of Erie (Rep.), Michael Liebel, of Erie (Dem.), James P. Thompson (Pro.), F. M. Windsor (People's), and P. Totzhauer (Soc.-Labor).

SIBLEY DEFEATS FLOOD.

Congressional.—The candidates for Congress were: Theo. L. Flood, of Crawford county (Rep.), Joseph C. Sibley, of Venango, supported by the opposition generally, and F. W. Hirt, of Erie (Lab.). Below is the vote of the district:

	SIBLEY.	FLOOD.	HIRT.
Erie county	9,385	8,152	178
Crawford county	8,502	6,348	4
Total	17,887	14,500	182

Mr. Sibley was not a resident of the district, at the time of his election, and never became one.

City Candidates.—Assembly—Walter W. Lyle, Democrat, 3,597; Henry Butterfield, Republican, 3,772 (elected); Abraham J. Louch, Labor, 213; John W. Ward, Prohibition, five.

County Candidates.—Republican—State Senate, David B. McCreary, 8,535; Assembly, Chas. M. Wheeler, LeBoeuf, 5,220, J. Ross Raymond, Greenfield, 5,286; County Treasurer, James F. Love, Mill Creek, 8,444; Director of the Poor, Joseph Blenner, Erie, 8,730; Coroner, Geo. J. Russell, Erie, 8,614.

Democratic.—State Senate, Cassius L. Baker, Erie, 8,223; Assembly, Henry H. Russell, Mill Creek, Democrat and Populist, 4,313; D. B. Hitchcock, North East, Democrat and Populist, 4,333; County Treasurer, Garrett G. Smith, Union City, 8,042; Director of the Poor, John H. Pieffer, Mill Village, Democrat and Populist, 7,982; Coroner, Wm. K. Andrews, 7,517.

Labor.—State Senate, C. L. Mehler, Erie, 303; Assembly, Robert Gampe, 501.

Prohibition.—State Senate, Wm. E. Pittoway, 183; Assembly, Amos Burch, 173;

County Treasurer, Hugh Wilson, 507; Director of the Poor, Irving N. Stark, 580; Coroner, M. A. Dunning, 573.

A REPUBLICAN "TIDAL WAVE."

1893—*State Candidates*.—Republican—State Treasurer, Samuel M. Jackson, Armstrong county, 442,248; Supreme Judge, D. Newlin Fell, Philadelphia, 430,613; Congressman-at-large, to fill the unexpired term of Wm. Lilly, deceased, Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna county, 485,804.

Democratic.—State Treasurer, Frank Chew Osburn, 307,102; Supreme Judge, S. G. Thompson, of Philadelphia, 306,032; Congressman-at-large, James D. Hancock, of Venango, 297,966.

Prohibition.—State Treasurer, John S. Kent, 21,358; Supreme Judge, Herbert T. Ames, 21,733; Congressman-at-large, Henry T. Morrow, 11,180.

Populist.—State Treasurer, F. M. Windsor, 6,979; Supreme Judge, John H. Stevenson, 7,268; Congressman-at-large, Victor A. Lotier, 5,327.

Independent Democrat.—Congressman-at-large, A. D. Markley, Montgomery county, 2,823.

County Candidates.—Republican—Prothonotary, E. K. Nason, North East, 6,206; Register and Recorder, John Depinet, Erie, 6,271; District Attorney, U. P. Rossiter, Girard, 6,261; Clerk of the Courts, Henry L. Rea, Erie, 6,686; County Commissioners, Geo. T. Churchill, Erie, 6,125, C. B. Smith, Union township, 6,271; County Auditors, W. C. Eaton, Fairview, 6,298, Geo. Taylor, Waterford, 5,559; Director of the Poor, Wm. Hopkins, Girard, 6,300.

Democratic—Prothonotary, Wm. H. Cornell, Wattsburg, 3,028; Register and Recorder, M. V. Blore, Venango, 3,620; Clerk of the Courts, H. L. Moore, Erie, 3,706; District Attorney, W. G. Crosby, Erie, 4,375; County Commissioner, Thos. H. Mohr, Mill Creek, 4,081 (elected); County Auditor, S. D. Sawdey, Conneaut, 3,843 (elected); Director of the Poor, C. J. Heidler, Fairview, 3,883.

Prohibition—Prothonotary—Geo. Van Riper, 370; Register and Recorder, Wm. E. Pittoway, 388; Clerk of the Courts, Jesse Olds, 373; County Commissioners, M. J. Harrington, 388; Wilbur Titus, 386; County

Auditor, J. W. Ward, 385; Director of the Poor, Amos Burch, 381.

Populist—Prothonotary, A. T. Marsh, 507; Register and Recorder, M. R. Sears, 578; Clerk of the Courts, H. L. Bullock, 653; County Commissioner, G. W. Spalding, 1,183; County Auditors, Chas. Howard, 585; D. D. Turner, 501; Director of the Poor, A. Prindle, 515.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN SWEEP.

1894—This was one of the most extraordinary "tidal-wave" years ever known, the Republicans sweeping every Northern State in which elections were held, and even carrying several Southern States. The Democratic majority of 147 in the U. S. House of Representatives was changed to 140 in favor of the Republicans. Only two Democrats were elected to Congress from Pennsylvania. Erie city, for the first time in years at an important election, gave a majority for the Republican State ticket. The vote was as follows on Governor, varying but a trifle on the other State candidates. In the State at large—Republican, 574,801; Democratic, 333,404; Prohibition, 23,433; Populist, 19,464; Socialist-Labor, 1,733. Hastings' plurality, 241,397, being the largest ever received by any nominee for Governor in Pennsylvania. Erie city—Republican 4,027, Democratic 3,063, Prohibition thirty-six, Populist 310, Socialist-Labor thirteen. Erie city and county combined—Republican 9,707, Democratic 5,197, Prohibition 507, Populist 1,049, Socialist-Labor fifteen. John S. Rilling, Democratic nominee for Lieut.-Governor, a resident of Erie city, ran 813 votes ahead of the party candidate for Governor in the city and 388 in the entire county. The majority against him in the State was also the smallest of any on the Democratic ticket.

State Candidates.—Governor—Daniel H. Hastings, Centre county, Republican; Wm. M. Singlerly, Philadelphia, Democrat; Chas. L. Hawley, Prohibition; Jerome T. Ailman, Juniata county, Populist; Thos. H. Grundy, Socialist-Labor.

Lieut.-Governor—Walter Lyon, Allegheny county, Republican; John S. Rilling, Erie, Democrat; Homer L. Castle, Prohibition; Jerome B. Aitken, Washington county, Populist; Frederick Long, Socialist-Labor.

Auditor General—Amos H. Mylin, Lan-

caster county, Republican; David F. Magee, Lancaster county, Democrat; Charles Palmer, Prohibition; W. M. Deisher, Berks county, Populist and Socialist-Labor; Joseph B. Allen, Socialist-Labor.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—James W. Latta, Philadelphia, Republican; W. W. Greenland, Clarion county, Democrat; LeRoy Gleason, Prohibition; A. J. Louch, Erie county, Populist; Wm. B. King, Socialist-Labor.

Congressman-at-Large—Galusha A. Grow, Susquehanna county, Republican; George F. Huff, Westmoreland county, Republican; Henry Meyer, Allegheny county, Democrat; Thomas Collins, Center county, Democrat; E. K. Kane, Populist; L. G. Jordan, Populist; V. A. Lotier, Montour county, Populist; B. F. Greenman, Bradford county, Populist; Ernest Kreft, Socialist-Labor; Gottfried Metzler, Socialist-Labor.

Galusha A. Grow received 212,308 plurality for Congressman-at-large over Meyer, the highest Democratic candidate, being the largest ever received by any person in the State.

SIBLEY AND GRISWOLD.

Congressional.—The candidates were Matthew Griswold, of Erie county, Republican; Joseph C. Sibley, of Venango county, endorsed by the Democratic, Populist and Independent Republican organizations, and W. T. Everson, of Erie county, Prohibition. The vote of the district was as follows:

	GRISWOLD.	SIBLEY.	EVERSON.
Erie county.....	9,229	6,875	330
Crawford county.....	6,500	6,390	410
Total.....	15,729	13,265	740

For Assembly the city gave E. P. Gould, Republican, 3,813 votes; Nicholas Leuschen, Democrat, 3,002; Charles Heydrick, Populist, 510, and S. S. Caughey, Prohibition, 52.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, E. H. Wilcox, Washington, 5,550; J. Ross Raymond, Greenfield, 5,528; Sheriff, Geo. W. Evans, Girard, 9,686; Director of the Poor, H. M. McLallen, Washington, 9,437; Jury Commissioner, N. Waidley, Fairview, 9,405.

Democratic—Assembly, Thos. O. Marshall, North East, 2,049; Sheriff, James D. Fiscus, Erie, 4,864; Jury Commissioner, O. F. Follett, Wayne, 5,005 (elected).

On Democratic and Populist tickets—Assembly, F. M. Spaulding, Albion, 2,755; Director of the Poor, Stephen Blatchley, Concord, 6,117.

Prohibition—Assembly, Geo. Van Riper, 478; A. L. Haskell, 441; Sheriff, Irvin Stark, 481; Director of the Poor, E. F. Holden, 531; Jury Commissioner, Chas. Briggs, 515.

Populist—Sheriff, John T. Brown, Mill Village, 1,245; Jury Commissioner, John G. Schlendwein, Erie city, 1,117.

THE REPUBLICANS STILL VICTORIOUS.

1895—This was emphatically a Republican year, that party carrying, in addition to the usually Republican States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, the doubtful states of New York and Ohio, and the Democratic strongholds of New Jersey, Maryland and Kentucky, in most cases by unexpectedly large majorities. The territory of Utah voted to become a State, and elected the Republican ticket. Below is a list of the candidates in Pennsylvania and Erie county:

State.

State Treasurer—Benj. J. Haywood, Mercer, Republican; Benj. F. Meyers, Dauphin, Democrat; Geo. W. Dawson, Beaver, Populist; Wm. H. Berry, Prohibition. Mr. Haywood's plurality over Mr. Meyers, the next highest candidate, was 174,264, being the largest ever given in a quiet campaign.

Judges of the Superior Court (a position created by the Legislature of 1895; seven to be elected; each voter to cast a ballot for six only)—Republican—James A. Beaver, Center; Edward N. Willard, Lackawanna; John J. Wickham, Beaver; Chas. E. Rice, Luzerne; Howard J. Reeder, Northampton; Geo. B. Orlady, Huntingdon. Democratic—Herman Yerkes, Bucks; James S. Moorehead, Westmoreland; Chas. H. Noyes, Warren; Oliver P. Bechtel, Schuylkill; Christopher Magee, Allegheny; Peter P. Smith, Lackawanna. Populist—John H. Stevenson, Allegheny; D. O. Couchlin, Luzerne; Wm. C. Rheim, Franklin. Prohibition—Edward Campbell, Wm. W. Lathrop, David Sterrett, Lewis D. Vail, F. Harry Hoffer, Adie A. Stevens.

All of the Republican nominees were elected, and Judge Smith, Democrat.

This county cast 5,645 votes for the Re-

publican candidate for State Treasurer, 2,357 for the Democratic, 449 for the Populist and 418 for the Prohibition. Judge Noyes ran 700 votes ahead of the next highest candidate on the judicial ticket.

The city of Erie, which for years, was reliably Democratic on general issues, gave Haywood a majority of 1,080.

County.

County Treasurer—Conrad J. Brown, Erie, Republican, 5,244; Samuel S. Waidler, Fairview township, Democrat 2,383; Dennis E. Johnson, Wayne, Populist, 430; Oscar Glezen, Prohibition, 516.

Director of the Poor—G. S. Beavis, Cory, Republican, 5,619; Chas. H. Gloth, Erie, Democrat, 2,514; David Walmsley, Erie, Populist, 449; Henry Poit, Prohibitionist, 415.

Coroner—Jno. A. Steinmetz, Erie, Republican, 5,686; Dr. J. T. Clarke, Erie, Dem-

ocrat, 2,363; Benj. Allen, Greene, Populist, 447; H. L. Stern, Prohibition, 493.

The Socialists ran a State ticket, which received a trifling number of votes.

COST OF ELECTIONS.

The cost of elections in the county was as follows in 1894, as given by the County Commissioners in their annual statement :

Pay of officers.....	\$ 4,175.10
Computing returns.....	42.00
Constables' attendance.....	546.80
Registering voters.....	3,981.00
Copying registries.....	364.98
Sheriffs' proclamations.....	1,286.65
Printing ballots.....	466.00
Delivering ballots.....	47.20
Room rent, etc.....	1,235.75
Furnishing election rooms.....	24.58
Total.....	\$12,170.06

CHAPTER XXVIII.

LIST OF UNITED STATES, STATE, DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Democrats in Italic; Opposition in Roman type.

The figures preceding the names show the year in which the elections were held, or appointments made, except when otherwise stated.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

1800—*Albert Gallatin*, Washington county. Resigned to become Secretary of the Treasury.

1801—*William Hoge*, Washington county. Elected to serve out the term of Albert Gallatin.

1802—*John B. C. Lucas*, Beaver county. Re-elected in 1804. Resigned in 1805.

1805—*Samuel Smith*, Erie county. Elected to serve out the term of Mr. Lucas; re-elected in 1806 and 1808.

1810—*Abner Lacock*, Beaver county. Elected United States Senator and resigned his seat in the House.

1813—*Thomas Wilson*, Erie. Elected to serve out the term of Abner Lacock.

1814—*Thomas Wilson*, re-elected. District changed by leaving off Butler and Allegheny.

1816—*Robert Moore*, Beaver county. Re-elected in 1818.

1820—*Patrick Farrelly*, Crawford county. District changed by leaving off Beaver. Twice re-elected. Died in Pittsburg, February 12, 1826, on his way to Washington.

1826—Thomas H. Sill, Erie county. Special election held March 14, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Patrick Farrelly.

1826—*Stephen Barlow*, Crawford county.

1828—Thomas H. Sill, Erie county.

1830—John Banks, Mercer county.

1832—*John Galbraith*, Venango county. Re-elected. Removed to Erie in 1837.

1836—*Arnold Plumer*, Venango county. District—Erie, Crawford, Venango and Warren.

1838—*John Galbraith*, Erie county.

1840—*Arnold Plumer*, Venango county.

1842—No election on account of a failure to pass the Apportionment bill.

1843—Charles M. Reed, Erie county. District—Erie, Warren, Clarion, McKean, Potter and Jefferson.

1844—*James Thompson*, Erie county. Served six years.

1850—*Carlton B. Curtis*, Warren county. Elk county added to the district.

1852—John Dick, Crawford county. Served six years. District—Erie and Crawford.

1858—Elijah Babbitt, Erie county. Served four years.

1862—Glenn W. Scofield, Warren county. Served ten years. District—Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Cameron, Forest, Jefferson and Clearfield.

1872—Carlton B. Curtis, Erie county.

1874—*Albert C. Egbert*, Venango county. District—Erie, Warren and Venango.

1876—Lewis F. Watson, Warren county.

1878—John H. Osmer, Venango county.

1880—Lewis F. Watson, Warren county.

1882—Samuel M. Brainerd, Erie county.

1884—*Wm. L. Scott*, Erie county.

1886—*Wm. L. Scott*, Erie county. District—Erie and Crawford counties.

1888—Wm. C. Culbertson, Erie county.

1890—Matthew Griswold, Erie county.

1892—Joseph C. Sibley, Venango county. (Independent.)

1894—Matthew Griswold, Erie county.

POSTMASTERS OF ERIE.

James Wilson, commissioned January 1, 1801; *John Hay*, July 1, 1804; *John Gray*, January 1, 1809; *Robert Knov*, October 14, 1811; James Hughes, May 21, 1828; *Robert Cochran*, February 26, 1833; *Smith Jackson*, June 20, 1840; Andrew Scott, September 13,

1841; *Robert Cochran*, July 23, 1845; Thos. H. Sill, April 17, 1849; *B. P. Sloan*, May 13, 1853; Joseph M. Sterrett, March 27, 1861; Isaac B. Gara, April 8, 1869; Thomas M. Walker, July 10, 1876; Isaac Moorhead, September 15, 1879 (died in office June 4, 1881); E. W. Reed, July 1, 1881; *Henry C. Shannon*, April 9, 1885; John C. Hilton, May 28, 1889; *Chas. S. Clarke*, May 10, 1894.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS.

S. M. Kellogg, 1847 to January 25, 1895, when he died; *Jos. B. Detzel*, appointed February 1, 1895.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS—PORT OF ERIE.

Thomas Forster, commissioned March 26, 1799; *Edwin J. Kelso*, July 1, 1836; Charles W. Kelso, July 10, 1841; *Murray Whalton*, June 19, 1845; William M. Gallagher, April 29, 1849; *James Lytle*, April 22, 1853; *John Brasley*, October 15, 1857; *Murray Whalton*, March 11, 1859; *Charles M. Tibbals*, November 1, 1859; Thomas Wilkins, June 22, 1861; Richard F. Gaggin, May 7, 1869; James R. Willard, February 19, 1871; Hiram L. Brown, March 22, 1878; Matthew R. Barr, December 11, 1880 (resigned); H. C. Stafford, July 17, 1883; *Richard H. Arbnuckle*, Mill Creek, November 21, 1885; *Henry Mayer*, deputy, December 1, 1885; John M. Glazier, November 21, 1889; Giles D. Price, deputy, January 1, 1890; *Nelson Baldwin*, November 29, 1893; *R. St. P. Lowry*, deputy, February 8, 1894. [See Chapter XVI., General History.]

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John W. Douglas, commissioned September 16, 1862; Deputy, H. C. Rogers; Henry C. Rogers, April 1, 1869; Deputy, G. P. Davis; Wm. S. Brown, April, 1871; Deputy, G. P. Davis; Greenleaf P. Davis, March 14, 1872; Deputy, O. P. Gunnison; O. P. Gunnison (acting Collector, Davis having died), October 8, 1875; Charles M. Lynch, November 9, 1875; Deputies, J. P. Covert, B. F. Butterfield, John Gilson; J. F. Walthers, June 25, 1883; Deputies, B. F. Butterfield, John F. Gilson, E. Cowan, I. D. Beecher, Robert Colbert, J. H. Culbertson, W. C. Alexander; *F. Schlaudecker*, 1885.

The office of Collector of Internal Revenue for this district was abolished in 1887, and

the business for Western Pennsylvania consolidated in the Pittsburg office. The Deputy Collector, who is located in Erie, has jurisdiction over Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Forest, Warren, McKean, Cameron, Elk and Jefferson counties. Below is a list of the incumbents of this position, with the dates of their appointment:

Frank Schlaudecker, July 1, 1887; *Frank J. Steinmetz*, January 4, 1890; *James D. Hay*, October 6, 1891; *John F. Roemer*, July 31, 1893.

DIVISION DEPUTIES.

(Duties embrace Erie, Crawford, Mercer and part of Lawrence county.)

John H. Wilson, of Erie county, commissioned July 11, 1887; *James D. Hay*, of Erie county, January 1, 1890; *W. S. Rose*, Crawford county, October 1, 1891; *Elmer E. Humes*, Crawford county, August 10, 1893.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

William C. Kelso, Erie; *O. P. Gunnison*, Erie; *T. C. Wheeler*, Girard; *Joseph Sill*, Union; *Thomas Sill*, Erie; *W. W. Lyon*, Erie; *Joseph A. Pain*, Corry.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Benjamin Grant, appointed November 17, 1853; *F. F. Marshall*, April 9, 1861; *A. B. Force*, July 20, 1871; *Frank W. Grant*, November 23, 1875.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE U. S. COURTS.

Circuit Court—*George W. Gunnison*, appointed July 6, 1868; *George A. Allen*, July 5, 1869; *A. B. Force*, July 31, 1870; *Frank W. Grant*, November 26, 1875. District Court—*George W. Gunnison*, appointed July 1, 1867; *George A. Allen*, January 3, 1870; *A. B. Force*, July 31, 1870; *Frank W. Grant*, January 15, 1873.

OTHER UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Register in Bankruptcy.—*Samuel E. Woodruff*, 1867 to 1879.

District Attorney for Western District of Pennsylvania.—*George A. Allen*, appointed December 4, 1886.

Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—*John W. Walker*, appointed January 15, 1894.

Light-House Keepers.—[See chapter XVI, General History].

AT WASHINGTON.

Commissioner of Customs.—*S. V. Holliday*, 1889 to 1893.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—*John W. Douglas*, 1871 to 1875.

First Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue.—*John W. Douglas*, 1869 to 1871; *Henry C. Rogers*, 1874 to 1893.

Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—*Henry C. Rogers*, 1871 to 1874.

Chief Clerk to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.—*Gideon J. Ball*, 1851 to 1853.

United States Consul to Naples.—*Edward Camphausen*, Erie, 1885 to 1889.

STATE OFFICERS FROM ERIE COUNTY.

Members Constitutional Convention, 1837-38.—*Senatorial*—*David Saeger*, Crawford county. *Representatives*—*Thomas H. Sill*, Erie City; *James Pollock*, Le Boeuf township.

President Constitutional Convention, 1873.—*John H. Walker*, Erie.

Members Constitutional Convention, 1873.—*Delegate at Large*—*John H. Walker*, Erie. *District Delegates*—*C. O. Bowman*, Corry; *Russell Brown*, Warren; *Thomas Struthers*, Warren.

Secretary of the Land Office.—*John Cochran*, Mill Creek, April 4, 1869, to May 11, 1818.

Surveyor General.—*Henry Souther*, appointed from Elk county by Gov. Curtin to fill a vacancy. Served from December 27, 1861, to the first Tuesday in May, 1863. Removed to Erie in the fall of 1872.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.—*I. B. Brown*, Corry, January, 1895, to May, 1895.

Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs.—*I. B. Brown*, Corry, 1887 to 1895; May 7, 1895, to date.

Quartermaster General.—*Wilson Smith*, Waterford, 1812 to 1814.

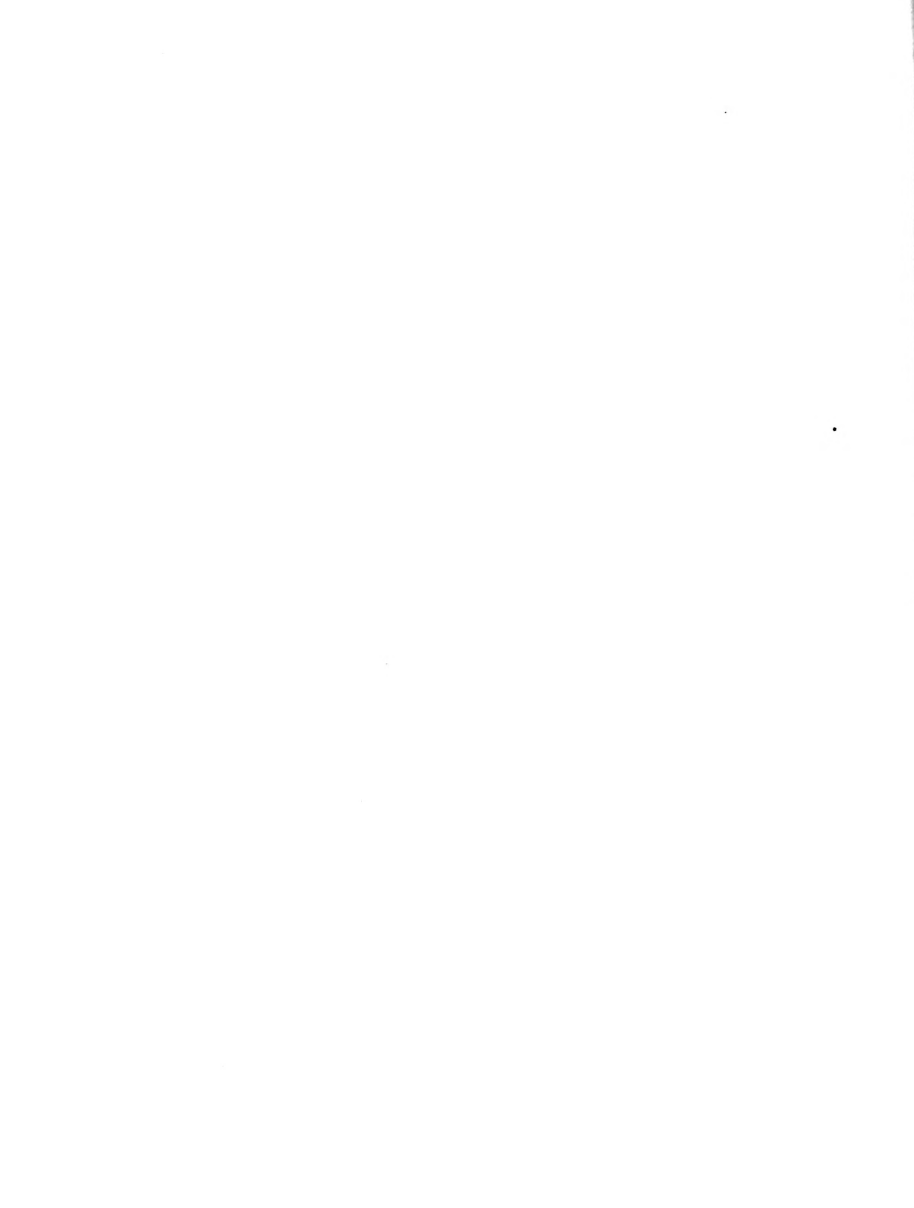
Canal Commissioners.—*John Phillips*, Venango township, 1826 to 1829; *P. S. T. Hamot*, Erie, 1829 to 1832.

State Treasurers.—*Gideon J. Ball*, Erie, 1849; *Henry Rawle*, Erie, 1876 to 1878.

Adjutant Generals.—*Edwin C. Wilson*, Erie, 1858 to 1861; appointed from Venango county and removed to Erie during his term



Joseph M. Carter



of office; David B. McCreary, Erie, 1867 to 1870.

Judge of the Supreme Court.—James Thompson, Erie, 1857 to 1872; Chief Justice from November 25, 1867, for five years; Samuel C. Thompson, 1808 to 1894.

Presidents of the State Senate.—John H. Walker, Erie, 1852; George H. Cutler, Girard, 1874-75.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.—James Thompson, Erie, 1885; lived in Venango county at the time.

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Isaac B. Gara, Erie, 1867 to 1870; A. L. Tilden, Le Boeuf township, 1891 to 1895.

President State Agricultural Society.—John W. Hammond, Erie, 1877-78; James Miles, Girard, 1882-83-84.

Executive Commissioner of the Board of World's Fair Managers of Pennsylvania.—Benjamin Whitman, Erie, 1892 to 1893.

State Fish Commissioners.—Charles Porter, Corry; Louis Streubler, Erie.

Trustees Warren Insane Asylum.—G. W. Starr, 1880 to 1887 (President of the Board for two years); Charles C. Shirk, 1887 to date.

State Board of Public Charities.—George W. Starr, Erie, February 19, 1887 to date.

State Board of Medical Examiners.—Dr. J. E. Silliman, Erie; Dr. E. Cranch, Erie.

Trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie.—I. B. Brown, Corry; Charles C. Shirk and E. P. Gould, Erie.

State Manager Dixmont Insane Asylum.—D. B. McCreary, Erie.

Members Cotton States Exposition Commission.—D. B. McCreary, M. N. Lowell, Erie.

State Board of Undertakers.—A. P. Burton, Erie.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For the Congressional District to which Erie county has been attached since 1816:

1816—James Alexander, Beaver county.

1820—James Alexander, Beaver county.

1824—John Boyd, Erie county.

1828—James Duncan, Mercer county.

1832—Wilson Smith, Erie county.

1836—John P. Davis, Crawford county.

1840—John Dick, Crawford county.

1844—Christian Meyers, Clarion county.

1848—Thomas H. Sill, Erie county.

1852—John S. McCalmont, Venango county.

1856—Vincent Phelps, Crawford county.

1860—John Greer, Erie county.

1864—John Patton, Clearfield county.

1868—James Sill, Erie county.

1872—Charles C. Boyd, Erie county.

1876—William P. Wilbur, Warren county.

1880—C. W. Gillfillan, Venango county.

1884—L. B. Wood, Warren county.

1888—John C. Sturdevant, Crawford county.

1892—Matthew H. Taylor, Erie county.

STATE SENATORS.

1800—John Hamilton, Washington county. District—Allegheny, Washington and Greene; Erie then formed a part of Allegheny.

1801—William McArthur, Crawford county. District—Erie, Crawford, Venango, 1800—Wilson Smith, Erie county. Warren substituted for Venango.

1813—Joseph Shannon, District—Erie, Crawford and Warren. Resigned March 9, 1816.

1816—Henry Hurst, Crawford county (formerly of North East). elected to fill vacancy, and served till 1821. Same district.

1824—Jacob Herrington, Mercer county. District—Erie, Crawford and Mercer.

1825—John Coeh, Mercer county.

1829—Thomas S. Cunningham, Mercer county.

1837—Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie county. District—Erie and Crawford.

1841—John W. Farrelly, Crawford county. Elected as an Independent Whig.

1843—Elijah Babbitt, Erie county. District—Erie county; resigned.

1845—James D. Dunlap, Erie county. Elected to fill the place of Mr. Babbitt.

1846—John B. Johnson, Erie county.

1849—John H. Walker, Erie county.

1852—James Skinner, Erie county. District—Erie and Crawford.

1855—Darwin A. Finney, Crawford county.

1861—Morrow B. Lowry, Erie county.

1870—George B. Delemater, Crawford county.

1872—George H. Cutler, Erie county; district originally Erie and Warren counties, balance of the time Erie county alone. Served three years.

1875—Henry Butterfield, Erie city; district—Erie county; elected for one year. Re-elected for four years in 1876.

1880—James Sill, Erie city; district—Erie county.

1884—Emory A. Walling, Erie city.

1888—David B. McCreary, Erie city.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1800—Samuel Ewalt, Pittsburg; district—The entire Northwest.

1801—Alexander Buchanan, Meadville; district—Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Warren and Venango counties.

1802—John Lytle, Jr., Waterford; same district; re-elected in 1808.

1804—Wilson Smith, Waterford; same district; re-elected in 1805-6-7.

1808—John Phillips, Venango township, Erie county; same district. James Harrington, Mercer county; same district.

1809—Phillips and Harrington, re-elected; same district.

1810—John Phillips, Venango township, Erie county; same district. Roger Alden, Crawford county; same district.

1811—John Phillips, Erie county; same district. Patrick Farrelly, Crawford county; same district.

1812—John Phillips, Erie county; same district. Patrick Farrelly, Crawford county; same district.

1813—James Burchfield, Crawford county; same district. James Weston, LeBeauf, Erie county; same district.

1814—Burchfield and Weston, re-elected; same district.

1815—Jacob Herrington, Mercer county; James Weston, LeBeauf, Erie county; Ralph Marlin, Crawford county; same district.

1816—Samuel Hays, Venango county; Ralph Marlin, Crawford county; James Harrington, Mercer county, same district.

1817—Thomas Wilson, Erie, Erie county; Ralph Marlin, Crawford county; Samuel Hays, Venango county; same district.

1818—Jacob Herrington, Mercer county; James Cochran, Crawford county; Joseph Hackney, Venango county; same district.

1819—Wilson Smith, Waterford, Erie county; James Cochran, Crawford county; William Connelly, Venango county; same district.

1820—Jacob Herrington, Mercer county; Wilson Smith, Waterford, Erie county; William Connelly, Venango county; same district.

1821—David Brown, Warren county; James Cochran, Crawford county; George Moore, Erie county; same district.

1822*—James Weston, LeBeauf, Erie county.

1823—Thomas H. Sill, Erie.

1824—John Phillips, Venango.

1825—Stephen Woolverton, Mill Creek; re-elected in 1826-27.

1828—George Moore, Erie; re-elected in 1829.

1830—John S. Riddle, Erie; re-elected in 1831.

1832—John H. Walker, Erie; re-elected in 1833-34-35.

1836—Thomas R. Miller, Springfield. Elijah Babbitt, Erie.

1837—Charles M. Reed, Erie. David Sawdey, Conneaut.

1838—Samuel Hutchins, Waterford. William M. Watts, Erie.

1839—Hutchins and Watts, re-elected.

1840—Stephen Skinner, McKean. James D. Dunlap, Erie.

1841—Stephen C. Lee, Greene. James D. Dunlap, Erie.

1842—Stephen Skinner, McKean. Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg.

1843—James D. Dunlap, Erie. David A. Gould, Springfield.

1844—Mark Baldwin, North East. James D. Dunlap, Erie.

1845—John B. Johnson, Erie. Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg.

1846—William Sanborn, Amity. David A. Gould, Springfield.

1847—Gideon J. Ball, Erie. William Sanborn, Amity.

1848—Theodore Ryman, Girard. Gideon J. Ball, Erie.

1849—James C. Reid, Erie. Leffert Hart, Girard.

1850—James C. Reid, Erie. Alexander W. Blaine, North East.

1851—Charles W. Kelso, Erie; Alexander W. Blaine, North East.

1852—Charles W. Kelso, Erie; Humphrey A. Hills, Conneaut.

*Erie county has been a Representative District by itself since 1822.

1853—Gideon J. Ball, Erie; Humphrey A. Hills, Conneaut.

1854—Gideon J. Ball, Erie; *James Thompson*, Erie.

1855—Gideon J. Ball, Erie; *Murray Whallon*, Erie.

1856—Gideon J. Ball, Erie; Wareham Warner, Venango.

1857—David Himrod, Waterford; Wareham Warner, Venango.

1858—John W. Campbell, Washington; *Wilson Laird*, Erie.

1859—Jonas Gunnison, Erie; Henry Teller, Girard.

1860—Gideon J. Ball, Erie; Henry Teller, Girard.

1861—John P. Vincent, Erie; Edwin W. Twichell, Edinboro.

1862—Vincent and Twichell, re-elected.

1863—John R. Cochran, Erie; Byron S. Hill, Wattsburg.

1864—Cochran and Hill, re-elected.

1865—Orson S. Woodward, Waterford; David B. McCreary, Erie.

1866—McCreary and Woodward, re-elected.

1867—George P. Rea, Girard borough; John D. Stranahan, LeBeauf.

1868—Stranahan and Rea, re-elected.

1869—Charles O. Bowman, Corry; David B. McCreary, Erie.

1870—George W. Starr, Erie; I. Newton Miller, Springfield.

1871—Geo. W. Starr, Erie; Chauncey P. Rogers, Erie.

1872—William W. Brown, Corry; Emmett H. Wilcox, Edinboro.

1873—Henry Butterfield, Erie; Emmett H. Wilcox, Edinboro.

*1874—*William Henry*, Erie; William W. Brown, Corry; Orlando Logan, Albion; Samuel F. Chapin, Wattsburg.

1876—*William Henry*, Erie; Samuel F. Chapin, Wattsburg; Charles A. Hitchcock, North East borough; Samuel E. Kincaid, Wayne.

1878—Gustav Jarecki, Erie; *Alfred Short*, North East borough; Myron H. Silverthorn, Fairview township; Samuel E. Kincaid, Wayne.

1880—*Orange Noble*, Erie city; M. H.

*Under the new Constitution, members of the Assembly in 1874 and since have been elected for two years.

*Erie City has been a separate Representative District since 1874.

Silverthorn, Fairview township; A. W. Hayes, Wattsburg; Isaac B. Brown, Corry.

1882—*John W. Walker*, Erie city; Isaac B. Brown, Corry; A. W. Hays, Wattsburg; H. A. Traut, Girard borough.

1884—*James R. Burns*, Erie; I. B. Brown, Corry; E. K. Nason, North East; Thos. Osborn, Elk Creek.

1886—Same, except that Warren Chaffee, of Amity, took the place of I. B. Brown.

1888—W. B. Flickinger, Erie; B. B. Whitley, Mill Creek; J. D. Bentley, Corry.

1890—Same, except that Chas. M. Wheeler, of LeBeuf, took the place of J. D. Bentley.

1892—Henry Butterfield, Erie; Chas. M. Wheeler, LeBeuf; J. Ross Raymond, Greenfield.

1894—E. P. Gould, Erie; J. Ross Raymond, Greenfield; E. H. Wilcox, Washington.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Appointed by the Governor.—**Alexander Addison*, Pittsburg, August 17, 1791. Fifth District—All the State west of the Allegheny river and north of Virginia.

David Clark, Allegheny county, March 13, 1800. Same district.

Jesse Moore, Crawford county, April 5, 1803. Sixth District—Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Beaver. Died at Meadville December 21, 1824.

Henry Shippen, Huntingdon county, January 24, 1825. District—Erie, Crawford, Mercer and Venango.

Nathaniel B. Eldred, Wayne county, March 23, 1839.

Gaylord Church, Crawford county, April 3, 1843.

Elected—*John Galbraith*, Erie county, November 6, 1851. District—Erie, Crawford and Warren. Died in office June 15, 1860.

Appointed—*Russelas Brown*, Warren county, June 29, 1860, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Galbraith.

Elected—Samuel P. Johnson, Warren county, December 3, 1860. District—Erie, Crawford, Warren and Elk.

*Impeached and removed.

*Lansing D. Wetmore, Warren county, first Monday in January, 1870. District—Erie, Warren and Elk.

John P. Vincent, Erie City, April 17, 1874. District—Erie county.

†William A. Galbraith, Erie City, first Monday in January, 1877.

Frank Gunnison, Erie City, December 13, 1886.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

For Erie, Crawford, Venango and Mercer counties.—James Thompson, Venango county, appointed Special Law Judge May 18, 1839, by Governor Porter, and served until May, 1845. Removed to Erie in 1842.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE.

Elected—David Derrickson, Crawford county, first Monday in December, 1856. District—Erie, Crawford, Warren and Elk.

John P. Vincent, Erie county, first Monday in December, 1866. Same district. Became President Judge of Erie county by the operation of the new constitution. April 17, 1874.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Appointed by the Governor.—David Mead, Crawford county, March 13, 1800. District—All of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny river excepting Allegheny county.

John Kelso, Erie county, March 14, 1800. Same district.

William Bell, Erie county (in place of Judge Mead, resigned), December 20, 1800. Same district.

All following for Erie county alone:

John Kelso, Erie, July 4, 1803. Resigned December 21, 1804.

John Cochran, Mill Creek, appointed July 5, 1803.

Samuel Smith, Mill Creek, July 6, 1803. Resigned in 1805.

William Bell, Erie, May 9, 1805. In place of John Kelso, resigned.

John Vincent, Waterford, December 23, 1805. In place of Samuel Smith, elected to Congress.

*The new constitution allowed the President Judge of each district where there was an Additional Law Judge to elect which of the districts into which his original jurisdiction had been divided he might be assigned. Under this provision Judge Wetmore chose the Thirty-seventh District, consisting of Warren and Elk, and Judge Vincent, chosen in 1806 as Additional Law Judge, became President Judge of Erie county, which had been constituted a district by itself.

†Elected as a People's candidate.

Wilson Smith, Waterford, March 15, 1814. In place of William Bell, who died.

John Grubb, Mill Creek, January 8, 1820. In place of Wilson Smith, resigned.

John Brawley, North East, March 26, 1840. In place of John Vincent, term expired according to the terms of the constitution of 1838. Re-commissioned March 8, 1845.

Myron Hutchinson, Girard, March 13, 1841. In place of John Grubb, term expired as above. Re-commissioned March 13, 1846.

Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, June 4, 1850. In place of John Brawley. Re-commissioned January 23, 1851.

James Miles, Girard, April 1, 1851. In place of M. Hutchinson.

Elected—Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, November 10, 1851.

James Miles, Girard, November 10, 1851.

Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, November 12, 1856.

John Greer, North East, November 12, 1856. Re-commissioned November 23, 1861.

William Cross, Springfield, November 23, 1861.

William Benson, Waterford, November 8, 1866. Re-commissioned November 17, 1871.

Hollis King, Corry, November 8, 1866.

Allen A. Craig, Erie, November 17, 1871.

Office abolished by the Constitution of 1873.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERALS.

[From 1800 to 1850 the present office of District Attorney was known by the title of Deputy Attorney General, and the incumbents were appointed by the Attorney General of the State. The office was made elective in 1850, and the name changed to District Attorney].

1804—William V. Irvine, Erie.

—William Wallace, Erie.

1809—Patrick Farrelly, Crawford county.

—Ralph Marlin, Crawford county.

1819—George A. Eliot, Erie.

1824—William Kelly, Erie.

1833—Don Carlos Barrett, Erie.

1835—Galen Foster, Erie.

1836—Elijah Babbitt, Erie.

1838—William M. Watts, Erie.

1839—Carson Graham, Erie.

1845—Horace Hawcs, Erie.

1846—William A. Galbraith, Erie.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

(Elected by the people)—1850—Matthew Taylor, Erie.

1853—Samuel E. Woodruff, Girard.

1856—G. Nelson Johnston, Erie. Died shortly after the election.

Appointed—1856—Charles W. Kelso, Erie, till the October election in 1857.

Elected—1857—James Sill, Erie.

1860—Samuel A. Davenport, Erie.

1863—J. F. Downing, Erie.

1866—Charles M. Lynch, Erie.

1869—John C. Sturgeon, Erie.

1872—Samuel M. Brainerd, North East.

1875—A. B. Force, Erie.

1878—Charles E. Lovett, Erie.

1881—E. A. Walling, North East. Resigned December 1, 1884, and *C. L. Baker*, of Corry, appointed by the Court.

1884—*C. L. Baker*, Corry.

1887—A. E. Sisson, Erie.

1893—U. P. Rossiter, Girard.

SHERIFFS.

(Appointed by the Governor)—*Alexander Stewart*, Crawford county, December 20, 1800. For district composed of the North-western counties. All the rest for Erie county alone.

Elected—*Wilson Smith*, Waterford, October 26, 1803.

Jacob Carmack, Erie, November 7, 1805.

Jacob Spang, Erie, November 10, 1808. Resigned June 19, 1810, and succeeded by *John C. Wallace*, of Erie. Coroner-elect, until the ensuing election.

James Weston, LeBoeuf, appointed by the Governor (see Election Record for 1810), October 27, 1810.

David Wallace, Mill Creek, November 15, 1813.

Stephen Wolverton, Erie, October 28, 1816.

Thomas Laird, Erie, December 1, 1819.

Stephen Wolverton, Erie, October 22, 1822.

Albert Thayer, Mill Creek, October 21, 1825.

Alexander W. Brewster, Erie, October 28, 1828.

William Fleming, Erie, October 25, 1831.

Thomas Mehaffey, Erie, October 27, 1834.

Andrew Scott, Erie, November 7, 1837.

Ephraim W. M. Blaine, North East, October 30, 1840.

William E. McNair, Mill Creek, December 4, 1843.

Miles W. Caughey, Fairview, November 12, 1846.

Peter E. Burton, Erie, November 5, 1849.

Thomas B. Vincent, Waterford, November 2, 1852.

John Kilpatrick, Harbor Creek, October 28, 1855.

John W. McLane, Harbor Creek, October 21, 1858.

Allen A. Craig, Erie, November 16, 1861. Resigned December 31, 1864.

Joseph W. Swalley, Erie (appointed to fill vacancy).

Hiram L. Brown, Erie, December 6, 1864.

Andrew F. Swan, Fairview, November 29, 1867.

Thomas M. Walker, Erie, November 4, 1870.

John L. Hyner, Waterford, October 24, 1873.

Edward E. Sturznickel, Erie, January 1, 1877.

Hemy C. Stafford, Waterford, January 1, 1880.

F. E. Staples, Union City, January 2, 1883.

M. V. B. Gifford, Venango, elected in 1885.

Wm. O. Mehl, Erie, elected in 1888.

Edward C. Siegel, Erie, elected in 1891.

George W. Evans, Girard, elected in 1894.

PROTHONOTARIES.

Appointed by the Governor.—*Thomas P. Kennedy*, March 13, 1800.

Callender Irvine, Erie, July 4, 1803.

John Kelso, Erie, December 1, 1804.

James E. Herron, Erie, December 20, 1805.

John Kelso, Erie, January 18, 1809.

Thomas Wilson, Erie, March 15, 1819. Re-commissioned February 8, 1821, and January 3, 1824.

Edwin F. Kelso, Erie, October 21, 1824, in place of Thomas Wilson, who died. Re-commissioned December 21, 1825, February 22, 1830, and January 21, 1833.

William Kelly, Erie, January 8, 1836. Re-commissioned January 1, 1839.

James C. Marshall, Girard, January 19, 1839.

Elected—*William Kelly*, Erie, November 16, 1839.

Wilson King, Erie, November 12, 1842. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 17, 1845.

James Skinner, Erie, December 1, 1848.

Samuel Perley, Erie, November 13, 1851.

Alfred King, Erie, November 10, 1854.

James Skinner, Erie, November 10, 1857. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 10, 1860.

George W. Colton, Erie, November 19, 1863.

Chauncey P. Rogers, Edinboro, November 16, 1866.

Edward L. Whittelsey, Waterford, November 22, 1869. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 19, 1872.

Giles D. Price, Venango, December 28, 1875. Re-elected and re-commissioned December 31, 1878.

S. V. Holliday, Springfield, elected in 1881. Re-elected in 1884.

Joseph W. Loomis, North East, elected in 1887. Re-elected in 1890.

E. K. Nason, North East, elected in 1893.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS AND CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

[Previous to 1839, the Prothonotary performed all the duties of the Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts. The three latter were constituted a separate office that year. In 1863, the office of Clerk of the Courts was separated from that of Register and Recorder].

Appointed by the Governor—*Ebenezer D. Gunnison*, Erie, January 19, 1839.

Elected—*Thomas Moorhead, Jr.*, Erie, November 14, 1839. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 14, 1842, and November 17, 1845.

Reuben J. Sibley, Waterford, November, 25, 1848.

David McAllister, Erie, November 22, 1851. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 13, 1854.

William P. Trimble, Harbor Creek, November 10, 1857.

Samuel Rea, Jr., Springfield, November 19, 1860.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

Elected—*Samuel Rea, Jr.*, Springfield, November 17, 1863.

Henry G. Harvey, Springfield, November 16, 1866. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 10, 1869.

Daniel Long, Fairview, November 19, 1872. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 20, 1875.

John C. Hilton, Erie, January 1, 1879. Re-elected.

C. L. Randall, Girard, elected 1884. Re-elected 1887.

John Depinet, Erie, elected 1890. Re-elected 1893.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

Elected—*John C. Hilton*, Erie, November 17, 1863. Resigned.

Appointed—*Henry Butterfield*, Erie, March 1, 1864, to fill the vacancy.

Elected—*Henry Butterfield*, Erie, November, 1864.

Charles L. Pierce, Venango, November 20, 1867. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 26, 1870, and November 14, 1873.

**Frank H. Couse*, Erie, November 30, 1876. Re-elected and re-commissioned January 1, 1880.

Robert S. Moorhead, Erie, November 1882. Re-elected in 1885.

W. H. Hewitt, Erie, elected in 1888. Died soon after election.

Henry L. Rea, Erie, appointed by the Court in 1889. Elected in 1890. Re-elected in 1893.

TREASURERS.

Appointed by the County Commissioners—*John Hay*, Erie, 1804.

Joseph M. Kratz, Erie, 1805.

John Kelso, Erie, 1806.

James E. Herron, Erie, 1807.

Thomas Wilson, Erie, 1809.

John Warren, Erie, 1812.

Rufus Seth Reed, Erie, 1816.

John Warren, Erie, 1817.

Thomas Laird, Erie, 1818.

Thomas Stewart, Erie, 1819.

Thomas Forster, Jr., Erie, 1822.

Thomas Laird, Erie, January 28, 1826.

*The duties of the office during the second term were performed by *Robert S. Moorhead*, under an arrangement with *Mr. Couse's* bondsmen.

Thomas Moorhead, Erie, January 4, 1829.
George Moore, Erie, January 2, 1832.
 John A. Tracy, Erie, January 7, 1835.
 Archibald Miller, Erie, January 3, 1838.
 Julius W. Hitchcock, Erie, January 5, 1841.
 Elected—James Williams, Erie, January 3, 1842.
 Gideon J. Ball, Erie, January 5, 1845.
 John S. Brown, Erie, January 3, 1847.
 John Hughes, Erie, January 4, 1849.
 Alfred King, Erie, January 6, 1851.
 James Chambers, Harbor Creek, January 4, 1853.
 Mortimer Phelps, Edinboro, January 6, 1855.
 Jeremiah Davis, Lockport, December 31, 1856.
 Thomas J. Devore, Springfield, December 23, 1858.
 William O. Black, Union borough, December 20, 1860.
 Egbert D. Hulbert, Erie, December 23, 1862. Re-elected and re-commissioned December 30, 1864.
 Cyrus W. Keller, Union borough, December 26, 1866. Re-elected and re-commissioned January 16, 1868. Resigned.
 Appointed—Joseph W. Swalley, of Erie, appointed March 10, 1870, to fill out the term of C. W. Keller.
 Elected—Logan J. Dyke, Erie, December 23, 1870.
 Jacob Yeagla, Jr., Fairview borough, December 27, 1872.
Newton T. Hume, Wattsburg, December 17, 1874.
 William C. Hays, Fairview, January 7, 1878.
 James P. Crawford, Erie, January 1, 1881.
 W. J. Robinson, Mill Village, elected in 1886.
 Judson Walker, Waterford, elected in 1889.
 James F. Love, Mill Creek, elected in 1892.
 Conrad J. Brown, Erie, elected in 1895.

CORONERS.

Elected—*Abraham Smith*, Erie October 26, 1803.
John Milroy, Erie, November 21, 1806. Resigned.

Appointed—*John Gray*, Erie, October 29, 1807.

Elected—*John C. Wallace*, Erie, October, 1809. Acted as Sheriff from June 19, to October 2, 1810, in accordance with the law providing for vacancies in that office.

John McCord, North East, December 21, 1812.

John Morris, Erie, April 23, 1815.

Samuel Hays, Erie, November 5, 1818.
Benjamin Russell, Mill Creek, January 8, 1822.

Rufus Seth Reed, Erie, February 8, 1825.
 William Fleming, Erie, December 6, 1827.
 David Wallace, Mill Creek, December 24, 1830.

David McNair, Mill Creek, December 4, 1833.

Samuel W. Keefer, Erie, February 21, 1837.

John K. Caldwell, Mill Creek, December 30, 1839.

Hezekiah Bates, Erie, December 21, 1842.
 Thomas Dillon, Erie, November 15, 1845.

Re-elected and re-commissioned November 7, 1857, November 16, 1863, and December 7, 1869.

Samuel L. Forster, Erie, January 11, 1849.
 Simeon Dunn, Erie, November 11, 1851.

David Burton, Erie, February 10, 1855.
 Richard Gaggin, Erie, December 21, 1860.

William J. Sterrett, Erie, November 16, 1866.

M. S. Vincent, Erie, November 19, 1872.
 James E. Silliman, Erie, December 20,

1875. Re-elected and re-commissioned December 31, 1878.

A. Z. Randall, Erie, January 1, 1881.
 C. Swalley, Erie, elected in 1884.

Samuel Z. Smith, Erie, elected in 1887.
 D. A. Hendrick, Erie, elected 1890.

L. B. Baker, Erie, appointed by the Court in 1891.

Geo. J. Russell, Erie, elected in 1892.

John A. Steinmetz, Erie, elected in 1895.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Elected—1803 to 1804—*John Vincent*, Waterford.

1803 to 1804—*Abiathur Crane*, Conneaut.

1803 to 1804—*James Weston*, LeBoeuf.

1804 to 1805—*William Clark*, Erie.

1804 to 1806—*James Lowry*, North East.

1804 to 1807—*John Phillips*, Venango.

- 1805 to 1808—*John Hay*, of Erie.
 1806 to 1809—*John McCreary*, Mill Creek.
 1807 to 1810—*John Boyd*, Waterford.
 1808 to 1811—*Francis Brawley*, North East.
- 1809 to 1812—*Thomas Forster*, Erie.
 1810 to 1813—*John Salisbury*, Conneaut.
 1811 to 1814—*Henry Taylor*, North East.
 1812 to 1815—*Thomas Wilson*, Erie.
 1813 to 1816—*Thomas Forster*, Erie.
 1813 to 1815—*John Grubb*, Mill Creek.
- Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Wilson.
 1814 to 1817—*Henry Taylor*, North East.
 1815 to 1818—*Robert McClelland*, Mill Creek.
- 1816 to 1819—*Thomas Forster*, Erie.
 1817 to 1820—*Robert Brown*, Erie.
 1818 to 1821—*George Moore*, Erie.
 1819 to 1822—*Stephen Wolverton*, Erie.
 1820 to 1823—*George Nicholson*, Fairview.
 1821 to 1824—*Thomas Forster*, Erie.
 1822 to 1825—*Henry Colt*, Waterford.
 1823 to 1826—*Alex. McCloskey*, North East.
- 1824 to 1827—*John Morris*, Erie.
 1825 to 1828—*John Salisbury*, Conneaut.
 1826 to 1828—*William Benson*, Waterford.
- Resigned April 25, 1828.
 1827 to 1830—*James M. Moorhead*, Harbor Creek.
 Appointed—1828—*George Nicholson*, Fairview. By the Court August 6th, in place of William Benson, resigned.
- Elected—1828 to 1829—*Myron Hutchinson*, Girard. Elected to serve out the balance of William Benson's term.
 1828 to 1831—*Albert Thayer*, Erie.
 1829 to 1831—*Joseph M. Sterrett*, Erie.
 1830 to 1833—*James Pollock*, LeBoeuf.
 1831 to 1834—*Thomas R. Miller*, Springfield.
- 1832 to 1835—*John McCord*, North East.
 1833 to 1836—*James Love*, Mill Creek.
 1834 to 1837—*Stephen Skinner*, McKean.
 1835 to 1838—*James Miles*, Girard.
 1836 to 1839—*Samuel Low*, Harbor Creek.
 1837 to 1839—*Thomas Sterrett*, McKean.
- Died in the spring of 1839.
 1838 to 1841—*William E. McNair*, Mill Creek.
 1839 to 1840—*Samuel Low*, Harbor Creek.
 Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Sterrett.
- 1839 to 1842—*Lyman Robinson*, Wattsburg.
 1840 to 1843—*Russell Stancliff*, Washington.
 1841 to 1844—*David Sawdy*, Conneaut.
 1842 to 1845—*Joseph Henderson*, Mill Creek.
 1843 to 1846—*Robert Gray*, Union township.
 1844 to 1847—*Isaac Webster*, Fairview.
 1845 to 1848—*William E. Marvin*, Greenfield.
 1846 to 1849—*William Campbell*, Washington.
 1847 to 1850—*Humphrey A. Hills*, Conneaut.
 1848 to 1851—*George W. Brecht*, Mill Creek.
 1849 to 1852—*Simeon Stewart*, Concord.
 1850 to 1853—*Thomas Dunn*, McKean.
 1851 to 1854—*Rodney Cole*, Greene.
 1852 to 1855—*Richard R. Robinson*, Springfield.
 1853 to 1856—*William Parker*, Greenfield.
 1854 to 1857—*Flavel Boyd*, Waterford borough.
 1855 to 1858—*Josiah J. Compton*, Washington.
 1856 to 1859—*William W. Eaton*, Fairview.
 1857 to 1860—*Amos Gould*, North East.
 1858 to 1861—*William Putnam*, Union township.
 1859 to 1862—*Joseph Henderson*, Mill Creek.
 1860 to 1863—*Jacob Fritz*, Venango.
 1861 to 1864—*Seymour Washburne*, McKean.
 1862 to 1865—*Garner Palmer*, Albion.
 1863 to 1866—*Charles C. Boyd*, Waterford borough.
 1864 to 1867—*James Chambers*, Harbor Creek.
 1865 to 1868—*Lemuel M. Childs*, Wayne.
 1866 to 1869—*Stephen J. Godfrey*, Elk Creek.
 1867 to 1870—*William B. Weed*, Greene.
 1868 to 1871—*Lemuel M. Childs*, Wayne.
 1869 to 1872—*Garner Palmer*, Albion.
 1870 to 1873—*Myron H. Silverthorn*, Fairview township.
 1871 to 1874—*Clark Bliss*, North East township.
 1872 to 1876—*William T. Brown*, Corry.



C. E. Gunnison



1873 to 1876—Myton H. Silverthorn, Fairview township.

1874 to 1876—Clark Bliss, North East.

The Constitution of 1873 provided that Commissioners in office and elected in the meantime should serve till January 1, 1876. A full Board were to be elected in 1875 and every three years thereafter. No voter is allowed to cast a ballot for more than two candidates, thus insuring a representation in the Board to the minority party.

1875—Albert B. Gunnison, Erie.

1875—Daniel W. Titus, Venango.

1875—Richard H. Arbuckle, East Mill Creek.

1878—Albert B. Gunnison, Erie.

1878—Daniel W. Titus, Venango.

1878—Adelbert L. Tilden, LeBoeuf.

1881—Adelbert L. Tilden, LeBoeuf.

1881—B. B. Whitley, East Mill Creek.

1881—Richard Powell, Elk Creek.

1884—B. B. Whitley, Mill Creek.

1884—W. R. Wade, Concord.

1884—J. O. Gillett, Union City.

1887—George C. Mills, Conneaut.

1887—William R. Wade, Concord.

1887—Walter W. Lyle, Erie.

1890—George T. Churchill, Erie.

1890—George C. Mills, Conneaut.

1890—Thomas H. Mohr, Mill Creek.

1893—George T. Churchill, Erie.

1893—Clinton B. Smith, Union township.

1893—Thomas H. Mohr, Mill Creek.

CLERKS TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas Wilkins, appointed when the county was organized in 1803.

Robert Cochran became Clerk *pro tem*, November 2, 1829.

Jacob Snavelly, appointed February 1, 1830.

Archibald Miller, appointed January 1, 1835.

James Skinner, January 9, 1837.

David McAllister, January 1, 1849.

George W. Colton, January 1, 1852.

A. J. Sterrett, January 1, 1863. Died in office, February 15, 1881.

Ora P. Gunnison, March 1, 1881.

Giles D. Price, January 1, 1883.

J. A. Robison, January 1, 1890.

COUNSEL TO BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1824-'41—George A. Eliot.

1842-'43—Samuel A. Law.

1844-'47—J. B. Johnson.

1848-'50—John P. Vincent.

1851-'54—J. B. Johnson.

1855-'56—Elijah Babbitt.

1857-'64—Chas. W. Kelso.

1862-'63—John H. Walker.

1864-'66—John P. Vincent.

1867-'69—Geo. W. Walker.

1870—Jonas Gunnison.

1871—Chas. W. Kelso.

1872—D. W. Ranbo.

1873-'75—S. E. Woodruff.

1876-'81—Gunnison & McCreary.

1882-'83—John P. Vincent.

1884—Vincent & Walling.

1885-'86—Frank Gunnison.

1887-'88—Clark Olds.

1889-'95—D. J. Sawdey.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

Elected—Previous to 1840, each township took charge of its own poor, under the supervision of two Overseers elected by the people.

1840 to 1841—James Benson, Waterford township.

1840 to 1842—Thomas R. Miller, Springfield.

1840 to 1843—George W. Walker, Harbor Creek.

1841 to 1844—Conrad Brown, Mill Creek.

1842 to 1845—John Evans, Mill Creek.

1843 to 1846—James Anderson, Waterford township.

1844 to 1847—David Kennedy, Erie.

1845 to 1848—Curtis Heidler, Fairview.

1846 to 1849—William Bracken, LeBoeuf.

1847 to 1850—David Sterrett, McKean.

1848 to 1851—David Kennedy, Erie.

1849 to 1852—George Fritts, Waterford township.

1850 to 1853—Melville M. Kelso, Fairview township.

1851 to 1854—William E. McNair, Mill Creek.

1852 to 1855—John Parmeter, McKean.

1853 to 1856—John Hay, Girard.

1854 to 1857—George W. Brecht, Mill Creek.

1855 to 1858—Samuel W. Keefer, Erie.

1856 to 1859—John Spalding, Springfield. Refused to serve.

1856 to 1857—John Hay, Girard. Appointed by the Court to fill vacancy as above until the ensuing election.

1857 to 1860—Alexander Nicholson, Fairview.

1857 to 1859—William Bracken, LeBoeuf. Elected to serve out the term for which Mr. Spalding was chosen.

1858 to 1861—Thomas Stewart, Erie.

1859 to 1862—William Bracken, LeBoeuf.

1860 to 1863—Thomas Willis, Mill Creek.

1861 to 1864—Thomas Stewart, Erie.

1862 to 1865—*Archibald Duncan*, North East.

1863 to 1866—Thomas Willis, Mill Creek.

1863 to 1867—Thomas Stewart, Erie.

1865 to 1868—Andrew Thompson, Union township.

1866 to 1869—Thomas Willis, Mill Creek.

1867 to 1870—Jacob Hanson, Erie.

1868 to 1870—Andrew Thompson, Union township.

1869 to 1870—Stephen A. Beavis, Corry. Under an act of Assembly, all of the old Directors went out in 1870, and a full board was elected in the fall of that year.

1870—Louis W. Olds, Erie.

1870—Stephen A. Beavis, Corry.

1870—William W. Eaton, Fairview borough.

1872—Michael Henry, Erie.

1873—Merrick B. Chamberlain, Union borough.

1874—James Dunn, McKean.

1875—Michael Henry, Erie.

1876—John G. Kincaid, Wayne.

1877—Seymour Washburne, McKean.

1878—George W. Riblet, Erie.

1879—Jefferson Triscuit, Union.

1880—John C. Zuck, West Mill Creek.

1881—Joseph Henderson, Erie.

1882—Jefferson Triscuit, Union.

1883—O. J. McAllister, Wattsburg.

1884—F. Willis, Fairview.

1885—O. J. McAllister, Wattsburg.

1886—Henry Dunn, Erie.

1887—Daniel Roberts, Elk Creek.

1888—Benj. E. Riblet, Harbor Creek.

1889—Henry Dunn, Erie.

1890—Wm. Hopkins, Girard.

1891—Benj. E. Riblet, Harbor Creek.

1892—Joseph Blenner, Erie.

1893—Wm. Hopkins, Girard.

1894—H. M. McLallen, Washington.

1895—G. S. Beavis, Corry.

STEWARDS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

(Appointed by the Directors of the Poor.)

1840—Freeman Patterson, Mill Creek.

1847—Samuel Fickinger, Mill Creek.

1852—S. P. B. Zuck, Mill Creek.

1857—Thomas Love, Mill Creek.

1858—Thomas Dunn, McKean.

1863—Calvin Pool, North East.

1872—George W. Griffin, North East.

1880—William M. Brown, West Mill Creek.

1890—George W. Mitchell, LeBoeuf.

1892—M. H. Silverthorn, Fairview.

CLERKS TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

(Appointed by the Board.)

1840—Thomas Evans, Erie.

1849—Thomas Moorhead, Erie. Died in office, August 7, 1859.

1850—Presley Arbuckle, Erie.

1867—*William M. Arbuckle*, Erie. Died in office December 27, 1874.

1875—Robert H. Henry, Erie. Died in office in May, 1879.

1879—Daniel W. Nason, Fairview.

1886—W. Barry Smith, Wattsburg.

1888—J. A. Robison, Albion.

1890—F. E. Wade, Concord.

ATTORNEYS FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

1870-1—John H. Walker.

1872-3—*J. Ross Thompson*.

1874-5—*J. Ross Thompson* and Wm. Benson.

1876—Wm. Benson.

1877—John P. Vincent.

1878 to '88—A. J. Foster.

1888 to '95—E. P. Gould.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Elected by the School Directors in County Convention—William H. Armstrong, Wattsburg, July 5, 1854, to June, 1860.

L. H. Savage, Springfield, June 8, 1860, to June, 1863.

D. P. Ensign, Erie, June 1, 1863, to October 28, 1863.

Julius Degmier, Erie, October 28, 1863, to October 1, 1864.

L. T. Fisk, Girard, October 1, 1864, to June 4, 1869.

C. C. Taylor, Elk Creek, June 4, 1869, to June 6, 1878.

Charles Twining, Union City, June 6, 1878, to June 2, 1884.

James M. Morrison, Girard, June 2, 1884, to October 25, 1889. Resigned and Thos. C. Miller appointed.

Thos. C. Miller, Mill Creek, October 26, 1889, to date.

COUNTY DETECTIVES.

Appointed by the Court—Daniel Mitchell, Erie, January 1, 1876.

Charles Justice, Erie, January 1, 1879.

John P. Sullivan, Erie, September 16, 1883.

COUNTY SURVEYORS

The title of this office was Deputy Surveyor, and the incumbents were appointed by the Governor until 1851, when the office was made elective and the name changed to County Surveyor.

John Cochran, Mill Creek, January 10, 1800.

Wilson Smith, Waterford, April 25, 1800.

John Cochran, Mill Creek, July 9, 1801.

Thomas Smith, Erie, May 4, 1800.

Thomas Wilson, Erie, May 11, 1812.

Fonah Covogill, Erie, May 11, 1815.

Wilson King, Waterford, May 21, 1827.

Hiram Bunphrey, McKean, March 4, 1833.

Sylvras E. Webster, Erie, July 30, 1833.

Stephen Skinner, McKean, July 18, 1836.

James Graham, Erie, July 9, 1839.

Sylvras E. Webster, Erie, May 30, 1842.

John H. Millar, Erie, May 2, 1844.

Elected—David Wilson, Union, bond filed January 15, 1852.

William Benson, Waterford, January 17, 1854.

Robert P. Holliday, Springfield, November 5, 1863.

G. W. F. Sherwin, Harbor Creek, November 12, 1866.

Robert P. Holliday, Fairview, February 22, 1869.

George Platt, Girard. Elected in 1872.

[The officers at Harrisburg decided that he was not chosen in the right year, and refused

to send him a commission. Holliday continued till the Court appointed Platt November 11, 1872, who held the place till October, 1878.]

George M. Robinson, Springfield, October 22, 1878. Resigned May, 1879, and George Platt appointed May 24 of the same year.

Edward Kocher, appointed January 14, 1885.

George Platt, Girard, appointed in March, 1889.

Irvin Camp, Erie, appointed in May, 1889.

Dan Rice, jr., of Girard, appointed October 16, 1895, in place of Irvin Camp, resigned.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Three elected annually until 1813, after which time and until 1875 one was elected each year to serve for three years. There is no record of the Auditors previous to 1809.

1809—*Thomas Robinson*, North East; *George Nicholson*, Fairview; *William Wallace*, Mill Creek.

1810—*Charles Martin*, Waterford; *John Grubb*, Mill Creek; *John McCreary*, Erie.

1811—*Robert Knox*, Erie; *Rufus Seth Reed*, Erie; *Charles Martin*, Waterford.

1812—*Elisha Marvin*, Greenfield; *John Lytle*, LeBeuf; *Charles Martin*, Waterford.

1813—*John Lytle*, Waterford; *Robert McClelland*, Mill Creek; *Robert Townley*, Erie.

1814—*Amos Judson*, Waterford.

1816—*George Nicholson*, Fairview.

1817—*John Morris*, Erie.

1818—*Thomas Dunn*, McKean.

1819—*Thomas H. Sill*, Erie.

1820—*Thomas H. Sill*, Erie.

1821—*Thomas Rees*, Harbor Creek.

1822—*Thomas Dunn*, McKean.

1823—*Daniel Sayre*, Fairview.

1824—*Thomas Rees*, Harbor Creek.

1825—*James M. McKay*, Waterford borough; *William E. McNair*, Mill Creek (one year).

1826—*Martin Strong*, Waterford.

1827—*David H. Chapman*, Fairview.

1828—*Robert Cochran*, Mill Creek.

1829—*Eli Webster*, McKean.

1830—*John J. Swan*, Fairview.

1831—*James Smedley*, North East.

1832—*Samuel Low*, Venango.

1833—*Mark Baldwin*, Greenfield.

- 1834—Russell Stancliff, Washington.
 1835—William Benson, Waterford.
 1836—William H. Crawford, North East.
 1837—Thomas Nicholson, Mill Creek.
 1838—Alex. W. Brewster, Erie.
 1839—Gideon J. Ball, Erie.
 1840—James Miles, Girard.
 1841—Moses Barnett, Fairview.
 1842—Benjamin Gunnison, Greene.
 1843—William M. Arbuckle, Erie.
 1844—Thomas Pierce, LeBoeuf.
 1845—James H. Campbell, Edinboro.
 1845—Simeon Hunt, Waterford (one year, to serve out the term of Mr. Arbuckle, who had moved from the county).
 1846—James Chambers, Harbor Creek.
 1847—John Wood, LeBoeuf.
 1848—John Eagly, Springfield.
 1849—John L. Way, Greene (afterward Summit).
 1850—Flavel Boyd, Waterford township.
 1851—Samuel Reeder, Washington.
 1852—Oren Reed, McKean.
 1853—Robert Gray, Union township.
 1854—George W. Brecht, Mill Creek.
 1855—N. W. Russell, Mill Creek.
 1856—John W. Campbell, Washington.
 1857—Elias Brecht, McKean.
 1858—David Nash, Concord.
 1858—H. H. Bassler, Fairview. To serve out the term of Mr. Campbell, elected to the Legislature.
 1859—John L. Way, Summit (one year);
 H. H. Bassler, Fairview (three years).
 1860—William H. Belknap, Concord.
 1861—Joseph W. Swalley, Fairview.
 1862—Henry Gingrich, Mill Creek.
 1863—Oren Reed, McKean.
 1864—Philip Osborn, Girard township.
 1865—Oliver H. P. Ferguson, Fairview.
 1866—Mathias Hartleb, Erie.
 1867—Francis F. Stowe, Amity.
 1868—Thomas Evans, Erie.
 1869—Thomas Woods, Union City (three years); George W. Griffin, North East (one year, in place of Mr. Stowe, resigned).
 1870—Jesse Ebersole, Harbor Creek.
 1871—Clayton W. Lytle, Erie.
 1872—Daniel W. Titus, Venango.
 1873—William W. Thomas, Erie.

The new Constitution provided for the election of three Auditors every third year, each voter to have the right of voting for two

only, in order to insure minority representation.

1874—Elijah K. Range, LeBoeuf; William E. Hayes, Greene; *William F. Brockway*, Conneaut.

1877—William E. Hayes, Greene; William W. Love, West Mill Creek; *C. R. Gray*, Venango.

1880—William L. Arbuckle, Erie; William P. Edwards, Harbor Creek; *George Mantou*, Elk Creek.

1884—E. K. Range, LeBoeuf; W. L. Arbuckle, Erie; *L. W. Savage*, Springfield.

1887—W. B. Flickinger, Erie (resigned in 1888 and John Goodwin, of Erie, appointed in his stead); J. J. McWilliams, Edinboro; *Frank Shaw*, Waterford.

1889—H. H. Davis, Erie (to fill out Mr. Flickinger's term).

1890—George Taylor, Waterford; W. C. Eaton, Fairview; *H. L. Moore*, Erie.

1893—W. C. Eaton, Fairview; George Taylor, Waterford; *S. D. Sawdey*, Conneaut.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Office created in 1867, and made elective, two persons being chosen every three years. Each voter is entitled to cast a ballot for one candidate only, thus insuring representation to both of the leading parties.

1867—David N. Patterson, Wattsburg; *Perry G. Stranahan*, Union borough.

1870—William W. Love, West Mill Creek; *Horace L. Pinney*, Greene.

1873—William Grant, McKean; *Robert Leslie*, Wattsburg.

1876—George A. Evans, West Mill Creek; *Joseph I. Tanner*, Erie.

1879—D. L. Bracken, Corry; *William Biggers*, Girard township.

1882—George J. Russell, East Mill Creek; *James D. Phillips*, Union City.

Mr. Phillips resigned in February, 1884, and G. G. Smith, of Union City, was appointed by the Court.

1885—Hartman Fisher, Mill Creek; *H. B. Brewster*, Conneaut.

1888—H. S. Barnes, Lockport; *James Hallinan*, Mill Creek.

1891—H. M. McLallen, Washington; *H. L. Spiesman*, Corry.

1894—Noah Waidley, Fairview; *O. F. Follett*, Wayne.

COURT CRIERS.

Appointed by the Court—David Langley, Erie; Basil Hoskinson, Erie; Robert Kincaide, Erie; Joshua Randall, Erie; Remras Baldwin, Erie; P. D. Bryant, Erie; Edward B. Lytle, Erie; *A. E. White* (since 1851), Erie.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS.

Appointed by the County Commissioners: 1852—Simon B. Benson, Waterford borough.

1853—Samuel W. Keefer, Erie.
1854—E. C. Hedden, Springfield.
1855—N. W. Russell, Mill Creek.
1856—James T. Ensworth, Wattsburg.
1857—James P. Vincent, Waterford.
1858—Samuel Rea, jr., Springfield.
1859—Johnston Eaton, Fairview.
1860—John B. Mills, North East.
1861—Simon B. Benson, Waterford borough.
1862—Perry Devore, Springfield.
1863—C. W. S. Anderson, Waterford borough.

1864—James W. Crawford, North East.
1865—Liberty Salisbury, Conneaut.
1866—H. R. Whittelsey, Waterford.
1867—James C. Russell, Mill Creek.
1868—D. N. Patterson, Wattsburg.
1869—James R. Taylor, Waterford.
1870—Myron E. Dunlap, Erie.
1871—Stephen J. Godfrey, Elk Creek.
1872—Liberty Salisbury, Conneaut.
1873—Myron E. Dunlap, Erie.
1874—R. L. Pierce, North East.
1875—L. E. Guignon, Corry.
1876—James McCreary, Fairview.
1877—*D. W. Hutchinson*, Girard borough.
1878—D. N. Patterson, Wattsburg.
1879—Ora P. Gunnison, Mill Creek.
1880—William T. Brown, Corry.
1881—*R. H. Arbuckle*, East Mill Creek.
1882—O. J. McAllister, Wattsburg.
1883—*H. L. Minium*, Mill Village.
1884—J. F. Love, Mill Creek.
1885—Geo. J. Powell, Elk Creek.
1886—*Otis W. Irish*, Elk Creek.

1887—C. C. Holliday, Springfield.
1888—John C. McLean, Union City.
1889—John C. McLean, Union City.
1890—J. W. Leech, Corry.
1891—M. Z. Sherman, Springfield.
1892—*S. D. Sawdey*, Conneaut.
1893—Chas. J. Englehardt, Erie.
1884—J. M. Ball, Girard.
1895—*T. W. Pope*, Concord.

COAL AND OIL INSPECTORS.

1873—A. S. Hubbard, Corry.
1887—*M. J. Moore*, Erie.
1890—Wm. H. Sandusky, Erie.
1893—Wm. H. Sandusky, Erie.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1874 to 1877—John B. Ruth, Erie.
1877 to 1880—Joseph Reischscheidt, Erie.
1880 to 1883—W. J. Robinson, Mill Village.
1883—W. P. Butterfield, Edinboro.
[Office abolished April, 1883].

SALARIES.

The salaries and fees paid to some of the county officers in 1894, were as follows:

President Judge (paid by the State).....	\$ 4,000.00
District Attorney (fees).....	1,101.00
Assistant District Attorney (fees).....	120.00
County Commissioners.....	
G. T. Churchill, Erie.....	1,057.00
T. H. Mohr, Mill Creek.....	1,120.96
C. B. Smith, Union township.....	1,247.15
Commissioner's Clerk (salary).....	1,320.00
Commissioner's Counsel (salary).....	100.00
County Treasurer (fees).....	2,304.00
Jury Commissioners—pay allowed by	
County Commissioners.....	
H. M. McLallen, Washington township	193.44
H. L. Spiesman, Corry.....	202.21
Clerk.....	49.80
Auditors—pay allowed by County	
Commissioners.....	
George Taylor, Waterford.....	215.40
W. C. Eaton, Fairview.....	195.84
S. D. Sawdey, Conneaut.....	221.64
Clerk.....	25.00
Coroner (fees).....	252.11
Acting Coroners.....	47.38
The sum of \$125,000 was also paid for post mortems.	



PART IV.

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TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

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CHAPTER I.

CONNEAUT TOWNSHIP—ALBION BOROUGH.

CONNEAUT TOWNSHIP is one of the original subdivisions of Erie county. It is the extreme southwestern township of the county, and contains 27,582 acres. The population was 631 in 1810; 1,324, in 1830; 1,746, in 1840; 1,942, in 1850; 2,118, in 1860; 1,538, in 1870; 1,546, in 1880; and 1,386, in 1890. The decrease between 1860 and 1870 was due to the incorporation of Albion as a borough in 1861. The township is bounded on the north by Springfield and Girard, on the east by Elk Creek, on the west by Ashtabula county, Ohio, and on the south by Beaver and Spring townships, Crawford county. Its greatest length is about eight and three-fourths miles from east to west, and its greatest width six and one-fourth from north to south.

Conneaut contains five postoffices, viz.: Pennside, Keepville, Tracy, Cherry Hill and Wannetta (Albion station, on the E. & P. R. R.). The township is divided, for election purposes, into the East and West districts.

The township received its name from Conneaut creek, its principal stream. The word Conneaut is of Indian origin, signifying "snow place," from the fact that the snow used to lie longer upon the ice of Conneaut lake, Crawford county, than anywhere else the country round.

The original line of Conneaut extended westward parallel with the southern line of Girard township to Ohio, taking in Conneaut creek and more than a mile of country north of that stream. This threw the whole burden of building and maintaining bridges upon Conneaut, and about 1835 she ceded the territory north of the creek to Springfield, in consideration of the latter township paying one half of that item of expense. Springfield made a considerable gain of land, and Conneaut relieved herself from burdensome taxation.

EARLIEST SETTLERS.

The first settler within the bounds of the township was Jonathan Spaulding, who reach-

ed there from New York in the year 1795. Two years after the Population Company sent Col. Dunning McNair on as agent, who established his headquarters at what became known as Lexington, and with a corps of assistants surveyed the country, laid out roads, and made preparations for disposing of the property. In 1798, Abiather Crane and his brother Elihu, from Connecticut, located near Col. McNair, but neither remained long, the former moving to Mill Creek in 1800, and the latter to Elk Creek in the spring of 1800. Abiather first went into Conneaut as a surveyor in 1797, but did not locate there until the ensuing year. The arrival of other pioneers was as follows: In 1800, Matthew Harrington, from Vermont; George Grifley and Andrew Cole, from Onondaga county, N. Y., and Stephen Randall and his son Sheffield, from Rensselaer county, N. Y.; in 1801, Robert McKee, from Cumberland county, Pa.; in 1802, Henry Ball, from Fredericksburg, Va., Patrick Kennedy, his son Royal, and William Payne, from Connecticut; in 1803, Marsena Keep and son Marsena, from Montgomery county, N. Y.; in 1804, Joel Bradish and brothers, from New York; in 1806, Lyman Jackson, from Otsego county, N. Y.; in 1810, Michael Jackson, son of Lyman, who remained but a few months, returned to New York and came back five years later.

The following persons settled in the township at a later date: In 1815, George Stuntz, from Barclay county, Va., and his son, E. W. Stuntz; in 1816, Medad Pomeroy, from Massachusetts, with his sons, Nathaniel, Uriah, John, Lyman, James, George and Horace, and three daughters, together with James W. and G. Spicer, from New York; in 1817, Benjamin Sawdey and Isaac Pomeroy from Massachusetts, in 1818, David Sawdey, from Massachusetts, Abijah Barnes, from Cayuga county, N. Y., and Samuel Bradish; in 1819, Noah Kidder and son Francis, Edward DeWolf and Daniel Ross-

iter, from New York, and Samuel Sawley (father of David and Benjamin), with his sons John, Job and Daniel, from New Bedford, Mass.; in 1820, Rodolphus Loomis, from Chautauqua county, N. Y.; about 1824 or 1825, Harrison Parks; in 1829, Jonas Lewis; in 1831, Thomas Bowman, wife and family (including Ralph), from Oneida county, N. Y.; in 1832, William Cornell and John Curtis; in 1833, Chester Morley and Andrew and Silas Morrison; in 1831, Christopher Cross, Edward Dorrance and Hiram Griffis; in 1837, Andrew Swap, Daniel Waters and Joseph Tubbs; in 1838, Isaiah and Johnson Pelton; in 1839, Marcus A. Bumpus.

Among those who went in about the commencement of the century, were Bartholomew Forbes, Howard, John, Nathan, David and Charles Salisbury, Thomas Sprague, James Paul, James Whittington, Thomas Alexander, John Stuntz, Giles Badger, Ichabod Baker and Jacob Walker. A large portion of the settlers whose former homes are not given were from New York, principally from the central counties. Henry Ball was a captain in the war of 1812, and several of the others served against the British as privates. Jonathan Spaulding's sons, David, John and George, were born in the township, the first in 1802, the second in 1806, and the last in 1816. William Harrington, the oldest son of Matthew, was born in 1805. William Paul went into Elk Creek with Mr. Colton in 1797; returned to Connecticut, and came back about 1816. Noah Kidder and son went to Springfield in 1817, but moved to Conneaut two years after. Medad Pomeroy settled on Conneaut creek, about a mile north of Albion, where he owned several hundred acres, extending into Elk Creek township.

The first male child was Henry Wood, born about 1798. The first female children were Ruth, daughter of Elish Crane and wife, and Eliza, daughter of Abiather Crane and wife, who were born in the same house near Lexington, on the same day, April 20, 1799. Ruth Crane married Isaac Pomeroy, and became the mother of two sons—Alden and Jerome—and seven daughters. The first recorded death was that of Mrs. Thomas Alexander, who expired in 1801. The oldest ladies who ever lived in the township were Mrs. Thomas Bowman, who died in the fall of 1862, aged nearly 92 years, and Mrs. Elias Palmer, who

died in 1876, at the age of 94. Elias Palmer was the oldest man. His death occurred in 1878, at which time he was 98 years of age.

STREAMS AND BRIDGES.

The chief stream of the township is Conneaut creek, which rises below Conneautville, in Crawford county, flows in a general northerly course to the Springfield line, then turns abruptly westward, and continues into Ohio. After changing its course, it forms the boundary line between Conneaut and Springfield, the former lying on the south and the latter on the north. In Ohio it continues westward nine miles to Kingsville, then makes another sudden bend to the east, and comes back eight miles to Conneaut, where it turns again to the north, and, after a further course of about a mile, empties into the lake a mile and a half from the boundary of Pennsylvania, forming Conneaut harbor. It is the most crooked of the lake shore streams, the length from head to mouth by its windings being from seventy to seventy-five miles, while the distance by an air line is not more than twenty-five miles. The valley of the creek forms the route of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. through Conneaut township, and was utilized for the same purpose in laying out the old canal from Albion southward, the bed of which is now occupied in the main by the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie R. R. The length of Conneaut creek through the township is fully twelve miles.

The West branch of Conneaut creek rises in Crawford county, near the Ohio line, runs in a general northeasterly direction through the south part of the township, and unites near Keepville, after a course of between nine and ten miles. The East branch heads in Crawford county, below the Elk Creek line, runs past Wellsburg and Cranesville, and enters Conneaut township a mile or so northeast of Albion. It has a length of not far from ten miles. At Wellsburg it is joined by Frazier's run, and at Albion by Jackson's run. The latter takes its rise on the Conneaut and Elk Creek line, near Crawford county, flows north, then northeast, and is from four to six miles long. After receiving Jackson's run, the East branch continues about half a mile further before merging with the main stream. Marsh run heads in the west, flows eastward and empties into the Conneaut about a mile from



David B. McCreary.



Albion depot, having a length of four or five miles.

The dividing ridge between the waters of the lake and the Allegheny turns to the south in Fairview township, and follows nearly the line of Conneaut creek into Crawford county.

The frequent streams and their unusual crookedness are a source of heavy expense to the tax-payers, the number of bridges and the cost of keeping them up being greater than in any other township of the county. Not to name those on the branches, there are, on Conneaut creek alone, the Law, Griffith, Porter, Perry and Salisbury bridges, along the Springfield line; and the Pomeroy, Kennedy, Harrington, Silverthorn, Keepville and Spaulding within the township proper. These include the public bridges only. All of the township bridges, with the exception of the Kennedy, which is of iron, are built of timber.

LANDS AND LAND LITIGATION.

The valley of Conneaut creek from Crawford county to Springfield varies in width from a third of a mile to a mile, and consists of a sandy loam, which is very fertile, producing everything that can be raised along the lake shore. West of Lexington, along the Conneaut and Springfield line, there are occasional small spots of bottom land, but generally speaking the hills run almost to the water's edge. A large tract of country, in the southwest, near the Ohio and Crawford county line, was in forest until a comparatively recent date, when large companies went in and cut off most of the timber. Fruits of nearly all kinds are grown readily. The price of land varies greatly, being as low as fifteen dollars an acre in some localities and as high as fifty dollars in others.

John B. Wallace, of Philadelphia, located in Meadville at an early day, as attorney for the Holland Land Company. In that capacity he took up tracts in various places, among them being one of 10,000 acres in the western part of Conneaut township. This property was sold on an execution against Mr. Wallace in 1825, and purchased by or in behalf of Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia. It was Mr. Girard's design to make extensive improvements by erecting mills, opening roads, etc., but while his agent was arranging to carry out his plans, news came in January, 1882, of the millionaire's death. By Mr.

Girard's will, the Conneaut lands, with a large quantity of others, were left in trust to the city of Philadelphia as a perpetual fund for the maintenance of a college for orphans. After the death of Mr. Wallace, in 1833, his heirs claimed that the Conneaut lands had been wrongfully sold, because the title was in Mrs. Wallace instead of her husband. Suit was brought in the name of the Wallace heirs to recover the property and a verdict was rendered against the Girard estate.

The Moravian grant embraced between 400 and 500 acres in the northwestern corner of Conneaut, extending over from Springfield, where the most of the "Hospitality tract" lay.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

On the John Pomeroy place, upon the second flat of Conneaut creek, are the traces of an ancient circle, such as exist in Girard, Springfield, Harbor Creek, Fairview, Wayne and other townships of the county. It incloses about three-fourths of an acre. The embankment, when the country was cleared up, was about three feet high by six feet thick at the base, with large trees growing upon it. One of these, a mammoth oak, when cut down, indicated by its rings an age of five hundred years. Beneath the tree the skeleton of a human being was taken up which showed that giants lived in those remote ages. The bones measured eleven feet from head to foot, the jawbone easily covered that of a man who weighed over 200 pounds, and the lower bone of the leg, being compared with that of a person who was six feet four inches in height, was found to be nearly a foot longer. Another circle of a similar character existed on the Taylor farm—later owned by J. L. Strong. On the Pomeroy place is also a peculiar mound, about 100 feet long, fifty wide and twenty-five high. It stands on the south side of a small stream, upon flat land, and is wholly detached from the adjacent bluff.

THE OLD CANAL, THE RAILROADS AND MAIN COMMON ROADS.

The Pennsylvania-Erie canal, one of the things of the past, entered Conneaut from Elk Creek at a point between Cranesville and Albion, and continued south by nearly the same route as the P., S. & L. E. R. R. The once noted Eleven-Mile Level, the longest on its line, reached from near Lockport, through

Albion, to Spring Corners, Crawford county. North of Albion, the canal crossed the East branch by a culvert forty-one feet high, with a span of between thirty and forty feet, which still stands and is used as a roadway.

The Erie and Pittsburg R. R. runs through the whole width of the township, from Girard township on the north to Crawford county on the south. The ridge between Crooked and Conneaut creeks is overcome by a deep excavation that is usually known as Sawdy's Cut. After that the road follows the valley of the latter stream through the township to its head in Crawford county. The stations are Lexington, Albion Depot and Pennside.

The Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie R. R. crosses the township from north to south, branching at Cranesville, from which one line extends to Erie and the other to Conneaut Harbor. Its stations are Pennside, Keepville and Albion. There is also a station at Cranesville, just on the line between Conneaut and Elk Creek townships.

The main common roads are the Lexington, from the latter place to Girard, opened about 1797; the State road across the north part of the township, from Elk Creek to Ohio; the Meadville road, from Lexington into Crawford county; the Albion and Cranesville road; the Albion and Wellsburg road; the road from Albion due west to Conneaut Center; the Albion and Keepville; "Porky street," from Cherry Hill south; and the Creek road from Pomeroy's bridge to Crawford county.

MILLS, SCHOOLS AND GRAVEYARDS.

The mills and factories are: The Walnut Shade cheese factory, on the State road, three miles from Cherry Hill; Kennedy's brick yard and tile factory, near the Kennedy bridge, and a large sawmill at Pennside.

No record is to be had of the earliest schools in the township. A school was held in a cabin on the farm of Nathaniel Pomeroy, about one and a half miles northwest from Albion about 1822. About 1823, a log school house was built in that neighborhood. A school was held at an early date near the site of Thornton's gristmill, in Albion borough. The building burned down about 1824.

There is an old graveyard at Saulsbury's bridge, where a number of the early settlers are buried, and others at Keepville and near

Kennedy's bridge. Most of the burials take place at East Springfield.

PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS.

Albion Depot (Wannetta P. O.) is on the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., twenty-six miles from Erie city, and about a mile west from Albion borough. It embraces, besides the depot building, a grocery and twelve or fifteen houses, most of which are occupied by employes of the railroad.

Keepville consists of a postoffice, store, church building, school house, and several residences, at the intersection of two roads, near Conneaut creek, two and a half miles southwest of Albion borough. It was named after Marsena Keep, Sr., who settled there in 1808. Keepville Wesleyan congregation was organized in 1851, Rev. John L. Moore being the first pastor. The church building was erected the same year, at a cost of \$1,500.

A Methodist Episcopal Church, school house, two stores, blacksmith shop and twenty to thirty houses constitute the village of Cherry Hill, on the State road, about half a mile south of the Springfield line, and five miles west of Albion. Porter's grist and sawmill, on Conneaut creek, in Springfield township, are a little north of the village. The church was organized with about fifteen members, by Rev. J. W. Wilson, in 1858, and the building was erected the same year at a cost of \$1,250.

When Col. McNair established his agency for the Population Company, in 1797, he laid out a town plat of 1,600 acres, at the big bend of Conneaut creek, near the present Springfield line, to which he gave the title of Lexington. Roads were laid out, and, being the center of the company's operations in the west, Lexington in time became a village of no little pretension. At one period it had a store, schoolhouse, hotel, distillery, and several residences. A postoffice was established in 1823, with David Sawdey as postmaster. The town went down and the postoffice was abandoned. All that exists to preserve the memory of the place is a small railroad station on the Erie and Pittsburg R. R.

Pennside, on both of the railroads, just north of the Crawford county line, consists of a station house, sawmill, two stores, a Methodist Episcopal church building, a schoolhouse, blacksmith shop and some twenty houses. The town was started by John Avery

Tracy, about ten years ago. The church was built about 1890 and the congregation is attached to Albion circuit.

Tracy, once a bustling little place, named after the gentleman above referred to, has lost its former glory. It consists now of nothing but a schoolhouse, grocery and a few houses.

Following is a list of the citizens of Conneaut township who have been elected to Legislative and county offices: Assembly—David Sawdey, 1888; Humphrey A. Hills, 1853-54. Commissioner—Abiather Crane, 1805 to 1805; John Salsbury, 1825 to 1828; David Sawdey, 1841 to 1841; Humphrey A. Hills, 1847 to 1850; Garner Palmer, 1862 to 1865, and 1869 to 1872; Geo. C. Mills, elected in 1877 and 1880. Jury Commissioner, H. B. Brewster, elected in 1885. Mercantile Appraiser, Liberty Salsbury, 1872; S. D. Sawdey, appointed for 1892. County Auditor, W. J. Brockway, 1875 to 1878; S. D. Sawdey, elected in 1893. Hon. George H. Cutler lived in Conneaut township for a time, and taught school in Albion. He moved from there to Girard, and served the county as State Senator from 1873 to 1876, being President of the Senate one term. D. A. Sawdey, Esq., the well-known Erie attorney, is a native of the township.

BOROUGH OF ALBION.

[SEE CONNEAUT.]

Albion borough occupies an elevated site at the junction of Jackson's run with the East branch, near the Elk Creek line, a mile east of Albion depot, and twenty-five miles southwest of Erie by the Shenango R. R. The first settlers at Albion were Thomas Alexander, Patrick Kennedy, William Paine, Ichabod Baker and Lyman Jackson. Michael Jackson, son of Lyman, who built the first sawmill, did not become a permanent resident until 1815. William Sherman settled at Albion in 1827, coming from Herkimer county, N. Y. Thomas Thornton came from England at an early age, and settled in Albion about 1857. Of other old residents, E. W. Stuntz settled in 1815, coming from Kingsville, Ohio; Dr. J. S. Skeels, in 1848, from Spring, Crawford county; Dr. P. D. Flower, in 1855, from Harbor Creek; Dr. L. D. Davenport, in 1850, from Ellington Center,

N. Y., and Jeduthan Wells, in 1857, from Wellsburg.

Amos King built the first gristmill and Lyman Jackson taught the first school. The town was long known as Jackson's Cross Roads, and the postoffice name has been successively Jacksonville, Juliet and Albion. It is one mile from Albion to Cranesville and Wellsburg (the three places forming the points of an equilateral triangle), six to East Springfield, eight to Girard, six to Spring and nine to Conneautville. The canal passed through the place, and to the business that grew out of it Albion owed most of its growth. The Denio fork and handle factory was located at Albion until its destruction by fire in 1873, which resulted in the removal of the business to Miles Grove.

Albion was incorporated as a borough in 1861, taking in a section of Conneaut township exactly a mile square. It then contained 413 inhabitants. The population in 1870 was 452, 433 in 1880, and 366 in 1890. The first borough officers were elected in March, 1861, Perry Kidder being chosen Burgess. Albion is an important station of the P., S. & L. E. R. R., which passes through the borough.

CHURCHES.

The religious denominations are Methodist Episcopal, Disciple, Catholic and Congregational. The First Methodist Episcopal church in this vicinity stood about three-fourths of a mile west of Albion, and was built more than sixty years ago. It was occupied until about 1855, when the society was disbanded and the building removed. At Albion a society had been formed previous to the dismemberment of the above class. It held services in the academy until about 1855, when the present church was built. It cost \$2,000 and was dedicated by the famous Calvin Kingsley. The congregation decided, in November, 1894, to enlarge and improve the building.

Catholic services have been held at Albion for a long period. Forty years ago the society was an old one. The membership includes about twenty-five families. The charge has generally been supplied by priests from Cross- ingville and Conneautville. The congregation has no building.

A Disciple congregation was organized in the spring of 1880 by Rev. Clarence J. Cush-

man. The class is small, but has a frame church edifice partially finished.

A Congregational society was formed January 23, 1893, and has taken steps toward the erection of a building.

SCHOOLS, SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC.

The borough contains a good two-story school building, a Masonic Hall and an Odd Fellows' Hall.

The school building was erected in 1865 at a cost, inclusive of furniture and apparatus, of \$7,000. Previous to that the borough schools were held in the academy, built in 1838.

Albion Lodge, No. 376, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 14, 1849, with eight charter members. A fire in 1851 destroyed its hall, charter and books. A second hall was erected, which also burned down on the night of February 10, 1884, together with one store. The hall was rebuilt about 1885.

Western Star Lodge, No. 304, F. & A. M., was chartered December 1, 1856. It owns the second floor of the building, built in 1874, in which the meetings are held.

Albion Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted March 10, 1875, with about twenty members.

Albion Union, No. 101, Equitable Aid, was chartered with thirty-one members May 27, 1880.

Mystic Circle, of the Protected Home Circle, was started in 1894.

Conneaut Grange commenced holding meetings in Albion in the spring of 1893.

Camp 67 of the State Police was organized in 1893.

MILLS, NEWSPAPERS, HOTEL, ETC.

The water-power, once quite good, has become unreliable since the clearing up of the country. The flouring-mill was built in 1828

by Amos King and was purchased by Joshua Thornton. It was destroyed by fire July 15, 1889, and rebuilt in the summer of 1890. The woolen-mill was erected by W. H. Gray in 1840, burned in 1876 and rebuilt in 1880 by Thomas Thornton. Michael Jackson built a rake factory in 1846. It was overhauled and much extended by George Van Riper & Co., and burned down in the fall of 1894. An oat factory was built by Henry Salisbury and Reuben McLallen in 1859. It burned down on the 1st of March, 1868, was rebuilt by Frank Wells the same year, and again fell a victim to the flames. The creamery, hoop and lumber-mill and a sawmill were started in 1895.

The *Eric County Enterprise* was started June 15, 1877, but failed in 1880 for want of support. Its publishers were J. W. Britton and F. J. Dumas.

The *Albion Blizzard*, a weekly newspaper, was established by two of the young business men of Albion borough—E. C. Palmer and E. F. Davenport—May 25, 1882. It is still in operation, under the vigorous management of Mr. Davenport.

The Sherman House was built in 1828 by Benjamin Nois. It passed into the hands of William Sherman some time after, who continued as its proprietor about fifty years. The house has long been managed by his son, Mott Sherman.

Albion has furnished the following public officials: Assembly, Orlando Logan, 1875-6; Clerk to the Directors of the Poor, J. A. Robison, appointed January 1, 1888; Clerk to the County Commissioners, J. A. Robison, appointed January 1, 1890.

The borough has a cemetery for general burial purposes, but it is hardly what would be expected of the community. Steps were taken in September, 1895, to secure a cemetery that will be more in accord with the times.

CHAPTER II.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

AMITY TOWNSHIP was created in 1825, being wholly taken from Union. It had a population of 385 in 1830, 560 in 1840, 739 in 1850, 1,016 in 1860, 924 in 1870, 1,033 in 1880 and 912 in 1890, of whom all were whites and few if any of foreign birth. The township lines are straight on all sides. Its length from east to west is about six and three-quarter miles, and breadth from north to south about four and one-fourth miles. The township is bounded on the north by Venango, on the east by Wayne, on the south by Union, and on the west by Le Boeuf and Waterford. Its post-offices are Hatch Hollow, Arbuckle (Milltown) and Teller. The township has no settlements of any size, the only places that can be called villages being Milltown and Hatch Hollow. There is no railroad within the township, and the nearest station is at Union City. The main portion of Amity was embraced within the Tenth Donation District.

STREAMS AND BRIDGES.

The chief stream of Amity township is French creek, of which all the others within its limits are tributaries. The East and West branches unite on the north line, just outside of the borough limits of Wattsburg, and the joint stream flows across the township in a south-westerly course into Waterford, leaving a triangular strip of territory on the upper side known to the inhabitants as "Canada." Its total length within the township is nearly seven miles. The most important tributaries on the north side are the Outlet of Lake Pleasant, Jones' creek and Henry brook; and on the south side the Hubbell Alder run, the Hatch Hollow Alder run, Deerlick run and Duncombe run. The Outlet of Lake Pleasant rises in the lake of that name, in the southwest corner of Venango, has a length of about three miles, and empties into French creek on

the Stow farm. Jones' creek heads near the south line of Venango, and falls into the chief stream on the Ashton place, having a course of about four miles. Henry brook also takes its rise in Venango, is about two miles long, and joins French creek on the Northrop farm. The Hubbell Alder run begins with two branches, close to the Wayne township line, and ends near Wattsburg, after a course of some five miles. On the Maynard farm it receives Lowe brook, a small stream which rises in the northeast. The Hatch Hollow Alder run heads in Union township, and becomes a part of French creek on the Baldwin place, close to the mouth of the outlet of Lake Pleasant. It has a length of about six miles. Duncombe run takes its rise on the McCullough place and falls into French creek on the farm formerly owned by Eli Duncombe. The head of Deer Lick run is on the north edge of Union, and its length is not far from four miles. It unites with the main stream on the old Phillips farm.

The only bridge over French creek proper within the township, is the iron one at Baldwin's flats, which has a span of 100 feet and cost \$2,340. An iron bridge, with eighty feet span, crosses one stem of the East branch near Wattsburg, and another, the West branch, making three iron bridges in all.

MILLS AND ROADS.

The mills and factories are as follows: On the Hatch Hollow Alder run a sawmill; on the outlet of Lake Pleasant, at Milltown, a sawmill and shingle-mill, a gristmill, two saw mills and a wagon shop; on the McAllister road a sawmill and shingle-mill. There is a creamery at Milltown, started in 1888 or '89, and another at Hatch Hollow, built in 1893.

The first sawmill in Amity was put up above Milltown, on the stream which runs through the Hatch place, and empties into the

Outlet of Lake Pleasant. The second mill was erected by Capt. James Donaldson on the Outlet at Milltown in 1822 or 1823. It was a grist and sawmill combined. The dam of this mill remained till some five or six years ago.

The main roads are the Waterford and Wattsburg, along the south side of French creek; the Lake Pleasant and Wattsburg, which is merged into the former on Baldwin's flats; the Union and Wattsburg; the Beaver Dam and Wattsburg; the Corry and Wattsburg; the Lake Pleasant and Union; and the Lake Pleasant, Hatch Hollow and Union. The Erie and Lake Pleasant road terminates at the Stow bridge on French creek, and is designated above that as the Lake Pleasant and Wattsburg.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Of the early schools mention may be made of a log schoolhouse that was built about the year 1825, and stood probably one-half of the distance between the residence of J. Chaffee and the borough of Wattsburg. Some years later, a school house was built at Hatch Hollow, which was replaced by the present building. There was a log schoolhouse on Baldwin's flats, near Alder run, in 1835, which burned down. Both the original and its successor were built by private contributions. The second building was also destroyed by fire, and the present house is the third one on the site.

The M. E. Church at Hatch Hollow was built and dedicated in 1859, the congregation having been organized about twenty-five years before.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Amity is in general a hilly township, but there are some splendid flats along French creek, the Outlet of Lake Pleasant, the Hatch Hollow Alder run and Deer Lick run. The valley of French creek ranges from half a mile to two and a half miles in width, reaching its greatest extent at the Outlet of Lake Pleasant. The township as a whole is more suited for grazing than anything else. Great quantities of butter are made, and the raising of cattle is an important industry. It is doubtful whether as much wheat is reaped as the people consume, but oats, corn and potatoes are produced

in excess of home needs. Apples thrive vigorously, but other fruits do not succeed as well. Valley lands are held as high as fifty dollars an acre, but some swampy spots are not valued at more than twenty dollars. On the hills, the price of land ranges from twenty dollars to thirty dollars. Perhaps one-third of the township is still covered with timber.

Milltown is a place of about thirty buildings, and nearly a hundred people, situated on the Outlet, about a mile and a half below Lake Pleasant, and fourteen and a half from Erie. It got its name from the number of mills located there. Its postoffice title is Arbuckle.

Hatch Hollow, on the Union and Wattsburg road, derived its name from the numerous Hatch family in the neighborhood. It is the postoffice of the south part of the township. Besides the church, creamery, etc., it numbers probably fifteen houses.

The cemetery at Hatch Hollow embraces about three acres. It has been in existence some twenty-five years. There is a burying ground of about an acre on the T. Ashton farm, and a number of family graveyards are kept up in various parts of the township.

Amity has had two members of Assembly, viz.: William Sanborn, elected in 1846 and 1847, and Warren Chaffee, elected in 1886; and one County Auditor, Francis F. Stow, elected in 1867.

THE PIONEERS.

The first lands taken up in Amity township were by William Miles, the founder of Wattsburg, who located 1,200 acres on the outlet of Lake Pleasant, in 1796; but made his home in Concord. About the same time John Fagan cleared up a piece of land near Hatch Hollow, and a man named McGahan went in the same year. Fagan remained until 1807, when he changed to Mill Creek. Hazen Sheppard and wife located in the township in 1812; John Carron is said to have been the first permanent settler, but the year he went in is unknown. In 1816, Benjamin Hinkston settled in Greer township from Vermont, but changed to Amity in 1818. In 1819, Charles Capron moved in from New Hampshire, and was joined the same year by Seth Shepardson and Timothy Reed. Capron's father and mother accompanied him. James McCullough and Capt. James Donaldson became residents

of the township in 1820, the latter locating near Lake Pleasant. Capt. Donaldson was from Cumberland county. Other settlers went in as follows: In 1829, Jabez G. Hubbell, of Otsego county, N. Y., with his wife and sons, Hiram and David, Royal D. Mason and Jacob

Rouse; in 1830, the Duncombes, Pliny Maynard and Elias Patterson; in 1831, William B. Maynard, son of Pliny; in 1833, George W. Baldwin; in 1847, John Allen, from Otsego county, N. Y.

CHAPTER III.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF ELGIN.

PREVIOUS to 1821, all of Erie county from the eastern boundary of Union and Amity to the Warren county line was known as Brokenstraw township.

In that year, the name was changed from Brokenstraw to Concord. This continued until 1826, when the township was divided, the northern portion receiving the name of Wayne and the southern retaining the old title. The three names, Union, Amity and Concord were suggested by William Miles. As constituted in 1826, Concord contains 25,590 acres, but its size has been reduced to 19,781 by the taking off of a slice for Corry borough in 1863, of another in 1866, when that place was incorporated as a city, and of a third by the creation of Elgin borough, in 1876.

Concord is the extreme southeastern township of the county. It is bounded on the north by Wayne and Corry; on the east by Warren county; on the south by Crawford county; and on the west by Union township. The only settlement in the township that can lay any claim to be styled a village, since Elgin was made a borough, is the small collection of buildings at Lovell's Station, which is also the sole postoffice. The population of Concord was eighty-three in 1820, 225 in 1830, 652 in 1840, 882 in 1850, 1,255 in 1860, 1,112 in 1870, 1,171 in 1880 and 991 in 1890. Most of the mail for the township is handled through the postoffice at Corry, which city is also the principal trading point.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county officers from Concord have been as follows: County Commissioner, Simeon Stewart, elected in 1849; William R. Wade in 1884 and 1887. County Auditors, David Nash, 1858; Wm. H. Belknap, 1860. Mercantile Appraiser for 1895, T. W. Pope. Clerk to the Directors of the Poor, F. E. Wade, appointed January 1, 1890. Mr. Stewart was the Commissioner under whose supervision the present courthouse at Erie was planned and erected. While the township has been treated so sparingly in the bestowal of official honors, it has evened the matter up, in a certain sense, by turning out more lawyers, doctors and editors than any other in the county. Hon. M. M. Estee, Republican candidate for Governor of California in 1894, was a native of the township.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS.

The pioneers of Concord township were William Miles and his brother-in-law, William Cook, who came from the Susquehanna valley with their families in June, 1795. They first located just north of the Crawford county line, but changed to a short distance south of the line, in Sparta township. Mr. Miles moved to Union in 1800, and Mr. Cook the year after. No other permanent settlements were made until 1800, when James and Robert McCray, natives of Ireland, took up homes for themselves in the township, and Joseph

Hall, a Virginian, who had gone to Beaver Dam in 1797, moved over to the present site of Elgin borough. From that date no evidence exists of any additions to the colony until 1822 or 1823, about which time a brisk emigration set in from New York. Among the first of this class of settlers was Elder Jeduthan Gray, a Baptist minister, with a family of grown-up children. Deacon Graves went in at the same time or shortly after, and was followed between 1825 and 1835, by Ezekiel Lewis, Jesse and Heman Heath, Simeon Stewart, William Bugbee, Abner Lilly, John B. Chase, James Crowell, Russell Darrow, Hiram Cook, Paul Hammond, Stephen Hollis, Buckingham Beebe, Elijah Pond, Oliver D. Pier and others. G. J. Stranahan settled in Concord in 1836, having formerly resided in Herkimer county, New York. His sons, John D. and P. G. Stranahan, moved to LeBoeuf, the former in 1849 and the latter in 1850, from which place P. G. changed to Union in 1859.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Concord is in general a hilly township, but contains little waste land. Bordering French creek, there is a good valley, ranging from eighty rods to half a mile in width, south of Corry, and spreading out to one and two miles between that city and Union. The soil of the valley is much better than that of the high ground, but the farmers are more troubled by the frosts. Corn and oats are produced in all parts of the township, and most of the farmers raise their own wheat. The great industry, however, is dairying, for which the country is better calculated than for grain. All kinds of fruits are raised, except peaches. The value of land varies from fifteen dollars to \$100 per acre, according to its situation and quality. The loftiest elevation is on the Darius Walton place, where a view is afforded into two States and four counties, viz.: Erie, Crawford and Warren, Pa., and Chautauqua, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS.

The chief stream is the South branch of French creek, which rises in the southeast, runs to the western edge of Corry, then turns abruptly to the west, flows in a westerly direction across the northern part of the township into Union, and joins the main stream a

few rods below the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. bridge in LeBoeuf. It has a course of fully twelve miles in the township, and a total length of about twenty-five miles. Its valley forms the route of no less than three railroads, the W. N. Y. and Pa., the P. and E. and the N. Y., P. and O. The tributaries of the South branch in Concord township are Scotch run, Slaughter run, Spencer run, Baskin run, Spring brook, Lilly run and Beaver Dam run. Scotch run rises on the Aiken place, and unites on the Covell place, having a length of over two miles. Spring brook is made by a number of large springs on the line of Concord and Wayne, and falls into the South branch on the Palmer place, after a course of perhaps a mile. The State Fish Hatchery, west of Corry, is at the source of this stream. The head of Lilly run is on the Hammond place, and it terminates near Elgin, having a course of four miles. Beaver Dam run takes its rise in the south part of Amity, flows through the southwestern corner of Wayne, and combines with the South branch near Elgin borough, through which it passes. Its length is not far from five miles. Slaughter, Spencer and Baskin runs all come in from Wayne, between Elgin and Corry. In addition to these streams, the township is the starting place of several tributaries of Spring creek and Oil creek, which rise on the highlands and flow to the east and south. The headwaters of Oil creek, French creek and Spring creek are all within a few rods of each other, near the summit of the W. N. Y. and Pa. R. R., in the southeast.

The township has no bridges of importance.

A flood in June, 1892, did much damage in Concord, especially along the valley of the South branch.

RAILROADS, COMMON ROADS, ETC.

The N. Y., P. and O. and the P. and E. R. R. run through the northern section of the township from Corry to the Union line, following the valley of the South branch. From Corry to Lovell's, the tracks run side by side, but at the latter place they diverge somewhat and continue at a short distance apart to Union. Below Union they separate entirely, the N. Y., P. and O. running to the west, and the P. and E. to the lake at Erie. The old Oil Creek R.



Wm. H. Reef



R., now the W. N. Y. and Pa., follows the upper channel of the South branch from Corry to the summit, crossing the township into Crawford county.

The railroad stations are Concord, on the N. Y., P. and O., and Lovell's, on the P. and E.

Of the common roads, the main ones are the Meadville and Columbus—the first opened in the township—the Union and Corry, which passes through Elgin, the Elgin and Sparta, the Corry and Spring Creek, and the Corry and Titusville.

Lovell's Station, on the N. Y. P. and O. and P. and E. roads, is three miles west of Corry, and thirty-four east of Erie. A water mill was started at this point by James Crowell at an early date, which ran down; a machine shop, a sawmill and a planing-mill were also built and destroyed by fire. The sawmill of D. J. Crowell, built in 1879, has been abandoned. The only business establishment at the station now is a creamery.

Concord Station, on the "Nypano" road, is the site of Catfish Bros.' sawmill.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The church buildings are the Wesleyan and the Methodist Episcopal. The Wesleyan was built about a mile south of Lovell's Station, about 1840. The class was organized several years before by Rev. John Broadhead.

The Methodist Episcopal building was dedicated in July, 1879. It stands near the F. S. Heath place.

A graveyard is attached to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the Stewart burial place is on the Bowers farm. Most of the interments take place in the cemeteries at Corry.

About 1823, a log schoolhouse, the first in the township, stood on the site of the present Cook School-building.

The township is without a gristmill since the incorporation of Elgin borough. A creamery has been in operation for fifteen or twenty years near the Crawford line. The one at Lovell's station is of recent origin. Several wells have been put down for oil, but the fluid has never been discovered in a profitable quantity.

BOROUGH OF ELGIN.

[SEE CONCORD.]

Elgin borough was incorporated in the winter of 1876, with territory about a mile square taken out of the western part of Concord township. A grist and sawmill were established by Joseph Hall, on Beaver Dam Run, at an early day, and as the settlement grew it became known as Halltown. A grocery was started about 1856, but the village did not amount to much until the opening of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., when its name was changed to Concord Station. The title was again altered when it was made a borough, and that of the postoffice was changed about the same time. Elgin had a population of 154 in 1880, and 169 in 1890. Beaver Dam run passes through the town, and the south branch of French creek cuts through one corner. Elgin has the advantage of two railroads, the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Philadelphia and Erie.

The borough possesses a neat cemetery. Elgin gets considerable of its trade from western Wayne and Concord. It is thirty-two miles east of Erie, five east of Union, and five west of Corry, by railroad in each case.

The borough contains two church buildings, Methodist and Disciple.

The Disciple Church was erected in 1867, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Yost, of Corry. A society of this denomination had been organized a short time before, and attained a membership of about sixty. The congregation give the use of the building to other denominations when not required for their own purposes.

The Methodist congregation was organized in 1854 or '55 in the schoolhouse, one mile south of Elgin. The place of meeting was changed to the Elgin school house in 1858, and afterward to the Disciple Church. The congregation purchased the Presbyterian church building at Beaver Dam, moved it to the borough, and have since used it as their place of worship.

Catholic services are held both in Elgin borough and in Concord township, which are attended by priests from Corry.

CHAPTER IV.

ELK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ELI COLTON, the first settler in Elk Creek township, moved in from Granby, Conn., early in 1797. During the spring of 1798 or 1799 the settlers were George Haybarger and his brother-in-law, John Deitz, from Maryland, who were followed by their families in the succeeding fall, in charge of Arnestes Deitz, father of John. Mr. Haybarger changed to Mill Creek in 1810, where his descendants remain. In 1800 Elishu Crane took up the tract on which Craneyville stands, where he remained until his death. He was from Connecticut, and settled in Conneaut township in the spring of 1798, from which place he changed to Elk Creek. During 1800, or a little before, numerous parties located in the township, among whom were David Randall, Daniel Akers, Mr. Odell and Mr. Harrington. In 1802 David Sherrod arrived from Susquehanna county. James McCammon, with his sons, James and Robert, came from Ireland early in the century, locating first at Philadelphia and finally in Elk Creek. Other early settlers were Jabez Clark, Charles Scott, Maxon Randall and the Shieldses and Spragues.

Among the later settlers were the following: In 1815 Daniel Winchester, from Stafford county, Connecticut, and Samuel Wells, with his sons, Otis, Obed, Franklin, Samuel and Julius, from St. Albans, Vt.; in 1818, Josiah Steward; in 1824, the Stewarts, Rodgerses and Brookses, from New York; in 1831, Thomas Bowman; in 1832, Levi and William Joslin and Edmund Goodenow, from Oneida county, New York; Sylvester Hubbard, from Tompkins county, New York; Samuel Sherman and family, from Herkimer county, New York; John Warner, from Massachusetts, and Wilson Cole, from Chautauqua county, New York; in 1833, John Stafford, from Oneida county, New York, and William Vorce, from Chautauqua

county, in the same State; in 1834, Orange and Perley Miller; in 1835, Jeremiah Crowley, a native of Ireland, and Noah Almey; in 1836, David Smith, from Vermont; in 1838, Hiram Irish, from Vermont, and Burr L. Pulling, from Saratoga county, New York. The growth of the township was slow until 1830, but it filled up rapidly from that date to 1840. Samuel Sherman took up a large body of land, which he divided among his boys. In 1840 Harley Sherman, son of Samuel, opened a grocery store at Wellsburg, where he lived until his death. The forefathers of the Shermans came to America from England in 1634, settling in New England, from which section their descendants have spread into every State of the Union.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The township is one of the original sixteen, and received its title from the stream of Elk creek, several branches of which rise in its northern portion. It originally extended north to a point parallel with the south line of Fairview, and was then nearly square. In 1832 the north part was sliced off in the formation of Girard, leaving a short handle which now constitutes a part of Franklin. When the latter township was created, in 1844, another piece was taken from Elk Creek, reversing the shape of the township and causing it to stand in its present form, which is exactly that of a gothic L.

Elk Creek is bounded on the north by Girard and Franklin, on the east by Franklin and Washington, on the south by Cussewago township, Crawford county and on the west by Conneaut. The population was 288 in 1820, 562 in 1830, 1,645 in 1840, 1,595 in 1850, 1,462 in 1870, 1,564 in 1880 and 1,325 in 1890. The villages are Wellsburg, Craneyville, Pont and Pageville, and the postoffices are Lundy's Lane (Wellsburg), Craneyville, Pont, Little Elk, and Lavery.

The lands of Elk Creek are generally rolling, with a clay soil, except a narrow belt of gravel along the East branch of Conneaut creek and its tributaries. The hill lands, which include about two-thirds of the township, are well watered, being the sources of numerous small streams. Land ranges in value from twenty to forty dollars.

The mills and factories outside of Wellsburg and Cranesville are as follows: A cheese factory at Population Corners, a butter factory each at Font and Lavery and a sawmill near the "Devil's Backbone."

The P., S. & L. E. R. R. runs through the northwestern portion of the township, having a station at Cranesville.

For election purposes, the township is divided into the North and South Districts.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The State and county officers have been as follows: County Commissioner, elected in 1866, Stephen J. Godfrey; Richard Powell, elected in 1881. County Superintendent from 1869 to 1878, C. C. Taylor (changed to Waterford). Assembly, elected in 1884-6, Thomas Osborn. Director of the Poor, elected in 1887, Daniel Roberts. Mercantile Appraiser, 1871, Stephen J. Godfrey; 1885, George J. Powell; 1886, O. W. Irish. County Auditor, elected in 1881, George Manton. George W. Colton, Clerk to the Commissioners from 1852 to November, 1863, and Prothonotary from his resignation of the latter office to 1867, was a native of the township, but removed to Erie before he was chosen to the first position. O. H. Irish, once Superintendent of Government Printing at Washington, was also a native of Elk Creek.

COMMON ROADS AND STREAMS.

The main thoroughfares are the road from Albion, through Wellsburg to Edinboro; the old road from Girard, through Cranesville and Wellsburg to Meadville; and the Crane road from Albion through Cranesville and Franklin township to the Edinboro plank road.

Elk Creek township has no large streams, the most important one being the East branch of Conneaut creek, which falls into the latter about half a mile west of Albion. The East branch rises in Crawford county, just across the line. It is joined by Frazier's run at Wellsburg, by

Crane run near Cranesville, by Mormon run at Thornton's dam, near Albion, and by Jackson run within the latter borough. Mormon run received its name because used as a place of baptism by that sect, who were once numerous in the vicinity. The West branch of Elk creek, generally known as Little Elk, has its source near the center and runs north into Girard, where it connects with the main stream a little below "The Devil's Backbone." In the southeast are the headwaters of the Cussewago, which pursues a southerly course and joins French creek near Meadville. The water-power was very fine in the early days, on account of the steady flow of water and the heavy fall in the streams.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The church buildings are at Wellsburg, Cranesville, Pont and Pageville, except the Elk Creek Baptist, near the Franklin line, and the Little Brick or Randall United Brethren, about a mile north of Cranesville. The latter congregation was organized about 1858. A society, known as the Union, which has been in existence many years, meets in a school house in the south part of the township. The Elk Creek Baptist Church was erected in 1867 or '68. It is located at the intersection of the Population and Crane roads, the former here forming the boundary between Franklin and Elk Creek townships. The society was organized in 1866.

There is a considerable Catholic population in the portion of the township bordering on Crawford county, who worship at the church in Cussewago. They are mainly of Irish nativity or descent.

Probably the first school in the township was taught by Maxon Randall, in his log cabin a mile north of Cranesville, about 1815. One and a half miles south of Wellsburg stood a log schoolhouse in which Miss Becky Reese taught about 1817. Immediately south of Wellsburg a Mr. Higgins taught about 1820. The Sawdey schoolhouse, in the northwest corner of the township, was built about 1823, but has been slightly changed in location. A log structure, used as a schoolhouse stood at Cranesville in the early days on the site afterward used as the postoffice.

There is an independent school district composed of portions of Elk Creek and Franklin townships.

THE VILLAGE OF WELLSBURG.

Wellsburg, in the narrow valley of the East branch of Conneaut creek, is situated at the crossing of the Girard and Meadville by the Albion and Edinboro road. Samuel Wells, after whom it was named, settled at this point with his five sons in 1815, and at an early day his son Franklin built a gristmill and several sawmills. Samuel drilled a salt well about a mile south of Wellsburg, on the Clark farm, and for a considerable period the neighborhood was supplied by him with a home-made article. This continued until the opening of the canal, when cheaper salt was furnished from Onondaga, N. Y., which caused the abandonment of the well. The village was laid out by Otis Wells. Wellsburg is twenty-five miles from Erie, nine miles south of Girard, one each from Cranesville and Albion, and two miles from Albion Station. It contains a hotel, a good school building, two flouring mills and a furniture factory. The place was of a good deal of business and importance some years ago, but has been injured by the lack of railroad facilities. Its postoffice name is Lundy's Lane. The office was established in 1852, when Gen. Scott was running for President, and named in honor of one of his battles during the last war with Great Britain.

The Free Will Baptist congregation was organized May 5, 1839. Its Sabbath-school has been in continuous operation over forty years. The denomination has a good building, with tower and bell.

The Universalist congregation was organized in June, 1838, and held meetings for a while in the academy. Their building was erected in 1855, and improved in 1871.

A mission of the Episcopal Church is sustained, under the direction of St. Paul's Church of Erie.

A Methodist Episcopal society was organized at Wellsburg in early times. About 1835, it erected a frame meeting house on the summit of the hill between Wellsburg and Cranesville. This building became old and unfit for services. In 1875, or shortly before, the society divided, a portion going to Cranesville and a portion to Wellsburg; the latter held services for a short time in the schoolhouse; then the Pleasant Valley Church building, several miles south of Wellsburg,

was removed to the latter village, and is now used as the house of worship. Pleasant Valley society was organized in 1833. Its church edifice was erected in 1854.

The Wellsburg Cemetery, an inclosure of about ten acres, on a knoll in the north part of the village, is the principal burying ground of the township. The Shermans have a family burial place of about two acres.

CRANESVILLE, PAGEVILLE, PONT AND LAVERY.

Cranesville was founded by Fowler Crane, son of Elihu Crane, the first settler on the site, who laid out the village, and put up a hotel, store and ashery. It lies in the valley of the East branch of Conneaut creek, a mile north of Wellsburg, and a mile northeast of Albion, at the crossing of the Crane road by the Girard and Meadville road, and almost on the Conneaut line. The old Erie canal passed through the village, and it is an important station of the P., S. and L. E. R. R. The culvert between Albion and Cranesville, by which the canal crossed the East branch—an excellent pile of masonry—is now used for a township roadway.

The M. E. Church building was erected in 1874. About the same time the old church that stood on the hill between Cranesville and Wellsburg was removed to Springfield. Cranesville society was detached from Wellsburg at or nearly the same date.

Four miles southeast of Wellsburg, at the forks of the Crossingville road, is the once famous place of Pageville, the scene, a number of years ago, of quite extensive manufacturing operations. Being on the edge of a vast forest of ash and oak, E. Page selected it as the site of his oar factory, which shipped goods to all parts of America and Europe. On its suspension the place declined, and it is now not much more than a recollection.

The Baptist congregation at Pageville was organized in 1839, and put up its building in 1875, services in the meantime being held in the schoolhouse.

There is also a Methodist Episcopal congregation which has been in existence many years.

Pont is quite a settlement near the Crawford county line, having, in addition to other structures, a United Brethern Church and a butter factory. The church was built in 1894.

Lavery consists of a butter factory, schoolhouse, store and a few houses.

CHAPTER V.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF FAIRVIEW.

AS far as any evidence can be obtained, the first settlement in Fairview township was made in 1797, by Francis Scott. Nearly a year before (on the 25th of July, 1796) a company of ten men was formed at Harrisburg, for the purpose of improving and populating the country near and adjoining Lake Erie. Among the number were Thomas Forster, Richard Swan and Wm. Kelso. Each member of the company contributed £200 (\$1,000), as common stock, for the use of the organization, and the money was agreed to be used in the purchase of inlots and outlots in the town and county of Erie, and for settling such lands as might be bought. The association was styled the Harrisburg and Presque Isle Company. Forster, Swan and Kelso were all natives of Paxtang, in what is now Dauphin county. Kelso was the father of John Kelso, the ancestor of the family by that name in this county. At the public sale of town lots in Erie, Waterford and elsewhere, held at Carlisle on the 3d and 4th of August, 1796, the company purchased numerous tracts. Among other property secured was a large piece of land in Fairview township, where Col. Forster, as agent of the association, built the first gristmill in Erie county in 1798, and the second sawmill in 1797, at the mouth of Walnut creek.

Capt. Swan moved his family to Erie county in 1802, and settled on Walnut creek near the lake. He rented the company's mills, and managed them until his death in 1808. His widow bought a farm about one and a half miles from the mills. In 1817 her son Richard built the first frame house in Fairview township. When Col. Forster and Capt. Swan first arrived at the point where the mills were built, they were standing on a high bluff overlooking the lake, and the former exclaimed, "This is the fairest view I have seen yet." The expression pleased them, and they named

the place Fairview. A log tavern was built in 1797, of peeled hemlock logs, which Capt. Swan also rented.

Among those who reached the township in 1797 were John and George Nicholson, John Kelso, Patrick Vance, Alexander, Patrick and John McKee, William Sturgeon, Jeremiah Sturgeon and William Haggerty. The Nicholsons were born in Ireland, but emigrated to Lancaster county, where they remained a short time before coming to the lake shore. Mr. McKee remained in Fairview a few years, and then changed to Mill Creek. Gen. Kelso moved to Mill Creek in 1800, and from there in 1804 to Erie. In 1798, the colony was enlarged by the arrival of John Dempsey, of Dauphin county; and in 1800, by that of Thomas Kennedy, James Moorhead and Thomas McCreary. The latter was from Lancaster county, his brothers having come north at the same time and settled in Mill Creek. The settlers during 1802 were S. F. Gudtner, of Franklin county, William and James Arbuckle, of Maryland, and Joseph M. Kratz, a Frenchman, who afterward removed to Erie. About 1801, Jacob Ebersole, of Lancaster county, moved in, followed in 1805 by James Ryan, of Dauphin county. Rev. Johnston Eaton arrived for a permanent residence in 1806. Among other early settlers were John Caughey and Samuel McCreary, of Lancaster county. Mr. Caughey moved to Washington county in 1812, but came back in 1822. Moses Barnett, from Dauphin county, went in about 1816; Arthur Oney, from Otsego county, New York, in 1820; John Silverthorn, son of James, who located in Girard about 1801, in the same year; David Russell about 1822; Samuel P. Allen, from New England, and Daniel Bear, from Lancaster county, in 1823; and Andrew Sturgeon in 1830. The first colonists, with the exception of Messrs. Ebersole and Gudtner, were of Protestant Irish stock, but at a subsequent

date many Pennsylvania Dutch moved in, followed still later by numerous foreign Germans. Of the Pennsylvania Dutch, Daniel Waidler, from Lancaster county, made his settlement in 1834.

In 1805 occurred the first death of a grown white person in the township, being that of John Gordon.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Fairview is one of the original townships of the county. Its size was largely reduced by the formation of Girard township in 1832. The old west line ran through Girard to a point near Miles Grove, parallel with the boundary between Elk Creek and Conneaut. The south line ran parallel with the one between Elk Creek and Girard, from Springfield on the west to McKean on the east, embracing what is now the northern portion of Franklin. Fairview is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Mill Creek and McKean, on the south by Franklin and on the west by Girard. Its greatest length is eight miles, with a breadth in the widest part of about six and a half miles. The population was 536 in 1820, 1,529 in 1830, 1,480 in 1840, 1,760 in 1850, 2,131 in 1860, 2,157 in 1870, 1,482 in 1880 and 1,295 in 1890. The post-offices are Swanville and Avonia, and most of the trading is done in Fairview borough.

Excepting the abrupt gullies along Walnut and Elk creeks and their tributary streams, there is hardly an acre of worthless land in the township. The lake shore plain attains a width of about two miles and a half. Its soil is of a sandy nature along the lake, merging into a gravelly formation further back, and producing every kind of grain, fruit and vegetable that can be cultivated in this section. The back lands are usually clay and loam, varied by patches of gravel. Wheat prospers in every part of the township. Potatoes are cultivated in large quantities. Lands range in value from thirty to seventy-five dollars on the lake shore plain, and from fifteen to thirty-five dollars in the back districts.

STREAMS.

The chief streams of Fairview are Walnut creek and Elk creek, both of which have been described in the general sketch. Walnut creek enters the township from Mill Creek, and, taking a northwesterly course, empties

into the lake at Manchester. Elk creek comes in from McKean, flows across the southern portion into Girard and unites with the lake a little northwest of Miles Grove. The deepest part of the Walnut creek gorge is in the vicinity of the Lake Shore R. R. culvert, where the banks are over a hundred feet high. A short distance above and almost on the site of the Nickel Plate bridge, was the Walnut creek aqueduct, once the wonder of this region, built to carry the water of the canal across the gully. It was constructed of timber and was 104 feet high by about 800 feet long. The railroad culvert and embankment cover a space of about 600 feet, with width enough for three tracks. Bear run is the principal tributary of Walnut creek within the township. It heads on the J. Rusterholtz place, in the extreme eastern corner of Fairview, near the edge of Mill creek, and falls into the main stream a short distance south of Weigle's gristmill, after a course of about four miles. Brandy run rises near the center, on the farm of J. A. Kline, and after flowing seven or eight miles, joins Elk creek a little south of Girard borough. Falls run, another branch of Elk creek, comes in from Franklin, on the south edge of the township, having a length of some five miles. It received its name from a beautiful cascade, near the Franklin stone quarry, where the water of the creek passes over a ledge fifty feet high. From there to Elk creek its banks are 100 feet in height and almost perpendicular. A considerable stream rises in Franklin township, runs through a corner of McKean, and falls into Elk creek on the Sterrett place. Trout run is an independent stream which rises on the east line near McKean, runs in a northwesterly course through Fairview borough and empties into the lake two miles beyond. Its length is between six and eight miles. Beaver Dam run, a rivulet which tumbles into Walnut creek about eighty rods below Bear's mill, received its name from an extensive embankment built by the beavers which formerly existed on what used to be termed the Barnett farm. Traces of their work were to be seen until recent years.

MILLS AND BRIDGES.

Like most of the townships in the county, Fairview had more mills and factories ten to fifteen years ago than it has now. There was

once quite an extensive paper mill north of Ayonia, which burned down in 1883. A gristmill, tannery and tile works, all of which were in operation in 1884, have gone down. The present gristmills are Weigle's, on Walnut creek, and Lohrer's and Kernick's, on Trout run. These are all the manufacturing institutions that remain in the township.

The Walnut Creek mills of Mr. Weigle were established at a very early day by S. F. Gudtner. In 1856, the flouring-mill was rebuilt by Alexander Nicholson. After Mr Weigle obtained possession he made extensive improvements. In 1845, Samuel McCreary erected the first woolen-mill in the county at the intersection of the depot and Lake roads. He continued to operate it till 1841. After that the mill had several changes of ownership until it was abandoned. The Lock Haven woolen-mills, on the bank of the lake, were established by the Messrs. Caughey in 1842, who had built a sawmill the year previous. They disposed of the woolen-factory in 1850 and of the saw mill in 1864, after which time they had various owners. The property was destroyed by fire in October, 1878.

The principal bridges are as follows: On Elk creek—The Swalley, Ryan and Brooks (iron). On Walnut creek—Manchester, Lake road (iron), N. Y., C. and St. L. R. R. (iron), Ridge road (iron), Cross roads and Town line, (built jointly by Mill Creek and Fairview townships).

SCHOOL HISTORY.

The first schoolhouse in what is now Fairview township, was erected in 1804, and stood about a mile from the mouth of Walnut creek. The next place in which school was taught, was on land of Jeremiah Sturgeon, within the present limits of the borough of Fairview. School was kept at this place two winters, as early as 1810. William Sturgeon erected a schoolhouse about 1811 or 1812. The next schoolhouse in this neighborhood stood about one mile west of the residence of Thomas Sturgeon. It was erected about the year 1816 or 1817. Later than the above, another, built of logs, stood near the dwelling of Johnston Eaton. There was a schoolhouse in the southeastern part of the township, near the line dividing the townships of Mill Creek and Fairview, at an early day.

COMMON ROADS, RAILROADS AND CANAL.

The leading thoroughfares are the Lake and Ridge roads, extending across the whole width of the township from east to west—the former at an average distance of three-fourths of a mile, and the latter from one and a half to two miles back from the lake; the Depot road from the borough to the lake; the Fairview and Waterford, running southeast into McKean; and the Girard and Waterford, which intersects the latter at Sterrettania. A route along the beach of the lake was opened between Erie and the mouth of Walnut creek as early as 1797. The Ridge road crosses the Walnut creek gully at Weigle's mill by two quite steep inclines, which were once a source of considerable anxiety to teamsters. The side hill at Walnut creek was cut down for a roadway by Arthur Oney, who received \$100 for the job. He also built the first bridge across Walnut creek on the line of the Ridge road.

The Lake Shore R. R. passes through the township from Mill Creek to Girard at a short distance from the lake. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R., "Nickel Plate," crosses the township a little south of the Lake Shore R. R. The Erie and Pittsburg R. R. uses the track of the Lake Shore R. R., and the "Shenango" that of the Nickel Plate through the township. All of these roads have stations at Ayonia (Fairview station) and Swanville. The old canal traversed the township on nearly the line of the Nickel Plate R. R.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the citizens of the township and borough who have held State and county positions, with the years of their election or appointment: Assembly, Myron H. Silverthorn, 1879-83. Sheriff, Miles W. Caughey, 1846 to 1849; Andrew F. Swan, 1867 to 1870; Joseph W. Swalley (by appointment), 1864. Deputy Sheriff, Joseph W. Swalley, 1861-64. Register and Recorder, Daniel Long, 1872 to 1879. County Treasurer, Joseph W. Swalley (by appointment), March 10, 1870, to December 23, 1870; Jacob Yeagla, 1872 to 1874; William C. Hay, 1878 to 1881. County Commissioners, George Nicholson, 1820-23, also by appointment from August 6, 1828.

until the ensuing October election; Isaac Webster, 1844-47; William W. Eaton, 1850-59; Myron H. Silverthorn, 1870-75. Directors of the Poor, Curtis Heidler, 1845-48; M. M. Kelso, 1850-53; Alex. Nicholson, 1857-60; William W. Eaton, 1870-73; F. Willis, 1884-87; Clerk and Treasurer to the Directors of the Poor, D. W. Nason, 1879 to 1890. County Surveyor, Robert P. Holliday, 1863 to 1866, and 1869 to 1872. County Auditor, George Nicholson, 1809, and 1816-19; Daniel Sayre, 1823-26; David H. Chapman, 1827-30; John J. Swan, 1830-33; Moses Barnett, 1841-44; H. H. Bassler, 1858-62; Jos. W. Swalley, 1861-64; Oliver P. Ferguson, 1865-68; Wm. C. Eaton, 1890. Mercantile Appraisers, Johnston Eaton, 1859; James McCreary, 1876. Jury Commissioner, Noah Waidley, 1894-97. Steward of the Alms House, M. H. Silverthorn, January 1, 1892.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The following-named churches are located in the township: Salem Church of the Evangelical Association, Christian Church, United Brethren, St. Jacob's Evangelical United, and Evangelical.

Salem Church is the outgrowth of the missionary labors of Rev. J. Siebert, whose labors began in this field in 1832. The house of worship, located in the eastern part of the township, was erected about forty years ago.

St. Jacob's Evangelical United Church is located on the Ridge road about a mile and a half east of the business part of Fairview borough. The congregation was organized in the winter of 1852, and the church was built about the same time. The first pastor was the Rev. Michael Kuchler.

The Evangelical Church southwest of Sterrettania was started in 1884.

The United Brethren Church is upon the road from Franklin Center to Sterrettania, five miles south of Fairview borough. The congregation was organized about 1857, and held meetings for a time in the Van Camp schoolhouse. The church building was dedicated February 22, 1880.

The Christian Church is three miles south of the borough, on the direct road from Girard to McKean Corners. The congregation was organized by Rev. Asa Fish, first pastor, in 1835. The building was erected in 1845.

VILLAGES, ETC.

As before stated, the first settlement at the mouth of Walnut creek was made by Col. Forster and Mr. Swan, who gave the location the name of Fairview. John M. Kratz started a store in 1802, and a log tavern was kept by Richard Swan, who was followed by James Dunn. The latter was postmaster in 1822. This was the great point of the township, till 1824. The elections and military trainings were held there, and as long as the stages and travel ran down to the mouth of the creek, it was rather a lively little village. The mills fell into the hands of Daniel Lord in 1820, who changed the name of the place to Manchester and erected a paper mill. It burned down and no attempt was ever made to rebuild it. A Presbyterian congregation was organized at Manchester in 1806, and a building erected there in 1810. The place of worship was removed to Swanville in 1832, and afterward to West Mill Creek.

Swanville, on the Ridge road, nine miles west of Erie, and about a third of a mile south of the Lake Shore R. R., received its name through John J. Swan, who built the first house and established the first tavern on the site. Mr. Swan opened his tavern about 1832, and soon after another was started by the Nicholsons. These continued in operation until 1853-54, when the want of business compelled their closure.

The original Westminster Presbyterian Church in Mill Creek township was built at Swanville in 1832, and removed in 1851. This church is interesting from the fact that Rev. Johnston Eaton, the first permanent minister of that denomination in the county, began and closed his career as its pastor. He came on in 1805, remained for a short time, and returned in 1806 to stay permanently. The first service held by Mr. Eaton was in Swan's tavern at the mouth of Walnut creek. He died on the 17th of June, 1847, in the seventy-second year of his age. His wife lived until 1872, when she departed this life at the age of 93.

As previously stated, the first church building was erected in Manchester, then known as Fairview. This was abandoned and a new building put up in 1832, in Swanville, which still retained the name of the Fairview Church. About 1837 the New School element of the congregation seceded and established a



A B Garrison

church in Fairview borough, and in 1845 they were followed by a number who belonged to the Old School side. This left the main body of worshippers in the church in Swanville living in the western part of Mill Creek. In order to have their place of worship more convenient, they removed the building in 1851 to a point on the Ridge road in Mill Creek township, where it assumed the name of the Westminister Church. The building in Swanville stood where the schoolhouse is now.

Fairview Depot, or Avonia, is the railroad station of Fairview borough, from which it is about half a mile north.

Lock Haven, at the mouth of Trout run, is nothing more than a name. It once had a woolen-factory and sawmill, but the latter fell into ruin and the former burned down.

Mayside, once a popular pleasure resort near the mouth of Walnut creek, was partially burned some years ago, and the hotel is no longer kept up.

QUARRIES, ETC.

Two quarries have been opened in Fairview, one at Manchester and the other on Trout run, just below the depot. From the Manchester quarry, some of the stone were taken for the locks of the canal. Neither of the quarries proved of much value, and they have been abandoned. Most of the stone used in the township and borough came for a long time from Howard's quarry in Franklin.

For an account of the Weiss library, an extract from Mr. Weiss' will, etc., see Mill Creek township.

BOROUGH OF FAIRVIEW.

[SEE FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP].

The borough of Fairview was incorporated in 1868, covering an area of one mile square, and including a population at that time of some 400. It stands on the first rise of the lake shore plain, twelve miles west of Erie, a mile and a half south of the lake, and half a mile from the railroad station. The Ridge road forms its main street, and Trout run winds through its limits. The churches of Fairview are Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran and German Evangelical, the first being of brick and the others of frame. Its schools are held in one large two-story building erected in 1866. The first school-

house in the village was erected some time prior to 1838. The Monitor house—the only hotel—has not had license for some years. Fairview borough had a population of 480 in 1870, 425 in 1880, and 305 in 1890.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS—CHURCH INCIDENTS, ETC.

The earliest settlers upon the site were the Messrs. Sturgeon, in honor of whom the place was long known as Sturgeonville. The first tavern, a small log building on the bank of Trout run, along the Ridge road, was built and kept by William Sturgeon. This was closed some years when Mr. Sturgeon erected another tavern near by. The Monitor house was erected by S. C. Sturgeon. Following the tavern came a store, a blacksmith shop, etc.

On the death of William Sturgeon, in 1837, he directed that, after the demise of his wife, some fifty acres of land and twenty town lots should go to the Presbyterian Church of Fairview. A congregation was to be organized and a building erected within one year from the time specified in the will, otherwise the property was to be donated to the Presbyterian Board of Publication. In the year of Mr. Sturgeon's death, the General Assembly of the church separated into the New School and Old School. Each side made haste to get up edifices in time to avail itself of Mr. Sturgeon's legacy, and the question as to which it belonged had to be settled by the Courts. After a legal tussle, the Court below decided in favor of the Old School branch, and, on appeal to the Supreme Court, that body affirmed the decision. The union of the denomination in November, 1869, did away with the need of two buildings, and both branches now worship together in harmony. The building at present occupied was built in 1874, and cost \$11,000. It occupies the same lot on which both the Old and New School edifices stood during the days of contention. The first Old School church in Fairview was replaced by another, which burned down. The New School building was removed and is now occupied by the Evangelical Association.

METHODIST, LUTHERAN AND EVANGELICAL SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of a class formed in the house of Justice Osborne in 1817. The first church

edifice was built in 1836 and stood outside of the village. The second building was erected in 1854.

Mt. Nabo Church of the Evangelical Association owes its origin to the missionary labors of Rev. J. Siebert, who began preaching in Erie county in 1833. The church building of the society was formerly occupied by the New School Presbyterians, of whom it was purchased in April, 1872, and moved to its present site.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1856. This congregation and the one at St. Jacob's on the Ridge road were originally one and the same church society, but at the date given above became separate bodies. The Rev. Michael Kuchler became

the first pastor. The first house of worship was built in 1857, on the outskirts of the borough, and used until the present one was erected in 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fairview cemetery, on the northwest edge of the borough, has been in use some twenty-six years. The first body interred was that of Mrs. Milton Sturgeon.

Mrs. Sarah Green died in Fairview at the extreme age of 104 years. The wife of Casper Doll was 97 years and 10 days old at the time of her death.

The manufacturing institutions of the borough are a planing and sawmill, a creamery, a cider and jell mill and several shops.

CHAPTER VI.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, the youngest in the county, was established in 1844 out of portions of McKean, Washington and Elk Creek, and named after the printer patriot of the Revolution.

J. P. Silverthorn was the main person in working for its creation. Franklin is exactly five miles square. The population was 686 in 1850, 979 in 1860, 994 in 1870, 1,020 in 1880 and 983 in 1890. Franklin is bounded on the north by Fairview and McKean, on the east by McKean and Washington, on the south by Washington and Elk Creek, and on the west by Girard and Elk Creek. The only village is Franklin Center. The postoffices are Franklin Corners (Franklin Center), and Ivara (Mohawk Mills).

As a rule, the people of Franklin are unusually progressive for a rural district, and the township has improved more, proportionately, within twenty years, than any other in the county. The houses and barns are mostly good, and the citizens are generally free from debt; in fact, it is a saying that the farms of Frank-

lin have fewer "mortgage blankets" upon them than any of the surrounding townships.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The remoteness of Franklin township from the main lines of travel delayed settlements till a later period than in any other portion of the county. A few adventurous parties located on the State road when it was opened, about 1802 or 1803, but they all left in a short time. From that date till 1829, when L. D. Rouse went in from Connecticut, it cannot be learned that any permanent settlement was made, and as late as 1835 the country remained almost an unbroken forest. During 1832, the colonists were William and Levi Francis, from New York; James P. Silverthorn, from Girard township; Henry Howard, from Grafton, Vt.; and Messrs. Goodban and Longley, from England. To these were added, in 1833, Thomas Spence and Thomas McLaughlin, from Ireland; William Vorse, from Chautauqua county, New York; Allen Mead, from Saratoga county, New York; Ezra Milks and his

son Amos, from Rennselaer county, New York; Curtis Cole and father, from Unadilla, N. Y.; and Andrew Proudfit, from York county, Pennsylvania. Isaac Fry, from Vermont, and John Tuckey, an Englishman, took up land in 1834; John Loyer, from Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1835; Levi Howard, from Vermont, in 1840; and James B. Robinson, from Pompey, N. Y., in 1844. Levi Silverthorn also went in during 1844, the year the township was created. John Gilbert married Elizabeth Gregory in Waterford on the 22d of January, 1846, and the young couple immediately settled in Franklin. Among other early settlers were Messrs. Webster, Huff, Gibson and Perry, all from Warsaw, N. Y.

THE TOWNSHIP GENERALLY.

The township consists of high rolling land, with few of the ravines and broken ridges which prevail in other summit townships. The soil is a clay loam, varied by a few patches of gravel. Some grain is raised, but the land is best adapted for grazing and stock-raising. But little good timber remains. Land varies in price from ten to thirty dollars an acre.

Being on the top of the hills which have their bases in Washington, McKean, Fairview, Girard and Elk Creek, numerous small streams take their rise in Franklin, and flow into the creeks of those townships. Those in the north are all tributary to Elk creek, and those in the south mainly to the Cussewago, the dividing ground being about a mile and a half south of Franklin Center. Falls run, the largest stream in the township, starts about a mile east of a cranberry marsh southeast of Franklin Center, and empties into Elk creek, in Fairview. Below the cascade at Howard's quarry, the stream winds between steep banks to its junction with Elk creek. The West branch of the Conneauttee heads in the same marsh, and, after a short course within the township, crosses the line into Washington.

The nearest railroad stations are at Girard and Fairview for the north, at Albion and Cranesville, for the west, and at Cambridge for the south and southeast. The chief public thoroughfares are the old State road, extending across the township from Lockport to McLane; the Population road, on the line between Girard, Elk Creek and Franklin; the Crane road, from Cranesville to Edinboro; the

Sterrettania road, from that place to Cussewago, Crawford county, and the quarry road, from Franklin Center to Fairview.

MILLS, STORES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The mills and factories of Franklin township are as follows: A creamery each at Franklin Center and Silverthorn's Corners; a cheese factory at Population Corners; a saw-mill each on the Crane road (known as the Mohawk Mills), and a mile north of Franklin Center; and a feed-mill in Franklin Center.

There are two stores in Franklin Center, one at Ivarea, and one at Population Corners.

The small and thinly-settled population prevented the township from having any early schools, but it was prompt to take advantage of the State school law after organization. The first schoolhouse in Franklin Center was built about 1840, or perhaps a year or two earlier. It occupied the site of the present schoolhouse.

In Franklin Center is a Union Church, erected in 1868, at a cost of \$1,500. It is occupied by the Methodist Episcopal and German Lutheran congregations. The former was organized in 1866, and the latter in 1871.

The Eureka M. E. society, having a church on the Crane road, has been in existence since 1867. The building was put up two years later.

The Catholic population generally attend church in Cussewago, Crawford county.

The main cemetery of the township is at the Dawley schoolhouse, on the line between Franklin and Girard townships. The people in the southeast mostly bury in Edinboro, in the southwest in Cussewago, and in the north in Sterrettania and Fairview.

VILLAGE AND QUARRY.

Franklin Center, or Franklin Corners, as it is called in the postoffice directory, is on the State road, eight miles each from Girard, Fairview and McKean, five from Sterrettania, and seventeen from Erie. The village was founded by Oren G. Wood, who started a store, and induced others to settle around him. John Tuckey, O. G. Wood and John Loyer were the original owners of the land. The village, which is a small but pleasant settlement, is the voting and meeting place of

the township. A mail is received daily from Fairview.

Franklin, LeBoeuf, McKean and Waterford enjoy the distinction of being the only townships that possess important quarries of building stone. The Howard quarry, in Franklin, near the Fairview line, has been worked for forty years, and furnished the stone for the courthouse in Erie. This was for a long period the only quarry in the

township, but in recent years others have been opened. Oil has been running out of the rocks at Howard's quarry from the earliest settlement, and in former times was gathered to be sold as medicine. Three wells were put down along Falls run, in confidence that a large deposit of the greasy fluid would be found, but only a trifling amount was got, and the projects were abandoned.

CHAPTER VII.

GIRARD TOWNSHIP—BOROUGHES OF GIRARD AND LOCKPORT.

GIRARD TOWNSHIP was carved out of Elk Creek, Fairview and Springfield in 1832, receiving its name from Stephen Girard, the Philadelphia millionaire, who held a large body of land in the adjoining township of Conneaut. The old line between Fairview and Springfield ran through the township parallel with the present line dividing Elk Creek and Conneaut. Girard township is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Fairview and Franklin, on the south by Conneaut and Elk Creek and on the west by Springfield. In the widest part it is six and a quarter miles from east to west by seven and three-eighths from north to south. The population was 2,060 in 1840, 2,443 in 1850, 2,453 in 1860, 2,018 in 1870, 2,338 in 1880 and 2,280 in 1890, inclusive of Miles Grove in the latter year, which was credited with 570 inhabitants. The villages are Miles Grove and West Girard, and the postoffices are Miles Grove, Francis, and Fairplain. The township is divided on the line of the "Nickel Plate" R. R. into two election districts—the north one being known as Miles Grove and the south one as Girard.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers within the limits of the township were William Silverthorn and his

son, Capt. Abraham Silverthorn, who came in 1798 from Fayette county. About 1799 Robert Brown located at the mouth of Elk creek, but in 1804 he moved to Weigleville, and from there to Erie. These parties were followed in 1800 by Robert Porter, Isaac Miller and John Kelley. Mr. Kelley moved to West Mill Creek in 1802. In 1801 Jacob Coffman came from Somerset county and located on the site of Lockport; and about the same time Patrick Ward settled on the Lake road. Mr. Coffman, who was from Somerset county, was accompanied by his four sons. Conrad, one of the boys, went back to Somerset county about 1814, married there and did not return until 1836, when his son J. C. was a young man of 17. William and Samuel McClelland and William Crane, natives of Ireland, took up lands in 1802; John Miller, from Fayette county, the same year; George Kelley, from Mifflin county, in 1803; Joel Bradish and brothers, from Saratoga county, New York, and James Blair, from Fayette county, in 1804; Martin Taylor, from Chautauqua county, New York, in 1813; William Webber, from Genesee county, New York, in 1814; Cornelius Haggerty, in 1815; Samuel Jenner and his son Peach, from Vermont, Justus Osborn and his son Philip, from Fredonia, N. Y., Abner Boder, from Connecticut, and Scott Keith and wife, from Pittsford,

Vt., in 1816; Elijah Drury, from Genesee county, New York, in 1817; Ethan Lovelidge and Nathan Sherman, from Oneida county, New York, in 1818; Joseph Long, from Massachusetts, in 1825; Matthew Anderson, from Chenango county, New York, in 1830; George Traut, from Columbia county, New York, in 1831; James Miles, from Union township, and Titus Pettibone, from Wyoming county, New York, in 1832; William Kirkland, in 1833, and Joshua Evans and family from Summit township in 1837. Among other early settlers, the date of whose arrival is not ascertained, were Messrs. Taggart, Pickett, Badger, Martin, Wells, Clark, Laughlin and Wolverton. The last four were the earliest who located on the site of Girard borough, Mr. Wells having owned most of the land embraced within the corporate limits. James, Isaac and Abraham Silverthorn located among the first, and Thomas Miles about 1801. John Ralph kept a tavern at the mouth of Elk creek in 1804.

John R. Ward was the first male child, and a daughter of Robert Brown, who married Geo. A. Eliot, of Erie, the first female child born in the township. The country does not appear to have been cleared up very rapidly, as, according to Mr. Long, there was no road along Elk creek when he reached there in 1825. Girard township claims the honor of having had the second oldest person in the county—Patrick Ward, who died at the age of 105.

For a sketch of William Miles, the pioneer of the Miles family, see Union City.

TOWNSHIP LANDS, ETC.

It is generally agreed that the land between Walnut creek, in Fairview, and Crooked creek, in Springfield, is the best along Lake Erie, and of this choice section Girard township is claimed by its citizens to be the very cream. The lake plain is from three to four miles wide, running back by a succession of steps which give a pleasing variety to the country. Near the lake the soil is sandy, but on the ridge it becomes gravelly. Back of Girard borough the land continues to rise, is much broken, and, except along Elk and Crooked creeks, where there are some fine valley farms, is better adapted to grazing than grain, though this is to be stated with some notable exceptions. The whole township is a

splendid fruit, grape and berry country. Land is valued at from \$100 to \$125 per acre along the Ridge road, from sixty to \$100 along the Lake road, and from twenty-five to sixty dollars in the south part of the township.

The main thoroughfares are the Lake road, the Ridge road, the two roads between Miles Grove and the borough, the road through Lockport and Cranesville to Meadville, and the Lexington road into Conneaut township. The Ridge and Lake roads are thickly settled, and the first named is one of the finest in the county, having a row of shade trees on both sides almost the entire distance from Girard to Fairview. The stage company had extensive stables at West Girard, which were burned in January, 1832, with the loss of fifteen horses. After the opening of the railroad in 1852, few persons cared to travel by coach, and the stage line was soon abandoned.

RAILROADS AND CANAL.

The Lake Shore R. R. traverses the township from east to west, crossing Elk creek a short distance west of Miles Grove. The old wooden viaduct over this stream, built for the use of the railroad in 1852, was 115 feet high and 1,400 feet long. It was replaced in 1858 with a culvert and filling. The only station of this road is at Miles Grove, or Girard Station, as it is more generally known to travelers.

The Erie and Pittsburg R. R. intersects the Lake Shore almost a mile west of Miles Grove, running north and south across the township, parallel to and not far from the Springfield line. Aside from Miles Grove, it has but a single station in the township, the one known as Cross's, at the north end of Crooked creek bridge. This station is the depot for the village of East Springfield, from which it is a mile and a half distant.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. ("Nickel Plate") passes through the township from east to west, crossing the Elk creek valley by an iron bridge, within sight from Girard borough. Its station is between the borough and Miles Grove, a little east of the latter place.

The Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie R. R. ("Peasley") comes in from the south and connects with the "Nickel Plate" north of Girard borough, through which it passes and which is its station.

The old Erie canal entered Girard on the

east from Fairview, along the foot of the first rise, cut through the ridge to Elk creek, crossed that stream by an aqueduct ninety-six feet above the water, and 500 long, and followed the valley of Hall's run southward. Its route; in the main, is followed by the "Peasley" road from the Lake Shore plain southward.

CREEKS, VALLEYS AND NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

The chief stream of Girard is Elk creek, which comes in from Fairview, flows nearly through the center of the township from east to northwest, and empties into the lake about a mile and a quarter beyond Miles Grove, after a length of thirty to thirty-five miles. The Little Elk rises in Elk Creek township, runs north eight or ten miles and unites with the main stream near the Fairview line. Hall's run flows through Lockport and falls in a little south of Girard borough. Brandy run heads in Fairview township; and Spring run empties into Elk creek southwest of Miles Grove. The valley of the chief stream is narrow and precipitous in the eastern portion of the township, but further west and north it widens out with steep bluffs on both sides. At the junction of the Little Elk there is a high peak, resembling part of a Roman profile, with its base at the water's edge, which has received the title of "The Devil's Nose." A short distance south is the natural curiosity, famous over the western portion of the county as "The Devil's Backbone." The Little Elk runs along the base of an almost perpendicular hill for a quarter of a mile, then rounds the bluff and comes back to a point opposite the one which it left, forming a sort of loop. At the narrowest place, the crest or backbone is not more than two feet across, and the height is over 100 feet. The other streams of the township are Crooked creek and several rivulets flowing into the lake in the northeast. Crooked creek rises near Lockport, runs through the southwestern portion of Girard and the northeastern part of Springfield, and empties into Lake Erie about three-fourths of a mile beyond the village of North Springfield. It has a course of some ten miles.

MOUTH OF ELK CREEK.

The mouth of Elk creek figured extensively in the early plans of public improvement, as well as in the Courts of the county and State. When the canal was under discussion,

there was a bitter strife as to the adoption of the eastern route by way of Waterford, or the western one by way of Girard. The Legislature, by recommendation of the chief engineer in charge, adopted the western route. Next came a dispute as to whether the terminus of the canal should be at Erie or at the mouth of Elk creek, which was settled in favor of the former. On the third of March, 1837, pending the decision in regard to the terminus, a contract was entered into between James Miles, Thaddeus Stevens, and Charles Ogle, a Congressman from this State, looking to the building of a city at the mouth of the creek. Miles was to dispose of 200 acres of land on both sides of the stream to Stevens and Ogle, in consideration of \$5,000, and \$95,000 from the sale of lots; Stevens was to work for the adoption of the site as the terminus of the canal; and Ogle was to obtain an appropriation from Congress for the improvement of the harbor. The project failing, Miles sued Stevens and Ogle for the \$5,000. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and decided in favor of the defendants. Some curious testimony came out in the course of the trial.

While the country was being cleared, the mouth of Elk creek was considerable of a shipping place for staves and lumber. A warehouse formerly stood on the lake shore for the convenience of trade. Quite a fishery is now maintained at the outlet of the stream.

MILLS AND MOUNDS.

The mills and factories of the township—not naming for the present those of Miles Grove—are as follows: On Elk creek—Nason's gristmill, at the mouth of Spring run; the West Girard grist, saw and cider mills, and a planing-mill, sash and blind factory at the same place. On Spring run, Thornton's woolen-mill and Brown Bros.' hand rake factory and cider-mill. A gristmill is said to have been established on this stream by Mr. Silverthorn, as early as 1799. On Brandy run, Rossiter's tannery; on one of the lake streams, Godfrey's sawmill. The first mill on Elk creek, within Girard township, was built at West Girard in 1814, by Peter Wolverton. It burned down while owned by Mr. Rowley and was rebuilt.

Southwest of Girard borough, the remains of an ancient mound are or were lately to be

seen, which was one of a chain of four, extending in a southwesterly direction through East Springfield toward Ohio. These mounds are exactly alike, consisting of round earthwork inclosing a space of about three-fourths of an acre, with apertures at regular intervals. Similar remains are to be found in Conneaut, Harbor Creek, Wayne and Concord townships. On a hill between Girard and Lockport was an Indian burial ground.

In 1882 the bones of a mastodon were plowed up on the farm of W. H. Palmer, some of which were in an excellent state of preservation. The animal was estimated to have been fifteen feet long, exclusive of tusks, and about thirteen feet high.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The churches of the township, outside of Miles Grove, are two Methodist, one United Brethren and one Christian.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Fair Haven, in the southwest part of the township, was organized January 7, 1815, at the house of Mr. Webber, and reorganized in 1860. The building was put up in 1861.

The church of the same denomination at Fairplain, on the Lake road, was organized in 1840 and erected its building in 1841.

The Church of the United Brethren, on the State road, near the Elk Creek township line, was organized in 1870.

The Christian Church building is on the Population road, on the line between Girard and Franklin.

The cemetery at Girard is the common burial place of the township, but a number of small graveyards exist in various sections.

A loghouse stood in the southwestern part of the township, in which school was taught in 1819 or 1820. This building was destroyed by fire and another was erected in the same locality. Many years ago there was a log schoolhouse about three-quarters of a mile south of the village of Lockport. About 1822 school was taught in a frame building on the Ridge road at the foot of Girard Hill. Another was held in a private house, one mile east of Girard about 1823.

MILES GROVE.

The village of Miles Grove, or Girard Station, as it is known to the traveling public, is situated on the Lake Shore R. R., a little

over a mile east of the intersection of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., one and three-quarter miles north of Girard and sixteen by rail west of Erie. Its population was 471 by the census of 1880, and 570 by that of 1890.

The place was named after Judge Miles, who influenced the erection of the depot, the ground for which was given by Austin H. Seeley, who laid out the lots. It grew slowly for some years, but received an impetus by the completion of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., which caused it to be made a general stopping place for the trains. Another stop was given to it by the location of A. Denio's fork and agricultural works, which furnish employment to about seventy persons. These works—now known as the Otsego Fork Mills—were brought to Miles Grove, part in 1874, and the balance in 1876, the citizens subscribing \$4,000 to \$5,000 to induce their removal. The industry, or rather a portion of it, was originally established at Albion, at which place a fire destroyed the handle department in 1873, when the entire business was transferred to Miles Grove.

The Novelty Works were started in 1883, being owned respectively by the Novelty Manufacturing Company (limited), and the Keystone Manufacturing Company, and continued until 1892, when the business was removed to Saginaw, Mich. The buildings remain, but are not in use at the time of writing.

The Ideal Foundry was established by Mr. Hanchett in 1890 or '91, and has done a good business.

The village contains an Episcopal, a Presbyterian and a Methodist Church, a fine schoolhouse, a copper tempering works, a hotel—the Lonmer House—built by A. M. Osborn, in 1865, and a number of stores and shops. The Lake Shore R. R. has valuable improvements at Miles Grove.

The home of the Miles family, in the valley of Elk creek, near its mouth, about a mile north of west from Miles Grove, is a stately brick mansion. When Judge Miles died, he owned 1,600 acres in one body, extending two miles or more along the lake. He was born in Northumberland county, February 16, 1792, and died March 27, 1868.

The Episcopal church was erected in 1877, mainly with a sum of money left by Mrs. Bell, a daughter of Judge Miles, on a tract of

land donated by J. Robert Hall, agent of the latter's estate. The first services of this congregation were held in 1860, but there was no regular rector until 1862.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1867. It was originally used in part by the Presbyterians. James Sampson donated the land on which the building stands.

The Presbyterian Church was built in the winter of 1855-6, at a cost of \$10,000, all but \$1,600 of the sum being contributed by Mr. A. Denio. The title to the church property is vested in the trustees of the First Presbyterian congregation of Girard borough, with the condition that at any time the Miles Grove congregation feel able to sustain a separate organization and minister the property is to become theirs. For twenty years the pastor of the Girard Church has officiated at Miles Grove, the latter contributing at present about one-third of the sum necessary to his support.

WEST GIRARD.

West Girard is in the valley of Elk creek, after which it was originally named, mostly on the west bank of the stream, about half a mile from the borough of Girard. It was rather an important place in early days, being the site of one of the stage company's stables, and a changing place for their teams. The village then boasted a number of stores, four taverns, two tanneries, an oil mill, distillery, and several smaller establishments, all of which were allowed to run down. It received its worst blow by the building of the canal on the opposite side of the creek, which caused a transfer of the business to the present borough. Its principal establishments now are a grist mill, a planing mill and sash and blind-factory, and a sawmill. The village contains thirty houses, and 135 inhabitants. An iron bridge over Elk creek marks the site of two or three other bridges which have been washed away by the destructive floods of that stream.

BOROUGH OF GIRARD.

[SEE GIRARD TOWNSHIP.]

At the close of the last war with Great Britain, the site of Girard borough was partly included in the farm of John Taylor, whose log house was the only building there. At a

later date the land was owned by Daniel Sayre, sr., who purchased from Mr. Taylor. Mr. Sayre sold to Joseph Wells, who erected the first frame building within the borough limits. The original town was on the other side of the creek, now known as West Girard. When the canal was located on the east side of the stream, several parties commenced building on the present site, and it was not long until a town was laid out. The first buildings in the village were near the canal, and the first tavern occupied a site a little west of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1846, the village was incorporated as a borough. Its first officers were: Burgess, Mason Kellogg; Council, John McClure, jr., Leffert Hart, H. McConnell, George H. Cutler; Clerk, L. S. Jones. The census gave Girard a population of 400 in 1850, 616 in 1860, 704 in 1870, 703 in 1880, and 626 in 1890.

Girard occupies a pleasant site along the Ridge road, which constitutes its main street, on high ground overlooking the lake shore plain and the valley of Elk creek, sixteen miles west by public road from Erie, ten east from the Ohio line, two and a half south of the lake and one and three-quarters from the railroad station at Miles Grove, with which it is connected by the old Depot road and Rice avenue. The latter thoroughfare, which was projected by Dan Rice while in the height of his prosperity, was opened in the winter of 1867-68. The old Erie canal passed through the borough by a deep cut. Its route is now mainly occupied by the "Peasley" R. R., of which Girard is an important station.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Church, which has few superiors in this county, was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$30,000. The congregation was organized in 1815, and built its first edifice in 1828.

A Presbyterian Church, to which a graveyard was attached, was erected in 1835, the congregation having been organized May 16th of that year. This building was remodeled in 1803, at a cost of \$8,500.

St. John's Catholic congregation was organized about the year 1853, and soon after put up a church building. The congregation was attended by visiting priests for a number of years. A regular pastor was supplied in 1870, who also has charge of the congregation



U^m₁₇ J. Rindernacht



at North East. Rev. Father Briody is the present pastor in charge.

The Universalist society was organized some years previous to 1852, in which year they erected their church building.

St. Johannis congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1806, and purchased the ground and building occupied by the Methodist Episcopal society prior to that date, in 1809.

CEMETERY AND SCHOOLS.

The Girard cemetery is a tract of ten acres, containing many costly monuments. The organization was chartered in March, 1861, and the property was laid out the same year.

The Girard Academy was built by subscription in 1850, and opened in 1851. It had a students' boarding house attached, and for awhile was very successful. The property was transferred to the school board about twenty-five years ago, and has since been occupied by the common schools of the borough. The latter were graded in the winter of 1872-3.

The first school that was held in Girard township was taught in what is now Girard borough in the year 1809. In 1827, the village school was held on the lower floor of a log building that stood a little to the rear of the site of the drug store of Smith & Lowe.

HOTELS AND FACTORIES.

The hotels of Girard borough are the Avenue House, finished in 1879, and the Rhodes House, which has been in operation forty years. Girard has been unfortunate in the matter of hotel buildings, the old Girard House, which occupied the site of the present Avenue House, and the Central House of Joshua Evans, which stood on the east side of the public square, having both been burned. In the days of stage coaching on the Ridge road, the locality was a famous one for taverns, there having been no less than eight, within two miles, in 1835.

The wrench factory was built in 1874 by a corporation under the State laws, with a capital of \$8,000, the people of Girard subscribing half the stock. It failed in 1875, and was purchased at sheriff's sale by C. F. Rockwell, W. C. Culbertson, C. F. Webster and R. S. Battles, forming a limited partnership.

Theo. J. Ely's novelty works started in 1892, using the old furniture factory as a basis.

The establishment burned in the summer of 1894, and was rebuilt and enlarged the same year.

PUBLIC SQUARE, MONUMENTS, ETC.

The public square was a gift from Joseph Wells, when the town was laid out. Its chief object of interest is the soldiers' monument, a handsome shaft of marble, designed by the Chicago sculptor, Leonard Volk, inclosed by an iron railing, and dedicated November 1, 1865. It cost \$6,000, the whole of which was paid by Dan Rice. The principal speakers at its dedication were Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Gov. Todd, of Ohio, and Gen. Alfred B. McCalhoun, of Franklin. It is claimed that this was the first monument erected to the memory of the Union soldiers.

The Dan Rice property, on the north side of the square, embraced two and a half acres, inclosed on three sides by a heavy brick wall, and ornamented with statuary, walks, arbors, trees, shrubbery and flowers. The mansion was a large frame building. Within the inclosure was a fine conservatory and a brick barn which cost \$25,000. The cost of the wall around the grounds was \$3,000. Dan Rice's first purchase in Girard was in 1853, when he bought the original premises from Col. John McClure for \$18,000. In 1856 he moved there, and from that date continued to add to his purchase until he had possession of the entire square, at a cost of about \$60,000. He lost the property through financial embarrassment and it is now owned by Carl Jones, who tore down the old house and built another.

PUBLIC MEN.

Girard borough and township have furnished a goodly proportion of the public men of the county. Among the number have been George H. Cutler, State Senator from 1873 to 1875, Speaker of the Senate, then the second highest office in the Commonwealth, from the close of the session in 1874, and President pro tem. during the session of 1875; W. C. Culbertson, elected to Congress in 1888; Theo. Ryman, member of Assembly in 1848; Leffert Hart in 1849; Henry Teller in 1860 and 1861; George P. Rea in 1868 and 1869; H. A. Traut, from 1883 to 1885; Myron Hutchinson, Associate Judge, from 1841 to 1850; James Miles, from 1851 to 1856; S. E. Woodruff, District Attorney from 1853 to 1856, and United

States Register in Bankruptcy for this Congressional District from 1867 to 1879; U. P. Rossiter, elected District Attorney in 1893; George W. Evans, elected Sheriff in 1894; Calvin L. Randall, elected Register and Recorder in 1884 and '87; James C. Marshall, Prothonotary from January 14, 1839, to November 16, 1839, and Samuel Perley from 1851 to 1854; Jeremiah Davis, County Treasurer from December 1, 1856, to December 23, 1858; L. T. Fisk, County Superintendent of Public Schools from 1866 to 1869; Myron Hutchinson, County Commissioner from 1828 to 1830, and James Miles from 1835 to 1838; D. W. Hutchinson, Mercantile Appraiser in 1877, and J. M. Ball in 1894; Wm. Biggers, Jury Commissioner from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1883; George Platt, County Surveyor many years and present City Engineer of Erie; John Hay, Director of the Poor from 1853 to '57, and Wm. Hopkins from 1890 to 1893; James Miles, County Auditor from 1840 to 1843, and Philip Osborn from 1864 to 1867. Senator and Secretary of the Interior Teller, of Colorado, was a resident of Girard township while a boy. D. W. Hutchinson was Register of the United States Land Office at Bismarck, Dak., during the first Cleveland administration, and Marcus N. Cutler held a clerkship at Harrisburg during a long period. T. C. Wheeler was United States Assistant Assessor for nine years, being appointed under President Lincoln. Mr. Osborn, above named, was Keeper of the Marine Hospital at Erie for several years, ending in 1883. Mr. Marshall moved to Erie in 1844 and Mr. Woodruff about 1872.

NEWSPAPERS AND BANKS.

The first newspaper was the *Girard Free Press*, started about 1845, by S. D. Carpenter, who took Horace Greeley's advice, went West and became a prominent politician. The *Express*, its successor, was purchased by T. C. Wheeler and William S. Finch, November 7, 1854, and the name was changed to the *Republican*. It bore the novel motto, "Independent on all subjects, rabid on none." In 1855 Samuel Perley moved to Girard from Erie, merged the material of his city office with that of the *Republican*, and conducted a paper for several years. From that date several futile efforts were made to establish a paper until 1867, when the *Cosmopolite* en-

tered the arena as the successor of the *Crisis*, which had been founded at Conneautville by T. G. Fields, under the auspices of Dan Rice, to advocate his election to the Presidency. Charles Stow became editor of the *Cosmopolite*, and gave it a reputation the country over. After a brief suspension, it was bought by Jacob Bender & Bro., in the spring of 1872. In the spring of 1873 Charles Bender went out of the concern, but returned in 1876, and in 1880 purchased the interest of his brother. The office passed into the hands of Murphy & Nichols November 28, 1889, who have conducted the paper since.

The first bank was organized in 1859 by R. S. Battles and C. F. Webster. The firm dissolved in 1876 and Mr. Battles has continued the business. The First National Bank was organized in 1863, and kept up until its charter expired. Mr. Battles was cashier during the whole period of its existence, managing both the National and private banks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The secret societies are: Lake Erie Lodge, No. 347, F. & A. M., a Harugari lodge, a Mystic Circle and a lodge of the United Workmen.

The old State line passes through the borough, running within six feet of the north-east corner of the Avenue House.

The adoption of Girard as the residence of Dan Rice had the effect of drawing other caterers to the public amusement there, and in course of time it became known far and wide as a "show town." Among the famous showmen who made it their residence were Dr. James L. Thayer, who started as an employe of Rice's; Charles W. Noyes, one of his pupils; Abe Henderson, Agrippa Martin and Seymour Pease, all at one time owners or part owners of circuses. No less than five shows have been organized in the borough, viz.: Dan Rice's, Thayer & Noyes', Rice & Forepaugh's, Anderson & Co.'s and G. R. Spalding & Co.'s. Dan Rice wintered his shows there from 1850 till the spring of 1875.

Henry Ball, Esq., who died on the 12th of March, 1895, was known as one of the oldest Justices of the Peace in Pennsylvania. He was first elected in 1852, and held the office from that date until his death, a period of forty-three years.

The Robert Wilcox Library, one of the

most creditable features of the borough, owes its origin to the liberality of Robert Wilcox, a native of Girard, who bequeathed \$5,000 for the purpose. The building was dedicated on the 3d of May, 1895.

Denman Thompson, the celebrated comedian, was born near the borough of Girard on the 15th of October, 1833, of New Hampshire stock. His most famous part was in the play of the "Old Homestead," which he partially wrote, and which had a degree of popular favor second only to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He closed his theatrical career in New York in 1895, at the age of 62, after being on the stage nearly forty-five years.

BOROUGH OF LOCKPORT.

[SEE GIRARD TOWNSHIP.]

The postoffice name of Lockport is Platea. The town started about 1840, during the construction of the canal, and derives its name from the fact that there were twenty-eight locks within a distance of two miles. These had an average lift of six and one-half feet, and were used to overcome the rise from the lake shore plain to the valley of Conneaut creek. The borough is about four and a half miles from Girard and four from Albion. The town owes its origin to the enterprise of Silas Pratt, who had a contract for building the locks and who owned the land. Foreseeing that a town must grow up along the locks, he started a store and built a church, hotel and several houses. Mr. Pratt failed in 1848 or 1849, and was prevented from fully carrying out his projects. The canal caused a considerable trade to spring up, and the town was once quite a flourishing place. Ezekiel Page, who invented a way of turning the blade and handle of an oar together, erected a building four stories high and 180 feet long

by eighty wide. He became embarrassed about 1855, went South and was found dead in the woods of Florida. The factory building was moved to Erie after the war. A fire in 1871 swept away one hotel; some two years later the foundry was burned; and in 1876 the second and last hotel fell a prey to the same destructive element.

Lockport was incorporated as a borough in 1870, taking in about 1700 acres, of which the chief portion is farming land. Its population then was estimated at 500, but had been reduced to 345 in 1880, and was only 240 in 1890. The territory included in the borough limits was originally a portion of Elk Creek township, and after the organization of Girard township, formed its southern central part.

The eleven mile level of the canal commenced at the head of the locks at Lockport, and extended to Spring Corners, in Crawford county. Crooked creek, which empties into Lake Erie in Springfield township, rises in or near Lockport borough.

The borough contains two churches—the Disciple and the Methodist Episcopal—both built in 1878.

The Disciple Church was organized in the winter of 1877. No regular service was held for some years, but an effort is being made to revive the congregation.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized about the year 1843, and soon thereafter a church building was erected about a quarter of a mile west of Lockport. This was torn down and partially used in the construction of the present edifice.

The P., S. and L. E. R. R. runs through and has a station in the borough.

The town has a cheese factory (established in 1876), a planing mill, a sawmill and a cider mill. A tannery was started by Wm. Aldrich in 1848, and an oar factory by Mr. Rowley in 1860, both of which have gone down.

CHAPTER VIII.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

GREENE, one of the original sixteen townships, was known as Beaver Dam until 1840, when the present name was adopted in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory. Its western boundary has been twice changed—first, by adding a piece to McKean, and second, by the erection of Summit in 1854. Greene township is bounded on the north by Mill Creek and Harbor Creek, on the east by Greenfield and Venango, on the south by Waterford and on the west by Summit and Mill Creek. Its greatest extent is seven miles from north to south, and six from east to west. It contained 140 inhabitants in 1820, 443 in 1830, 1,081 in 1840, 1,542 in 1850, 1,450 in 1860, 1,395 in 1870, 1,531 in 1880 and 1,511 in 1890. The township is divided, for election purposes, into the East and West districts.

EARLIEST SETTLERS.

The earliest settlers in Greene township were Peter Himebaugh and Conrad Wine-man, two Pennsylvania Germans, who took up lands in 1800 along LeBoeuf creek and remained there the balance of their lives. About 1802 Jacob and Samuel Brown, Thomas Bunnell and John and Ambrose Coover settled in the LeBoeuf valley. In the spring of 1802 Thomas Hinton, with five sons and two daughters, made their homes in the northeast. The Browns built mills on the creek and for a long period supplied a good portion of the timber used at Erie. In the Welsh settlement the Hintons were followed by the Joneses, Knoyles, Morgans, Wilkines and others of their countrymen. From 1804 on a number of persons went in and left, and the tide of emigration did not commence again until 1816. Between that year and 1818 a colony of New England people located in the township, among whom may be named Cyril Drown and sons, Martin Hayes and sons,

Isaac and David Church, Benjamin Gunnison, Roger Root, David Edwards and S. T. Rockwood. Weed's Corners was settled in 1828 by William B. Weed and William Yaple, who went there when the country south of Hayes's to Lake Pleasant was a continuous forest. The first German emigration was in 1833, when the Hirts, Pringles, Kellars and others settled on and near the Wattsburg road. Mr. Kuhl and sons removed from Mill Creek in 1835. The Irish began settling in the township about 1836, mostly on the Kuhl road. Among their number the Barrys, Gallaghers, Morrisons, McManuses, Cosgroves and McGinnesses were first on the ground. H. L. Pinney bought a farm in Greene in 1843 and moved there the next year. E. O. Pinney first rented a farm in 1843, and purchased in 1846; and Martin Pinney made the township his home in 1851. Griffith Hinton, one of the sons of Thomas, above referred to, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Sumner Bemis, on the 15th of March, 1880, at the advanced age of 96 years. The Hinton family came from Wales in 1801, but did not settle in this county till the next year.

LANDS, STREAMS AND MILLS.

The township is one of the most elevated in the county, containing the dividing ridge from which the waters of Mill creek, Walnut creek, Four-Mile creek and Six-Mile creek flow into the lake, and of LeBoeuf creek to the south. The main body of the land is clay and gravel, best for grazing. There is a good valley along LeBoeuf creek, in the southwest, ranging from half a mile to a mile in width. The value of land is from twenty to forty dollars an acre. A considerable area of forest still exists, and the township may be said to be the main supply point of Erie for firewood.

The township postoffices are: Boscobel, in the Wales settlement; East Greene, at Bogus Corners; Hamot, at St. Boniface

Church; Clipper, in the Church and Tate neighborhood; and West Greene, at the settlement of the same name.

Le Bœuf creek rises on the south edge of the township, and empties into French creek below Waterford; a branch of Mill creek starts in the northwest; Four-Mile creek about a mile northeast from St. Boniface; Six-Mile creek a short distance south of Wales, and Walnut creek, near the Greene and Summit line, a little northeast of Whiteford's Corners. The great gully of Four-Mile creek begins nearly at the head of the stream, about three and a half miles south of the Harbor creek line, and continues to the crossing of the Station road, below Cooper's mill.

The mills of the township are the saw and feed-mill of Miles Brown, on Le Bœuf creek; Kane's sawmill, near the north boundary; Ripley's sawmill, back of St. Boniface Church, both on Four-Mile creek; a sawmill on Six-Mile creek, north of Wales; and one near F. & M. Cook's. The first and only gristmill in the township was built by Jacob Brown, early in the century, and ran until 1872, when it burned down.

COMMON ROADS AND RAILROADS.

The leading thoroughfares are the Wattsburg plank road; the old road to Wattsburg by way of Phillipsville, which branches off from the plank road at the Seigel place; the Lake Pleasant road; the road from Harbor Creek to Waterford; through West Greene; the old Shunpike, from Augustus Graham's, in Summit, to Waterford, and the road from the Shunpike to West Greene. The Wattsburg plank was completed in 1853, and given up as a toll road in the spring of 1865. The Lake Pleasant road was opened from Erie to the Martin Hayes place in the winter of 1821-22, and extended to French creek in the winter of 1826-27, through what was, for a good part of the way, a dense wilderness. Both of these roads traverse the entire width of the township from northwest to southeast. The Shunpike was laid out in 1827-28, to avoid the Waterford turnpike, growing out of a quarrel between its owners and the stage company over the rates of toll. The Harbor Creek and Wattsburg road was opened in 1810, and the one which branches off from

the Shunpike has been in existence forty to fifty years.

The only railroad in Greene is the Philadelphia and Erie, which crosses about a mile of its southwest corner, between Summit and Waterford. It has no station in the township, and the nearest stopping places are at Belle Valley, Langdon's and Jackson's.

HAMLETS, CHURCHES, ETC.

Greene township has no incorporated towns, and no settlements that can strictly be called by the name of villages. There are, however, several thickly settled localities which have been honored with special names, such as West Greene, St. Boniface, Wales, Bogus Corners, Weed's Corners and Six-Mile Creek.

Wales, in the northeast, on the Venango line, derives its name from being first settled by Welsh, of whom the Hinton's were the pioneers. The district known as Wales, includes a Presbyterian and Methodist Church, a school-house and a few farmhouses. The Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1849, by Rev. G. W. Cleveland, its first pastor, and erected a building in 1851 at a cost of \$800. A cemetery adjoins the church. The Methodist congregation has been in existence some forty-five years. A creamery was started at Wales about 1891.

St. Boniface is a German settlement on the Wattsburg plank road, seven miles from Erie, which derives its name from the Catholic Church there located. The church was organized in 1857 by Rev. J. A. Oberhofer, with a congregation of some forty families. A building was erected the same year, which burned down in 1867, and the present one was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$4,000. Meantime a separation took place between the German and English-speaking members of the congregation, which led to the construction of another edifice by the latter in 1870. This building, known as St. Peter's Church, was subsequently removed to Kuhl's Hill, where it has a graveyard attached. A parsonage and a graveyard are connected with St. Boniface's Church. The parochial school, which has an average attendance of eighty, is in charge of the Benedictine Nuns.

Bogus Corners are at the intersection of a cross-road with the Wattsburg plank, not far from the center of the township. The post-

office was established about 1829. Half a mile west are a church and graveyard. The building was erected in 1857. It is known as St. Paul's United Lutheran and Presbyterian Church, and the congregation was organized several years previous. In 1885 the church was rebuilt at a cost of \$1,200, C. R. Gray being the contractor.

Weed's Corners, at the intersection of the road from West Greene with the Lake Pleasant road, is nothing more than a few farmhouses. It derives its name from William B. Weed, who was the first settler.

West Greene consists of a small collection of buildings at the meeting of two roads in the south part of the township. The cheese factory was opened May 12, 1873. The Methodist Episcopal Church at West Greene was organized in 1827. The early meetings were held in dwellings and schoolhouses until about 1848, when a frame church was built. It was superseded in the autumn of 1883 by a new structure, erected on the site of the old church.

Six-Mile Creek is a small settlement about a mile north of Wales.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The public officers furnished by Greene

township are Capt. Thomas Wilkins, Collector of the Port of Erie from 1861 to 1869; Jonas Gunnison, a prominent Erie attorney and a member of the Assembly in 1859; Rodney Cole, County Commissioner from 1851 to 1854; William B. Weed, from 1867 to 1870, and Albert B. Gunnison, from 1875 to 1881; Ora P. Gunnison, Deputy Sheriff for a few months; Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for a long term; Acting Collector of Internal Revenue from October 8 to November 8, 1875; Mercantile Appraiser in 1879, and Clerk to the County Commissioners, from 1881 to 1883; Horace L. Pinney, Jury Commissioner from 1870 to 1873; E. O. Pinney, Trustee of Erie Academy from 1875 to 1878, and William E. Hayes, County Auditor from 1874 to 1880.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Soon after 1825, a schoolhouse was built on lot 184, in the east part of the township. A second was erected about two miles farther south, and a third was built on the farm of William B. Weed, both at an early date.

Lake Pleasant Independent School District embraces the southwest part of Greene township, and the adjoining corners of Venango, Waterford and Amity.

CHAPTER IX.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

GREENFIELD is one of the sixteen townships established by the Legislature when the county was created. It is bounded on the north by North East township, on the east by Chautauqua county, New York, on the south by Venango, and on the west by Harbor Creek and Greene. The boundary lines are all straight, excepting a jog of about an eighth of a mile, commencing at the Prindle place, on the west side, and extending to the Plumb farm on the south. As originally formed,

Greenfield was considerably larger than now, a long, wedge-shaped strip having been taken off of its northern part in 1841 and added to North East. The township as thus reduced is about seven miles in length from east to west and about four and three-quarters in breadth from north to south. Greenfield had a population of 281 in 1820, 664 in 1830, 862 in 1840, 731 in 1850, 880 in 1860, 1,039 in 1870, 1,020 in 1880 and 1,432 in 1890, being one of the few rural districts that increased during the last census period.

The surface of the township is mainly hilly; but there are some fine flats along French creek and upon a tributary of that stream which comes in from New York at the southeast corner. The valley lands range in width from a half mile to a mile. They produce corn, oats, wheat and all kinds of fruit, except peaches, but are much troubled with frosts. The hill lands, which are less affected by the frosts than the valleys, are a clay loam, and yield good crops of corn, oats and potatoes; but are best adapted for grass and grazing. The loftiest elevation is at the Brown farm in the southwest. About half a mile southeast from that, in Venango, is said to be the highest point in Erie county. Land ranges in price from twenty to forty dollars an acre.

PIONEER SETTLEMENTS.

Greenfield was one of the first townships to be settled. Among those who were impressed with its advantages was Judah Colt, a native of Lyme, Conn., who came on in 1795. He made the Population Company, which claimed most of the lands in the county, an offer of one dollar an acre for thirty thousand acres off of the east end of the Triangle, which they declined. They were so much pleased with his energy and shrewdness, however, that they appointed him their agent for Erie county. Mr. Colt took up a permanent residence in Greenfield in 1797, having been preceded by Elisha and Enoch Marvin (his brothers-in-law), Cyrus Robinson, Henry and Dyer Loomis, Charles Allen, Joseph Berry, John and William Wilson, James Moore, Joseph Webster, Philo Barker, Timothy Tuttle, Silas and William Smith, Joseph Shaddock, John Daggett and John Andrews. All of these were hardy New England people. Mr. Colt established his headquarters at what came to be known as Colt's Station, around or near which most of the emigrants settled. The same year, Mr. Colt cut a road through from the lake at Freepport to the Station (the first in the county after the old French road), as an avenue for supplies, which were brought by lake from Buffalo. This road was extended in 1798 to French creek, near what is now "Little Hope," or Greenfield village, where Mr. Bissell had established a landing, and later in the season Mr. Colt and William Miles continued it to the forks of French creek (now Wattsburg). The eastern road from North

East to Wattsburg was opened about 1800; the one from Colt's Station to Waterford, by way of Phillipsville, in 1804 or 1806; and the Station road, from Wesleyville, by way of Colt's Station to Mayville, in 1813.

Mr. Colt brought his wife on in May, 1798. In 1803, James Taylor, with wife and one child, from Rockbridge county, Virginia, settled in the township, about two miles north-east of Colt's Station. Here they remained until 1812, when they removed to New York. Henry Taylor reached the township about the same time, but changed to North East several years later. Nehemiah Finn, from Orange county, New York, located on the State line in the spring of 1834.

The inducement that took Mr. Colt and his colony to Greenfield was the belief that the hill lands were preferable to those of the lake shore, which were densely wooded, swampy and well nigh impenetrable. In a short time, Mr. Colt saw his error, and in 1804, he removed to Erie, where he remained the balance of his life. He died suddenly October 11, 1832, aged 71 years and 3 months. On Mr. Colt's departure, the greater portion of the colony left also, scattering in various directions, and most of them taking up some of the choicest lands in the county. Enoch Marvin became the company's agent in the Beaver valley, where he died and was buried. His brother Elisha was one of the few who remained, and he and his wife both died at Colt's Station, the first in 1829 and the second in 1858. Their son, William E., continued to reside at Colt's Station till the decease of his mother, when he made his home in North East.

Col. Joseph Selden opened a store at the Station in 1820, which was continued for some years by other parties. Morrow B. Lowry clerked in this store when a boy of 16, and B. F. Sloan spent a portion of his youthful years in the locality. A tavern was established about sixty years ago, and kept up till 1860 or 1865. The first celebration in Erie county of the Nation's Independence was near Colt's Station, on the 4th of July, 1797. The first military company in Erie county was organized in Greenfield, in 1801, with Elisha Marvin as captain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The chief stream of Greenfield is the West branch of French creek, which receives many

small tributaries in the township. It heads in or near Findley's lake, about two miles from the State line in Chautauqua county, and running across Greenfield from the northeast to the middle, and through the entire width of Venango from north to south, joins the East branch in Amity, just below Wattsburg, after a course of eighteen or twenty miles. The headwaters of Six-Mile, Twelve-Mile, Sixteen-Mile, and of a branch of Twenty-Mile creek, are all in Greenfield. They have their rise on the ridge north of the West branch of French creek, and not more than a mile or two from that stream. Some of the tributaries of the West branch head within a few rods of the sources of the lake shore creeks.

The first sawmill was built by Leverett Bissell, at or near Little Hope, in 1790, being among the earliest in the county. Another was put up in 1824, by John Whiteside, in the south part of the township.

The postoffices are: Greenfield, at the village of the same name; Hornby, at Shattuck's Corners; Delhil, near the Union schoolhouse; and Nasby, on the Station road.

The first Protestant religious services in Erie county were held at Colt's Station on July 2, 1797. About thirty persons assembled from Greenfield, North East and Venango, to whom a sermon was read by Mr. Colt. The old graveyard, on the Erie and Mayville road, a little east of the Station, was the earliest (1801) of which any record has been preserved in the county.

VILLAGE, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The only settlement in the township which approaches the dignity of a village is Greenfield, on the West branch of French creek, just off from the middle road between North East and Wattsburg. The place is better known by its nickname of "Little Hope." The site of the place was taken up about 1796, by Leverett Bissell, on a soldier's right of 400 acres. He built a sawmill and a landing on the creek, where bateaux came up loaded with supplies from the lower country. The village embraces a feedmill, sawmill, two cheese factories, two stores, blacksmith shop, creamery, cheese box factory, a shingle mill, schoolhouse and twenty or thirty houses. There is a cemetery just at the outskirts of the village.

The M. E. Church, at the junction of the

Wattsburg and Wildman roads, near Little Hope, was organized in 1836, and erected its house of worship in 1850, to which a parsonage was added in 1868.

The Free Will Baptist congregation was organized in 1881, and put up their church, which stands about three-fourths of a mile north of Shadduck's Corners, in the same year. The dedicatory sermon was preached in the spring of 1882.

The United Brethren congregation was organized about 1875. Their building, known as "The People's Church," was erected in the Walling neighborhood in the year 1893 or '94. Before that they held service in the school-houses of the vicinity.

There was a school in the eastern part of the township at an early date. One was in existence in 1816, two miles east of the present Miller building, in what was known as the Wilson schoolhouse. School was taught during the winter of 1820-21 in a log house at Colt's Station. The township adopted the common school system soon after the general law on the subject was enacted.

IN GENERAL.

Greenfield township is without a railroad, the nearest station being at North East.

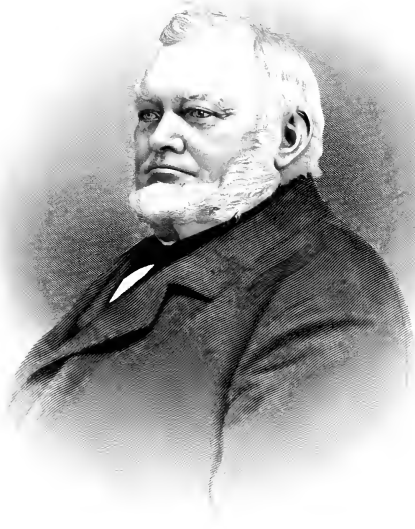
The main common roads are the east road between North East and Wattsburg, and the Middle road, through Colt's Station, between the same points; the Station road from Wesleyville to Mayville; and the road from Greene past the Methodist Episcopal Church and Greenfield Village to Findley's lake. All of these were laid out on a straight line, but had to diverge in order to surmount the ridges.

The State and county officers from the township have been: County Auditor, Mark Baldwin, 1833 to 1836; County Commissioner, William E. Marvin, 1845 to 1848; William Parker, 1853 to 1856; Assembly, J. Ross Raymond, elected in 1892 and '94.

The first marriage in the township was that of Joseph Shadduck to Betsy Willard, and the first child born was their son Ira.

The first frame barn was built by Joseph Shadduck about 1815.

The third oldest man of whom there is any



James Casey



record in Erie county, was James Davis, of Greenfield—the very oldest having been Michael Hare, who died in Waterford in 1843, aged over 115 years. Davis resided in Greenfield at a huddle of cabins known as Log City, a mile or two toward North East from Colt's

Station. When about 100 years old he moved to Michigan, where he died in the 105th year of his age.

The East Greenfield cheese factory at Ashton's Corners, commenced business in March, 1895.

CHAPTER X.

HARBOR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS REES, the first person who located land in Harbor Creek township, took up a large tract long known as the Rees Reserve, in 1796. He did not become a resident of the township, however, until some years after. The first actual settlers were William Saltsman, Amasa Prindle and Andrew Elliott, who went in in 1797. These were followed by Hugh McCann and Alex. Brewster in 1800; by Thomas Moorhead, John Riblet and sons, John, Christian and Jacob Ebersole and the Backus family about 1801, and by Ezekiel and Benjamin Chambers in 1802. Mr. Moorhead's father, and brothers John, Robert and George, came in at intervals running from 1802 to 1806. Robert Scott, Thomas Greenwood, Robert Jack, John Shattuck, Aaron Hoag, Henry Clark, Andrew Culbertson, Thomas Bunnell and the Caldwell brothers were among the earliest settlers. Several of these were from the eastern portion of the State; the others were mainly from New England and New York. Mr. Saltsman was from Northumberland county; the Riblets and Ebersoles from Lancaster county; Mr. Clark from New England and Mr. Elliott from Ireland. The Riblets and Ebersoles were the first of the "Pennsylvania-Dutch" stock that settled in the county. A man by the name of Jack was on the Jesse Ebersole place in 1802. Dr. Ira Sherwin made his location in the township in 1825. William Henry and brother settled in Mill Creek in 1808, and changed from there to Harbor

Creek. Mr. Brewster cleared thirty acres, which he abandoned and moved to Erie.

Sarah Prindle was the first female child born in the township, in 1799, and William Clark the first male child, in 1801. Thomas Rees was the first Justice, and Thomas Greenwood and Myron Backus held the same office at an early date.

At one period there were quite a number of negroes in the township, mostly descendants of three slaves who were taken in by Thomas Rees. To two of these, Robert McConnell and James Titus, upon reaching the twenty-eighth year of their age, when they became free by the emancipation act, Mr. Rees gave fifty acres of land near Gospel Hill. The Moorhead family also brought in a slave, known as Caesar, who was emancipated as above, but continued to live with his former master until his death.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The township was one of the original sixteen established, and has retained the same limits to this day. Harbor Creek is bounded on the north by the lake, on the east by North East and Greenfield, on the south by Greene and on the west by Mill Creek. It has a frontage on the lake of about seven miles, its east line is a trifle longer, its south line is about four and a half miles in length, and its west line very nearly five miles. The township is one of the wealthiest in the county, and its citizens are not surpassed as a moral, intelligent, church-going people. It maintains

unusually good schools, has many neat houses and barns, and its farms, as a rule, are under a fine state of improvement. Of late years, the farmers have given much attention to the culture of fruits, berries, grapes and melons. The First and Second ridges extend across the entire southern portion of the township from east to west. On the First ridge and back of it, on the second plain, the land continues quite good. From the Second ridge south, it is broken, cold and clayey, being better suited for grazing than grain.

The township contains three villages—Wesleyville, Harbor Creek and Moorheadville—each of which is a station on the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate railroads. These are also the post-offices of the township. The population has been as follows: 555, in 1820; 1,104, in 1830; 1,843, in 1840; 2,084, in 1850; 2,033, in 1860; 1,974, in 1870; 1,781, in 1880, and 1,660, in 1890. The township is divided into the East and West districts, for election purposes.

STREAMS AND GULLIES.

The streams are Four Mile, Eight and Twelve-Mile creeks and Elliott's run, all emptying into the lake, and McConnell run, a branch of Four-Mile creek. Four and Six-Mile creeks head in Greene, and Twelve-Mile creek on the edge of North East and Greenfield. All the rest are wholly within the township. Elliott's run and Eight-Mile creek are both small streams; the first flows through or near Harbor Creek village, and the second is the next stream east. McConnell's run joins Four-Mile creek near the foot of the great gully. It received its name from a mulatto, who built a cabin at an early day on the bank of the stream.

The great gully or gorge of Four-Mile creek, commences in Greene township, and extends to very near the bridge of the Station road, about half a mile south of Wesleyville, gradually becoming shallower as it reaches its northern terminus. Its length is about six miles and it varies in depth from fifty to a 150 feet. The third sawmill in the county was erected by Thomas Rees, near the mouth of Four-Mile creek, on the Crowley place, in 1798, for the Population Company. In the same year, Eliphalet Beebe constructed the sloop Washington, of thirty-five tons, on the shore of the lake, near the mill, for the use of

the same company, being the first sailing vessel built on the south shore of Lake Erie. The gorge of Six-Mile creek extends to within a mile or a mile and a half of the Buffalo road, and its windings must be nearly five miles long. The deepest part of the gorge is at the Clark settlement, where it is but little short of 150 feet deep, with an average width of not more than 100 feet.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The mills of the township are the old Cooper, near the foot of the gully of Four-Mile creek; the old Neeley gristmill, at the mouth of Twelve-Mile creek, now owned by Dietley & Son; a sawmill on the same stream, about half a mile south; and Dodge's handle, shingle and sawmill, and Troop's cider and feedmill, at Harbor Creek station.

A small gristmill was erected in 1800 by James Foulk, at the cascade of Six-Mile creek, near its mouth, but was only kept up a year or two. Neeley's mill was established in 1802 by Captain Daniel Dobbins and James Foulk. The mill fell into the hands of Joseph Neeley in 1816, who did a prosperous business until 1841. From that time the mill was run by his son-in-law, Gen. John W. McLane, until the outbreak of the war, when it was sold by Mr. Neeley. Since then it has changed proprietors several times. The old Cooper mill was once a famous landmark of the lake shore region. William Saltsman, first built a sawmill at this point in 1815, and added a gristmill in 1826. These afterward became the property of William Cooper, sr. Mr. Cooper bought the property in 1839, and rebuilt the mills in 1850. The mill of the Messrs. Dodge was built in the spring of 1870. It is run by steam, which is partially created by the gas from a well on the premises. Troop's cider and feed-mill was started about 1878. The building used as a barn, on the north side of the road, on the Joseph McCarter farm, was once a gristmill, the power of which was furnished by Elliott's run. The first cargo of flour and pork shipped to New York from Erie county was taken through the Erie canal by Joseph Neeley in 1826. The flour was made at the mill near the mouth of Twelve-Mile creek.

RAILROADS, COMMON ROADS, ETC.

The Lake Shore and Nickel Plate railroads pass through the whole width of Harbor

Creek township from east to west, and the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. runs through about a half of its western portion in a semi-circular direction at the gully of Four-Mile creek. The first two have stations at Wesleyville, Harbor Creek and Moorheadville. The last has a flag station at Shannon's Crossing.

The main public roads are the Buffalo and the Lake, in the north portion, crossing the township from Mill Creek to North East, and the Station road, commencing at Wesleyville and running in a general southeastern course into Greenfield. The Lake road extends through the township at a distance of a quarter to a half mile from the water's edge. The Buffalo road runs at an average distance of a mile and a half south of the lake. The Station road was laid out through Colt's Station to Mayville, N. Y., about 1813.

Near the close of the last century the State of Pennsylvania made a donation of 2,000 acres of land in the newly purchased Triangle to Gen. William Irvine for his services in the Revolutionary war, giving him the privilege of making his own selection. In 1795 he took up a mile along the lake from Brawley's old tavern to the Greenwood schoolhouse, embracing the mouth of Six-Mile creek and running back a proportionate distance. In 1830 Gen. Callender Irvine, son of William, had 800 acres surveyed on both sides of the Buffalo road and sold it off, reserving the water-power, which was still regarded as of great value. About 1848 the balance of the reserve was disposed of by Dr. William A. Irvine, son of Callender.

VILLAGES.

The village of Wesleyville is situated about four miles from Central park, in the city of Erie. Of late it has grown considerably, and now numbers between three and four hundred people. Four-Mile creek runs through the village, and the Buffalo road is its main street. The schoolhouse, a fine two-story brick, built in 1891, stands near the center of the village on land donated by Gen. Kilpatrick to the public for that purpose. The Lake Shore and Nickel Plate railroads run just north of the place, and it is the point of intersection of the Station road with the Buffalo road. The alley on the west side of Chaffee & Farnsworth's store is the line be-

tween Harbor Creek and Mill Creek townships. Wesleyville was laid out in 1828 by John Shaddock, who owned the farm. He built a gristmill in 1823 and a sawmill two years later, both on the west bank of Four-Mile creek. The place was named Wesleyville after John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. Wesleyville contains a Methodist and a Baptist Church, the first of brick and the second of frame.

The village of Harbor Creek is one of the pleasantest in the county. Besides the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches it contains a hotel, two factories, two stores, a wagon shop, two blacksmith shops and perhaps 100 people. Both the Lake Shore R. R. and Nickel Plate R. R. have stations in the village. The postoffice at Harbor Creek was established about 1832. It is fifteen miles from Erie to North East, and Harbor Creek is exactly midway by the Buffalo road.

Moorheadville, on the Buffalo road, half a mile north of the railroad station of the same name, is not properly a village, but a cluster of neighborly farm residences. The locality received its name from the large number of Moorheads living there. It was first settled by Thomas Moorhead in 1800, who was soon followed by others of the family from the eastern part of the State. The first Sabbath school held in Erie county was established in 1817 at this place by Col. James M. Moorhead and Rev. Mr. Morton. Moorheadville is ten and one-half miles from Erie, and four and one-half from North East by railroad.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Wesleyville was built by Mr. Shaddock in 1828, and rebuilt by the congregation in 1866.

The Baptist congregation in the same village was organized in February, 1891, as a mission connected with the First Baptist Church of Erie. The building was erected in the summer of 1891 and dedicated in May, 1892. The organization became a regular church in 1893.

The land was donated by Dr. Applebee. Rev. W. L. Lemon was the first pastor and W. L. Kelley was Superintendent of the Sunday-school for some time. The property is valued at \$5,000.

The Presbyterian congregation at Harbor Creek was organized May 26, 1832, with fifty-eight members set off from the church at North East. The first building was erected half a mile east of the present site, on a piece of ground donated by Judah Colt. It was of brick, and was dedicated in 1834. The present beautiful edifice was built and dedicated in 1871, at a cost of \$10,000. There was quite a struggle between Harbor Creek and Moorheadville over the site of the new building, and when the former place was decided upon some of the congregation withdrew and attached themselves to the church at North East. Rev. G. W. Cleveland, who became pastor of the church in 1849, continued until his death in 1893.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the same village was erected in 1873, on ground donated by Rev. Noah Sullivan, at a cost of about \$4,000; it was dedicated December 11 of that year.

The South Harbor Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Walker and McGill neighborhood, is the outgrowth of a class organized in that vicinity at an early day. An early preaching point was at Lowry's Corners, in a schoolhouse, which was the main place of worship until the building of the church in 1841 or 1842.

The United Brethren congregation in the Clark neighborhood was organized in 1856. The building was erected the same year.

Besides the above places, religious services are frequently held in the schoolhouse at Gospel Hill, on the Station road. This place received its name because most of the early citizens were Methodists who were very devoted to their religion. The graveyard on Gospel Hill has been in use for more than seventy years. The first bodies interred were those of two girls who were drowned in Six Mile-creek in 1823.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county officers from Harbor Creek township have been as follows: Sheriff—John Kilpatrick, October 28, 1855, to October 21, 1858; John W. McLane, October 21, 1858, to November 16, 1861. Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts—William P. Trimble, November 10, 1857, to November 19, 1860. Clerk of the Courts—Robert S. Moorhead, elected in 1885 and '88 (also clerk in the

Auditor General's office at Harrisburg many years). County Treasurer—James Chambers, January 4, 1853, to January 6, 1855. Clerk of the Courts—Robert S. Moorhead, January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1886 (resident of Erie when elected). County Commissioners—James M. Moorhead, 1827 to 1830; Samuel Low, 1836 to 1840; James Chambers, 1864 to 1867. Directors of the Poor—George W. Walker, 1840 to 1843; Benj. E. Riblet, elected in 1888 and '91. County Surveyor—G. W. F. Sherwin, November 12, 1866, to February 22, 1869. County Auditors—Thomas Rees, 1821 and 1824; James Chambers, 1846; Jesse Ebersole, 1870; William P. Edwards, 1880 to 1883.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HISTORY.

Early in the century, a school was taught in the barn of Robert Hurst, in the vicinity of Moorheadville. On the Col. Moorhead farm, a half mile east of the Hurst barn, a log schoolhouse was built, where the next school in that settlement was taught. This was too far for the Harbor Creek settlement, which led to the building of another house on the farm of William Wilson, on the Buffalo road, just north of the Lake Shore R. R. In 1825, at Harbor Creek settlement, Miss Elenor Burgett taught a school. Where Wesleyville now is, at a point opposite Kelley's store, a schoolhouse stood as early as 1811 or 1812.

THE OLDEST JUSTICE, ETC.

The venerable James Chambers, who was born in 1805, is the oldest continuous Justice of the Peace in the county, and probably in the State. He was first commissioned by Gov. Ritner in 1837, and has held the office from then to the present time, with the exception of an interval of six years, during which he served a term each as County Treasurer, Auditor and Commissioner. To show their regard for Mr. Chambers, the people re-elected him for another term of five years, in the spring of 1895.

The value of land in Harbor Creek ranges from \$150 an acre on the lake shore plain to twenty-five dollars on the high ground south. Several valuable gas wells have been drilled in the township, but most of them have ceased producing except in small quantities.

Grapes, melons, fruits and berries are ex-

tensively raised, and the township is one of the main producing sections for the Erie markets. Large quantities are also shipped to the oil regions and to the cities and towns east and west. The raisers of these crops generally co-operate with the North East

shippers and cultivators in finding an outside market for their products.

[For an account of the railroad war in Harbor Creek see the General History of Erie County.]

CHAPTER XI.

LEBŒUF TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF MILL VILLAGE.

THE TOWNSHIP OF LEBŒUF received its name from LeBœuf creek, which joins French creek within its limits. It is one of the original townships of the county, and belongs to what is known as "the Southern Tier." LeBœuf is bounded on the north by Waterford, on the east by Union, on the south by Crawford county, and on the west by Washington. The township lines are all straight except two slight variations in the northern boundary, and a jog or handle about a half mile square at the northeast corner, extending into Waterford. LeBœuf is six and one-half miles long from east to west, by four and one-half wide from north to south. The population was 505 in 1820, 554 in 1830, 876 in 1840, 990 in 1850, 1,483 in 1860, 1,743 in 1870, 1,420 in 1880, and 1,215 in 1890. The postoffices are LeBœuf, on the P. and E. R. R., and Mystic, in the Waterhouse settlement.

FIRST WHITE INHABITANTS.

The first lands were selected in LeBœuf township in 1794, by Capt. Robert King, who took up 400 acres at the present Ford bridge. Returning to his home in Lycoming county, he brought his family along in the spring of 1795. When he reached LeBœuf, he found William and Thomas Black located on the next tract east. John R. Black, son of William, was the first white child born in Erie county. This event took place on the 20th of August, 1795. In 1797, the little colony was increased by the arrival of Francis

Isherwood, with a son and daughter, and of James, Robert and Adam Pollock. William Mallory located in 1801, and John Clemens, James Biggers and Philip Gregory in 1802. Mr. Biggers came from Fayette and Mr. Gregory from Berks county. Among other early arrivals were James Weston, David Boyd and Mathias Himebaugh. Of the emigrants who entered the township about the beginning of the century many left, and a new set came in between 1815 and 1820, the descendants of whom generally remain. The bulk of these were from New England and New York. Between 1825 and 1830, a number of Pennsylvania Germans from Lehigh county settled on the banks of French creek, including the Burgers and others. Capt. King, the pioneer of the township, had been an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Isherwood, like Capt. King, came first to locate a tract, accompanied by a son and daughter, and went back the next winter to his old home in Lycoming county for the purpose of bringing his wife, leaving his children to keep the claim good. William Miles, the founder of Union City, built a log storehouse at an early day at the mouth of the South branch, where he landed provisions and other supplies brought up from Pittsburg by flatboats and canoes.

CREEKS, MILLS AND BRIDGES.

The chief streams of the township are French creek proper, the South branch and LeBœuf creek. The South branch comes in

from Union at the south line of the Conrad farm, having a course of but little more than a mile within the township. French creek proper enters from Waterford on the Moravian grant, in the northeast corner of the township. The two unite a few rods below the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. bridge. From there the united stream meanders to the west, across the northern portion of the township, until the junction with LeBoeuf creek, when it makes an abrupt turn and flows in a general southerly course to Crawford county. LeBoeuf creek comes in from Waterford and joins French creek at the David Boyd place. The Indian name of French creek was *Toranadakon* or *Innungah*, the latter of which was corrupted by the French into *Venango* or *Weenango*. The tributaries of the main streams are Trout brook, Colt run and Mill run, on the south side, and Moravian run, Gill brook and Mallory's run, on the north.

The mills are the Burger gristmill, on French creek; Waterhouse's sawmill, on a small stream emptying into French creek; Troup's sawmill at Willey's Corners; Wheeler's saw and feed-mill and cheese factory, near the junction of Moravian run with French creek; a sawmill on the Burger place, near Mill Village; Thompson's, on the turnpike, at the foot of McLean hill; and the Limburger cheese factory, near the Wheeler settlement. The Burger mill was built by a Mr. McLenehan fully eighty years ago, and rebuilt in 1879. It was long owned and operated by George Burger. The Wheeler sawmill was started in 1852, and the feed-mill about 1885. The cheese factory has been in operation some thirty years, but cheese-making on a small scale has been conducted at the locality for at least forty years.

The township once contained vast bodies of timber, most of which have been cut off. Hon. C. M. Wheeler owns the largest tract that remains, a considerable portion of which is pine.

The bridges over French creek are the Stranahan, on the Waterford and Union road; the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. bridge, near the latter; the Quarry bridge at the stone quarry; the Ford bridge, on the Waterford and Mill Village road; and Pollock's, leading from the turnpike to Mill Village. The Town Line bridge crosses the South branch at the Union boundary, and the Moore bridge, Le-

Boeuf creek, near the residence of Monroe Moore. Of these, the Ford and Quarry bridges are constructed of iron.

LANDS.

The flats along French and LeBoeuf creeks are from a mile to two miles in width, and the soil is not exceeded for fertility in any part of the county. That it is mostly made land is apparent from the fact that large logs are frequently met with at a depth of from two to three feet below the surface. The balance of the township is hilly, but there is very little if any portion but what is tillable. Two ridges are encountered, at the Arter place, and west of the LeBoeuf flats, which attain a height of almost 200 feet above the valley, the loftiest elevations in the township. Wheat can be raised in every part of the township. The valley land produces big crops of oats. The great business of the township, however, is dairying, and large amounts of butter are made. Land ranges in value from thirty to sixty dollars on the flats, and from fifteen to forty dollars on the hills.

MORAVIAN GRANT, ACADEMY LANDS, RESERVE TRACT AND HOLLAND LAND COMPANY.

On the 17th of April, 1791, the State of Pennsylvania granted to "The Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," commonly known as the Moravians, two tracts of land of 2,500 acres each, with allowance, to be located respectively on "the River Connought, near the northwestern corner of the State," and "on the head of French creek." This association had long maintained missionaries at its own expense among the Indians, and the above generous gift was intended by the State as a remuneration in part for the service it had rendered in behalf of peace and good will. In locating its lands, the society chose 2,875 acres within the limits of LeBoeuf township, and 2,797 in Springfield and Conneaut, paying for the excess in money. The French creek tract was given the name of "Good Luck," and that on Conneaut creek the title of "Hospitality." The agent of the society for many years was William Miles, who was succeeded on the failure of his health by his son, James Miles, as manager of the "Hospitality," and

by John Wood, of the "Good Luck" tract. The land was occupied on lease till about 1850, when it was bought by James Miles and N. Blickensderfer, cut up into farms, and sold in the main to the present owners or their predecessors. The Moravian grant extended from the Conrad farm to within about a mile of LeBœuf creek, and lay principally upon the north side of French creek. P. G. and John D. Stranahan made the first purchase of the Moravian lands in 1849, the latter moving from Concord the same year, and his brother in 1854, both locating at what is now LeBœuf Station.

The Academy grant, at the mouth of LeBœuf creek, embraced 500 acres, donated by the State for the support of Waterford Academy. The lands were sold off about 1840, having been previously occupied on lease.

North of the Academy grant was a large body of land known as the Reserve tract, from the fact that the State reserved or withheld it from settlement under the general law to encourage emigration. Of the Reserve tract, 400 acres extended into LeBœuf, the bulk being in Waterford. An act was passed in 1799 throwing the land into market, and most of it was sold off at low prices about the commencement of the century.

The Holland Land Company held some 400 acres west of Mill Village, which were sold off between 1802 and 1810.

George Fisher, of Dauphin county, took up twenty-seven 400-acre tracts at an early period, lying within the limits of LeBœuf, Waterford and Washington townships. This property he divided with Col. McNair in 1824, and the same year the portion belonging to the latter was disposed of at Sheriff's sale. The remainder fell to Mr. Fisher's children in 1845, who sold it off at intervals ending in 1873.

A grove that once stood on the Flats road, near Ford's bridge, was a favorite camping place for Indians, and numerous Indian graves and relics have been found. Near by was a circular mound sixteen or twenty feet in diameter with banks four to six feet high, on which trees were growing of a size indicating an age of 150 or 200 years. The remains of one of these pre-historic circles are also to be seen near the home of Hon. C. M. Wheeler.

RAILROADS, COMMON ROADS AND QUARRIES.

The township has the benefit of two railroads—the Philadelphia and Erie, extending across the northeastern part for about three miles, and the N. Y., P. & O., following French creek nearly to the center, where it deviates to hit Mill Village; and then returning to the valley further south. LeBœuf, on the Philadelphia and Erie, is the only station in the township.

The principal common roads are the old Waterford and Susquehanna turnpike, once the great highway between Lake Erie and Eastern Pennsylvania; the Erie and Warren road, which passes through the township by two routes that unite near the Stranahan bridge; the Flats road, from Mill Village to Waterford; the road from Mill Village to Union; and the road from Mill Village to Pollock's bridge, connecting with the turnpike.

LeBœuf possesses the largest and best quarries of building stone in Erie county. The bluff from which the stone is taken extends along French creek from the old Dunlap place to opposite the farm of A. L. Tilden, a distance of about a mile, and averages some forty feet in height. The material is a blue sandstone of fine quality, more durable than the Berea stone, but saturated with oil, which spoils it for the highest class of work. Three quarries have been opened, known respectively as Senger's, Paskett's and the Atlantic & Great Western.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Methodist Episcopal society at Edenville was organized about 1839. The congregation began by worshiping in the schoolhouse, and continued to do so until 1855, when the Edenville Church was built.

The Manross Church was built in 1839 by John W. Manross, who intended it to be used by religious bodies generally. The first minister officiating there was Rev. Mr. Barnhart, a Methodist. It has since been used principally as a Methodist preaching place.

The United Brethren Church, near New Ireland, is the outgrowth of a revival held in that neighborhood in 1876. Preaching of this denomination had years before been held in the neighborhood, but the society had ceased to exist until it was re-established as above stated. The church building was erected in

1877 and dedicated on the 6th of January, 1878.

In the Ford neighborhood, some two and a half miles north of Mill Village, a schoolhouse was standing in 1820, in which a summer school was taught by Miss Elizabeth Strickland; a later summer teacher was Hannah Hall. The winter school was taught by James Skinner. Other teachers in the building at about this time, and perhaps a little subsequent, were Stephen Skimmer, Paddy McGill, Cyrus Nutt and Thomas Graham. This was known as the Smith schoolhouse and it served that portion of LeBoeuf township for many years. A log schoolhouse was built in the northeast corner of the township, west of French creek, about the year 1822, which was burned after several terms of school had been taught in it. Another building was erected on land now owned by Adam Yocum. Among the teachers in this portion of the township about the period spoken of above were Sophia Sackett, Mrs. Ward and Mr. Crownstar. In 1825 a log schoolhouse was built by the people living in the vicinity of the United Brethren Church near New Ireland. Early instructors in this building were Nathan Mallory, Mr. Reynolds and Miss Emeline Sloan.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The citizens of LeBoeuf and Mill Village, who have held State and county positions, are as follows: Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1837-38, James Pollock. Assembly, James Weston, 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1822; John D. Stranahan, 1868-69; Chas. M. Wheeler, elected in 1890 and 1892. Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, A. L. Tilden, 1891 to '95. Sheriff, James Weston, 1810-13. County Commissioners, James Weston, 1803-04; James Pollock, 1830-33; A. L. Tilden, 1878-84. County Treasurer, elected in 1886, W. J. Robinson. Director of the Poor, William Bracken, 1846-49 and 1859-62. Auditors, Thomas Pierce, 1844; John Wood, 1847; E. K. Range, 1875-78 and 1884. Steward of the Almshouse, Geo. K. Mitchell, appointed in 1890. Mercantile Appraiser, H. L. Minium, 1883. Perry G. Stranahan, Jury Commissioner from 1867-70, was long a resident of LeBoeuf, moving from there to Union about 1850. In addition to the offices held by Mr. Tilden, he was the People's candidate

for Congress in 1890, and the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer in 1891.

SETTLEMENTS.

Edenville consists of the church mentioned above and perhaps a dozen dwellings. Formerly the site boasted a store, postoffice, sawmill, oil refinery, etc. The village went down after the construction of the A. and G. W. R. R., which diverted the trade and travel to Mill Village. The settlement is on the road from the latter place to Union, in the south part of the township.

The locality known as New Ireland is on the road from Ford's bridge to Lincolnville, about a mile and three-quarters east of Mill Village. A church, a school and a few dwellings make up the village.

Quite a settlement has grown up around C. M. Wheeler's mill, in the northeastern part of the township, which gives the site much the appearance of a small village. Mr. Wheeler alone has five dwellings and eight barns, besides which there are a cheese factory and some farm buildings.

In the Waterhouse settlement (Mystic postoffice) there is a cheese factory, sawmill, schoolhouse and a few dwellings.

LeBoeuf station consists of some tenement for railroad men, several farm houses, and a platform for handling lumber and stone.

BOROUGH OF MILL VILLAGE.

[SEE LEBŒUF.]

The borough of Mill Village occupies a site nearly in the center of LeBoeuf township, from which it was taken, and about a mile from French creek. The town owes its origin to Mill run, which flows through its limits, and unites with French creek a short distance beyond. Three sawmills with their attendant buildings, sprung up along Mill run, which gave the settlement the name of Milltown. When the A. and G. W. R. R. was built, the station was called Mill Village, and in 1870 was incorporated as a borough by that title. Before the opening of the railroad, there was nothing on the site, in addition to the mills, but a cooper shop, blacksmith shop and a few houses. Now it is a brisk town, with a population, according to the census of 1880, of 388 and by that of 1890, of 320. The



Mr. Gasey



idea of laying out a town was conceived by William Kingen, and the survey was made by Judge Benson, of Waterford. The plat includes portions of the farms of Mr. Kingen, P. H. Colt, John Gregory, H. M. Range, E. K. Range, David McKinley, James Hunter, F. N. Reynolds, W. C. Ford, M. S. Edmunds and G. W. Gillett.

The chief manufacturing interests of the borough are a cheese factory (built in 1870); a planing mill; a cider, feed and jelly mill; a steam sawmill and a wagon shop.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates from about 1810, when a class was formed at the Ford settlement, on French creek. This body formed the nucleus of the church organization. Preaching was held in the dwelling of Capt. Robert King, and subsequently in that of one of the Fords. The first church

building was erected in 1850, about one-half mile south of the village. In five or six years this edifice was destroyed by fire, when the one in the village was erected, which was enlarged in 1878.

The Presbyterian congregation was organized by Rev. J. M. Gillett, pastor of the church at Union Mills, in 1870. The building was erected in 1872.

The Free Methodist Church was built in the fall of 1894.

Roman Catholic services are held at stated periods by a priest from Union City.

The Mill Village *Herold* was started by C. C. Wright in January, 1876. It was purchased in October, 1882, by J. S. Ross, who is still its proprietor and editor.

[For a list of public men see LeBoeuf township.]

CHAPTER XII.

McKEAN TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF MIDDLEBORO.

THE TOWNSHIP OF McKEAN was established by the act creating Erie county. Its limits were reduced by the taking off of a slice for Waterford about 1820, for Franklin in 1844, and another for Summit in 1854. These curtailments of its territory account for the irregular shape of the township. McKean is bounded on the north by Fairview, Mill Creek and Summit, on the east by Summit and Waterford, on the south by Waterford, Washington and Franklin, and on the west by the latter township and Fairview. It has a breadth in the widest part of about eight miles from east to west, and about seven from north to south. The old State line, before the purchase of the Triangle, ran a little north of the center, and cuts the borough limits of Middleboro into two almost exact halves. It also forms the north and south lines of many of the farms. The township was named in honor of Gen. Thomas McKean, second Governor of the State, after

independence. McKean has given Erie city a number of its best known citizens, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett, A. J. Sterrett, the Crouch brothers, the Johnston brothers, the Minig brothers, and the Stancliff brothers. By the United States census, McKean had a population of 440 in 1820, of 984 in 1830, of 1,714 in 1840, of 1,921 in 1850, of 1,600 in 1860, of 1,426 in 1870, of 1,394 in 1880, and of 1,330 in 1890. The postoffices are Sterrettania and Sibleyville (on the Waterford line).

LANDS AND STREAMS.

McKean is one of the elevated townships of the county, and its surface is generally hilly, with numerous deep ravines along the streams. The valley lands are first-class, and grain is easily raised. Off of the streams the country is cold and clayey, but cultivation makes it fairly productive. As a grazing and dairying section the township has few superiors. In

the southeast portion is a ridge known as South Hill, which is said to attain an altitude of 800 feet above the lake. The township contains two small quarries, viz.: Mays' and Stafford's, both producing a fair article of building stone. Land ranges in value from ten to forty dollars an acre.

The township is wholly watered by Elk creek and its branches, with the exception of a small district in the southeast containing the headwaters of Little Conneauttee creek, which empties into French creek below Edinboro. Elk creek rises in Tamarack swamp, in the western portion of Waterford township, and flowing nearly through the center of McKean, across the southern portion of Fairview, and the northeastern portion of Girard, falls into the lake a short distance north of Miles Grove. Its general course is westerly till it reaches the Girard township line, where it turns to the northwest. The South branch of Elk creek rises in Washington township, near the line of McKean, and flowing directly north, unites with the main stream one-half mile west of Middleboro. At one time there were within the township eight sawmills and two gristmills on the chief stream, and two sawmills and one gristmill on the South branch; now, all that are left is a gristmill on the former, being the one at Sterrettania. The valley of Elk creek is generally narrow, but it spreads out just above Middleboro, near the crossing of the Edinboro road, reaching a breadth of about two miles. Below that it is from a quarter of a mile to half a mile in width.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The first sawmill in McKean township was built by James Sterrett, on Elk creek, in 1810, and the second on the same stream, by Oliver Dunn, in 1812. The third was put up by Eber and Lemuel Stancliff, on the South branch, about 1827.

The existing mills and factories of the township are as follows: A grist and sawmill on Elk creek, at Sterrettania; a creamery at Sterrettania, with cider and jelly-mill attached; a saw and feed-mill, about a mile south of Middleboro; two cider and jelly-mills at Glazier's Corners; a cheese-factory on the Waterford line; a shingle-mill near the town house; a tannery, one mile east of Sterrettania, in a building formerly used as a woolen-fac-

tory; and a saw and feed-mill near the Summit line.

The gristmill at Sterrettania was built by David S. Sterrett in 1839. A gristmill was established on the South branch, at Branchville, about forty-five years ago, was burned down and rebuilt twice, and was finally demolished by fire on October 19, 1882, since when it has never been revived.

VILLAGES.

The villages are Sterrettania and Branchville. Sterrettania is on Elk creek, near the Fairview line, in the western portion of the township, twelve miles from Erie. It received its name from the numerous Sterrett family living in the village and vicinity. Robert Sterrett, the pioneer of the flock, came from Cumberland county and located there in 1804, remaining three years, when he sold out to his brother James. The village contains a Union Church, a schoolhouse, a gristmill, a sawmill, a creamery, a cider and jelly-factory, a wagon-shop, a blacksmith shop and a general store. The residences number fifteen or twenty, and the population is about eighty. Thomas Sterrett, a resident of Sterrettania, is one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the county. The Sterrettania school was taught at various times by Hon. George H. Cutler and William Benson, afterward two of the leading members of the Erie county bar.

Branchville is a small collection of houses along the Edinboro plank road, in the south part of the township. It embraces a United Brethren Church, a schoolhouse, a grocery store and about a dozen residences. The South branch of Elk creek runs through the hamlet, giving it its name.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, CEMETERIES AND ROADS.

The religious edifices of the township are a Union Church at Sterrettania, a Methodist Episcopal at South Hill, and a United Brethren at Branchville.

The South Hill Church was dedicated on December 9, 1880. The land on which it stands was donated by Oren Reed. Previous to the erection of the church building, the congregation held services in the schoolhouse.

The Union Church at Sterrettania was built in 1842. It was jointly erected by the Methodists, who had organized many years

before and by the Presbyterians, who had previously met in the schoolhouse. For a time it was occupied by the Congregationalists, and it is now in common use by all the denominations in the vicinity.

The United Brethren Church at Branchville was built about 1865. The society existed for a number of years previous.

The first school in the township was taught during the winter of 1811-12. Schools were held in the vicinity of Middleboro from 1820 to 1825. One was kept up at Sterrettania about 1830.

A cemetery used by the township in common has long been established on the Waterford and Girard road, a short distance east of Middleboro; another on the plank road, about a mile south of the same village; one at Sterrettania; one attached to the old Catholic Church north of Middleboro (soon to be abandoned), and one on South Hill. The Wiswells, Dunns and others have private burying grounds. Land for a Catholic cemetery was purchased at Sterrettania in 1893. It has not been used much up to date, but is intended to be the general burial ground of the denomination in the township.

The main roads of McKean are the Erie and Edinboro plank, running through nearly the whole width of the township from north to south, and the Waterford and Girard road, which crosses the township from east to west, following the valley of Elk creek. A mail route was established between Erie and Edinboro in the winter of 1835-36.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settler was James Talmadge, who came from Genesee county, New York, in 1795, and located in the Dunn neighborhood. His wife and father accompanied him. Mr. Talmadge brought in the first bushel of wheat sown in Erie county. Thomas and Oliver Dunn moved into McKean in the fall of 1797, having been preceded by Stephen Oliver; Lemuel Stancliff, a New Englander, settled a mile south of Middleboro in 1799; Benjamin Grubb, a Lancaster county man, on the John Peffer farm in 1800; Benjamin Grant, from Connecticut, in March of the same year; Robert Sterrett, at Sterrettania in 1804, and Jas. Aubrey about 1806. Eliachim Cook, who accompanied Mr. Grant, located in what is now Summit township, but removed to Wa-

terford in 1890. In 1807 Mr. Sterrett sold his McKean property to his brother James and removed to the bank of the lake, five miles west of Erie. John Evans came from Maryland in 1802, and first took up land on the Mill Creek and Summit line, but removed to Mill Creek in 1811. Among other early settlers were Russell Stancliff, Rufus Trask, Benjamin Cullom, David Weldon, Joseph S. Bush and the Dunlaps. The Staffords, a New England family, settled around Middleboro about 1815. Ansel Crouch went in from New York in 1817. David Sterrett and son James settled on the homestead farm. He was the father of Robert W., Ennis, Brice, Thomas, James and Andrew J., and of Mrs. Wright, Norton, Brockway and Hall. Among the other early settlers were the following: In 1809, Ira Glazier, from Oneida county, New York, and Ezra White; about 1812, Zachariah Joiner, from New England; in 1825, the Washburns, from Massachusetts; about 1826, Benjamin F. Morey, of Berkshire, Vt.; in 1831, John Drown, of Lyons, N. Y.; about 1835, the Marshes, from Nova Scotia, and Peter J. Barron, from France; in 1837, Oren Reed, from Otsego county, New York; in 1840, Lorenz, Antony and Daniel Hauck, all from Germany.

Joseph Weldon was the first male child born in the township, and Hannah, daughter of James Talmadge, the first female child, both events occurring in 1798, or thereabouts. Stephen Oliver was 97 years of age when he died, January 14, 1857. James Steadman, who died in 1892, was six months older, being the most aged man that ever lived in the township.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The State and county officers from McKean township have been as follows: State Senate, Joseph M. Sterrett, 1837 to 1841. Associate Judge, Joseph M. Sterrett, 1850 to 1856. Assembly, Stephen Skinner, 1840 and 1842. County Commissioner, Joseph M. Sterrett, 1829 to 1831; Stephen Skinner, 1834 to 1837; Thomas Sterrett, 1837 to 1839 (died in office); James Dunn, 1850 to 1853. Clerk to Commissioners, A. J. Sterrett, 1833 to 1881. Director of the Poor, David Sterrett, 1847 to 1850; John Parmeter, 1852 to 1855; James Dunn, 1874 to 1877; Seymour Washburn, 1877 to 1880. Steward of the Alms-house, Thomas Dunn, 1858 to 1863. Jury Commis-

sioner, William Grant, 1873 to 1876. County Surveyor, Hiram Bumphrey, 1833; Stephen Skinner, 1836 to 1839. County Auditor, Thomas Dunn, 1810 to 1821, 1822 to 1825; Eli Webster, 1829 to 1832; Oren Reed, 1852 to 1855, 1863 to 1865; Elias Brecht, 1857 to 1860. Joseph M. Sterrett left his father's house in McKean when a boy, to learn the printing trade. He founded the *Erie Gazette* and ever after resided in Erie. When elected to the offices mentioned above he was a resident of Erie. A. J. Sterrett was born in McKean, but left home at an early age. He also lived in Erie when elected Clerk to the Commissioners. [For an account of the Weiss Library, extract from Mr. Weiss' will, etc., see Mill Creek township.]

BOROUGH OF MIDDLEBORO.

[SEE M'KEAN TOWNSHIP.]

The borough of Middleboro was created out of portions of McKean township in 1861, and is about two-thirds of a mile square. Its population was 126 in 1870, 210 in 1880, and 195 in 1895. The borough is situated on the Edinboro plank road, in the center of the township, near the junction of the South branch with the main stream of Elk creek, ten miles south of Erie and eight north of Edin-

boro. Benjamin Cullom built the first house in Middleboro in 1810.

Middleboro contains a Catholic and a Methodist Episcopal Church, a schoolhouse, one hotel, a carriage works, a creamery and cheese factory, several stores, two blacksmith shops, a sawmill, a planing and feed-mill, and other establishments, being one of the liveliest settlements of its size in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The postoffice name is McKean.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1819, about one-half mile south of the borough. Meetings were held in the schoolhouses until 1857, when a building was erected within the borough limits. This was enlarged and improved in 1869.

St. Francis's Catholic Church was built in 1876. It superceded an old frame building, which stood two miles north of Middleboro, and was dedicated in 1833. The congregation was organized a few years prior. The rector in 1895 was Rev. Francis Aaron. A burial ground has been connected with the church from the first, but is intended to be abandoned, the denomination having purchased a more suitable piece of ground at Sterrettania.

Middleboro has a number of secret societies, of which the G. A. R. Post started August 21, 1880; A. O. U. W. Lodge, November 5th of the same year; the Equitable Aid Union in 1891; the Odd Fellows' Lodge in 1892; the Junior Order U. A. M. in 1894.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP, which was created by the bill establishing the county, received its name from the stream of Mill creek, an account of which is elsewhere given. The length of its east line is four and three-quarter miles; of the south line, ten and a half, and of the west line, four and a quarter. The variation of the east line is due to a 400-acre tract at the mouth of Four-Mile creek, which it was thought desirable to make a portion of Mill Creek rather than Harbor Creek, to which it naturally belongs. The original township was considerably larger than the present one, the reduction being caused by the extension of the city limits of Erie.

In 1820, Mill Creek contained a population of 1,017; in 1830, of 1,783; in 1840, of 2,682; in 1850, of 3,064; in 1870, of 2,774; in 1880, of 3,274, and in 1890, of 3,279.

Mill Creek is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, the Bay of Presque Isle and Erie city; on the east by Harbor Creek and a small part of Greene; on the south by McKean, Summit and Greene; and on the west by Fairview. The township was divided in 1864 into two districts for election purposes, which were known as East and West Mill Creek. Another partition was made in 1892, when the township was divided into the East, Middle and West election districts, being numbered from east to west. The post-offices are West Mill Creek, Belle Valley and Kearsarge.

LAKE SHORE PLAIN, VALLEYS AND RIDGES.

Commencing at the bay, there is the lake shore plain, about two miles wide; the First ridge; a valley, about a mile in width; the Second ridge, and finally the Walnut creek valley, also about a mile wide, which is succeeded by the Third ridge. From the bay to the Second ridge, the land is comparatively level, with a gentle ascent to the south, but

on the opposite side of the ridge it is much broken, especially those portions which lie beyond Mill creek and Walnut creek. The Second ridge has obtained special names at different points, such as Nicholson's hill, where it is crossed by the Waterford pike, and Russell hill on the Waterburg road, between Erie and Belle Valley.

A valley begins in Harbor Creek township and extends across Mill Creek and Fairview into Girard, a distance of fully fifteen miles. It is bounded on the north by the Second, and on the south by the Third ridge, and is watered in different sections by Mill creek, Walnut creek and Trout run. The two streams first named, after traversing the valley in a western direction, turn abruptly to the north, break through the First and Second ridges by narrow channels and find their way to the lake—Mill creek within the limits of Erie city, and Walnut creek at Manchester, in Fairview township. Mill creek enters the valley at or near Belle Valley and Walnut creek just east of Kearsarge. The former leaves it near the old Erie County Mills, and the latter at or near the Schlaraff farm, in the western part of the township. Among the residents of this valley are some of the best known farmers in Erie county.

The farms along the Lake road, west of Erie, from the fact of that being the main drive to the Head, are probably the most familiar to the general public in the county. The township contains some of the best grape, fruit and vegetable farms in this section.

RESERVATIONS AND "GORE."

The tract along the Waterford pike known as the Academy lands consists of 500 acres set apart by the State for the maintenance of Erie Academy. They commence at the west line of the Cochran and Evans farms, and lie on both sides of the road, which runs through

them at an angle. These lands were originally let out to tenants for ninety-nine years, but in 1851 or 1852, legislation was secured which authorized their sale, and most of them have been disposed of in fee simple.

The lands from the city limits west to the Herrman place are a portion of the tract of 2,000 acres, less 100 for the support of the poor, ceded by the State to the borough of Erie, for the construction of a basin at the harbor, in contemplation of the opening of the canal. They were sold at public sale on the 1st of August, 1833, and brought from nine to twenty-two dollars per acre.

The original surveys in the township were made in 1795 by George Moore, under the direction of Thomas Rees, the first State Surveyor in the county. In laying out the country, as directed by law, a reservation was made of certain lands bordering the town of Erie, which were withheld from sale and settlement. This tract was known as the Erie State Reservation. It commenced at the head of the bay, ran southward three miles, then parallel with the lake and bay eight miles, and from there to the shore of the lake, excluding the portion embraced within the town site of Erie. Outside the reservation, all the territory in the township, and in fact, in the Triangle, was laid out in 400-acre tracts, with an allowance of six per cent. for roads.

By some mistake of the surveyors or disparity in their instruments, a piece of land was left between the Erie Reservation and the other lands of the township, open to general settlement, which is known by the general name of the "Gore." It started "at nothing" at the head of the bay, ran south by west, about 500 feet out of the way, to a point some eighty rods south of the reservation; thence eastward, on a parallel line, to the F. W. Koehler farm; and thence north to the lake, varying from 400 to 500 feet, to a point about thirteen rods east of the reservation line. This land was sold in general to the parties owning farms bordering on the same.

STREAMS AND BRIDGES.

The streams of the township are Two, Three and Four-Mile creeks, east of Erie; Mill creek and Cascade run, emptying into the bay within Erie city; the Head run, Kelso run and Fassett run, on the west side; and

Walnut creek on the south, with its branches, Thomas run and Rhodes run.

Mill creek is created by two branches, which unite near the southeastern line of the township. The creek received its name because the first mill in the county was built at its mouth. As late as 1835 there were no less than four gristmills and thirteen sawmills along this stream, all propelled by water-power.

Walnut creek, the largest in the township, rises in Summit and enters Mill Creek township near Kearsarge, where its valley widens out to the extent of a mile. From there it flows through the south part of the township in a general westerly course to Fairview, where it suddenly turns to the north, joining the lake at Manchester. Some of the earliest settlements in the county were made in the valley of this stream at Kearsarge and westward. Near the Nece milldam it receives Thomas run, which is joined by Rhodes run about a mile above. Both of these rise in McKean township, the first having a length of about four and the latter of three miles.

Two, Three and Four-Mile creeks were named because of their supposed distance from Central park in Erie. The first two are small streams, rising near the central eastern portion of the township and flowing directly to the lake. Four-Mile creek rises in Greene township, runs along the western edge of Harbor Creek township, enters Mill Creek at Wesleyville, and reaches the lake about a mile and a half north of that village.

Cascade creek is formed by two branches which unite on the pioneer farm of the Scott estate. The creek empties into the bay at the Pittsburg docks. It was at the mouth of Cascade creek that Perry built the brigs Lawrence and Niagara in 1815. The little stream at the Head rises in a swamp south of the Catholic Cemetery. A mill once stood at its mouth, the ruins of which remained until fifteen or twenty years ago. Fassett run, which empties into the lake in the northwest corner of the township, was a fair-sized stream in the days of the canal. It at one time gave power to a sawmill. Kelso run rises in what was called the Tracy swamp, and empties into the lake above the Head. Though only a mile long, it is quite a stream in rainy seasons.

The township has within its limits a large number of bridges, of which those over Wal-

nut creek are the most important. The one at the town line across the latter stream was built jointly by the Commissioners of Fairview and Mill Creek. The old Philadelphia and Erie R. R. bridge over Mill creek, once quite a formidable piece of trestle work, has been replaced by a culvert and embankment.

COMMON ROADS, RAILROADS AND CANAL.

All of the great highways in the county, which center at Erie city cross Mill Creek township. The most important of these are the Lake road from east to west, the Buffalo road from the east, the Wattsburg plank and Lake Pleasant roads from the southeast, the Edinboro plank and the Waterford pike and plank road from the south, the McKean road from the southwest and the Ridge road from the west. The Lake road extends across the township from Harbor creek to Fairview, entering Erie by Sixth street and leaving by Eighth, a variation due to the gullies in the western part of the city. The railroads are the Lake Shore, the Philadelphia and Erie, the Erie and Pittsburg, the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie (commonly known as the "Peasley"), and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (abbreviated into "The Nickel Plate"). The Philadelphia and Erie, Erie and Pittsburg, and Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie terminate at Erie; the two others are through routes between the East and West. The railroad stations in the township are Belle Valley and Shannon, on the Philadelphia and Erie; the Junction, on the Erie and Pittsburg; and West Mill Creek, on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie.

The canal between the Ohio river and Erie traversed the township from the Fairview line to the bay at the latter city. It was opened in 1844 and discontinued in 1871. The bed of the canal was bought by the farmers along its line, and only slight traces of this once important improvement remain.

The Erie Electric road extends along the line of the Lake road from the city limits to the Head, and is a great comfort and convenience to those who have occasion to visit the numerous places of public interest west of the city.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The churches of Mill Creek township are the Presbyterian at Belle Valley, the West-

minster (Presbyterian), the Asbury (Methodist) and St. Paul's (Lutheran). The Westminster and Asbury churches are on the Ridge road, west of the almshouse; St. Paul's Church is at the McKean line in the southwest part of the township.

The Presbyterian Church at Belle Valley, first known as the Presbyterian Church of East Mill Creek, was organized by a committee consisting of the Rev. Geo. A. Lyon, D. D., and the Rev. Nathaniel W. West, the second Monday of December 1841. The original members, probably thirty-eight in number, came from the First Presbyterian Church of Erie.

The organization took place in the school-house, which served as the general place of worship for the congregation till 1843, when a church building was erected at a cost of \$1,200, with a seating capacity of 300.

This building was dedicated on the 6th of January, 1843, and, being substantially constructed in the beginning, remains, and having been remodeled and improved several times, notably in 1885, 1892 and 1894, it constitutes an attractive and suitable house of worship.

The ministers, who have served the congregation as pastors and supplies, as nearly as can be gathered from the somewhat defective records, were as follows, serving in the order in which their names appear: Revs. N. W. West, William Fuller, William Smith, James F. Read, D. D., William Ottinger, Joseph Vance, J. Rodger Wilson, Hezekiah Webster, Alexander Ross, J. Bell, H. C. Foster and J. P. Irwin. Those who served for the longest periods were the Rev. J. F. Read, D. D., pastor from 1849 to 1852; Rev. Joseph Vance, pastor from 1854 to 1871; Rev. H. Webster, pastor from 1879 to 1885; and Rev. J. P. Irwin, supply from 1888 to October, 1895, when he resigned.

Under the faithful ministrations of the above pastors, the church has been greatly prospered. The contributions have been liberal and the number of accessions to the membership has been constant and encouraging, the church having on several occasions enjoyed seasons of wonderful spiritual awakening. Under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Vance, at one time ten, at another eight, were received on confession of their faith. Under Rev. H. Webster, in 1880, eleven, and in 1882, seven,

were received, most of them on examination; while, during the ministry of Rev. J. P. Irwin, thirty-one were received on confession at the same communion. Thus, while, owing to unfavorable location, the church has never attained the proportions of a strong, self-supporting body, there has been a gradual increase in numbers and a material improvement in facilities—a parsonage, quite conveniently located and suitable, having been purchased by the congregation in 1888.

The membership of this church and congregation has comprised many of the best families in the community, and the session, which originally consisted of Messrs. George Davison, Samuel Low and Hiram Norcross, has included men of excellent character, such as Messrs. Converse Clark, Myron Hayes, D. H. Sanford, W. E. Hayes, Clark Wood, W. M. Hilborn, John Cook, II. H. Miller, F. W. Perrin, W. W. Conrad and A. J. Tate.

An interesting Sabbath-school has been sustained for many years, and the women of the congregation have ever been active in all good work, having maintained missionary and other societies, during past years, while at present there are Home and Foreign Missionary Societies, a Missionary Aid Society and the Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies.

Rev. E. B. Russell, and Revs. Edward and Joseph H. Vance have gone out as ministers from this church, and others now occupy prominent and useful positions in the churches and localities to which they have gone.

The congregation of Westminster Church was organized by Rev. Johnson Eaton in 1805 at the mouth of Walnut creek, in Fairview township. Worship continued at that place till 1833, when a building was erected in Swanville. In 1845 a portion of the congregation was set apart as the church of Sturgeonville, and erected a building in Fairview borough. This left the church building at Swanville to one side of the territory in which the bulk of the communicants resided. In 1851 the building was removed to the western part of Mill Creek township. The name of Fairview Church was retained till 1861, when that of Westminster was adopted. Mr. Eaton continued as pastor for the congregation until his death June 17, 1847. A new and handsome brick building was erected in 1894, and formally dedicated November 30th

of that year. It stands on or nearly upon the site of the original structure.

Asbury Methodist Church, in the western portion of the township, was built in 1846, and remodeled in 1894. The congregation was organized in the first-mentioned year.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, in the southwest part of the township, was erected about 1837, and overhauled in 1873. No regular services have been held in the building for several years.

One of the first schools was opened in the southeastern section of the township about 1805 or '6, and lasted until 1821. A school was established about the same time as the other in the Love neighborhood, and maintained until the common school law went into operation. School was taught in the Reed residence, at or near Kearsarge, in 1809. In 1812 the neighbors united in putting up a building on the north side of the ridge, on or about the site of the present Lake View school. Other schools were kept up by private subscription, previous to the adoption of the common school system, but no reliable account of them is at hand. Mill Creek was the first township in the county to adopt the one-term school system, which was done about 1863 or '64.

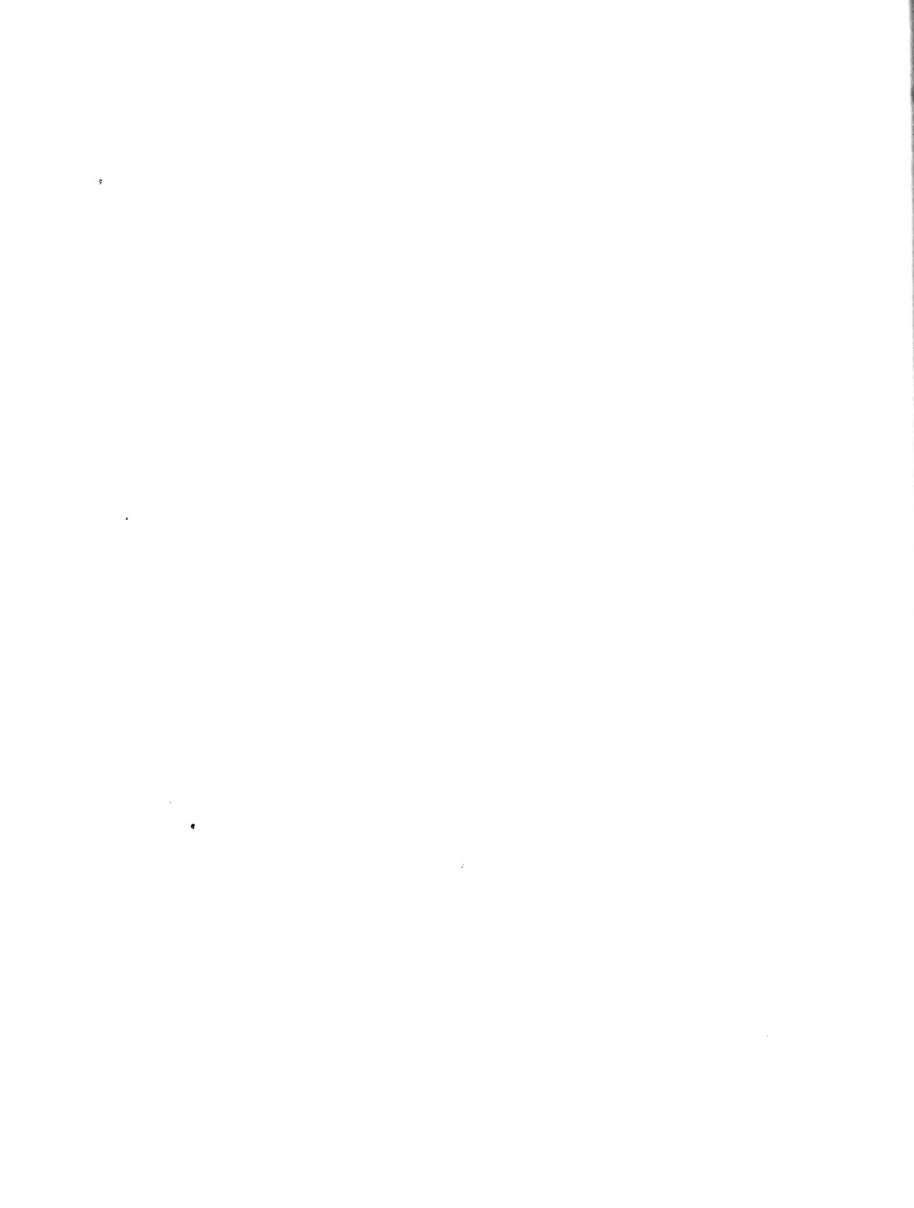
VILLAGES, POSTOFFICES, ETC.

Mill Creek has no settlements of much size. Belle Valley, Weigelstown and Kearsarge being the largest. Belle Valley is a scattered collection of houses along Mill creek, on the south side of the Second ridge, about four miles from Erie. This place, though settled at an early date, never attained to much importance, having at present not over 100 residents. The Presbyterian Church has a graveyard connected with it which contains the graves of some of the most worthy of the original settlers. The Belle Valley postoffice was established in 1855, being long supplied by the Wattsburg stage.

Kearsarge was formerly known as Walnut Creek, and was once a point of more importance comparatively than at present. At Kearsarge are a store, hotel, schoolhouse, brickyard and a number of residences. The settlement is on the Edinboro road, four miles from Erie. This is one of the oldest settled sections in Erie county, Col. Seth Reed having located on the site in 1796. The postoffice at



Geo A Allen



Kearsarge supplies portions of Mill Creek, McKean and Summit townships.

The first frame barn in the county was erected by Charles J. Reed, on the Zimmerly place at Kearsarge, in 1799, and the first frame house on the same farm by the same gentleman, in 1800. It was here also that the first white couple married in the county took up their residence. Charles J. Reed, son of Col. Seth Reed, was united in matrimony to Miss Rachel Miller, on the 27th of December, 1797.

Weigelstown, on the southwestern edge of Erie city, at the junction of Brown's avenue with the Ridge road, was named after Geo. Weigel, sr., who bought fifty acres at the sale in 1833, and laid out the north side of the Ridge road front into building lots. The village was then a mile and a half out of Erie, and was a convenient stopping place for farmers and travelers.

About a mile westward, on the Ridge road, is Warrentown, a small collection of houses lining the south side. It was named after John M. Warren, whose father took up a large tract of land there.

At the point where the McKean road and the road from the Head intersect the Ridge road, are the Half-Way House, a grocery, blacksmith shop and a number of dwellings. The hotel was opened by Thomas Willis in 1822 or 1823. It then stood about half a mile west, on the original line of the road. The building was moved about the time the road line was changed, some thirty-five years ago.

In 1847 a man named Frederick Reidel was convicted at Pittsburg of the murder of his wife, but the night before the date fixed for the execution he cut a vein in his arm and bled to death. His body was delivered to his brother, who brought it to Erie county and buried it secretly in a graveyard on the south line of Mill Creek township. The matter soon leaked out and the indignation of the people compelled him to remove the remains, which were again buried on the east side of the cross road between the Half-Way House and the Catholic cemetery, some fifteen or twenty rods north of the Ridge road. In November, 1858, George Reidel had an altercation with Buttennelly, then owner of the property where the Half-Way House stands, and shot the latter dead within a short distance of his brother's grave. He was sen-

tenced to the penitentiary for nine years and served out his term.

Between Warrentown and the Half-Way House, a short distance north of the Ridge road, is the Erie County Almshouse. Less than a mile west of the Half-Way House is the West Mill Creek Hall. Near by is the Westminster Church, and further west is the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. The West Mill Creek postoffice, which supplies the vicinity with mail matter, is about one-fourth of a mile west of Westminster Church.

In the Mill Creek valley, some two miles south of Erie, was a considerable settlement known as the Erie County Mills, which once contained a grist and sawmill, fulling-mill and brewery, all of which have gone down.

OTHER PROMINENT POINTS.

Passing over from the Half-Way House to the Lake road, the first point of interest is Trinity cemetery, the burial place of the Catholics of Erie and vicinity. It embraces thirty acres purchased by Rev. J. L. Coady, Vicar-General of the diocese, of Wilson and Richard Laird in June, 1867. A little east of the cemetery is the road to the Head of the bay, which has been for many years the chief pleasure resort of Erie. The hotel and other buildings erected at this point were burned down in December, 1882, and rebuilt in 1885. At the junction of the Lake and Head roads is the Algeria farm, famous as a breeding place for trotting horses. It was here that Rayon d'Or, for which animal Hon. Wm. L. Scott paid \$40,000 in France, was kept and begot some of the fastest horses in America. Further east, on the bank of the bay, is the site of the Lone Fisherman's Inn, afterward the Tracy Point Hotel, now leased by the Sommerheim, a German association, organized in the fall of 1894. Still eastward are the buildings of the Kalkwa and Cascade clubs, the Frontier farm of the Scott estate, and the former site of the Mt. Hickory Iron Works. The latter were started in 1872, and the mill was burned December 9, 1883, and never rebuilt. Across the Lake Shore R. R. from the rolling-mill site was the old Reed Garden, once a favorite resort. It was opened as a public garden in 1840 or 1841, and was one of Gen. Reed's pet enterprises. Nearing the city the old fair grounds are seen, about half a mile to the south of the Lake road.

These grounds were first opened for a fair by the State Agricultural Society in 1872. In addition to the above the Eaglehurst club have a good building on the Marshall farm, west of the Head, and there are numerous resorts and summer residences all along the Lake road between the city and the west line of the township.

East of the city on the north side of the Buffalo road are the original Erie county fair grounds, now owned by the estate of H. C. Shannon. This property was purchased by the Fair Association in 1860, and fairs were held there in '60 and '61. The war for the Union breaking out in the latter year, they were taken for military purposes, and the Eighty-third, One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Forty-fifth regiments were organized on the premises.

On the Edinboro road, a mile or so south of the city limits, quite a village has sprung up on the Evans farm, incident to the establishment of the coffin factory. This enterprise was originated by Robert Evans, who sold out at a heavy loss. Near by is the site of Glenwood Park, embracing the Evans farm and the valley of Mill creek, which is intended to be the main park of Erie city. It is an ideal location for the purpose, and if the plans of its projectors are carried out will be one of the most beautiful pleasure resorts in the country.

On the Lake road, east of the city, upon the Reed farm, are the new grounds of the Erie Fair Association, organized in January, 1865, for the development of fine trotting and racing stock. A short distance beyond, at the mouth of Four-Mile creek, is the Grove House, a favorite summer resort, opened to the public in 1887.

Lakeside Cemetery, a new project, is located on the north side of the Lake road, between the city and the Reed farm last referred to.

For a further account of some of these places see Erie city.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The first sawmill in Mill Creek township was built by John Cochran, in 1800, and the first gristmill in 1801, on the site of the one known later as the Eliot or Denmore mill. The second grist and sawmill in the township was established on the site of the old

Erie County Mills in 1802, one mile up the creek from Cochran's mill, at the forks, by Robert McCullough. A sawmill was built in 1816 by Foote & Parker on the R. H. Ar buckle place, which went down a good many years ago. The first sawmill on Walnut creek in Mill Creek township was built by James Love in 1816.

The present mills, factories, etc., are as follows: The Glenwood Paint Works, occupying the site of the Eliot or Denmore mill; the coffin factory, on the Edinboro road, and a brickyard near by; Ball's brewery, on the Lake road, west, and Voight's, just south of the city limits; a planing, saw and cider-mill near Kearsarge; a brickyard at the latter place; a shoe factory (idle) east of the city; a glue and fertilizer factory (established in 1869) near the Buffalo road between Erie and Wesleyville; a sawmill and a feed, cider and sawmill on Walnut creek, and a grist, saw, shingle, feed and cider-mill on Thomas run. Some of the most important mills, such as the Erie County and the Eliot gristmills, once famous in the county, have gone down for want of water-power and support, the latter being chiefly due to their proximity to the city.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers within the township were Col. Seth Reed, David McNair, George Moore, James Baird, Capt. Russell Bissell, David Dewey, Francis Randall, J. W. Russell and Thomas P. Miller, who contracted for lands in 1795, but did not locate till 1796. Their number was increased the same year by John Grubb, Benjamin Russell, Anthony Saltsman and John McFarland. In 1797, William Saltsman, John Nicholson, the McKees, Jacob Weiss and Boe Bladen, a free colored man, were added to the colony. All of the above were New Englanders, except the Saltsmans, who were from Northumberland county, Bladen, who was from Maryland, and Weiss, from Cumberland county, in this State. Joseph Henderson made his location in 1798. In 1800, William Bell came in from Lycoming county, Joseph F., William, Samuel and David McCreary from Lancaster county, and James Wilson, John M. Warren and John Cosper from New York. William Bladen and Samuel and Joseph Conrad, from Maryland, and the Ebersoles and the Riblets,

from Eastern Pennsylvania, settled in the township in 1801; Hamlin Russell, from New England, Andrew Caughey and sons, Joseph B. McCreary and George Reed, all from Lancaster county; James Love and the Arbucksles from Cecil county, Maryland; John McCoy, John Robinson, Robert McClelland, John Pherrin, James Dumars and William Henry, in 1802. The Arbuckle family located first in Fairview, but Joseph, Adam and John changed to Mill Creek.

The date of the arrival of other pioneers is as follows: In 1803 John Kelley, from Mifflin county; in 1804, Christian Ebersole, from Lancaster county; George Bissell, Warren Foote and Andrew Martin, from New England; Abraham Wagner, David Robinson and John Mosier, all from Eastern Pennsylvania; in 1806, James B. Wilson, from Dauphin county; in 1807, John Fagan; in 1809, John Ryan; in 1810, George Haybarger, Spencer Shattuck, William Whitley, Alexander Robinson and sons, and Andrew and John Norcross; in 1811, John Evans, John Burton, sr., James Stewart, John McCrea and Robert Evans; in 1812, N. W. Russell and Calvin Foote; in 1813, Conrad Brown, sr., James Gill and I. M. Martin; in 1815, Samuel Flickinger, Jonas Parker and George and Arthur Davidson; in 1816, S. B. Wagner and Asa G. Olds; in 1817, William Miner, Christian Thomas, James Cronin and Agnes Herrman; in 1818, Robert Davidson, J. J. Miller, J. A. McCreary, S. S. McCreary and Nancy McKee; in 1819, Jacob Riblet; in 1820, E. H. Thompkins; in 1821, S. H. Caughey; in 1822, A. G. Gates and Thomas Willis; in 1825, Marcus Lewis, S. C. Pherrin, C. K. Riblet and Giles Russell; in 1826, Francis Davidson; in 1829, Chas. Galliard; in 1830, G. W. Brindle, John Hess, H. C. Nick and A. Sullivan; in 1832, Wm. Berkencamp and James Scouller; in 1833, E. Lewis and Urs Schluraff; in 1834, S. S. Caughey and Isaac Wolf; in 1835, Artemus Martin; in 1836, J. S. Conrad, Geo. A. Evans, Geo. C. Dunn and John Nellis; in 1838, S. C. Brown and Samuel Oxer; in 1839, John McKee, Nelson Sawdy and Mr. Dighton; in 1840, George Reed; in 1841, Henry G. Hartt; in 1842, T. D. Willis; in 1844, M. B. Briggs and J. W. Shenk; in 1845, George Beibel, Chas. Herrman, Leonard Mong and A. M. Powl; in 1848, Peter Herrman.

During the year 1828, a colony of "Pennsylvania Dutch" reached the township from Lancaster county, consisting of George Weigel, Martin Warfel, Samuel Brenneman, Thomas Mohr, Jacob Metzler and others, followed by Jacob Charles in 1829. The Davisons and Norcrosses settled first in Venango township, in 1801 and 1802, from which they moved to Mill Creek. George Haybarger, settled in Elk Creek in 1802, and John Evans in McKean, in 1802, changing to Mill Creek as above. Thomas Willis was born in England, came to this country when a boy, and lived for a time in Lancaster county. William Bell sold his farm and moved into Erie, where he built the old frame house on the site of the Becker block, and went into trade. The Zimmerman, Stough and three Kreider families came in from Lebanon or Berks county at the same time in 1805.

The Riblets, Ebersoles, Loups, Zucks and Browns were all from Lancaster and Berks counties. Spencer Shattuck was from Litchfield county, Connecticut. James Love resided in McKean a short time before going to Mill Creek. He located in McKean in 1802, and changed to Mill Creek in 1806. James Barr settled in North East about 1800, went to Harbor Creek in 1813, and from there to Mill Creek in 1830. The father of John Fagan located in Amity township in 1795, moving to Mill Creek about 1807. Benjamin Russell landed at Erie on July 4, 1796, and settled at Belle Valley, on almost the identical spot long occupied by his nephew, Capt. N. W. Russell, where he built a cabin and located 1,000 acres of land. He was followed in 1802 by his brother Hamlin, who purchased 150 acres from Benjamin, and established his home a little further west on the cross road.

The first male child born in the township was David M. Dewey, December 15, 1797, and the first female child was Matilda Reed, born November 14, 1798. Martin Stough died in West Mill Creek on the 2d of October, 1881, at the advanced age of 93 years, 3 weeks and 2 days. Deacon John Cook, one of the earliest residents, died in Belle Valley, October 5, 1895, at the unusual age of 97 years.

FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of citizens of Mill Creek township who have held National, State and county positions: Secretary of the

Land Office, John Cochran, 1809-18. Congress, Samuel Smith, 1805-12. Assembly, Stephen Wolverton, 1825-26-27; B. B. Whitely, elected in 1889 and 1891. Postmaster of Erie, Robert Cochran, from February 26, 1833, to June 20, 1840, and from July 23, 1845, to April 17, 1849. Associate Judges, William Bell, 1800-03; 1805-14; John Cochran, 1803-05; Samuel Smith, 1803-05; John Grubb, 1820-41. Sheriffs, David Wallace, 1813-16; Stephen Wolverton, 1816-22; Albert Thayer, 1825-28; William E. McNair, 1843-46. Coroners, Benjamin Russell, 1822-25; David Wallace, 1830-33; David McNair, 1833-37; John K. Caldwell, 1833-42. County Commissioners, Abiather Crane, 1803-04 (elected from Conneaut township); John McCreary, 1806-09; John Grubb, 1813-15; Robert McClelland, 1815-18; Albert Thayer, 1828-31; James Love, 1833-36; William E. McNair, 1838-41; Joseph Henderson, 1842-45, and 1850-62; George W. Brecht, 1848-51; Richard H. Arbuckle, 1875-78; B. B. Whitely, elected in 1881 and '84; Thomas H. Mohr, elected in 1890 and '93. Clerk to the County Commissioners, Robert Cochran, November 2, 1829, to February 1, 1830; O. P. Gunnison, March 1, 1881, to January, 1883. Jury Commissioner, William W. Love, 1870-73; George A. Evans, 1877-80; Hartman Fisher, elected in 1885; James Hallinan, elected in 1888. County Treasurer, James F. Love, elected in 1892. Directors of the Poor, Conrad Brown, 1841-44; John Evans, 1842-45; William E. McNair, 1851-54; George W. Brecht, 1854-57; Thomas Willis, 1860-69; John C. Zuck, 1880-83. Stewards of the Almshouse, Freeman Patterson, 1840-47; Samuel Flickinger, 1847-52; S. P. Zuck, 1852-57; Thomas Love, 1857-58; William Brown, 1880, to 1890. County Surveyor, John Cochran, 1801-09. Auditors, William Wallace, 1809; John Grubb, 1810; Robert McClelland, 1813; William E. McNair, 1826; Robert Cochran, 1828; Thomas Nicholson, 1837-40; George W. Brecht, 1854-57; N. W. Russell, 1855-59; Henry Gingrich, 1862-65; W. W. Love, 1871-74, and 1878-81. Mercantile Appraisers, N. W. Russell, 1855; James C. Russell, 1867; O. P. Gunnison, 1879; R. H. Arbuckle, 1881; James F. Love, 1884. County Superintendent of Common Schools, Thomas C. Miller, elected in 1890 and '93.

A number of persons who have held offi-

cial positions are not included in this list, because, although at one time residents of the township, they were not such when elected. Among the number is Gen. D. B. McCreary, a native of Mill Creek, Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Assemblyman for three terms, Adjutant General of the State from 1867 to 1870, and State Senator for two terms; G. J. Ball, elected State Treasurer in 1849, and Assemblyman in 1847 and 1848, and 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1860; A. B. Gunnison, elected County Commissioner in 1875 and re-elected in 1878; George J. Russell, elected Coroner in 1892; and Conrad J. Brown, elected County Treasurer in 1895.

THE SCOTT FARMS.

The group of farms owned by Hon. Wm. L. Scott comprise some 1,350 acres, in addition to which he purchased the Jesse Ebersole place, of 250 acres, in 1888. The farms in Mill Creek township are known as the Algeria farm, Frontier place, the Cascade farm (McNair place), the Carter farm and Lake View farm. The nucleus of the Algeria stud farm, which became celebrated for the horses owned and reared there, was formed in 1880, with four mares and one stallion, Algerine, after which the place was named. Rayon d'Or, "the best race horse of his day in England and France," was imported in 1882 at a cost of \$40,000. His total winnings on the turf before he was brought to America were \$122,145. Nineteen of his "get" at the Algeria farm were sold at auction in December, 1887, for \$44,275, or an average of \$2,330 each. Kantaka, another famous horse, was imported in 1883, and the old race horse, Wanderer, joined the family in 1886. The five frame stables on the Algeria farm were built by David Burger in 1880, 1881, 1883, and 1884, and the Rayon d'Or stable, of brick, for the exclusive use of that valuable animal, by Henry Shenk, in the fall of 1882. The farms were long in charge of James Sampson, now a resident of California. Mr. Scott gave directions that after his death the stock of blooded-horses should be sold, which was done, and the Algeria was abandoned as a stud farm in 1892.

THE WEISS LIBRARY.

The late John Weiss left an estate worth about \$58,000, the whole of which—with the

exception of a bequest of \$3,000 to the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Hinkle—by the terms of his will, is to be applied to the establishment of a free public library for the use of the residents of West Mill Creek, McKean, Fairview township and Fairview borough. The section of his will relating to the library is as follows :

ITEM TENTH.—I give all the residue of my estate, real and personal, to Amos Hinkle, of Mill Creek township, and to Levi H. Kreider, of McKean township, and to ——— in trust, nevertheless, for the purpose and use hereinafter described, and I direct the same to be paid said trustees in cash or securities as soon as my executor hereinafter named shall be able to properly dispose of my property and settle my estate, and I direct that they procure by purchase or otherwise a piece of land not exceeding two acres, upon which they shall erect and maintain a building to be used for a free library and place for literary and mental improvement, and I direct said trustees to purchase and keep up a library, which shall comprise a good selection of books for reading and mental improvement, and prescribe rules therefor. This library shall be for the use and benefit of any and all residents of Fairview township and borough, McKean township and so much of Mill Creek as comprises the election district of West Mill Creek: without distinction of race, color, creed or sex.

I direct said trustees to erect a building on said lot, which I desire to be located for the convenience of the people of said townships, which building shall contain a library room, a hall for literary and scientific use, and such other apartments as may be deemed proper by said trustees, which building and ground shall not exceed in cost \$5,000, and shall be kept insured, and if destroyed be replaced. The balance of said fund, after paying for ground and building, and library, shall be kept at interest upon real estate and the interest shall be applied to maintaining, replenishing, care and attendance of said library and building, repairs and taxes. And I direct said trustees in their discretion to apply from said increases for the education of some young person or persons, whom they deem worthy, meritorious and needy, a sum not exceeding \$100 per year to each person so aided to assist in obtaining a liberal or scientific education. But this provision is not to interfere with or prevent the free execution of the direction contained in this item of my will, directing the erection of the hall and library, and the purchase and maintenance of same, and any income over what may be applied to the foregoing purpose shall go to the increase of said fund.

I direct that an annual report be made by said trustees to the Auditors of Mill Creek township, and, in case of failure to make such report for six months at any time, after being requested to do so by any three resident taxpayers of any of said townships, I request the Orphans' Court to compel trustees to do so, and in case of second failure I empower said Court to appoint new trustees who would be required to give bail in double the

amount of the fund, and serve without pay. All of the foregoing trustees shall serve without pay and give bail to be approved by the Court before they receive the money. And vacancies shall be filled by the surviving trustees or trustee, and if they fail to qualify, then the Court to appoint.

The site selected for the location of the library is at the junction of the Thomas road with the Valley road, near the corners of Mill Creek, Fairview and McKean townships, on land donated by Amos Hinkle, a brother-in-law of Mr. Weiss, being a part of the old Weiss homestead. When the library is in full operation, Mill Creek township will have one of the most creditable public institutions in the county, and the name of John Weiss will take rank, on a local scale, with that of Girard, Astor, Tilden, Cooper, and other great benefactors of their race. The building is of brick and cost some \$5,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Weigleville, there are two routes into the city, the one by way of Federal Hill, and the other by Brown's avenue. The latter is due to the foresight of the late Conrad Brown, who rightly judged that a more direct route from the western part of the city to the Ridge road would be a popular project. He laid out the avenue eighty feet wide in 1808, and was rewarded by selling off a large portion of his farm for city lots at good prices.

The cross-road from the Pioneer farm to the Ridge road was opened about 1833.

A formidable swamp once extended across Mill Creek township from east to west, nearly midway between the Ridge and Lake roads. Within Erie city, it lay between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets, and was so gloomy and impenetrable that the land was regarded by the first settlers as almost valueless. As early as 1810, however, William Wallace, who owned a strip from the east branch of Cascade creek westward, dug a ditch which had the effect of reclaiming a portion of the swamp. About 1840, the inhabitants of the vicinity, alarmed by the sickness occasioned by the swamp, formed a bee and dug another ditch across the Lake road through the farms of E. J. Kelso and James C. Marshall, which still further reclaimed the waste land. These and other measures have nearly dried up the swamp, and in a few years no trace of it will remain. The latest improvement in this di-

rection was made by D. D. Tracy, whose ditches have nearly removed all traces of the swamp.

The old town hall on Federal Hill, was sold some years ago to the city, of which it became a part by the extension of the corporate limits, and the township business is now done in Schultz's Hall, near by.

The Schwingel farm, near Kearsarge, was the scene of a dreadful tragedy on the night

of Friday, the 15th of October, 1880. Charles Schwingel, with some neighbors, had spent the evening drinking hard cider and playing cards. Philip, his brother, came home from Erie late at night very drunk. After the neighbors had left, Charles and Philip fell into a dispute, which resulted in the death of the former by a pistol shot fired by the latter. Philip was tried, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the Alleghany penitentiary.

CHAPTER XIV.

NORTH EAST TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF NORTH EAST.

NORTH EAST TOWNSHIP received its title when the county was established, and derived its name from its position as the northeastern township of the original sixteen. Its limits were extended in 1841 by adding a wedge-shaped strip from Greenfield. The township has a frontage upon the lake of more than eight miles, a breadth of over seven miles in the widest part, along the New York line, and of a little less than five miles on the Harbor Creek line. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Chautauqua county, New York, on the south by Greenfield and on the west by Harbor Creek. The lands of North East township average as well as any section of the county. The lake shore plain is about three miles in width, rising gradually from a height of about seventy-five feet near the water's edge to about 200 feet in the vicinity of the borough. An abrupt elevation takes place in Harbor Creek township, at Twelve-Mile creek, and this continues across North East nearly to Twenty-Mile creek, where the land again falls to the general level of the lake shore. The greatest height is on the Bothwell farm, a mile east of North East Station, where the summit of the railroad is attained between Buffalo and Erie. The lake shore lands readily produce every kind of grain, fruit, flower and vegetable that can be

raised in this latitude. East of Sixteen-Mile creek, on the Lake road, they are usually of a sandy loam. West of that, on the same road, and upon the Buffalo road, they are of a gravelly nature. The hills in the south part rise gradually to the summit in Greenfield and there is scarcely any waste land in the township. The hill farms are clay, loam and gravel. Land ranges in value from forty dollars to \$100 an acre. This does not include planted grapelands, which are held at from \$150 to \$350 an acre, according to the location.

The population of the township has been as follows: 1,068 in 1820; 1,706 in 1830; 1,793 in 1840; 2,379 in 1850; 1,900 in 1860; 2,313 in 1870; 2,152 in 1880, and 2,124 in 1890.

The only postoffice in the township is at Northville, most of the mail being received at North East borough. The township is divided into the East and West election districts.

ORIGINAL RESIDENTS.

The first person to locate land in the township was Joseph Shaddock, who came from Vermont and took up a tract in 1794, near the center. He was joined in a few months by George and Henry Hurst from New Jersey. Although these parties filed an application for their lands in that year, they did not make an actual settlement until 1795. Henry Hurst,

after a brief residence, moved to Meadville, and was elected to represent the district in the State Senate. Shaddock also changed, going to Greenfield, where he remained until his death. The same year that Shaddock and the Hursts made their settlement, George Lowry took up a tract of 400 acres in or near the borough. He was followed in 1796 by his mother, Margaret Lowry, and her family, who located 2,800 acres more in the vicinity of George's land, of which they paid the State for 2,000 acres. Mrs. Lowry was of Scotch-Irish birth, but emigrated to Cumberland county, in this State, and came from there to this county. She was the mother of ten sons, of whom four—Robert, Andrew, George and Morrow—married four daughters of James Barr. From this stock descended Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, the famous politician. James and Bailey Donaldson arrived in 1795; Henry and Dyer Loomis in 1796; Thomas Robinson, Joseph McCord, James McMahan (all of Perry county), William Wilson, James Duncan, Francis Brawley and Abram and Arnold Custard in 1797; Thomas Crawford, with his sons, William, James and Robert, Lemuel Brown, Mathew Taylor, William Allison, Henry Burgett, and John, James and Mathew Greer in 1797-98. In the summer of 1800, Robert Hampson, with his wife and one child, from Juniata county, settled in the township, where he lived until his death. Among those who reached the township about 1800 were Alexander T. Blaine, John and Andrew McCord, Samuel Graham, Robert Burrows, William Dundas, Campbell, Joel Loomis, James Barr, Timothy, Amos and Jerry Tuttle, Timothy Newton, James Silliman, Thomas Mellen, Cornyn Shaddock, Tristram Brown, Robert McNeill, Stephen Sparrow, Perrin Ross, Chas. Allen, John Russell, M. Brown and Hezekiah Brown. Of the later settlers Henry Taylor located in the township in 1802; Wm. Dickson about 1805; Wendell Butt in 1810; Jesse Belknap in 1812; Cyrus Robinson in 1813; Justin Nash, Gilbert Belknap and W. E. Mason in 1814; Harmon Ensign, Buell Phillips, Edmund Orton, Joseph Force, Joseph Law and Levi and Shubal Atkins in 1815; Alexander Davidson, William Hall, Dr. Smedley, Clark Putnam and John Butt in 1816; Arnold Warner in 1817; O. Selkrigg in 1818; Hugh Beatty in 1819; Clark Bliss in 1821;

Bester Town in 1824; James Cole in 1825; John Scouller, William Graham, D. D. Loop and N. C. Remington in 1830; Amos Gould about 1831; E. N. Fuller in 1835; Calvin Spafford in 1836; J. S. Haynes in 1837; William Griffith and R. A. White in 1840; Stephen Griffith in 1846; Henry Wolf about 1857; William E. Marvin and Isaac Wolf in 1859, and E. K. Nason in 1860. James Barr finally changed to Mill Creek. Levi Atkins died in his 100th year.

Reference is made in the general land history to the litigation between the Pennsylvania Population Company and the citizens who claimed title by virtue of mere settlement. The burden of these troubles largely fell upon the settlers of North East. The Lowrys, Wilsons and Barrs fought the claims of the company until the matter was settled by the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

The first church was organized under the auspices of the Presbytery of Ohio in 1801. The first brick house in the county outside of Erie was erected by James Silliman in 1809, about a mile east of the borough, and is still standing. The first Justices of the Peace were Timothy Tuttle and Thomas Robinson. Mr. Robinson was the Justice who married the parents of Gen. C. M. Reed in 1801. The first gristmill in the township was built by Col. Tuttle on Sixteen-Mile creek in 1807. The first building used for a schoolhouse was built in 1798 on "the north side of the main road near the house belonging to the Brookins farm." The first road was cut through from Freeport to Greenfield in 1797. The first mail route between Buffalo and Erie was established in 1806. The first regular line of coaches was in 1820-21. The first telegraph line was put up in 1847 or 1848. The first regular passenger train passed through from the State line to Erie on the 8th of January, 1852. [For further information as to some of these events see the General History of the county.]

COMMON ROADS AND RAILROADS.

The common roads which are most extensively traveled are the Buffalo road, running across the township at an average distance of about a mile and a half south of the lake, and

the Lake road, which approaches the water's edge in the eastern part of Harbor Creek and follows the bank of the lake through North East township almost to the mouth of Sixteen-Mile creek. From there to Twenty-Mile creek the direct road has been abandoned, but another road further back from the lake carries the route to the mouth of the latter stream, where it again follows the water eastward through New York.

The Lake Shore R. R. runs across the township from east to west at an average of two miles from the lake, in nearly a straight line and with a light grade. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. crosses the township in the same direction as the Lake Shore R. R., and, generally speaking, at a distance of seventy-five to 200 feet south of it. Both roads have stations at North East and Northville.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS.

The township is one of the best watered in the county, a great number of rivulets springing out of the high land in the south and uniting their waters before reaching the lake. The main streams are Twelve-Mile creek in the west, Sixteen-Mile creek in the center and Twenty-Mile creek in the east, with Spring creek, Spafford run and Averill run between.

Twelve-Mile creek rises on the northern edge of Greenfield, flows in a general north-eastern direction and falls into the lake in Harbor Creek, after a course of about ten miles.

Sixteen-Mile creek takes its rise in Greenfield township, within a mile of French creek, passes the borough on its west side, and enters the lake at Freeport. Its length is about ten miles and its general course northwest. About two and a half miles south of the borough Sixteen-Mile creek is joined by Graham creek, which rises in New York, and is perhaps four miles long. At the point of junction, there is a "hog's back," which is nearly perpendicular on the east side. The gully at the "hog's back" is not far from 150 feet deep.

The heads of Twenty-mile creek are in Westfield and Sherman townships, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and its mouth is near the northeast corner of North East township, just east of the New York line. It enters the State about a mile above the crossing of the

Lake Shore R. R., and must have a length of ten to twelve miles. The deep gulf of this stream begins three or four miles south of the Lake Shore R. R. culvert, and continues nearly to the lake, some two miles further by the windings of the creek. Its depth where the railroad crosses is about 110 feet. The culvert at this point is one of the finest pieces of masonry in the country. The Nickel Plate R. R. has an iron bridge about an eighth of a mile above, which is a skillful piece of work.

The gully on the head-waters of Sixteen-Mile creek, in the south part of the township, runs out in the vicinity of the borough, but begins again just below, and continues to the lake. It is nowhere as abrupt as that of Twenty-Mile creek, except at the junction above referred to. Twenty-Mile creek has steep banks from Moorheadville to its mouth, but above that the gully is less deep and striking than those of the other streams.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The mills and factories are as follows: A grist and sawmill and a cider and vinegar-factory in the "gulf" of Twenty-Mile creek; a paper-mill (not now running) on Sixteen-Mile creek; a furniture-factory, a grist-mill, a cider-mill and vinegar-factory, a door, blind and sash factory, a tannery, a saw-mill, a basket-factory and a brickyard, all near the borough. The South Shore Wine Company have an extensive winery north of the borough, and Mr. Mottier has another near by. A number of mills and factories which were in operation ten years or so ago, have been burned or allowed to run down.

The paper-mill, once one of the best known institutions in Erie county, was established by Steele, Judd & Easton in 1833, and, after passing into the hands of William L. Hall, was burned in 1838. It was immediately rebuilt by John Scouller and Chauncey Easton, the former of whom soon purchased his partner's interest. Mr. Scouller sold the mill in 1853 to James S. Johnson, who was the victim of another fire on the 16th of August, 1881, which almost destroyed the property. By July 2, 1872, Mr. Johnson had the mill running again on a more extensive scale than ever, but in re-building he became involved, and was obliged to succumb to the financial pressure. The mill was sold to Cochran & Young, of Erie, who ran it until January 1,



J. A. Forman



1883, when it passed into the hands of West, Swaney & Jackson, of Pittsburg. These gentlemen failed, and the mill, after passing through several managements, finally became the property of the Keystone Bank of Erie. Operations ceased some ten years ago.

A GREAT GRAPE SECTION.

The cultivation of grapes was commenced on a small scale, in North East township, about 1850, by Messrs. Hammond & Griffith, who planted their first vineyard near the establishment of the South Shore Wine Company. It was soon discovered that the soil and climate were peculiarly favorable to the growth of this luscious fruit, and the small beginning of forty-five years ago has developed until there are thousands of acres under cultivation in the township. The South Shore Wine Company was formed in 1869. They built a large cellar on the road between the borough and lake, and have done an extensive business in shipping grapes and making wine.

For a while it was thought the lake shore lands north of the borough were the only ones suitable for the purpose, but of late years the vineyards have spread all over the township, even to the hillsides extending into Greenfield. The grapes are sent to all parts of the country, and some shipments have been made to Europe. It is claimed that there were 3,500 acres of grape lands in North East township alone in 1895, and that 450 carloads of grapes were shipped from that station, at North East during the same year. [See Miscellaneous chapter in General History of Erie county].

Besides the grape culture, the township has become an important berry, fruit, melon and vegetable growing region. A good deal of trucking is done for the Erie and oil country markets.

VILLAGES, ETC.

The village of Freeport, at the mouth of Sixteen-Mile creek, a mile and a half north of the borough, though now nothing more than a straggling collection of houses, was once expected to become a lake port of considerable magnitude. When the Population Company established their headquarters at Colt's Station, their supplies were received mainly by boat from Buffalo and landed at Freeport. To transport these goods the first road in the county—with the exception of the old French road—was opened from Freeport to Greenfield

in 1797, which a year afterward was extended to Wattsburg. The road followed generally the same route as the one which now runs from the depot at North East to French creek. Quite a trade was done at Freeport till 1802, when the removal of the company's headquarters to Erie suspended the lake traffic. Afterward it did a good business as a lumber port, but this did not last long. The village is something of a fishing place and several families are supported by the fisheries. The first foundry in Erie county was established at Freeport in 1824, by Philetus Glass and others for the manufacture of cast iron plows.

Northville is mainly in New York, but the postoffice is in Pennsylvania. The place embraces two stores, a hotel, church and twenty or thirty dwellings. The Buffalo road passes through, and the town is a station on the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate R. R.'s. The Methodist Episcopal congregation is at least seventy years old, and built the first church in 1841. The second one was erected in 1880, and was replaced by a third one in 1894.

The little settlement of Grahamville, at the cross roads, about three and a half miles southeast of the borough, was founded by Samuel Graham, who came from Centre county in 1800, his brothers James and Ebenezer locating at the same time in Summit township. A tannery was established there in 1835 by Robert Graham, a sawmill by James Graham in the same year, an ashery by E. N. Fuller in 1842, and a distillery, wagon shop and blacksmith shop some time between 1830 and the latter year. The place was at the height of its prosperity from 1842 to 1846, when, for some reason, it began to run down, the store being closed in 1847, and the ashery and distillery soon after. It consists at present of a schoolhouse (in which religious services are sometimes held), a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, about fifteen houses and fifty or sixty inhabitants.

North of the borough, and near the bank of the lake, is the Dill Park House, a pleasant summer resort. The enterprise was started by H. S. Southard in 1875. Robert Dill has owned the property a number of years.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

In addition to the church at Northville, there is one belonging to the German Luther-

ans on the north side of the Greenfield line, on the Town Line road, about half a mile east of the North East and Wattsburg road. It was built in 1884 or '85.

The township contains three regularly incorporated cemeteries, besides the graveyard at Northville and one near the woolen-mill. The one known as the North East cemetery, which is used by the borough and township in common, occupies high ground on the west bank of Sixteen-Mile creek, along the Buffalo road, a short distance west of the borough limits. The cemetery company was incorporated April 15, 1882. Twelve and one-half acres were purchased from the heirs of P. S. V. Hamot, to which five acres were added that had been used as a burial ground for fifty years.

The cemetery of the Phillips Burial Ground Association is on the Henry Wolf farm, about two and a half miles east of the borough, along the Buffalo road. Although there had been a graveyard on the site for many years, the management was never regularly incorporated until 1863. Mrs. Buel Phillips, wife of the donor, was the first person buried there. Her death took place in 1822.

The Grahamville Burying Ground Association was incorporated in the spring of 1879. The society's grounds are on the road from North East to Grahamville. The site has been used as a graveyard for nearly sixty years.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

In the western part of the township, about a half-mile north of the track of the Lake Shore R. R., was what was known as the Hildebrand house, in which school was taught about the year 1811. Not long after a log schoolhouse was built eighty or 100 rods south of the same site, in which the first school was taught about 1814. In the early history of the township, the children residing east of the "gull," in the northeastern portion, attended school in New York State. An early school was taught not far from the State line in a vacant building. A schoolhouse was built probably one mile from the line in New York as soon as 1816. About one mile southwest of the church at Northville, in the Orton district, a schoolhouse was erected, in which school was opened in the winter of 1832-33. School was taught in the Belknap district,

about one and one-half miles south of the Orton school in the winter of 1833-34. When the common school system went into force, the township was prompt to avail itself of its benefits. [The list above does not include the first schoolhouse mentioned in the "early incidents."]

BOROUGH OF NORTH EAST.

[SEE NORTH EAST TOWNSHIP.]

The borough of North East lies nearly in the center of the township, between its eastern and western lines, about a mile and a half south from the lake, upon the highest ground of the lake shore plain. It is an important station on the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate R. R.'s, fifteen miles east of Erie and seventy-three west of Buffalo. The Buffalo road constitutes its main street. A branch of Sixteen-Mile creek runs through the place, and the main stream waters its southwestern section. North East is justly regarded as one of the most pleasant and enterprising towns in the county.

The land covered by the borough was purchased from the State by a settler named Brown, who sold it in 1804 to an Eastern man by the name of Gibson. The earliest dwelling within the borough limits was a log cabin, built by William Dundas, a little to the east of the Presbyterian parsonage. In this modest abode the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time in Erie county, according to the Protestant form, on Sunday, the 27th of September, 1801. The Dundas property was sold in 1806 to Henry Burgett, who converted it into a tavern, and occupied it as such for years. A more pretentious tavern was erected in 1808, by Lemuel Brown, on the site of the present Haynes House. Previous to the ventures of Burgett and Brown, a tavern had been kept by George Lowry, near the park. The first store was opened in 1816, by Alexander McCloskey, in a building on Main street, at the foot of Vine. By degrees a village sprang up around the taverns, which received the title of Burgettstown, after Henry Burgett, the landlord. In 1819 the name was changed to Gibsonville, in honor of the man who owned most of the property, and donated the park to the use of the public. It was known

by that title until the 27th of February, 1834, when the village was incorporated as the borough of North East. The original limits were extended in 1852, and again at a quite recent date. The postoffice was established in May, 1812. The population has been as follows: In 1840, 899; in 1850, 387; in 1860, 952; in 1870, 902; in 1880, 1,396; in 1890, 1,538. The borough is separated into the East and West wards.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian society, the oldest religious organization in Erie county, was founded in 1801, as "the Church of Lower Greenfield," under circumstances which are narrated in the early chapters of this book. Thomas Robinson and John McCord were ordained as the first elders. Services were held in the woods and in the barn or tan bark house of Joseph McCord till 1804, when a log church building was erected upon a tract of five acres, given for the purpose by Henry Hurst, which is now occupied as a part of the North East cemetery. A Sabbath-school was established, and a day school was also maintained in connection with the church. In 1818, the congregation commenced the erection of a new frame building nearly in the center of the present park, and finished it in 1822. In 1832, fifty-eight members, separated from the congregation and were constituted a church at Harbor Creek. A second building was erected in 1860, and the old one in the park was torn down in 1862. The big fire of August, 1884, destroyed the second church, and a new one, better than either of the others, was put up immediately after. [For fuller particulars in regard to this charge, see the General History.]

The Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in 1812, by Rev. Thomas Branch, a missionary from Connecticut. The original members were Tristram Brown, George Culver, John Russell, and two others, with their wives. For ten years the congregation were without a house of worship. In 1822, a brick building was erected on the eastern side of the park, facing the south. The present edifice was built in 1852, and the old one was torn down the same year.

The first Baptist society occupied a small log structure in the eastern part of the township. In 1832 a new congregation was or-

ganized, and erected a building on the Buffalo road, about two miles east of the borough in 1833. This society ceased to exist about 1850. A third congregation was established in 1858. The present church building was put up in 1859, and a Sabbath schoolroom was added in 1870. A split in the congregation during the spring of 1895 resulted in a considerable loss of members. In April of that year forty-seven persons withdrew at one time.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized in 1864, and became a separate charge in 1868. The first church was built in 1867, and was replaced by a new one about 1888. The original building is used as a parochial school, which is quite flourishing.

The Episcopal Mission of the Holy Cross was organized in 1872. The society placed a building under roof during the season of 1879, which was completed in due time.

St. Gregory's Catholic Church was erected about the year 1860. For years prior to this, the Catholic families had been visited by priests from Dunkirk and occasionally from Erie. In July, 1870, Father Briody entered upon his duties as pastor in connection with the one at Girard. The church as first erected was a mere shell of a building, but has been remodeled and improved. A parsonage adjoins the church.

The German Church of the Evangelical Association of North America was organized in 1870. Preaching had been held occasionally for several years prior to that time. The corner-stone of the present building was laid October 2, 1870, and the church was dedicated January 15, 1871.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

St. Mary's College, a Catholic educational institution, is situated just north of the borough, on a gently rising knoll, which commands a view of Lake Erie and the surrounding country. This college was built at great expense by the Methodist denomination in 1869, and was called the Lake Shore Seminary. Owing to financial difficulties, it was obliged after a few years to close its doors to students. The building stood unoccupied for several years, when it was purchased by the Redemptorist Fathers of the State of Pennsylvania, a congregation of missionary priests.

When the necessary alterations in the in-

terior of the building had been made, it was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, Bishop of Erie, on the 2d of August, 1881, amid a great concourse of priests and people. A pontifical high-mass was celebrated in the great hall by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, assisted by a number of visiting clergy, after which the Very Rev. Wm. Wayrich, of New York, preached a sermon on Education, explaining to the assembled crowds the aim and scope of the college that was thenceforward to be known as St. Mary's.

The college is a brick structure, three stories high, with a fine basement, the latter containing the refectories of the professors and of the students, kitchen, store-rooms, bakery, boiler-room and closets. The first room is taken up by the oratory, recitation halls, class-rooms, infirmary and pharmacopœia. The second floor embraces the chapel, study hall, sacristy and professors' rooms. Two large dormitories occupy the whole of the third floor. Above the third floor is a half-story, which has been utilized for lavatory and bath-rooms.

In 1894 an east wing was added to the main building at an expense of \$40,000. This structure had been contemplated for a number of years. It was constructed of brick and conforms in general outline with the main building. The new building embraces study halls, private oratory for the faculty, dining-room, kitchen and library (containing 6,000 volumes); also handsomely decorated reading-rooms. The faculty now have in contemplation a chapel, which will be erected to the west of the main building. This, it is expected, will be added to the college buildings within the next few years.

When the college passed into the hands of the Redemptorist Fathers the grounds were not sufficiently large; they therefore bought two pieces of land, the one lying on the east of the building, the other on the west. A large sum of money has been expended by the college authorities in beautifying the grounds, with the result that the college and its surroundings form one of the finest ornaments in the borough.

As the aim of the institution is to fit young men for the priesthood in the missionary congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, only such students as are desirous of joining the congregation are admitted. After a six-

years' course has been completed, the graduates proceed to Annapolis, Md., where, during the space of one year, they receive a spiritual training and are tried in various ways to test their religious vocation. At the expiration of the year they make their religious profession, thus consecrating themselves to God. They then begin at Ilchester, Md., a six-years course of higher studies, Philosophy, Theology, Sacred Scripture, Canon Law, Church History and Sacred Liturgy. Toward the end of the course they are ordained priests, and, after an additional training of six months, for the special work of the missions, they are sent forth into the world to labor in behalf of the church.

At the present time (September 1, 1895) the faculty consists of the president, Very Rev. Aug. Dooper, and nine professors: Rev. Fathers Auth, Saftig, Bausch, Schautz, DeLaad, Tarr, Cook, Coughlan and Prof. Aug. Messler. The average number of students is 100. The course of studies is the same as that pursued in the ordinary ecclesiastical college, viz.: a course in Greek, Latin, English, German and French languages, rhetoric, history (ancient, mediæval and modern), mathematics (algebra, geometry and trigonometry), Christian doctrine and plain chant.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A day school was taught in the old log meeting house, above referred to, soon after the year 1804, which was maintained until about 1817, when a log schoolhouse was built not far from the center of the park. This was the regular school for the vicinity. In 1824 the present grounds were purchased and a small brick building erected, in which school was taught as early as 1826. In 1818 a summer school was taught in the office of Dr. Dunlap, the site being just in front of the house of E. Scouller.

The next village schoolhouse was a large frame building, erected in 1844, on the site of the brick house, at a cost of \$3,000, raised by subscription. This was replaced by the present school building, erected in 1878 at a cost of \$10,000, and enlarged and much improved in 1893. All the public schools of the borough are held in this structure. The schools were first graded in 1878, and the first commencement exercises were held in 1881.

BANKS AND HOTELS.

The first banking institution of the borough was established by A. W. Blaine about the year 1860, at the corner of Lake and Main streets. This was merged into the First National Bank when it was organized in 1865. The latter, which is still in operation, opened with Wm. Griffith as president and A. W. Blaine as cashier.

The People's Savings Institution was incorporated in April, 1870, and commenced business May 1 of that year. The firm of Blaine, Gould & Short, which subsequently became Short, Blaine & Co., opened in 1871. This institution stopped business May 14, 1883, and the People's Savings Bank became its successor. The latter suspended on the 23d of January, 1895. Five days after, January 28, Sampson Short started a private bank under the name of the Short Banking Company.

W. A. Ensign & Co. also have a private bank.

The hotels of North East are the Brawley House, built in 1833; the Haynes House (originally) in 1852-3; the Palace Hotel, by Sampson Short, in 1877, and the Earl Hotel, started in 1894. The first hotel—or more properly, tavern—was opened by George Lowry, the second by Henry Burgett, the third by Lemuel Brown, and the fourth by the latter's son, Hiram L., who erected the house once owned by Miss Davison for that purpose. In course of time, the two Browns almost monopolized the tavern business of the town. Hiram L., eventually purchased the Eagle Hotel property at the corner of State street and the northeast side of the Park in Erie. It burned down and he erected another house on its site, which was known as Brown's Hotel until its purchase by Col. Ellsworth, when the name was changed to the Ellsworth House. The Haynes House was burned in the fire of 1894 and promptly re-built.

FACTORIES—MILLS—WATER WORKS.

The manufacturing institutions of the borough are: The Short Manufacturing Co., the Eureka Tempered Copper Co., the Scouller Milling Co., a large fertilizer and chemical works, the Columbia Novelty Co., an iron foundry and specialty works, a carriage and

trimming factory, a tub and firkin factory, a wire goods works, a number of grape basket, fruit and cigar box factories, a cod liver and emulsion factory, an unfermented wine establishment, and various smaller concerns. It will be seen that, for a place of the size, the manufacturing interests are unusually extensive. The town is also the headquarters of the Lake Erie Grape Growers' Association, which controls most of the Erie county grape shipments.

North East has a fine system of public water supply. The works were commenced in the spring of 1885 and practically completed in the fall of that year, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. The water is collected into a reservoir from springs on the hills southeast of the borough and led through pipes into the streets, furnishing a pressure which avoids the necessity of fire engines.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first attempt to establish a paper was by J. J. Barker, who commenced the *North East Guard* in 1855, but only printed it a few months. In August, 1867, the *North East Herald* was started by S. O. Hayward, who abandoned its publication at the end of a year. The *North East Star* was commenced September 26, 1868, by Brainerd & Cushman, both of whom are now practicing lawyers. Mr. Brainerd sold his interest in 1869 to L. B. Cushman. The name of the paper was changed to the *Sun* in March, 1873, and, since that date, it has been edited by the Cushman Brothers. May 2, 1883, it was consolidated with the *Advertiser*, started by W. E. Belknap & Co., in March, 1877.

The *North East Advertiser* (a different paper from the one above referred to) was founded by George W. Moore, as an independent journal, December 20, 1884. In 1890 it espoused the cause of the Farmers' Alliance, and continued in that interest until the death of Mr. Moore in November 1892. The paper was then purchased by Messrs. M. C. Moore and Thomas O. Marshall, who made it independent again, and remain in charge, under the firm name of the Advertiser Printing and Publishing Company.

The *North East Breeze* was started May 8, 1893, with W. H. Sandborn as editor and proprietor, who has continued ever since.

UNITED STATES, STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The United States, State and county officials furnished by North East borough and township are as follows: Presidential Elector, John Greer, 1860. Congress, S. M. Brainerd, 1883-85 (resident of Erie when elected). State Senator, Henry Hurst, 1816-21 (resident of Meadville when elected); James D. Dunlap, 1845 (resident of Erie when elected); Emory A. Walling, elected in 1884 (resident of Erie at the time). Assembly, James D. Dunlap, 1840-41 (resident of Erie when elected); Mark Baldwin, 1844; A. W. Blaine, 1850-51; Charles A. Hitchcock, 1876-77; Alfred Short, 1878-79; E. K. Nason, elected in 1884 and '86. Prothonotary, Jos. W. Loomis, elected in 1887 and '90; E. K. Nason, elected in 1893. District Attorney, S. M. Brainerd, 1872-75; A. B. Force, 1875-81; E. A. Walling, 1881-84. Sheriff, E. W. M. Blaine, 1840-43. Coroner, John McCord, 1812-15. County Commissioner, James Lowry, 1804-06; Francis Brawley, 1808-11; Henry Taylor, 1811-17; Alex. McCloskey, 1823-26; John McCord, 1832-35; Amos Gould, 1857-60; Clark Bliss, 1871-75. County Treasurer, James P. Crawford, 1881-84 (resident of Erie when elected). Associate Judge, John Brawley, 1840-51; John Greer, 1856-66. Director of the Poor, Archibald Duncan, 1862-65. Steward of the Almshouse, Calvin Pool, 1863-72; George W. Griffin, 1872-80. Mercantile Appraiser, John D. Mills, 1860; James W. Crawford, 1864; R. L. Pierce, 1874. County Auditor, James Smedley, 1831-34; William H. Crawford, 1836-39; George W. Griffin, 1869 (one year).

Julius C. Burrows, Member of Congress from the Kalamazoo district of Michigan a number of terms, and elected United States Senator from that State early in 1895, was born in North East, on the 9th of January, 1837. Among other prominent natives of North East are Rev. Cyrus Dickson, the eminent Presbyterian preacher, and Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, for years pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Harrisburg, and now a college professor at Sewickly. Alfred Short was the Democratic and Greenback nominee for Congress in this district in 1880, and Thos. O. Marshall was elected a delegate on the Democratic ticket to the proposed State Constitutional Convention in 1891. John C.

Brady, ex-Mayor of Erie, and George P. Griffith, a prominent Erie attorney, regard themselves as "North East boys."

MISCELLANEOUS.

North East furnished one captain to each of the Erie county regiments in the war for the Union, viz.: N. L. Terrell, Co. K, 83d; John Braden, Co. F, 111th; Dyer Loomis, Co. C, 145th.

The borough has been visited by four destructive fires. One on Sunday night, the 19th of December, 1858, consumed a row of buildings extending from the Presbyterian Church to the Union block. Another on May 23, 1872, destroyed a number of wooden structures on Main street. The third, in the summer of 1874, demolished some buildings that occupied the present site of the opera house. The fourth and last of a widespread nature, occurred on August 13, 1884. It burned the Presbyterian Church and a large portion of the business section.

Dyer Loomis was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1845, and held the office until the spring of 1880, a period of thirty-five years.

Most of the secret societies in vogue in this section have lodges in the borough. The Masonic lodge was organized in 1867 (E. K. Nason being the first Master), and the Odd Fellows' lodge in 1850.

Dr. Samuel G. Orton, the famous Presbyterian evangelist, resided in North East during the closing years of his life.

The fourth annual grape, fruit, flower and vegetable Fair and Horticultural Institute was held in North East on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September, 1895. The exhibit was one of the most interesting ever given in the county.

HOW LINCOLN CAME TO GROW A BEARD.

The following communication appeared in the *New York Daily Press* of January 24, 1890:

To the Editor of the Press: The true history of Mr. Lincoln's beard is as follows: At the various stations between Springfield and Washington in 1861 he delivered some thirty-eight impressive and carefully worded speeches, which were at that time recorded. At North East station Mr. Lincoln took occasion to state that during the campaign he had received a letter from a young girl of the place, in which he was kindly admonished to do certain things, and among others to let his

whiskers grow, and as he had acted upon her advice he would be glad to welcome his fair correspondent if she was present. In response to the call a lassie made her way through the crowd, was helped on the platform and was kissed by the President.

Some eight years ago this same young girl, "then residing with her husband and their six children in Kansas, to correct errors which had crept into newspapers," gave minutely the correspondence between her and Abraham Lincoln in 1860, as follows:

"In 1860, while on my way home from school, I bought with a penny a Lincoln and Hamlin campaign badge. That evening my father and my brother, who were both staunch Republicans, on examining the Lincoln side of the badge, said that they could never vote for such a homely man. 'No, he is not homely,' said I. 'He would be a very handsome man if he would only let his whiskers grow.' So I wrote him if he would let his whiskers grow that I could get my father and my brother to vote for him, and asked him to please answer my letter; but should he not have time to answer

it himself, please let his little girl answer it for him. In his reply, which came a few days after, he said that he was very sorry that he hadn't a little girl to answer my letter for him; that his family consisted of himself, his wife and three boys; that he would answer it himself, and that he would let his whiskers grow. On the 16th of February, 1861, my curiosity to know whether he had actually kept his promise led me to take my place in the crowd as near the front as possible. His first appearance on the platform convinced me that the promise had been faithfully kept. And, to my surprise, he had spoken but few words when he alluded to me and my letter and invited me upon the platform. Mustering all the courage at my command I pressed my way through the crowd, was helped to the platform, and as the great President took my hand he kissed me and then supported me down the steps. As the train moved on he waved his hand at the crowd, which cheered until it had passed out of sight, and then closed in on me and cheered until I was deaf."

A HOLLAND PATENT FARMER.

New York, Jan. 22, 1890.

CHAPTER XV.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF EAST SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP, one of the original sixteen, is the most north-westerly in the county. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Girard and Conneaut townships, on the south by Conneaut, and on the west by Ash-tabula county, Ohio. Up to the year 1835, the south line was a mile or so further north than now, but by an arrangement with Conneaut the latter ceded that portion of her territory lying beyond the creek, on condition that Springfield should pay one-half the expense of maintaining bridges along the boundary. The east line of Springfield extended to Miles Grove, parallel with that of Conneaut and Elk Creek, until 1832, when the township was reduced by the formation of Girard. The first officers of the township were elected in 1811. Springfield contained 896 inhabitants in 1820, 1,520, in 1830, 2,344 in 1840, 1,916 in 1850, 1,742 in 1870, 1,792 in 1880 and 1,642 in 1890, inclusive of the borough of East

Springfield. Its greatest length is about seven and a half and its greatest width about six and a quarter miles. The villages of West Springfield and North Springfield both have postoffices of the same name. East Springfield, the most populous place in the township, was created a borough in 1887. The old State line of Pennsylvania, before the purchase of the Triangle, terminated on the Hewitt farm in Springfield, between four and five miles east of the Ohio boundary.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Captain Samuel Holliday, of Franklin county, the first settler in the township, came on in 1796, located 700 acres at the mouth of Crooked creek, built a cabin, and returned to his former home in the fall of the year. Soon after his arrival, he was joined by John Devore, of Bedford county, John Mershon, of New Jersey, and William McIntyre and Patrick Ager, natives of Ireland, but residents for

a time in Eastern Pennsylvania, all of whom became permanent settlers. Capt. Holliday married in Franklin county in April, 1797, and the young couple started immediately on a wedding tour to their new home, Mrs. H. riding on horseback and her husband walking by her side with his gun over his shoulder. Their route was by a trail through the woods from Pittsburg to Erie, and from there along the beach of the lake to the mouth of Crooked creek. During the year 1797, the little colony was increased by the arrival of Oliver Cross, from Vermont, and of Thomas and Oliver Dunn, from Ireland. The Duns remained but a few months, when they changed to McKean. Other pioneers reached the township as follows: In 1798, Nicholas Lebarger, of Bedford county; in 1800, Matthias Brindle, of Franklin county, and a Mr. Bruce; in 1801, Robert McKee, of Cumberland county, and Oliver Smith, from Massachusetts; in 1802, Isaac, Jesse, John D. and Thomas R. Miller, John Eaton and John Law, all of Franklin county, Henry Adams, of Massachusetts, John Hewitt, of Connecticut and John Rudd, Jr.; in 1803, Andrew Cochran and Abraham Eagle, of Dauphin county, George Ferguson, of Cumberland county, and William Ferguson of Ohio; in 1804, Samuel Rea, of Franklin county, and John Rudd, sr., and family; in 1806, John Hall, of Millin county; in 1808, Erastus DeWolf, of New York; in 1810, Joseph Ware, of Vermont; in 1813, Zachariah Thomas, of Vermont; in 1815, William Gould, of Chautauqua county, New York, Anderson Hubbard, of Ohio, and Luke Thayer, of Massachusetts; in 1816, Benjamin Carr, of Essex county, New York; in 1817, John Albert, of Cattaraugus county, New York; in 1818, David Ellis, of Massachusetts, and Derby Walter and Ezekiel Currier, both of Lyme, New Hampshire; in 1819, Andrew and Henry Mallory and Thomas Ivory, all of New York; in 1820, James, Benjamin and Lucius Bond, of Massachusetts, John S. Sherman, of New York, and James Anderson, of Virginia; in 1822 Wm. Doty, of North East; in 1824, A. Whiton, of Ashtabula county, Ohio; in 1826, John Mausell, of Otsego county, New York, and Peter Simmons; in 1829, Geo. Simmons, of Saratoga county, New York; in 1830, Lorenzo Harvey, of New York, William H. Townsend, of Washington county, New York, and Selah Walbridge, of Vermont; in 1831,

I. Pond, of New York, and Seymour Deveaux, of North East; in 1832, Scott Keith, of Girard, Pennsylvania, Stephen Warner, of Genesee county, New York, and Matthew Gray, of Lockport, N. Y.; in 1833, R. R. Robinson, of Sparta, N. Y.; in 1834, William Marsh and E. Smith, both of Wyoming county, N. Y.; in 1835, Clark Baldwin, of Vermont, Thomas Potter, of New York, and E. R. Hedden and William Church, both of New Jersey; in 1836, Thomas Webster, of Washington county, New York; in 1839, T. S. Cowles, of Connecticut; in 1840, C. Lindsey, of New York; in 1841, Joseph Strong, of Massachusetts; in 1842, Gilbert Hurd, from Rock Stream, N. Y.; in 1846, L. W. Savage, of Genesee county, New York; in 1854, Joel Day, of Wyoming county, New York. Mr. Brindle, like Captain Holliday, first came in 1800, located lands, went back and brought his family the next spring. Jesse Miller removed to Mercer county in a few years.

The first female white child was Elizabeth Holliday, born May 14, 1798; the first male white child was Joseph Brindle, born March 1, 1800; and the first funeral is said to have been that of the wife of Isaac Miller, whose grave was the first in the old Presbyterian graveyard.

PIONEER TRIALS.

Mr. McIntyre, who died in 1867, at the age of 95, brought the first potatoes planted in the township, carrying them in a sack thrown over his back, the entire distance from Pittsburg. In 1802, a barrel of salt cost Robert McKee fifty Spanish dollars. It had to be brought from Buffalo to Erie in a small boat, and from the latter place to Springfield on pack horses. In 1800 the only route to Erie was along the beach of the lake or by a bridle path through the woods. At that period there was a wide beach along the whole lake front of the county. Andrew Cochran was captain of a company of soldiers during the last war with Great Britain. It was frequently called out, but was never in an engagement. Some time during the campaign, a rumor that the enemy had landed at the mouth of Conneaut creek created the utmost consternation in the infant settlement. Several families fled, and others had preparations made for a hasty departure. Luckily the report proved to be false.



W. C. Bulbirtson

TOWNSHIP LANDS.

The lake shore plain is about three miles wide in Springfield, and while there is a good deal of high, broken land in the south part, the township is less marred by gullies than is the case further east in the county. The best portion of the township lies along the Ridge road, in the vicinity of East Springfield. A mile or less west, on the same line the quality of the land deteriorates, though some excellent farms are found at and around the village of West Springfield. In the eastern part of the township, the lake shore lands are generally good, but in the neighborhood of Raccoon creek, they become sour, and from there on to Ohio are below the average. Numerous stretches of sand are met with that hardly pay for cultivation, and other parts are cold, swampy and difficult of drainage. Back of the Ridge road, and from there to Conneaut creek, the soil is usually clay, with here and there a sand hill, which forms a curious feature of the topography. As there are exceptions to all rules, so there is to this statement. A valley commences just south of West Springfield and extends into Ohio, with a width ranging from half a mile to a mile, which is one of the best portions of the township. Wheat and other grains are raised everywhere, but the back country is best adapted for grazing. Large quantities of potatoes are produced, and many carloads are shipped annually. The lake shore farms are valued at thirty to \$100 per acre, the Ridge road at forty to \$100, and the back country from twenty to forty-five dollars.

The Moravian grant embraced 2,797 acres in Springfield and Conneaut, extending from the lake to a short distance south of Conneaut creek, and taking in a strip about a mile wide, except at the Ridge road, where it narrowed to fifty or sixty rods. The reason for this diversion was that the surveyors encountered a formidable beaver swamp at that point, which has since been mostly reclaimed by drainage. William and James Miles were long the agents of the Moravians. The tract was bought in a body by N. Blickensderfer and James Miles in 1849, who sold it out in pieces from 1850 on.

STREAMS AND MILLS.

The chief stream of Springfield is Conne-

aut creek, which forms its entire southern boundary. The stream does not receive a single tributary in the township. Next in importance is Crooked creek, which rises in or near Lockport, runs in a general northwesterly course, through the southern portion of Girard and the northeastern of Springfield, and falls into the lake about half a mile beyond North Springfield, having a length of some ten miles. Raccoon creek heads near Conneaut creek, and flowing north, after a course of about six miles, reaches the lake at Eagley's Grove. Turkey run takes its rise a little south of West Springfield, and flows about four and a half miles within the township and a mile or more in Ohio. It falls into the lake east of Conneaut harbor.

Five substantial covered bridges span Conneaut creek, built, owned and maintained by the two townships. The Lake Shore R. R. culvert and embankment over Crooked creek at North Springfield is one of the most solid and costly pieces of work in the county. The embankment is ninety feet above the water, and from 700 to 800 feet long. It was through this culvert that a house was washed in the fall of 1878, during the greatest flood ever known on the stream. The Nickel Plate R. R. crosses the Crooked creek valley by an expensive iron bridge.

The mills are as follows: Harrington's (formerly Porter's) grist and sawmill, on Conneaut creek, half a mile north of Cherry Hill; Strong's grist and sawmill, on Crooked creek, north of East Springfield; Reed's sawmill, on the Ridge road near West Springfield, and a planing, cider and feed-mill, about a mile northeast of the latter place. The first mill owner in the township was Capt. Holliday, who built a sawmill about 1801 or 1802, and a gristmill in 1806, near the mouth of Crooked creek, both of which have gone down. The Strong mills were built by Andrew Cochran about 1820 and rebuilt by Thomas Webster about 1841 or 1842, who ran them until his death, in 1860, when they fell into the hands of Joseph M. Strong, and are now operated by his son. The Harrington mill was built by Comfort Hay about 1823. A sawmill on the site of the old Lines' mill was started in 1814 and was followed by the gristmill about 1832. A cheese factory was started at West Springfield in 1874 and burned down.

SCHOOLS, BURIAL PLACES, ETC.

The academy in West Springfield was founded in 1855, burned down in December, 1859, and rebuilt of brick two or three years subsequently. The one in East Springfield was built as a rival to the other, in 1856. Both were at one period quite noted schools and had a large attendance. The North Springfield academy was established in 1866, after the two others had run down. All are now used as graded common schools.

One of the first schoolhouses was built at an early day on the Eagley place, near the lake. The material was logs, with chimney of stones and sticks. In 1818 a log schoolhouse was standing in what is now East Springfield. About the year 1822 a school was held in a vacated log cabin located in the Ferguson neighborhood, some three miles southwest of East Springfield. Not long after this another school was held in a similar building probably a mile east of East Springfield. About the year 1827 a frame schoolhouse stood in the Vandeventer neighborhood, some two and half miles southwest of East Springfield.

The cemetery at East Springfield is the principal burying place of the township, though small graveyards are attached to the Christian Church in the same village, in West Springfield, at the Town House, and in other localities. The inclosure takes in eighteen acres of high and dry gravel and loam on the north side of the village. It was originally the burial ground of the Presbyterian Church, to which other land was added by purchase. The cemetery was surveyed and graded in 1864, and the first sale of lots was in October of that year. The first body interred in the cemetery proper was that of Henry Keith, which was placed in the inclosure in August, 1864.

In the northeast part of the cemetery are still to be seen traces of one of the series of ancient earthworks, four in number, which extended from the western part of Girard to the southern portion of Springfield. The other mounds in Springfield were on the Oney farm, about a mile southwest of East Springfield, and on the McKee place, half a mile further west. They were all in a direct line from northeast to southwest, and were similar in character, each one covering over

half an acre, being circular in form, and having earthen embankments two to three feet high by six feet thick at the base.

During the war for the Union Springfield sent about 150 men into the army, being probably excelled by no other township in the country.

PUBLIC MEN.

The following is a list of citizens of Springfield who have held State and county offices: Assembly, Thomas R. Miller, 1836; David A. Gould, 1843 and 1846; I. Newton Miller, 1870. Associate Judge, William Cross, November 22, 1861, to November 8, 1866. Prothonotary, Maj. S. V. Holliday, elected in 1881 and '84. County Superintendent of Public Schools, L. W. Savage, 1860-63. Register and Recorder, Samuel Rea, jr., November 17, 1863, to November 16, 1866; Henry G. Harvey, November 16, 1866, to November 19, 1872. County Treasurer, Thos. J. Devore, December 23, 1858, to December 20, 1860. County Commissioner, Thomas R. Miller, 1834-34; Richard Robinson, 1852-55. Director of the Poor, Thomas R. Miller, 1840-42 (John Spaulding was elected in 1856, but refused to serve). County Auditor, John Eagley, 1848-51; L. W. Savage, elected in 1884. Mercantile Appraiser, Samuel Rea, jr., 1858; Perry Devore, 1862; C. C. Holliday, 1887; M. Z. Sherman, 1891. County Surveyor, Robert P. Holliday, November 5, 1863, to November 12, 1866, and February, 1869, to November 11, 1872; George M. Robison, January, 1879, to May, 1879.

Humphrey A. Hills, County Commissioner from 1847-50, Deputy Marshal for taking the census in 1850, and Assemblyman in 1852-53, became a resident of Springfield in 1863, moving there from Conneaut, his former home. E. B. Ward, the Detroit millionaire, was a native of the township, where he began life as a fisherman and sailor. Among other natives of the township are A. E. Sisson, District Attorney from 1888 to 1894, and Col. E. P. Gould, elected to the Assembly in 1894, both being residents of Erie at the time. Maj. Holliday was Commissioner of Customs, with location in Washington, during the last Harrison administration.

RAILROADS, COMMON ROADS, HOTELS, ETC.

Springfield has the advantage of two through lines of railroad—the Lake Shore and

the Nickel Plate—which cross the township from Girard into Ohio. The Lake Shore has a station in North Springfield, and the Nickel Plate one each for East and West Springfield. The Erie and Pittsburg R. R. branches off from the Lake Shore in Girard township, half a mile from the Springfield line, which it follows southward into Conneaut, at about the same average distance. Crosses' Station, in Girard township, a mile and a half from East Springfield, was established for the accommodation of the township.

The principal common thoroughfares are the Ridge road, which runs nearly through the center of the township, forming the main streets of East and West Springfield; the Lake road, which follows the lake front to the Ohio line; the Middle Ridge, which leaves the Lake road not far from North Springfield, runs southwest and strikes the Ridge road a mile beyond West Springfield; the Kingsville, which branches off from the Ridge road two-thirds of a mile west of East Springfield and continues to Kingsville, Ohio; and the roads from East and West Springfield to Albion, which come together at Sherman's Corners, near Conneaut creek, in the southeast.

Previous to the opening of the Lake Shore R. R. the travel on the Ridge road was very extensive, requiring numerous hotels for its accommodation. Scott Keith opened a public house at East Springfield in 1832, which was destroyed by fire some years ago. In 1822 William Doty removed to East Springfield from North East, and took charge of the old Remington stand, which he kept till his death in 1864. It is no longer used for hotel purposes.

The East Springfield postoffice, the first in the township, was established many years ago. The postoffice at West Springfield was established in 1838 or 1839, and the one at North Springfield some time after 1860. On the night of the 6th of December, 1874, the office at West Springfield was broken into and robbed, set on fire by the burglars and destroyed with the store to which it was attached. Two of the guilty parties were caught, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

CHURCHES.

The churches are Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Christian in East Springfield,

and Methodist Episcopal and Baptist in West Springfield.

The first Methodist Episcopal services in the county were held in the house of John Mershon, in Springfield township, in September, 1800. About 1804 a church building was put up something like a mile south of West Springfield. A second society was formed in 1815 in what is now Girard, but was then a part of Springfield, which has since been known as the Fair Haven Church. This congregation divided in 1821, and twenty-one of the members formed what they styled a "Reformed Methodist Church." In 1825, a fourth society was organized in the east part of the town, which was the beginning of the church in East Springfield. The Cottage Church, which stood on the Ridge road, about half a mile west of West Springfield, was commenced in 1830, but was not finished till 1836. The present church in West Springfield was built in 1854, and the one in East Springfield about 1866.

The first Presbyterian edifice was a small log building which stood on the old portion of the cemetery grounds. A preaching point was established in Springfield in 1804, and the building referred to was put up the same year. The congregation was organized in 1806, and the present building was erected in 1844.

The Christian Church was organized in 1826, and put up its building in 1839.

The Baptist congregation was organized in 1826, and erected a church in 1833. This building, which stood on the Ridge road, about two and a half miles west of East Springfield, was sold to the township, and a new one was provided in West Springfield in 1858.

The Universalists organized a congregation in West Springfield in 1818, and built a house of worship in 1850, which burned down October 2, 1889. Since then the body has practically broken up.

VILLAGES.

West Springfield at the junction of the Albion with the Ridge road, is three miles east of the Ohio line, four west of East Springfield, and twenty-five by common road from Erie. The Nickel Plate railroad station at this place is known as Crayton.

North Springfield has sprung up within the last forty years on the Lake Shore R. R., just west of Crooked creek embankment, about

half a mile south of Lake Erie, and twenty by railroad from Erie. The railroad company have at this place a station house, two water tanks and an engine house to pump the water up from Crooked creek. Its station was established in 1852, the year the road was opened.

BOROUGH OF EAST SPRINGFIELD.

[SEE SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.]

East Springfield was created a borough September 5, 1887. It cast seventy-nine votes

in 1892, and is thought to have a population of between 400 and 450. The borough, which is a station on the Nickel Plate R. R., occupies a site along the Ridge road, two and a half miles from North Springfield, on the Lake Shore R. R., one and a half west of Cross's Station, on the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., and twenty-one by common road from Erie.

The churches, schools, historical events, etc., are referred to on the pages relating to Springfield township, of which the borough was originally a part.

CHAPTER XVI.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP was the last one established in Erie county, and is the smallest in area. It was formed in 1854, out of the western part of Greene, the eastern part of McKean, and a small portion of Waterford. The name of Summit was given because it contains the dividing ridge between the waters of LeBeauf and Walnut creeks, the former flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, and the latter into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It had a population in 1860 of 1,028; in 1870 of 1,047; in 1880 of 1,047, and in 1890 of 908.

The township is bounded on the north by Mill Creek, on the east by Greene, on the south by Waterford and on the west by McKean. The north line dividing it from Mill Creek is the only straight one, and has a length of five and a half miles; the east line, including its numerous angles, is over six miles long; the south line three and a half, and the west line about five miles.

RAILROADS—COMMON ROADS.

The Philadelphia and Erie R. R. runs through the east side of the township almost its entire length from north to south, entering from Mill Creek and leaving through Water-

ford. To reach the township it crosses the summit between Mill creek and Walnut creek by a heavy grade, passing into the valley of the latter stream at Langdon's Station. From there it follows the Walnut creek valley to the main summit at Jackson's, where it enters the valley of LeBeauf creek, which it follows to Waterford. The summit of the road at Jackson's is a little over 650 feet above the level of the lake. The railroad stations are Langdon's, Jackson's and Sampsonville.

The main public roads of Summit are the Waterford turnpike, running over the hills almost through the center of the township; the Waterford plank road, following the valleys of Walnut and LeBeauf creeks, and the Edinboro plank road, which passes through its northwestern corner. The old road, by which the French transported goods from Presque Isle to Waterford, and over which the army passed that defeated Braddock near Pittsburg, in 1755, crossed the township from north to south, and most of it is still used as a public thoroughfare.

Summit township has no villages, and but one postoffice. A postoffice was kept at Jackson's Station some years after the opening of the railroad, which was removed to White-

ford's Corners. It was abandoned and again revived under the name of Godard in 1882. Another was maintained for a time at the White church, on the Edinboro plank road, in the northwestern section of the township, but it, too, proved a failure. Most of the mail for the township goes to Erie or Kearsarge.

CREEKS, VALLEYS AND LANDS.

Walnut creek and the West branch of LeBeuf creek are the principal streams, both being quite small in their course through the township. Walnut creek rises on the western edge of Greene, a little northeast of Whiteford's Corners, runs across Summit in a general northwestern direction, and, crossing the southwestern portion of Mill Creek, flows through Fairview into the lake at Manchester, after a course of about twenty miles. The West branch of LeBeuf creek has its source on the farm of W. A. Bean, but a few feet from a tributary of Walnut creek, and, flowing through the township in a southeastern course, unites with the East branch in Waterford township, a little north of Waterford Station. LeBeuf creek, measuring from its usually reputed head, on the edge of Greene and Venango, to its mouth at French creek, has a length of perhaps twenty miles.

The Walnut creek lands are the cream of the township. The valley has an average width of about three fourths of a mile, and produces almost everything that can be raised on the lake shore. The LeBeuf valley is about a mile and a half wide, and the tillable land is perhaps equally good with that of the Walnut creek valley, but there are numerous swamps, which however, are being gradually drained.

On the hills, the land of the township is best for grazing, and large quantities of butter are produced. The whole township is a good fruit country. The price of land runs from twenty to fifty dollars an acre.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in the township was George W. Reed, a son of Col. Seth Reed, who located about 1796. In a few years he changed to Waterford, where he died. A tract of land was taken up in the Walnut creek valley by Thomas Rees in 1797, but he never resided in the township. Oliver Dunn located in the western portion of the town-

ship the same year, but afterward removed to McKean township. In 1800, James and Ebenezer Graham, with their families, came from Centre county and settled what has since been known as the Graham neighborhood. They were soon followed in the same vicinity by Eli Webster and Abijah Hull. Eli Rockwell went in in 1801, and Daniel Lee in 1802. Among other early residents were Thomas Rees, Jr., and John Way. P. S. Woolley made his location about 1823, and James Jackson in 1825. The latter, who was originally from Herkimer county, New York, settled in Erie in 1818, and went from there to Summit. The original settlers were mostly Americans, of the Protestant faith. Within the last thirty years, a large influx of Irish and German Catholics has taken place, and that denomination now numbers fully a fourth of the population. William Dunn, the first child born in the township, in 1798, died on the 14th of April, 1880.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The church buildings of Summit are one Methodist Episcopal, one Catholic, one United Presbyterian, and one of the Evangelical Association.

The Hamlin Methodist Episcopal church, on the road from Whiteford's Corners to W. A. Bean's, was organized in 1837, and the building was erected in 1852.

The United Presbyterian Church at Five Points was organized in January, 1842, and re-established in 1873. Its church building was erected in 1848. Services of the same denomination are held in the school house at Whiteford's Corners, the congregation having been organized in 1876.

St. Matthew's Catholic church building was put up in 1876 on land donated by George Reynolds. The congregation was organized about the same time. Services are attended by a priest from McKean.

Emanuel's Church of the Evangelical Association, which has a building near the McKean line, was started about 1838. The house of worship was built in 1863.

A school was held about two miles east of the house of Squire Webster, in a vacated cabin, as early as 1819. In 1820 or '21 there was a school on a cross-road which intersected the French road. About the same time schools were taught at Hull's Corners and on Graham

Hill. The first school house was built in 1822 by neighborhood subscriptions. This was for years the only school building in the township. During the winter of 1841-2, there was a school about a mile east of the Webster farm. All of these were kept up by private contributions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The township had at one period as many as four sawmills on Walnut creek, all of which have been abandoned. There are three sawmills at present in the township, viz: one near W. A. Bean's, one near Jackson's Station, and one at Sampsonville. At the latter place there is quite a settlement, due to the lumbering operations in the vicinity.

Whiteford's Corners embraces a store, schoolhouse and several other buildings. Close by is a favorite picnic grove, on the line of the railroad.

The township contains two cheese factories, the Excelsior, near the railroad, on the public road from the Lake Pleasant road to the Waterford plank road, and Bean's, near the residence of William A. Bean. Both have been in operation about nineteen years.

The nearest stone quarry to the city of

Erie of much account is the one known as Reynolds', near the Catholic church. It has been in operation many years, has furnished quantities of good stone, and an abundance is still left. Many years ago, Col. Norris gathered considerable oil as it exuded from the rocks at the quarry and sold it for medicine. This circumstance led to the drilling of a well on the premises, but, although plenty of gas poured out, oil was never found in paying quantity. In addition to the Reynolds' quarry, William Liddell had a small one near the turnpike.

Summit has furnished but two county officers—both Auditors—viz.: Eli Webster, from 1829 to 1832, and John L. Way, from 1849 to 1852, and from 1859 to 1862.

In 1821, James McKee was convicted of murdering a mariner near the old brewery, and was sentenced to seven years' solitary confinement in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, but died after a few months' imprisonment. John A. Hans, also at one time a resident of the township, but who removed to Erie, was convicted of causing the death of his wife, at the corner of State and Second streets, in that city. He was sentenced to Allegheny Penitentiary, served out his term, returned to Erie and died soon after.

CHAPTER XVII.

UNION TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF UNION CITY.

WHEN Erie county was organized all that portion of its territory lying east of LeBeuf and Waterford, to the western line of Wayne and Concord, was given the name of Union township. From 1800 to 1821 Union and Brokenstraw, which included Wayne and Concord, formed one election district. In 1825 Amity was taken from Union, leaving the township lines as they are at present. Union township is almost square, having a length of about six and a quarter by a

breadth of about five and three-quarter miles. It is bounded on the north by Amity, on the east by Wayne and Concord, on the south by Crawford county, and on the west by LeBeuf. The population was 200 in 1820, 235 in 1830, 543 in 1840, 1,080 in 1850, 1,954 in 1860, 1,334 in 1870, 1,337 in 1880, and 1,366 in 1890.

The township contains very little flat land, and such as there is, embracing a few farms only, lies wholly along the South branch of French creek. The balance of the township

is rolling, with few steep hills or abrupt ravines, almost every foot of ground being susceptible of cultivation. Land is valued at fifteen dollars to \$100 an acre, according to the location. "The soil is generally a heavy clay, with an underlying strata of hard pan, excepting about 1,200 acres, which were originally covered with pine timber, and are a gravelly loam, underlaid with sand. The timber, aside from the pine above mentioned, was principally beech, maple, hemlock, cucumber and whitewood, with a ridge of oak and chestnut through the southwest corner." A sink-hole, similar to the one near Waterford, but of less extent, was encountered in building the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., a short distance east of Union City. The only postoffice in the township is that of Ferdinand.

MAIN STREAMS.

The chief stream is the South branch of French creek, or Little French creek, as it is sometimes called, which rises in Concord, south of Corry, flows through the main part of the latter township, across Union from east to west, and joins the main stream in LeBeuf, a few rods below the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. bridge, after a course of not far from twenty-five miles. From Corry to LeBeuf it furnishes the route of the New York, Pa. and Ohio and Philadelphia and Erie R. R.'s. Its tributaries in Union township are, on the south side, Scotchman's, Wilson's, Mulvin's and Carroll's runs, and on the north side Pine, Tolbert's and Benson's runs, all small streams. Scotchman's run rises in Bloomfield township, Crawford county, and falls into the South branch on or near the Wade farm, having a length of about four miles. It has two branches, known as Stewart's and Cochran's runs. Wilson's run also heads in Bloomfield, and, after a length of five to six miles, ends at Steenrod's mill. The head of Mulvin's run is on the Shreve farm, its mouth is on the Mulvin farm, and its length is some two miles. Carroll's run ends in LeBeuf township, just across the line, after a course of about seven miles. Pine run begins near the Amity line. Its length is perhaps three and a half miles. Tolbert's run has its head on the Church place, and its mouth in the borough. Its length is estimated at three miles. Benson's run terminates in the borough, near its western boundary. The main inlet of Oil

Creek lake, in Crawford county, rises in the southwest near the LeBeuf line.

RAILROADS, BRIDGES AND MILLS.

The Philadelphia and Erie R. R. has five bridges over the South branch, two in the township and three in the borough, while the New York, Pa. and Ohio R. R., by following a higher grade, avoided the necessity of crossing the stream at all. The township bridges are good, but not expensive. The main thoroughfares are the old road to Wattsburg, the Smiley road to the same place, the Flats road to Waterford, and the roads to Corry, Concord, Titusville and Mill Village. The Philadelphia and Erie and New York, Pa. and Ohio R. R.'s both cross the township from LeBeuf to Concord, following practically the same route, by way of the South branch, though at different elevations. A third railroad, the Union and Titusville, once connected with the Philadelphia and Erie at Union City, but has been abandoned.

The manufacturing concerns of the township are Steenrod's saw and gristmill on the South branch, east of the borough; Fenno's sawmill and Seymour's saw and shingle-mill; Kamerer's sawmill, north of the borough; the West Union or Carroll's cheese factory, south of the borough on the Mill Village road; Wager's cider mill, south of the borough; Vermilyea's sawmill on the Town Line road; Bentley's sawmill, northeast of the borough; Miller's sawmill, in the south part; Harrison's, in the Wilson neighborhood; Lyon's mill, east of the borough; one on the South branch, between the N. Y., P., and O. R. R. and P. and E. R. R., east of the borough, and Thompson's, southeast of the borough. The Carroll cheese factory was started May 6, 1872. The township has had at different periods as many as fifteen sawmills, the mention of which indicates the immense amount of timber that has been cut off and marketed.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The Asbury Methodist Episcopal chapel stands near the Mill Village road, almost on the line of LeBeuf, three miles southwest of the borough. The congregation was organized by Rev. John Scott, in 1840, and the building was erected in 1862. A graveyard, the only one outside of the borough cemeteries, is attached to the chapel.

Most of the burials from the township take place at Union City.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church, in the southeast corner of the township, was organized November 18, 1882. A building known as the Church at Cottage Hill, was erected in 1883, and dedicated in November of that year, on a lot donated by F. M. Devereaux, the entire cost being about \$1,300. Services are held in the church every Sabbath afternoon.

One of the earliest schools in the township was taught during the war of 1812, by William Craig, in a house vacated by Thomas McElhany. Probably the next school was taught by Mrs. Susanna Pain, during the summer of 1815, in a log cabin built by Hugh Wilson. The first house built for a school which was successful was erected about 1818, near the mills, now Union City. William Kelley, an Irishman, taught in it two winters. Daniel Sackett, who hailed from the East, taught there in 1825, and from that date schools were frequent. In the fall of 1825, a second house was built, two and one-half miles distant, where David Wilson taught for four winters.

Smith's quarry, a mile north of the borough, on the Wattsburg road, and Wellman's, in the Carroll settlement, near the LeBouf line, are the only ones in the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in Union township was Hugh Wilson, from the North of Ireland, who came early in 1797 and was joined the following year by Andrew Thompson, wife and four children, Matthew Gray, wife and son Francis B., and Robert Smith. Jacob Sheppard, from the Susquehanna valley, went in during the year 1798, but left and did not return until 1820. About the same time that Sheppard first came, John Wilson, father of Hugh, arrived direct from Ireland, with two grown daughters. John Fagan, from Franklin county, settled on the Russell Church farm about 1798, but changed to Mill Creek township in 1803 or 1804. William Miles and his family moved over from what is now Concord in 1800, and were followed by Miles' brother-in-law, William Cook, with his family, in 1801. During the latter year, the settlement was increased by the arrival of Abel K. Thompson, with five sons and two daughters, and of Ferdinand Carroll and family from Ireland. From that date to 1816, it does not ap-

pear that any permanent acquisitions took place, but in the latter year James Smiley with his wife and six children were added to the colony. Of later settlers, Richard Shreve made his location in 1820; Levi Barnes and Abram Emerson in 1821, and Daniel Dunham in 1836. Mr. Shreve had been a resident of Crawford county, and Messrs. Barnes, Emerson and Dunham were from the interior of New York. Matthew Gray founded the first tannery. Mr. Smiley had charge of Miles' mill for many years. The colonists were few until 1830. Most of the families now in the township came after that year.

The first death was that of John Wilson, father of Hugh, who departed this life in June, 1799. The first child was Martha, daughter of Hugh Wilson and wife, born August 18, 1800. The first marriage, and the first in the south part of the county, was that of William Smith and Elizabeth Wilson, in 1799, and the second that of Thomas King and Sarah Wilson in 1800, both ladies being daughters of John Wilson. Mrs. Smith, *nee* Elizabeth Wilson, died August 6, 1875, in Wayne township, at the age of 99 years, being the fourth oldest woman who has lived in the county. Hugh Wilson was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Erie county. He was commissioned by Governor McKean in 1803, and held the office till 1816 or 1817. While he held the position, he officiated at most of the marriages in that part of the county.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Union City and Union township have furnished the following county officers: Sheriff, F. E. Staples, January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1883. County Treasurer, W. O. Black, December 20, 1860, to December 23, 1862; C. W. Keller, December 26, 1866, to March 10, 1870, when he resigned. County Commissioner, Robert Gray, 1843 to 1846; William Putnam, 1858 to 1861; A. O. Gillett, elected in 1884; Clinton B. Smith, elected in 1893. Jury Commissioner, P. G. Stranahan, 1867 to 1870; James D. Phillips, 1882 to February, 1884 (resigned); G. G. Smith (appointed by the Court to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Phillips), February, 1884, to January, 1885. County Superintendent of Public Schools, Charles Twining, 1878 to 1884. Director of the Poor, Andrew Thompson, 1865 to 1870;



Geo. W. Starr

M. B. Chamberlain, 1873 to 1876; Jefferson Triscuit, 1878 to 1885. County Surveyor, David Wilson, 1852 to 1854. County Auditors, Robert Gray, 1852 to 1856; Thomas Woods, 1869 to 1872. County Detective, Daniel Mitchell, January, 1876, to January, 1879. Mercantile Appraiser, John C. McLean, 1888 and '89.

James Miles, who left Union to make his home at the mouth of Elk creek in 1832, was a County Commissioner from 1835 to 1838 and an Associate Judge from 1851 to 1856. Newton T. Hume, County Treasurer from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1878, though elected from Wattsburg, was long a resident of Union City. Joseph Sill was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue under the United States Government for several years.

BOROUGH OF UNION CITY.

[SEE UNION TOWNSHIP.]

The borough of Union City stands upon both sides of the South branch of French creek, very nearly in the center of Union township, at a distance of twenty-seven miles by railroad southeast from the water's edge at Erie. The settlement was first given the name of Miles' Mills, which was changed to Union Mills in 1863, when it was created a borough, and finally to Union City July 4, 1871. The earliest buildings were erected on the flat land, in the valley of the creek, immediately around the mills, from which point the town has spread to the ridges north and south. The Philadelphia and Erie and New York, Pa. and Ohio R. R.'s both pass through the borough. Its population was 1,500 in 1870, 2,171 in 1880 and 2,261 in 1890. The borough is divided into the First and Second election districts.

FOUNDER OF THE TOWN.

The founder of Union City was William Miles, a native of Ireland, who was brought to this country when 8 years of age, his parents settling in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. While quite young he volunteered as a soldier in the Revolution, was stationed at Freeland's fort in Northumberland county, which was attacked and captured in 1778 by the Indian allies of the British, was sent to Quebec as a prisoner of war, and was kept

there in dreary confinement for the long term of five years, or until our National Independence was acknowledged. The father of Mr. Miles was killed in the fight. On his release William Miles returned to the Susquehanna valley, and in 1785 surveyed the Tenth Donation district, extending from near Waterford borough to the Warren county line, and then returned east. He again came west in 1795 and located in what is now Concord township. In 1796 Mr. Miles made a clearing and built a storehouse at Wattsburg, where for some years an extensive trade was carried on in furs and supplies. In 1800 he moved his family to Union, where he commenced the erection of a grist and sawmill combined, completing it in 1801. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1802, rebuilt in 1803 and again burned at a comparatively recent date, when it had become known as Church's mill. Added to his other business, Mr. Miles cleared a great deal of land, opened roads, secured a mail route, and had a postoffice established, with himself as Postmaster. In 1822 he established a gristmill and sawmill at Wattsburg, and in 1828 laid out that town, naming it after his wife's father, David Watts, sr., of Carlisle. Mr. Miles died in Girard township in 1846 at the age of 87. William Cook followed Mr. Miles to Union with his family in 1801, where he died in 1830. He had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary army.

A PROSPEROUS CAREER.

Previous to 1855 the settlement consisted of but a few buildings surrounding the mills, and gave no promise of the bright future that proved to be in store for it. In that year H. L. Church, A. L. Summerton and D. M. McLeod moved over from Warren, rebuilt the mills, started a store and sold some lots. A town was laid out by David Wilson under the patronage of James (a son of William) Miles—who owned much of the property—which included only a trifling part of the present borough. About 1856 Mr. Summerton surveyed the plat since known as Summerton Hill. Prior to that, in 1852, James Miles had been made a director of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and by his influence the route was carried to Union instead of by way of Wattsburg. In 1858, the road was opened to Union. In 1859, P. G. Stranahan, who had been a farmer and hotel-keeper on

the Moravian flats in LeBœuf, purchased the Miles homestead, laid out an addition to the town on the south side, and sold off a large number of lots, continuing to make additions and sales for ten years. The Atlantic and Great Western R.R. being built through Union in 1862, gave increased value to property on that side of the town, and in 1865 James Sill, P. G. Stranahan and Joseph Sill bought and laid out the Black farm into lots. In 1866, James Sill purchased the Tourtellott farm, on the north side, and in 1873, E. W. Hatch the Smiley farm, adjoining, both of which were surveyed and a large number of lots sold. Another addition was made by T. B. Shreve, south of the Atlantic and Great Western R. R., about the latter year.

THE OIL ERA.

The first strong impulse was given to Union by the opening of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and this circumstance was followed by another in the summer of 1859, which may be said to have been the making of the town. This was no less an event than the development of natural oil as an article of commerce at Titusville. In 1862, three oil refineries and several large cooper shops were running to their fullest capacity. The completion of the Oil Creek R. R. during the latter year gave a sudden check to this thrifty condition of affairs, by doing away with the hauling by wagons and diverting the oil traffic to Corry. The town had a live population, however, and gradually picked up again. In the fall of 1870, Woods & Johnson started the largest barrel factory that had then been built upon the continent. In 1865, James Sill and P. G. Stranahan originated the Union and Titusville R. R. It was not completed, however, till February, 1871, after the oil center had changed from Titusville, and never realized the hopes of its projectors. The road was operated for several years and finally abandoned.

While upon the subject of oil, it may be stated that for many years—commencing long before Drake's discovery at Titusville—the fluid was gathered on the banks of the creek at Union. The most prolific yield was at the foot of the hill, below the Stranahan residence. A well was sunk there about 1859, to a depth of 100 feet, and deepened to 900 feet in 1864, and other wells were put down along the stream.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Union City contains Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic and United Brethren church buildings.

The Presbyterian congregation was organized with nine members, by Rev. John Matthews in 1811. The first church building was erected in 1831, on a lot donated by William Miles, who also contributed fifty dollars; and the present one, which cost \$12,000, was dedicated February 24, 1874. The sheds were built in 1875, and a fine chapel, the gift of Mrs. Jane Gray, widow of Robert Gray, was added in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the only original members who lived to worship in the new church.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized by Rev. Ira Eddy in 1817, and had Rev. John P. Bent as its first pastor. The first church was built in 1847, and the second and present one in 1862, costing \$10,000. A movement is in progress to secure a new and better building.

St. Teresa's Catholic Church was organized about 1857. Catholic families settled in Union about 1854, and were attended for several years from Pittsburg. Father Emerand, O. S. B., held services for several years. At the opening of the rebellion, he enlisted as Chaplain of a regiment under General Rosecrans and was killed in service. Rev. T. Lonnergan, of Corry, took charge of the congregation in 1860, and under efforts put forth by him a church was immediately built. The parochial school was built in 1866 and enlarged in 1875, and the parochial residence was erected in 1874. The school has an average attendance of seventy. It is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Attached to the church is St. Teresa's Academy and Convent. Rev. David Hanley is the present rector.

The Baptist Church was formed with eleven members in August, 1859, by the withdrawal of members residing in Union City and vicinity from the Wattsburg Baptist Church. In 1862 Rev. A. D. Bush accepted a call to the pastorate, under whose labors a meeting-house was erected.

The United Brethren society was organized about 1872, succeeding an old class which formerly met at Kimball's Hill, two miles northwest from the borough. Services were

held in the Presbyterian church until 1876, when a church was erected.

The first Episcopal services were held in 1806, in the old town hall, and continued in various places for many years. A building lot was bought in 1877, and the foundation for the present site laid in 1888. The building was consecrated by Bishop Whitehead on St. Matthew's day, September 21, 1893. On April 3, 1894, the mission became a regularly organized parish, connected with the diocese of Pittsburg.

Evergreen cemetery, the principal burying place of town and township, is a piece of high, dry, gravelly ground, on the Concord road, near the southeast edge of the borough. It was originated by David Wilson, who laid out the plat and was the first President of the company. The cemetery was dedicated in September, 1865.

The Catholic cemetery, near the other, was consecrated about 1860, and embraces about two and a half acres.

The soldiers' monument in Evergreen cemetery was dedicated on May 30, 1884.

NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest newspaper in the town was the Union Mills *Bulletin*, started by William C. Jackson in 1865, and continued by him for one year, when the office was purchased by H. G. Pratt and F. J. Berrington, who changed the name to the *Star*. These gentlemen held out for about a year and then moved to Corry, where the establishment was merged with the *Republican*. The town was without a journal until November, 1870, when the Union City *Times* appeared with Robert Troup as editor. The *Times* was printed in the *Dispatch* office at Erie for about two years. In August, 1873, H. D. Persons and L. B. Thompson bought the office, taking possession September 1; six months afterward, Mr. Thompson retired from the firm. Mr. Persons continued the management until the spring of 1875. By an arrangement with the owners of the *Corry Republican* the two offices were moved to Erie May 1, 1875, and their material was used in the publication of the *Argus*, which had a brief but brilliant career. After the failure of the *Argus*, Mr. Persons took his office back to Union and re-established the *Times* on the 12th of August, 1875. The establishment was purchased by

Dr. D. P. Robbins in November, 1877, who leased it to McLean & Moore November, 1879. In May, 1880, Mr. Moore sold his interest to A. F. Moses, who in turn conveyed it a year later to J. C. McLean and W. G. Lefevre. It was then published under the name of the Times Publishing Company until May, 1882, when F. E. & J. C. McLean became sole proprietors, and have continued ever since. The office was burned out in the great fire of April 24, 1879, and was replaced by Dr. Robbins in two weeks—a splendid piece of enterprise for the time.

In February, 1875, Mr. L. B. Thompson moved the *Enterprise* from Waterford to Union City, and issued it until June of the same year, when it was bought by Pratt Bros. & Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard soon retired from the firm, and Pratt Bros. continued the paper at Union until November, 1877, when the office was moved to Corry and used as the basis of the *Corry Herald*.

The Union City *Advertiser* was begun in the summer of 1874, by Hildreth, Young & Co., to give publicity to their photocomer business. The work was done in the Waterford *Enterprise* office, and shortly after the removal of that paper to Union City, as above stated, the *Advertiser* was discontinued.

Early in 1879, M. H. Feno started an edition of the *Corry Herald* for Union circulation, calling it by the name of the *Record*. Its list was purchased by F. E. McLean in November, 1879, and combined with that of the *Times*.

FIRES AND FLOODS.

The most extensive fire that Union has known broke out in the Stranahan Block about half-past 3 o'clock on the morning of April 24, 1879, and swept down both sides of Main street to the creek, destroying buildings and goods estimated to be worth \$75,000, not more than half of which was covered with insurance. The burnt district was rebuilt with a better class of structures than before.

The next great fire occurred on Monday night, the 24th of July, 1882, and destroyed property to the value of \$50,000. It originated in the boiler-house of Hineman & Cheney's chair and furniture factory, and burned down eight buildings, besides damaging two others. The insurance was not much more than one-fourth of the loss.

Another fire on the evening of Wednesday, May 28, 1884, burned down a row of frame buildings adjoining the Johnson House, occupied by seven business firms. The loss was about \$12,000.

The fourth great fire occurred on the afternoon of January 9, 1895, and destroyed property estimated to be worth \$27,000, on which there was an insurance of about \$13,000. It started on the second floor of the Cooper block.

Union City was visited by a destructive flood on the 4th of February, 1882. Another followed in June, 1892, which was the most disastrous in the history of the borough. The track of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. was badly cut up between Corry and LeBoeuf Station, numerous bridges were injured or destroyed, and portions of the low lands in the borough were overflowed, inflicting immense damage. The flood of the latter year extended over a large portion of the State, being due to heavy and long continued rains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first successful school was established about 1820, in a building which stood on High street. The first tavern was opened by David Jones in 1829. The first store was started in 1831 by Fleming & Brewster, of Erie. The old portion of the Stranahan residence was built by William Miles in 1828.

A tavern was built in 1832, near the Miles

mills, by Asa Walton and Washington Webber. The property was purchased in 1838 by Capt. A. Tourtellot, who rebuilt the house. D. Dunham & Sons started a tannery in 1896, and continued until 1871.

Union City has an unusual number of manufacturing establishments for a place of the size, nearly all of which have been prosperous.

The borough has suffered severely from bank failures, but the energy of the citizens has enabled them to overcome these misfortunes as well as the fires and floods.

The date of organization of some of the secret societies was as follows:

Eureka Lodge No. 366, F. and A. M., in 1865.

Clement Lodge No. 290, I. O. O. F., August 26, 1871.

Nineveh Encampment No. 248, I. O. O. F., May 18, 1874.

Union City Grange No. 89, June 29, 1874.

Israel Lodge No. 50, Knights of Honor, December 11, 1874.

Jno. W. McLane Post No. 102, G. A. R., June 24, 1876.

Union City Lodge No. 1015, I. O. G. T., February 27, 1878.

Banner Union No. 12, E. A. U., August 22, 1879.

Union Council No. 198, R. A., May 3, 1880.

Star Council No. 58, R. T. of T., August 5, 1880.

CHAPTER XVIII.

VENANGO TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF WATTSBURG.

THE name of Venango river was given by the French to the stream afterward called by the English and still known as French creek. It is a corruption of the Indian word Imungah, which is said to have been the Indian term for the stream. Venango was one of the original townships of the county, and has been known by the same title from the beginning. It is bounded on the north by Greenfield, on the east by French Creek township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on the south by Amity, and on the west by Greene. The township has regular lines, and is nearly square, having a width of about six and a quarter miles by a breadth of seven. The population was 490 in 1820, 683 in 1830, 812 in 1840, 1,019 in 1850, 1,301 in 1860, 1,650 in 1870, 1,445 in 1880, and 1,351 in 1890. The east line of Venango, Greenfield and North East townships forms the boundary between Pennsylvania and New York, which is exactly on a parallel with the western extremity of Lake Ontario. The south line of Venango is a part of the original northern boundary of the commonwealth. The villages are Lowville and Phillipsville, both of which have postoffices. The highest point in Erie county is said to be in Venango township, near the Greenfield and New York lines. The only postoffice outside of the above is Lake Pleasant, near the lake of the same name.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first white man who is known to have visited Venango township was William Miles, who came out as a surveyor with David Watts in 1785, fell in love with the flats at the junction of the East and West branches, and returning in 1795 took up 1,400 acres, including the site of Wattsburg. He was followed in 1796 by Adam Reed and his son James, who located 400 acres on the East branch, and at a later period built the first

gristmill in the township. Thomas Smith settled in Lowville in the same year, and was soon followed by Burrell and Zalmon Tracy. In 1797 John and David Phillips became possessed of 1,100 acres on which Phillipsville now stands. In 1798 William Allison and wife, from Northumberland county, with their son James, a boy of three years, settled near Lake Pleasant. From that time to 1800 a number of colonists went in whose names will be found in the list of taxables further on. In 1822, Lowville was settled by Samuel Low and his brother-in-law, Dr. Wright, both from Genesee county, New York. Timothy Butler and father from Onondaga county, New York, made their settlements in 1816, John R. Smith about 1826, David Bailey in 1828, and Dr. D. T. Bennett, from Delaware county, New York, in 1829. William Blore, the Chapins, the Tituses, and others took up their residence in the township in 1830. The Norcrosses and the Davisons, who had located on the highlands west of Lake Pleasant, changed to Mill Creek, John Warren, another of the early settlers, moved to Erie in 1810. During the interval between 1810 and 1820 there was little increase; but about the latter year a new population, mainly from New York, commenced going in, whose descendants generally remain.

The taxable citizens of the township in 1800 were as follows: William Allison, Hezekiah Barker, Philo Barker, Henry Bontz, John Boyd, John Carnahan, William Carnahan, Thomas Carnahan, John Clark, Thomas Davison, sr., Francis, Robert, George, Arthur and Thomas Davison, jr., John and William Dickson, Bailey, John and James Donaldson, John Dickson, jr., Samuel and Stuart Henderson, Stephen Hazleton, James and John Hunter, Thomas Hinton, jr., Robert and Wilson Johnston, John B. Jones, Caleb Lyon, David McNair, Joseph McGahan, William Miles, Barnabus McCue, Andrew Norcross, John,

James M. and David Phillips, Thomas Prentice, James Perry, James M., Thomas E. and Robert R. Reed, Ralph Spafford, Thomas, Samuel and John Smith, Benjamin Saxton, Zalmon and Burrill Tracy, Nathaniel Wilson, John Warren and John Yost. In 1817, William Miles was assessed for 2,400 acres in Venango township, most of which were at Wattsburg and Lowville. They were valued for taxable purposes at \$3,400.

The first child was Robert, son of William Allison and wife, who was born in 1799, soon after his parents moved into the township. The first death was that of Adam Reed, in 1805. Samuel Henderson came with William Miles from Carlisle in 1795. He and his brother, Stuart, located 400 acres of land in the spring of 1798, and then went to Fayette county and married.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812-14.

Below is the muster roll of Co. E of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, at the breaking out of the war of 1812: Captain, William Dickson; Lieutenant, Robert Davison; Ensign, Thomas Davison; Sergeants, Arthur Davison, John Dickson, David Phillips; privates, James Donaldson, David McNair, Bailey Donaldson, Thomas Johnson, John Hunter, Samuel Smith, George Davison, John B. Jones, John Smith, James Smith, James White, Thomas Prentice, Samuel Henderson, Thomas Henton, Griffith Henton, William Henton, Zalmon Tracy, Burrill Tracy, Thomas E. Reed. Capt. Dickson moved from the county in April, 1813, and Lieut. Davison assumed command, continuing during the war. The company was called out in June, 1813, and for some time guarded the shipyards at the mouth of Cascade creek, where Perry's fleet was building. They remained until the fleet sailed and were then sent home, but were ordered into service again when the news came in January, 1814, that the British had taken Buffalo.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The list of citizens of Venango who have held State and county positions is as follows: Canal Commissioner, John Phillips, 1826 to 1829. Assembly, John Phillips, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812 and 1824; Warcham Warner,

1856 and 1857. Prothonotary, Giles D. Price, December 28, 1875, to January 1, 1882. Sheriff, M. V. B. Gifford, elected 1885. Clerk of the Courts, Charles L. Pierce, November 20, 1807, to November 14, 1873. County Treasurer, John Warren, 1817; elected from Erie, where he had moved. County Commissioners, John Phillips, 1804 to 1807; Samuel Low, 1836 to 1840, elected from Harbor Creek, where he moved in 1834; Jacob Fritts, 1860 to 1863; Daniel W. Titus, 1875 to 1881. Clerk to County Commissioners, Giles D. Price, chosen in January, 1883. County Auditors, Samuel Low, 1882; Daniel W. Titus, 1872; C. R. Gray, 1878 to 1881. Mr. Price served about four years as Deputy Collector of the United States at Erie, and was prominently named as a candidate for Auditor General and State Treasurer on the Republican State ticket.

MAIN PUBLIC ROADS.

The chief avenues of Venango township are the Erie and Wattsburg plank road; the old Erie and Wattsburg road by the way of Phillipsville, which branches off from the former at the Siegel farm in Greene township; the Wattsburg and North East, up the West branch and through Greenfield; the Waterford and North East, through Phillipsville and Colt's Station; the Erie and Lake Pleasant, by way of French creek and the lake; the Wattsburg and New York, up the East branch to Clymer and Sherman; the Union and Wattsburg; the Wattsburg and Corry; and the cross road from A. N. Woods' to M. S. Rouse's. The old Erie road was opened in 1809, partially changed in 1828, and improved in 1832; the Waterford and North East in 1804; and the Wattsburg and North East in 1798. The latter was the route for conveying goods between Lake Erie and the Allegheny until the road was opened between Presque Isle and Waterford.

The Erie and Wattsburg plank road was commenced in 1852, completed in 1853 and abandoned as a toll road in 1865, after the gates had been torn down by a party of indignant farmers. The road from Erie to Lake Pleasant was opened as far south as the Martin Hayes place, in Greene, in 1821-22, and completed to French creek in 1826-27. From Erie to Wattsburg by the Lake Pleasant road is eighteen and three-quarters miles; by way

of Phillipsville eighteen miles, and by way of Lowville twenty miles, the latter route, however, having the advantage of better grades.

Venango is without a railroad, the nearest station being at Union City. In 1853, the Erie City Railroad Company was chartered to build a road from the bay of Presque Isle to the State Line, three miles from Wattsburg, where it was to connect with an extension of the New York and Erie from Jamestown, N. Y., giving a continuous route between the lake and the Atlantic ocean. Surveys were made, but no grading was ever done, and the project was finally given up. It was at one time proposed to build the P. and E. R. R by way of Wattsburg.

CREEKS, LAKES AND BRIDGES.

The township is one of the best watered in the county. The West branch, which rises in Findley's Lake, N. Y., enters the township from Greenfield, and crosses its entire width from north to south, past Lowville and Wattsburg. The East branch takes its rise near Sherman, N. Y., and coming in not far from the southeast corner, flows in a southwestern course into Amity, where the two unite near the township line, just outside the borough limits of Wattsburg. The West branch has a length of about twelve miles in Venango, and the East branch of about four miles. The tributaries of these streams are as follows: Of the West branch, Middlebrook, Alder and Fritts runs; of the East branch, Stafford run. Several streams start in the southwest corner of Venango and unite with French creek proper in Amity.

Lake Pleasant, in the extreme southwestern part of the township, near the corners of Venango, Greene, Amity and Waterford, is a beautiful body of water, about two-thirds of a mile long and a third of a mile wide, with a depth of five to fifty feet. Its outlet is a fair-sized stream that never diminishes except in the driest seasons. It falls into French creek about three miles south, in Amity township.

The township owns one iron bridge over the East branch at the Tanner place, and a covered wooden bridge over the West branch at Lowville. All of the other bridges are ordinary open wooden structures. The one over the West branch at Wattsburg was the first in the county. It was built originally by the County Commissioners.

LANDS, MILLS, ETC.

The valleys of both branches are quite wide, running from a mile to a mile and a half, and spreading out to about three miles at Wattsburg, where they come together. Along Alder run, Middle brook and Stafford run, the flats are from a quarter of a mile to a half mile in width, and upon the outlet of Lake Pleasant they are very similar to those along the branches. The value of farm property is from thirty to sixty dollars an acre in the valleys, and from twenty to forty dollars in the hill region. Most of the marketing is done at Wattsburg and Lowville.

The mills and factories of Venango township are as follows: At Lowville—a gristmill, sawmill and a shingle and cider-mill. The gristmill was built in 1822, but has been twice remodeled. In other sections—a sawmill near Robinson's Corners; a saw and shingle-mill on the Clymer road; a cheese factory, a sawmill and a saw and shingle-mill at Phillipsville. There is a creamery just outside of Wattsburg, where much of the milk in the south end of the township is disposed of.

The last white pine tree in the township stood on the Jamestown road, about half a mile east of Wattsburg. It was cut down in March, 1895. The butt measured four feet, and the rings indicated an age of 175 years. In early days the country was full of white pine, cucumber and cherry timber.

CHURCHES, GRAVEYARDS AND SCHOOLS.

The Middlebrook church, the first house for religious worship in the county, stood about a mile and a half north of Lowville, along the Wattsburg and North East road. The first services, held in August, 1801, in the woods on the east bank of the West branch, near a spring on the Enos Mann place, were attended by every man and woman in the township, the young men having previously cleared the ground and provided a pulpit and seats by chopping down and squaring the timber. At their conclusion, a motion that a church building be erected, was eagerly adopted. On the next Thursday, all of the able-bodied men and boys met, agreed upon a site, and put up a structure—all within the same day—which, though more modest than modern churches, doubtless afforded the people as much satisfaction. The first church was replaced in 1802,

by another of more pretentious style, built of hewed and split logs. Services were regularly held in this building until the Presbyterian church at Wattsburg was erected, about 1828, when most of the congregation dropped off. The congregation at Middlebrook continued to decline until April 30, 1829, when it was dissolved and attached to the one at Wattsburg. In the Middlebrook graveyard were interred the bodies of many of the foremost Presbyterian pioneers in the county. Most of the remains have been taken up, and the old burying place is no longer interesting except from its associations.

The old building was torn down soon after the last war, and some of the logs were found to be perfectly sound. Those that could be used were cut into lumber and employed in building the Moore schoolhouse in Greenfield township.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lowville was organized in 1875, and built its house of worship in 1876. That of the same denomination at Phillipsville was organized some years prior to 1848. The church building was erected in 1862, on land deeded to the society by Norman Chapin. The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Macedonia has been in existence a good many years. The church was built about 1890.

The United Brethren have two churches— one on the Lake Pleasant road, at the head of the lake, near the Greene township line, and the other about half a mile north of Wick's Corners. The congregation first mentioned was organized in 1871, and put up a building in 1872; the second building was erected about 1890.

The Advent congregation at Lowville has been organized five or six years, and built a church edifice in 1893.

The cemeteries and graveyards of the township are the Lowville and Phillipsville, the old Butler burial ground on the James W. Davis place and some family inclosures. The Wattsburg cemetery is also partly within the township.

Not far from the year 1818, a school was held in the dwelling of B. Tracy, situated about one and a half miles east of the present borough of Wattsburg. In the Phillipsville settlement, about the year 1833, a frame schoolhouse was erected not far from the site of the school building now at that village. A log

schoolhouse had been used from 1828. In the summer of 1819, there was a school in the neighborhood of the Middlebrook church. Near the line between Venango and Greenfield townships, stood what was known as the Campfield schoolhouse, in which school was taught at periods during the decade beginning with 1822.

VILLAGES.

Lowville is on the West branch of French creek, eighteen miles southeast from Erie, and two north of Wattsburg. The Wattsburg plank road runs through the place and constitutes its main street. Lowville is the site of the town house of Venango, a frame building built in 1872. The Lowville cemetery, a tract of four acres, on the bank of the creek, contains some costly monuments, is neatly laid out and carefully kept. Lowville owes its origin to the enterprise of Samuel Low, who moved there in 1822 from Genesee county, New York, and established a grist and saw-mill and a woolen factory. In 1831 he changed to Harbor Creek. Col. Wareham Warner carried on a tannery at Lowville with success for some years, but abandoned it about 1860 or 1861.

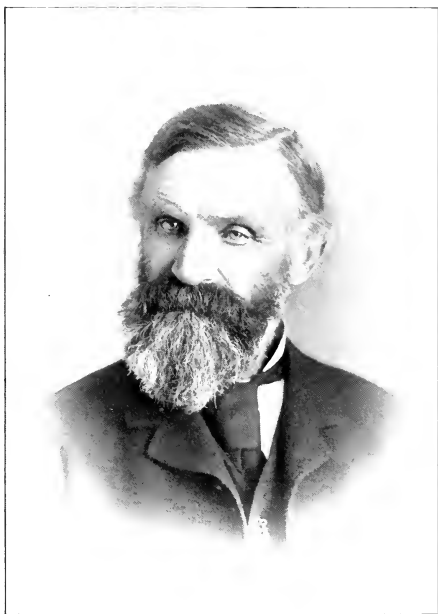
Phillipsville was founded by Gen. John Phillips, who opened a tavern about 1810 on the Waterford and North East road, a few rods west of the corners. The village is fourteen miles from Erie and four from Wattsburg, at the crossing of the Waterford and North East road by the old Erie and Wattsburg road.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A NATIVE.

The following interesting reminiscences were contributed by James D. Phillips, a son of one of the pioneers of Venango township:

"Thomas Phillips, with his sons John, David and Thomas, jr., and his daughters Elenor, Hannah and Polly, moved from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1797. John Phillips took up 1,400 acres of land, Thomas, sr., 200, and David 200 acres. Messrs. Yost, Donaldson and others followed about the same period. James Phillips, son of Thomas, sr., and brother to John, David and Thomas, jr., moved from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1827. * * *

"John Phillips was Paymaster General in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. He



C. M. Wheeler

received his money, to pay off the army, in silver at Pittsburg, and carried it through the wilderness to Fort Meigs on pack-horses. He served for years as the Representative of this county in the Legislature; afterward, he was appointed Canal Commissioner of the State, and subsequently was appointed and served as Justice of the Peace for several years. He died in the fall of 1846.

"The first postoffice at Phillipsville was established in 1829, James Phillips, being appointed postmaster. A post route was established from Jamestown, N. Y., via Phillipsville, to Erie. The mail was carried on foot from Jamestown to Erie, with nothing from Phillipsville to Mill Creek township to mark the way through the wilderness except blazed trees. The county at that time was a home for bear, wolves and deer.

"Levi Butler and sons Jackson and Timothy, from Onondaga, N. Y., made their settlement in 1828-29."

BOROUGH OF WATTSBURG.

[SEE VENANGO.]

The first clearing at Wattsburg was made in 1796 by William Miles, who built a storehouse as a depot of supplies for the surrounding country and for the purchase of furs. At that time the headquarters of the Population Company were at Colt's Station, and all the trade between the lake and the Allegheny was carried on in canoes up and down French creek. The first road was opened to North East, by way of Greenfield, in 1798. In 1809, through the persuasion of Mr. Miles and others, the county opened a road from Erie to the forks of French creek, as the site was then called, which, in general, followed the route of the old Wattsburg road, though it was afterward changed in some places. Previous to 1822, the West branch had to be forded, but in that year Mr. Miles got the county to build a bridge on the same site used for the purpose to-day. This was the first permanent bridge erected in Erie county. During the same season he put up a gristmill and sawmill, and in 1822 he induced Lyman Robinson, a surveyor at North East, to move over and build a tavern. Mr. Miles located in 1795 on the head-waters of Oil creek, near the Crawford county line, in Concord township, where

he remained until 1800, when he changed to Union. In 1828 he laid out Wattsburg, naming it after his father-in-law, David Watts, of Carlisle. In February of the same year, he had a postoffice established at Wattsburg, and at the same time a weekly mail route was opened between Erie and Jamestown, by way of the village. The mail was carried for years on the back of a man, who walked the whole distance. Mr. Robinson acted as agent at Wattsburg for William Miles for many years, and after his death served in a similar capacity for his son James Miles. The tract of 1,400 acres taken up by Mr. Miles was not originally in his own name, but in that of Watts, Scott & Co.

Wattsburg was incorporated as a borough in 1833, with a population of a little over a hundred. The town stands on the wide plain just above the junction of the two branches of French creek, twenty miles by the plank road, eighteen by the old road, and eighteen and three-fourths by the Lake Pleasant road from Erie, and eight miles from Union City.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Wattsburg contains three church buildings, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in 1827, by Elder Knapp, who went there as a missionary in 1820. The first edifice was erected in 1831, and the present one in 1861.

The Presbyterian congregation, organized in 1826, is the successor of the old Middlebrook society, the history of which is given in the sketch of Venango township. The first church was built in Wattsburg about 1828, and the second in 1855. In November, 1833, the Wattsburg church was recognized by the Presbytery as a separate organization.

The Baptist Church was organized April 6, 1850. On the 25th of that month the church was duly recognized. The meeting-house was erected in 1851.

The Wattsburg Agricultural Society is one of the most successful organizations of its kind in Northwestern Pennsylvania. It held its twelfth annual fair during the first week in September, 1895.

Wattsburg Lodge No. 533, of the Masonic order, was instituted in March, 1875. The lodge of the Knights of Honor was organized

in 1877; that of the Odd Fellows in 1889; the Grange in 1874; the post of the G. A. R. in 1882; the W. R. C. in 1882, and the branch of the State Police in 1877.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The borough has a number of mills and factories and does a good trade. Among its manufacturing establishments are a gristmill, two sash and blind factories and two lumber-mills. The water-power afforded by the two branches of French creek is considerable, and, with railroad facilities, the town could not fail to become a point of importance.

Wattsburg has been a famous butter market for thirty years. "Wattsburg butter," which includes the product mainly of Amity, Venango and Greenfield, ranks as "Chautauqua butter" in the New York market and brings the same price.

The population of the borough by the United States census was 286 in 1870, 389 in 1880 and 382 in 1890.

The first temperance society in Erie county was organized in Wattsburg in 1828. In 1832 a project was agitated for a new county, to be called Miles, with Wattsburg as the county seat.

A schoolhouse stood in the immediate vicinity of the present school building as long ago as 1821. All of the schools in the borough have practically been held on the same site. The present building was erected in 1852. The schools were first graded in 1878.

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLIC MEN.

The first newspaper published in Wattsburg was styled the *Chronicle*, begun in 1875 by W. A. Moore and discontinued in about one year. In 1881, the *Wattsburg Occasional* was started by R. P. Holliday. This was succeeded by the *Sentinel*, established by Dr. S. F. Chapin in 1884, which is still published by that gentleman.

The following State and county officers

have been residents of Wattsburg: Assembly, Lyman Robinson, 1842 and 1845; Byron S. Hill, 1863 and 1864; Samuel F. Chapin, 1875 to 1878; A. W. Hayes, 1881 to 1884. County Superintendent of Common Schools, William H. Armstrong, 1854 to 1860, the first incumbent of the office. County Commissioner, Lyman Robinson, 1839 to 1842. County Treasurer, Newton T. Hume, December 14, 1874, to January 7, 1878. Director of the Poor, O. J. McAllister, 1883 to 1889. Jury Commissioners, D. N. Patterson, 1868 to 1871; Robert Leslie, 1874 to 1877. Mercantile Appraisers, James T. Ensworth, 1856; D. N. Patterson, 1868 and 1878; O. J. McAllister, 1882. Clerk to the Directors of the Poor, W. Barry Smith (living in Erie at the time), 1886 to 1888 inclusive. Dr. S. F. Chapin, Surgeon to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Erie, since October 1, 1889, was a resident of Wattsburg when appointed.

Among the prominent citizens of Erie who have lived in Wattsburg and Venango township, were: Joseph Williams (the banker), P. G. Finn, Heman Janes, Amos C. Williams, J. I. Town, J. J. Town, B. F. Sloan and the Warner brothers, Col. W. S., M. Rush and Joseph R. Outside of Erie, the list of former residents of Wattsburg who became conspicuous numbers Richard Blore, of Colorado; H. T., Wm., Augustus, and Artemas Clarke, and L. S. and H. F. Chapin, of Nebraska; Hon. Mr. Walling, of Ohio, member of Congress; L. C. Chapin, professor in Yale College for twelve years; Buchanan and Samuel Nelson, of Chicago; David Preston, of Detroit; the well known Town family, W. T. Everson, of Union, and Hector McLean, of Rochester, N. Y.

AN AGED WOMAN.

Miss Rosina Bliss died May 16, 1895, at the unusual age of 97 years and 10 months, being one of the most aged persons who has ever lived in the county.

CHAPTER XIX.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF EDINBORO.

WHEN Erie county was created the territory now embraced in Washington township, together with portions of Waterford and Franklin since taken off, was given the title of Conneauttee, after its lake and principal stream. The name was changed to Washington in 1834, to correct the inconvenience caused by two very similar township names in the same county. In 1844 a large slice was cut out of the west side in the formation of Franklin township, and another reduction was made at a later period by taking a piece from the northeast corner and adding it to Waterford.

The township is bounded on the north by McKean, Waterford and Franklin, on the east by Waterford and LeBoeuf, on the south by Venango, Cussewago and Cambridge townships, Crawford county, and on the west by Elk Creek and Franklin. It contains three small villages—McLane, McLallen's Corners and Draketown. The post-offices are McLane (sometimes known as Compton's Corners), McLallen's Corners and Hley (Draketown). The population of the township was 438 in 1820, 743 in 1830, 1,551 in 1840, 1,706 in 1850, 1,943 in 1860, 2,714 in 1870, 1,880 in 1880, and 1,790 in 1890. It is divided, for election purposes, into the East and West districts.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In 1796 Alex. Hamilton and William Culbertson, both of Lycoming county, visited the site of Edinboro and selected lands with the design of establishing a colony. They returned to their home in the fall and spent the winter along the West branch of the Susquehanna enlisting settlers. In the spring of 1797, they came back, and were soon followed by Job Reeder, Samuel Galloway, Simeon Dunn, John and James Campbell, Mathias Sipps, John McWilliams, Phineas McLenathan, Matthew Hamilton, James, John, Andrew and Samuel Culbertson, Mrs. Jane Campbell (a

widow), two of her sons and daughter Hannah, and the wives of Alex. Hamilton and William Culbertson. Other parties arrived later in the season, making about fifty colonists during the year 1797. The widow Campbell retraced her way to the Susquehanna in the fall, and returned the next spring, bringing her other three children. She and her family took up over 1,000 acres, building several cabins so as to hold the land. James Culbertson located on the Hardman farm; John on the Lick, Webster and Giles places; Samuel on the old Perry farm, and William on the old Kinter farm. The latter soon changed to the tract now covered by Edinboro, and proved himself to be the most enterprising man of the party. He built the first house in Edinboro and the first gristmill and sawmill on Conneauttee creek. Mr. Culbertson's earliest residence was on the site of the Vank house in Edinboro from which he moved to a building on the site of the R. C. McLaughrey store. Alexander Hamilton took up 600 acres, including the Martin Pratt farm; Phineas McLenathan settled on the west side of the lake, and Mathias Sipps near the Waterford road, not far from the center of the township.

Below are as nearly as can be ascertained the years in which other pioneers settled in the township: In 1798, Peter Kline; 1800, James Graham; 1802, Daniel Shero; 1805, John Tanner and Davis Pifer; 1811, Simeon Meacham; 1816, Judah Wells; 1817, John C. Reeder; 1817 or 1818, Robert McLallen, James Port and Nathaniel Etheridge; 1819, Isaac Taylor; 1819 or 1820, Nathaniel Gardner; 1822, Samuel Reeder; 1824, Moses Reeder; 1825, Moses Gleeton; 1825 or 1826, Jesse Lewis; 1827, Davis McLallen and Henry R. Terry; 1828, Jacob Lefevre; 1830, Charles McLallen; 1832, Sherman Greenfield and L. B. Goodell; 1833, George Sweet, Evi Twichell and Willard Wellman; 1834, J. J. Compton, Benjamin White, Jesse Tarbell, Wanton Slocum, the

Hawkins and M. M. McLaughrey; 1835, John White, the Proudfts and the Potters; 1836, the Shieldses. Mr. Sweet was from Cayuga county, New York, and Mr. Compton from Delaware county, New York. Dr. J. C. Wilson made his location in 1856, coming from Bucks county. Among the early settlers in Little Conneauttee valley were Zopher Davis and John Sherwood (both of whom located in 1819), Walter Palmer, Henry Drake, Russell Stancliff, Ralph D. Phelps and Theo. Phelps.

Wm. Culbertson was the first and Jacob Lefevre the second Justice of the Peace—the first-named holding the position forty years.

The first marriage was that of Job Reeder to Nancy Campbell, March 1, 1800; the first death that of Mrs. William Culbertson in 1804. Jane Culbertson was the first female child, born in 1799, and John Augustus Culbertson the first male child, born in 1800, though this was disputed by William Boardman, of Union City, who claimed to have first seen the light in the Little Conneauttee valley in 1796.

CREEKS, LAKE AND LAND.

Washington township is well watered by Conneauttee and Little Conneauttee creeks and their branches. The East branch of Conneauttee creek rises near McLane, and the West branch in a cranberry marsh in Franklin township, about two miles from the Washington line. After coursing through the western and central portions of Washington township from the north, they unite their waters at the head of Conneauttee lake. Flowing through the lake, the stream continues some eight miles further to a point near Cambridge, where it joins French creek after a total length of about fifteen miles. Pratt creek unites with the East branch about a mile north of the lake, and Herbert creek runs into the main stream two miles below the outlet. The Little Conneauttee rises in McKean, perhaps a mile north of the township line, runs across the eastern portion in a southerly course, and empties into the Conneauttee a short distance above its mouth, having a length about equal to its more prominent namesake. Besides the above mentioned streams, the north part of the township contains the headwaters of the South branch of Elk creek, which joins the main stream near Middleboro.

Lake Conneauttee was originally about three-fourths of a mile long by half a mile wide, but was somewhat enlarged by the construction of the dam for Culbertson's mill across the outlet.

The lands of Washington township will average as well as any of the southern districts in the county. There are no abrupt hills or precipitous gullies, and nearly the whole face of the country is susceptible of cultivation. A broad, fertile valley extends from the McKean line across the entire township, along Conneauttee creek, and the valley of the Little Conneauttee, though narrower, is equally productive.

A high chestnut ridge, rising gradually from the valleys, lies between the two streams. There is another ridge on the west side of the township, extending from Franklin to the Crawford line, which is the exact counterpart of its eastern neighbor. The price of land is from twenty-five to \$100 an acre, averaging perhaps thirty dollars.

COMMON ROADS.

The principal highways are the Erie and Meadville plank roads, the plank road from Waterford to Drake's Mills, Crawford county; the old Waterford road, the road from Cranestown to Waterford, the State road from Lockport through McLane to Waterford, and the Sherrod Hill road from Edinboro to Cussewago. The old Waterford road was established about 1802. The Erie and Edinboro Plank Road Company was formed in 1850, and the Edinboro and Meadville Company was organized the same year, thus making provision for a continuous route between Lake Erie and the county seat of Crawford county. Both roads (now known as one) were completed in 1852, and abandoned by the companies about 1868 or 1869. The plank road from Waterford to Drake's Mills, built about the same period, was allowed to fall into the hands of the township authorities when the others were abandoned. In all three cases, the plank was taken up or allowed to decay, and the thoroughfares, although still known as "plank roads," do not differ from other public roads, except that they have better grades than the average in the south part of the county.

There is no railroad in the township, and the nearest railroad station is at Cambridge, in

Crawford county, where most of the freight to and from Edinboro is received and shipped.

VILLAGES AND CHURCHES.

The village of McLane lies upon the Erie and Edinboro plank road, at the crossing of the State road, on the summit between the head-waters of Conneauttee creek and the South branch of Elk creek, fourteen miles south of Erie and six miles north of Edinboro. The name was changed from Compton's Corners to McLane, in honor of Gen. John W. McLane, the gallant first colonel of the Eighty-third Regiment. There is a union cemetery at the village.

The Baptist congregation at McLane, until the erection of their church edifice, held services in McKean township. The organization was effected during the winter of 1838-9. Services were held in the South Hill and Branchville schoolhouses until 1866, when the church building at McLane was erected. It was dedicated January 23, 1867.

The Methodist Episcopal society at McLane was organized in 1863. The church building was erected in 1867.

McLallen's Corners (named from Wm. McLallen, who located there at an early day) is on the Little Conneauttee, at the crossing of the Waterford and Drake's Mills plank road by a road leading to Pollock's bridge in LeBoeuf township.

The Christian church at McLallen's Corners was organized in the spring of 1828, holding services in the schoolhouse. A church building was put up some forty-five years ago, and overhauled and enlarged in 1893.

About a mile northwest of McLallen's Corners a religious body calling themselves "The Saints" hold services in a building erected during the summer of 1894. They are opposed to the regular church organizations and to secret societies.

Draketown (called after the Drake family in the vicinity), is on Little Conneauttee creek, about two-thirds of a mile south of the State road.

The Christian Church at this place was organized in January, 1877, and erected a building about the same time.

There is a Methodist building at Ash's Corners, north of Draketown, and another of the same denomination at Sherrod Hill, in the southwestern part of the township. The

building at Ash's Corners was erected in 1867. An old society had previously existed in the locality and met for worship in various schoolhouses. The congregation at Sherrod Hill own a frame building.

The cemetery at Edinboro is the general burial ground of the township, but a number of graveyards are scattered about the country. The most prominent are those at McLane and Draketown.

SCHOOLS AND MILLS.

The first school in the township was on the west side of Conneauttee creek in what was known as the old Plank schoolhouse. About 1819, school was taught in a room in Isaac Taylor's cabin, located one and a half miles southeast of Edinboro. Soon after, a log schoolhouse was built on the east line of Mr. Taylor's farm. The northern portion of the township held its first school in the cabins of the pioneers. A large schoolhouse stood in Edinboro in 1821, and had been erected years previous. It was used for both educational and religious purposes. A schoolhouse was built at an early date on the Perry farm, east of Edinboro.

The factories and mills of Washington township are as follows: A steam sawmill and shingle and lath factory, north of McLane; a cheese factory on the Crane road, about two and a half miles northwest of Edinboro; a creamery and a butter and cheese factory at McLallen's Corners; a saw and feedmill near Draketown; a saw, planing, lath and shingle mill about three-fourths of a mile south of Edinboro; a sawmill further south; a factory on the Kinter road; a cider and jell mill west of Edinboro, and a general lumber cutting mill at McLallen's Corners.

[See Edinboro for list of public men.]

BOROUGH OF EDINBORO.

[SEE WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.]

Edinboro was incorporated as a borough by act of the Legislature in 1840, and includes some 500 acres of high, gravelly land at the foot of Lake Conneauttee, twenty miles south of Erie, seven miles north of Cambridge, and two miles north of the Crawford county line. The valley of the Conneauttee is about a mile wide at this point, and the country around the

borough is one of the finest sections of Erie county. The corporate limits, which cover a portion of the lake, are about a mile from north to south, and about two-thirds of a mile from east to west. The population was 232 in 1840, 363 in 1850, 474 in 1860, 801 in 1870, 876 in 1880 and 1,107 in 1890. Wm. Kellison was the first Burgess.

The third gristmill in Erie county—each having been previously built at Union and Walnut creek—was erected on the outlet of Lake Conneauttee, nearly on the site of the present mill, in 1804, by William Culbertson, who added a sawmill in 1802. The property fell into the hands of Isaac R. Taylor and James Reeder some forty years ago, who built new mills. The establishment of the mills may be said to have laid the foundation of the town. By degrees a number of houses sprung up around them, and Mr. Culbertson finally concluded to survey the site into lots. The sawmill has gone down, but the gristmill remains. The borough contains a cheese factory, established in 1868, and three hotels. The old Robinson House was built in 1843, on the site of a hotel that burned down. The Butler House and Biggers House are of comparatively recent date.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

A Presbyterian congregation was organized in Edinboro prior to 1810, but the present one dates from 1829. A building was erected in 1836, being the first church edifice in the place. In 1837 or '38, the denomination split into Old and New School. The New School branch put up a building in 1854, and the ensuing year the Old School branch also constructed one. On the Union of the two branches one building served their purpose, and the Old School building was sold to the Baptist congregation.

The latter body was organized about 1838, and held services in the schoolhouse until 1871, when the building above stated was purchased.

The Methodist Episcopal society was organized about 1829, and put up a church building in 1838. This was sold for a Town House, and the present building erected in 1863.

The Advent Christian Church was organized in 1863, though irregular services of the

denomination had been held for twenty years or more. The building was erected in 1864.

The old cemetery of the borough was a gift for the purpose from Wm. Culbertson. It has been in use about eighty years. The new cemetery, established two or three years ago, is much larger than the first one.

NEWSPAPERS—POST OFFICE—SECRET SOCIETIES.

In 1855, Edinboro boasted of three newspapers—the *Native American*, a monthly, and the *Gen* and *Museum*, weeklies. The *Native American* and *Gen* died in 1853, and the *Museum* was moved to Waterford. Henry Lick established the *Express* in 1859, which lived until December 29, 1860. The *Edinboro Independent* was started in February, 1880, by the Cobb brothers. It is now published by Chas. Cooper. The *Conneauttee Wave* was started in June, 1893. It is owned by the Wave Publishing Co., with A. F. Moses as editor and W. J. Britton as assistant.

The post route to Erie and the postoffice at Edinboro were established in 1837. Dr. Stranahan was the first postmaster.

Oasis Lodge No. 317, F. & A. M., was chartered March 4, 1868. Its hall was dedicated on the 12th of October, 1875.

The charter of Edinboro Lodge No. 80, A. O. U. W., was granted September 10, 1877.

The Edinboro Fair Association holds annual exhibitions, which are among the most successful in the county.

The new school building of the borough was erected in 1894, and dedicated March 4, 1895.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The most conspicuous institution in Edinboro, and the one which has contributed most to its advancement, is the Normal School. The original Normal School structure was built by subscription in 1856, at a cost of \$3,200, and used as an academy in 1857-59. Owing to the large attendance of scholars, two additional buildings, known as the Assembly Hall and the Ladies' Boarding Hall, were erected in 1858, at an outlay of \$11,000, also raised by subscription. During the winter of 1859-60, \$10,000 more were collected, and in 1860 a fourth building was erected, known as the Gentlemen's Boarding Hall. On January 26,

1861, the institution was formally recognized by the State Superintendent as a State Normal School, since when it has been steadily enlarged and improved. The last State report inventoried the school as follows: Buildings, \$150,000; furniture, \$10,000; libraries, \$6,000; musical instruments, \$5,000; apparatus, \$1,000; other property, \$2,000; making a total of \$177,000. Prof. J. A. Cooper, who went to the school as an assistant in 1861, was made principal in 1863. He was displaced February 5, 1892, and Prof. Martin G. Benedict was chosen to the position on the 24th of February in the same year. A long and costly series of lawsuits ensued, and much bad feeling grew out of the controversy, which, for the welfare of the school and the town, it was to be hoped may soon pass away.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the public officers furnished by Edinboro and Washington town-

ship: Auditors, Russell Stancliff, 1834 to 1837; James H. Campbell, 1845 to 1848; Samuel Reeder, 1851 to 1853; John W. Campbell, 1856 to 1859; J. J. McWilliams, 1857 to '90. County Commissioners, Russell Stancliff, 1840 to 1843; William Campbell, 1846 to 1849; Josiah J. Compton, 1855 to 1858. Treasurer, Mortimer Phelps, 1855 to 1857. Prothonotary, C. P. Rogers, 1866 to 1869. Assembly, John W. Campbell, 1859; E. C. Twichell, 1862-63; Chauncey P. Rogers, 1872; E. H. Wilcox, 1873-74 and 1895-96. Jury Commissioner, elected in 1891, and Director of the Poor, elected in 1891, H. H. McLallen. Scaler of Weights and Measures, Wm. P. Butterfield, appointed in 1883.

George A. Allen, the prominent Erie attorney, and W. P. Clough, a leading attorney of St. Paul, Minn., and long identified with important railroad systems in the North-West, were at one period residents of Edinboro.

CHAPTER XX.

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP was established by the act for the organization of Erie county. The boundary lines are nearly the same as when the township was formed, the only exceptions being a small district annexed from Washington; and another from Summit. The latter is the jog or handle in the north-west, which has been at various times in McKean, Greene and Summit, and was finally attached to Waterford through the exertions of Capt. Martin Strong, who wished to close his life in the township of his original residence in the county.

Waterford is bounded on the north by Summit and Greene; on the east by Amity and Union; on the south by LeBoeuf and Washington, and on the west by Washington and McKean. The greatest breadth of the

township from north to south is five and three-fourths miles, and the greatest width from east to west nine and one-half miles. Its population was 579 in 1820, 1,006 in 1830, 1,144 in 1840, 1,545 in 1850, 1,350 in 1860, 1,884 in 1870, 1,822 in 1880, and 1,537 in 1890. The township is divided into two election precincts, known as the east and west districts, and contains one post-office, that of Juva, at Newman's bridge. Most of the mail is sent and received through the office at Waterford borough, which place is also the principal marketing point of the township.

LANDS, DONATION DISTRICT, RESERVATION, ETC.

The best valley lands in Waterford township lie below lake LeBoeuf, along its outlet. They are level and very fertile, and have an

average width between the ridges of perhaps a mile and a half. Above the lake the flats range from one to two miles in width, and the land is of a good quality, but a great deal of it is swampy, though being gradually drained. Good valleys also exist along Benson, Boyd and Trout runs. The valley of French creek becomes narrow as it courses through Waterford township, not reaching more than half a mile in the widest place.

Aside from the valleys, which embrace but a small portion of the township, the balance of the land is hilly, though almost every part is capable of cultivation. The hill farms have a clay soil, and are more free from frosts than the valleys. The hills rise in some places to a considerable height, the loftiest elevations being at Strong's, in the northwest; I. Y. Lunger's, in the south; Robert Hood's, in the east; and at Oak hill and Cottrell's hill, in the southeast. A good deal of timber is still left in the township. The price of land ranges from thirty to \$100, being most valuable in the vicinity of the borough.

The Tenth Donation District commenced in Waterford township about a mile east of the borough, and extended across Amity and Wayne townships to the Warren county line.

The Reserved Tract was a body of 1,800 acres in Waterford township, and 400 in LeBoeuf, all lying south of the borough, which was set apart from the operation of the general settlement law for reasons elsewhere given. An act was passed in 1799 authorizing the land to be sold. The first sale took place in 1800, and most of the tract was disposed of by 1804.

In 1856, during the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., a troublesome sink-hole was encountered on the Benson farm, about a mile northeast of Waterford borough. Tamarack swamp is about two miles long by 100 rods wide. About two-thirds of the swamp are in Waterford and the balance in McKean. The swamp is being ditched and drained, and will ultimately be one of the richest parts of the county.

CREEKS, RUNS AND LAKE.

The chief streams of Waterford township are French creek, which flows through its southeast corner for about three miles, from Amity to LeBoeuf; the outlet of Lake Pleasant, which courses for about a mile through its northeast corner, from Venan-

go to Amity; and LeBoeuf creek with its branches. LeBoeuf creek—known to the French as the *River aux Boeufs*, and named by them from the number of cattle discovered on the flats below Waterford—runs through the center of the township from Greene on the north to LeBoeuf township on the south, where it joins French creek. It has two main branches, one rising on the edge of Greene and Venango, and the other in Summit, which unite near the Greene and Waterford boundary, almost at the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. bridge. Just below Waterford borough the creek enters Lake LeBoeuf, and after leaving it is generally known by the name of "The Outlet." Its length in the township is not far from ten miles, and its total length about twenty. Boyd run and Trout run rise in the west part of the township, and empty into Lake LeBoeuf on its north side, the first being about five and the second about two miles in length. Trout run is formed by the junction of Black run and Bagdad run, the one rising in Tamarack swamp and the other in the extreme western part of the township, the two uniting just west of the borough. Benson run, after a course of some two miles, falls into LeBoeuf creek near the old Brother-ton mill. Davis run empties into French creek near the Newman bridge, and Moravian run joins the same stream in LeBoeuf township. The first stream rises near the Colt's Station road, and is about four miles long. The second has its head in the Ormsbee settlement, and a length in Waterford of perhaps two miles. The valleys of Benson run and Moravian run form the route by which the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. crosses from LeBoeuf creek to French creek.

Lake LeBoeuf is about two-thirds of a mile long by half a mile wide, with an almost round island near its center. It receives LeBoeuf creek and Boyd and Trout runs, and its outflow is apparently greater than its inflow, from which it is surmised that the lake must be fed by springs in the bottom.

French creek and the outlet of Lake Pleasant are described in the chapters on Amity, LeBoeuf and Venango townships and in the General History of Erie county.

CHURCHES AND GRAVEYARDS.

The Free-Will Baptist Church at Newman's bridge was organized in 1832 or 1833,



Robt J. Dalsman



but was allowed to go down. It was re-organized in 1853. Until the erection of the present house of worship, the congregation held services in the neighborhood schoolhouses. The building was erected in 1860, and was dedicated in December of that year.

Another Free-Will Baptist church is located in the northeastern part of the township. The building was erected in 1877. The congregation is nearly, if not quite, as old as the one above named and its history is almost identical.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Sharp's Corners was organized in 1838 or 1839. The church building was erected in 1868.

The Christian congregation at Oak Hill was organized in 1851. Its house of worship was erected in 1861.

The Roman Catholic congregation at East Waterford (or Waterford Station) dates from the building of the church edifice in 1878. The congregation is served by the pastors of the church at Union City. It is known as St. Cyprian's parish.

Most of the burials take place in the cemetery at Waterford borough, although there are graveyards at each of the above churches, except the Catholic. The Walker graveyard is about a mile south of the Greene line. The Catholics generally inter at Union.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

One of the early schools of Waterford township was held in a building which stood near the residence of Webster Hunt. School was taught there by Russell Stancliff about the year 1806 or 1807. Michael Hare taught a school about the year 1827, in the southeastern part of the township. During the same year a schoolhouse was put up near the site of the present Hare schoolhouse, being probably the first regular building for the purpose in the township.

WATERFORD STATION, ETC.

Waterford Station, or East Waterford, on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., a mile east of the Diamond in the borough, and eighteen and one-half miles by railroad from Erie city, consists of a station building, a hotel and grocery combined, a cider mill, a schoolhouse, a Catholic church, about two dozen good dwellings and a number of shanties for railroad employes. The railroad company have

stockyards at this point, and it is one of the important stations on the line. Many spikes, bullets, cannon balls and other articles have been found in the vicinity of the depot, where the soldiers were encamped during the war of 1812-14.

In the southeast corner of the township, bordering on LeBeuf, are several quarries of sandstone, which have furnished some of the finest flagging in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Neither are operated at the time of writing.

RAILROADS, COMMON ROADS, BRIDGES AND MILLS.

The Philadelphia and Erie is the only railroad in Waterford township, entering it from Greene by the valley of LeLauf creek, and passing across into LeBouf. Its only station is that of Waterford, or East Waterford, as it is often called, a mile east of the Diamond in the borough.

The leading public roads are the old Erie and Waterford turnpike, the Erie and Waterford plank, the Colt's Station, the Waterford and Wattsburg, the Flats road to Mill Village, the Waterford and Meadville pike, the old State road to the Ohio line, the Edinboro and Waterford, the Waterford and Meadville plank, the Waterford and McKean, the Waterford and Union, and the Station road from the borough to the railroad. Some of the above-named roads were among the earliest that were opened in the county. Their history will be found in the General Chapters and in the articles relating to Greenfield, Venango, North East, LeBeuf, Amity, Washington, McKean and Union.

The important bridges are as follows: Over French creek, the Newman covered bridge, on the Wattsburg and Waterford road. Over LeBeuf creek, the Ilmrod bridge, on the cross-road from Greene to the plank road; the Benson, near the sink-hole; the Lattimore, on the Colt's Station road; the two of the Pennsylvania and Erie R.R., one at the Greene line and the other near Waterford station; the Station, on the Station road; the Judson, on the Flats roads; the Outlet bridge on the Meadville pike; and the Brotherton, on the road leading to Union and Wattsburg.

The mills and factories are: A gristmill and a sawmill on LeBeuf creek; two sawmills on Boyd's run; a sawmill near the McKean line; a cheese factory each at New-

man's bridge, Sharp's corners, Marsh's mill and the Forest Home (four in all); and a cider-mill each on Oak Hill, at East Waterford (or Waterford Station), and just west of the borough line (three in all). The cheese factory at Newman's bridge was started in the spring of 1871.

[For early history, etc., see Waterford borough; also General History of the county.]

WATERFORD BOROUGH.

[SEE WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.]

On the arrival of the French in Northwestern Pennsylvania they found an Indian village where Waterford now stands, traces of which remained some fifty years ago. The first French explorers regarded LeBoeuf creek as the main stream of French creek, and called both by the same title. At a subsequent period they changed the name of the main stream to the river Venango (or Immungah) by which it had been known to the Indians, and called the smaller stream LeBoeuf, from the number of cattle that roamed on the flats below the lake.

The French took possession of the country in 1753, their purpose being to establish a chain of forts between Niagara and New Orleans—along the south shore of Lake Erie, LeBoeuf creek, French creek, and the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. That season they built forts at Presque Isle and LeBoeuf, now Erie and Waterford. They also cut a wagon road between the two places, which is still known as the old French road. On the 11th of December, LeBoeuf was visited by George Washington, to protest against the French invasion of the country. [See General History.]

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FORTS.

The French fort LeBoeuf is described in Washington's journal as having been situated "on the West fork of French creek, near the water, almost surrounded by the creek and a small branch of it, which forms a kind of an island. Four houses comprised the sides; the bastions were of poles driven into the ground, standing more than twelve feet above it, and sharp at the top, with port-holes cut for cannon and loop-holes for small arms. Eight six-pounders were mounted on each bastion

and one four-pounder before the gate. In the bastions were a guard house, chapel, surgeon's lodgings and commandant's private store." Tradition claims that Washington camped on the high land, just south of LeBoeuf creek and the main business portion of the borough.

After the French retreated before the superior force or prowess of the English, possession of Forts LeBoeuf and Presque Isle was taken by Maj. Rogers, with a body of English and Colonial troops, in 1760.

In 1763, by the eloquence and ability of the celebrated Pontiac, all of the Indian tribes west of the Alleghanies were united in a grand confederacy, whose purpose was to fall upon every English fort on the frontier upon a given day, and sweep them and their occupants out of existence. The plan was so far successful that by the middle of summer all the forts were taken and burned except Niagara, Pitt, Bedford and Detroit. LeBoeuf was assaulted on the 17th of June, and its block-house fired at night. While the Indians were dancing around their camp-fire in fiendish glee, momentarily expecting the surrender of its garrison, the ensign in command and his handful of men crept through a drain leading to the creek, and hid themselves in the swamps until it was safe to venture across the country. The fort at Presque Isle was taken on the 22d of June. The drain above spoken of had its mouth on the side hill just below the house of Will McKay, and immediately adjoining the spring which supplies his residence. The spring is the same that was used by the French, English and American occupants of the fort. [See General History of Erie County.]

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

Up to 1793, the settlement of this section went on slowly, almost all of the white residents being hunters and traders with the Indians. In 1785, David Watts and William Miles came on under the auspices of the Commonwealth, to survey the Tenth Donation District, returning to the East on the completion of their labors. A committee on the part of the State was sent out in 1790 to explore the route from French creek to Erie, as a result of whose labors an appropriation of \$400 was made by the Legislature in 1791 to improve that stream from Franklin to Waterford, and a similar sum for building a road

from LeBeuf to Presque Isle. The Pennsylvania Population Company was formed March 8, 1793, and immediately advertised an offer of 150 acres to each of the first twenty families who would settle on French creek, and of 100 acres each to the next forty.

April 8, 1794, an act was approved by the Governor to lay out towns at Presque Isle, LeBeuf and Venango (Franklin), its principal object being to establish a line of defensive posts for the frontier. William Irvine, Andrew Ellicott and Albert Gallatin were appointed to prepare the plans, and a part of their mission was to survey a road from Reading to Presque Isle. State troops reached LeBeuf in May, and built a second fort, where they remained until the spring of 1795.

The American Fort LeBeuf consisted of four block-houses surrounded by pickets, with a six-pounder on the second floor of each building, and a swivel over each gate. The exact site of the American fort is a matter of some dispute, one authority fixing it on the spot occupied by the old French fort, while some of the older citizens of Waterford contend that it was a little to one side, on the west edge of High street, south of the Eagle Hotel.

While the troops were delayed at LeBeuf in 1794, Mr. Ellicott laid out a town at that place, to which the name of Waterford was given. This was nearly a year previous to the laying out of Erie by the same gentleman. The plan made by Mr. Ellicott was confirmed by the Legislature in 1795. On the 25th of July, 1796, a sale was advertised to commence in Philadelphia of lots in Erie, Waterford, Warren and Franklin. During the same year, Elliott located the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike, from Carwensville, Clearfield county, to Lake LeBeuf, by way of Franklin and Meadville.

The following prices were paid by the Harrisburg & Presque Isle Company for lots in Waterford, at the public sale held in Carlisle on the 3d and 4th of August, 1796:

IN LOT.	PRICE.
No. 11.....	\$15
No. 13.....	16
No. 16.....	45
No. 17.....	59
No. 168.....	20

In 1800, James Naylor was appointed Commissioner for the sale of lands in Waterford, in place of D. McNair, resigned. Feb-

ruary 16, 1805, John Vincent succeeded Naylor, who had died. Charles Martin was appointed in the place of Mr. Vincent, on the 29th of March, 1809, and James Boyd followed Mr. Martin in 1811.

THE PIONEERS.

On the conclusion of peace with the Indians, a full account of the incidents leading to which will be found in the General History, some of the State soldiers who had come on to protect the frontier decided to settle in or near Waterford, and emigration began to flow in from Eastern counties and New England. Lieut. Martin, commander of the post, was among those who became permanent residents, as well as James Naylor, one of the Commissioners for the sale of lands. The former opened the first tavern, and the latter the first store. Capt. Martin Strong came on from Hartford county, Connecticut, in the spring of 1795, and eventually located on the crest of the ridge north of Waterford. Amos Judson migrated from New England in the same year and started a store. He and Col. Seth Reed came up Lake Erie together in a small coasting boat.

The arrival of other settlers was as follows: In 1796, John Lytle, from Northumberland county; Robert Brotherton, from Franklin county; John Lenoix and Thomas Skinner, in 1797, John Vincent, from Northumberland county, and Wilson Smith, from Union county; in 1798, Aaron Himrod and the Lattimores; in 1801-02, Capt. John Tracy, William Boyd, sr., and son David, John and James Boyd, with their three sisters and James Anderson; in 1804 or 1805, James and William Benson; in 1809, Eliachim Cook, who had previously settled in McKeen township; in 1799 or earlier, Geo. W. Reed; in 1812, John Henry and Levi Strong; in 1813, the McKays; in 1814, Simeon Hunt; in 1816, William Smith, William Vincent and Judge Hutchins; in 1822, I. M. White; in 1824, Seth and Timothy Judson; in 1826, Daniel Vincent. The Boyds and Mr. Anderson were from Northumberland county; Mr. Hunt was from Orange county, Vermont; William Smith and wife came over from Wayne township; Mr. White was a native of Windham county, Vermont, and the Judsons were from Connecticut. Most of those whose places of nativity are not given, hailed either from the Susquehanna valley or the New Eng-

land States. In 1815, Rev. J. Matthews, Dr. William Bacon, Henry Woodworth, Henry Colt, John Way and Archibald Watson were residents of the village, but the precise date of their arrival cannot be given. Dr. Ira Barton did not settle in Waterford until 1810.

John Vincent settled first on a small stream which flows into French creek in the eastern portion of the township, where he remained two years before becoming a resident of the village. On the completion of the turnpike, he took charge of the toll gate about a mile above Waterford, and afterward went into the salt trade, which made him wealthy.

INCIDENTS OF THE EARLY DAYS.

The first death was that of a boy named Rutledge, who died of wounds received in the Indian troubles of 1795, and was buried just outside the fort. The first white child was John R., son of William Black, who was born in Fort LeBoeuf, August 8, 1795. The second birth was that of Katharine, daughter of Aaron Himrod and wife, in 1799. Robert Brotherton built the first sawmill in 1797, and the first grist mill in 1802, near Waterford Station. He also kept a tavern from 1815 to 1817, on the lot occupied by his son's residence. The second sawmill was set in operation by James Boyd on Boyd's run, west of the borough. Mr. Lattimore started a mill soon after Boyd's, the date of both having been very early. George W. Reed opened a tavern in 1810, on Union street, in the rear of the Judson's block, which burned down. Thomas King, who had kept a public house corner of First and Walnut streets, commenced building the stone hotel in 1826, and opened it in the winter of 1827.

Mrs. Smith, wife of William, is notable as one of the women in the county who lived to an unusual age. She died in Wayne township in 1875, in her one hundredth year. Mrs. Phelps, another venerable lady, died in August, 1879, aged 95 years.

Capt. John Lytle, father of John Lytle, jr., who rose to be prominent among the early settlers, was commander of Fort Freeland, on the West branch of the Susquehanna, in 1779. It was attacked by a body of British and Indians, and capitulated on the 30th of June of that year, among the prisoners taken being Capt. Lytle, William Miles and four of the Vincents. They were marched through the

wilderness to Fort Niagara, in Canada, where they were detained until the acknowledgment of our National Independence. During the long absence of Captain Lytle his wife remained on the farm with her children, employing an unmarried man to do the work. In course of time this person made proposals of marriage to Mrs. Lytle, which she rejected. Determined to effect his object, the young man put letters in circulation, stating that the Captain was dead, and the unhappy woman became so well convinced of the truth of the report that she married the assiduous lover. On the Captain's return, he was so shocked and mortified to learn of what had happened that for awhile he refused to see his wife, but mutual friends having acquainted him with the facts, he was reconciled to her, took her again to his bosom and the miserable deluder was compelled to fly beyond the reach of the law. His son, John, was the originator of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Company, and one of the leading men of the county.

Lafayette's visit in 1825 was one of the most memorable incidents in the history of Waterford. He was accompanied by his son, a companion and a servant, on their way from Pittsburg to Erie. The nation's distinguished guest arrived on the 2d of June, and remained over night at the hotel of George W. Reed, which stood just east of the Judson block, on First street. A barn still stands on the Meadville road which bore an inscription until recently signifying that it was built the year of Lafayette's visit.

LIST OF TAXPAYERS IN 1813.

Below is a list of taxpayers in 1813, embracing both borough and township: James Anderson, Nancy Alexander, Reuben Alexander, E. and D. Alford, Benjamin Avery, Benjamin Blythe, William Boyd, John Boyd, John M. Baird, James Boyd, George Buchler, Richard Braden, Robert Brotherton, Holbert Barnett, William Benson, Ichabod Brackett, Mathew Blair, James Benson, William T. Codd, Isaac Craig, George Cochran, Judah Colt, James Campbell, D. Collison, Henry Colt, John Clemmens, Jeremiah Curtis, William Culbertson, Ebenezer Dwinell, John Eagleson, Peter Ford, Philip Gregory, Samuel Grimes, Carson Graham, John Greenwood, Walter How, Aaron Himrod, Moses Himrod, Anor Hull, Isaac Hawley, Samuel Hewlings,

John Henry, Francis B. Holmes, Hugh Hamilton, Thomas Humphreys, William Hood, James Hamilton, William Himrod, Samuel Jewet, Amos Judson, Thomas R. Kennedy, Daniel King, Thomas King, William Knox, Thomas Layland, John Lattimore, James Lattimore, John Lenox, John Lytle, Alex. McElroy, David Middleton, Francis Morrison, John McNair, David McNair, John Mullen, Israel Mullen, John Mace, Charles Martin, James McDonald, Charles Martin, jr., James McKay, Naylor & Wilson, Joseph Osborn, James Oliver, Isaac Pherron, Adam Pollock, David Phillips, Thomas Prentiss, Jabez Parker, Joseph Reynolds, Rufus S. Reed, George W. Reed, Thomas Rees, James Ross, Jonathan Stratton, William Simpson, Lemuel Stancliff, Martin Strong, Andrew Simpson, Elizabeth Skinner, Wilson Smith, Russell Stancliff, Solomon Snell, Levi Strong, Rufus Trask, sr., Rufus Trask, jr., James Thomas, Samuel Trask, Turnpike Company, Robert Townley, jr., Joshua Tilden, John Tracy, William Vankirk, John Vincent, Eli Webster, Ellis William, Jacob Watkins, Archibald Watson, Henry Woodworth.

The total tax assessed in 1813 was \$410.25, and the militia fines, \$384. Farm land was assessed at from \$1.50 to two dollars per acre, inlots at twenty dollars to thirty dollars each and outlots at thirty dollars to fifty dollars each.

THE BOATING TRADE.

For years after the country began to settle, most of the supplies of iron, glass, flour, bacon, whisky, etc., came from Pittsburg, and nearly all of the freight was carried on boats poled up and down the Allegheny, French creek and LeBeuf creek. The flat boats were roughly built, and averaged about fifteen feet in width by seventy-five in length. They were sold at Pittsburg, loaded with coal, floated down to Southern ports, and broken up for fire wood after reaching their destination. It required about three weeks to make the trip from Waterford to Pittsburg and return. The keel-boats were of better construction, and were used for bringing freight up as well as carrying them down the streams, their propelling power being poles pushed by the crews.

The most important trade in the early days was the shipping of salt for the Southern

markets. This article was brought to Erie from Onondaga, N. Y., hauled by teams to Waterford, deposited in warehouses there, and floated down the streams whenever they were in suitable condition. The trade began about 1812, and the last load was taken to Pittsburg in 1849. The village being without a church edifice, all religious services in those days were held in one of the warehouses.

During the second war with Great Britain, Waterford was a busy place, most of the supplies for the army and navy being brought there by boats, and hauled across the country to Erie. A brigade of Pennsylvania troops was organized in 1812, on land at or near the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. depot.

CREATED A BOROUGH.

The borough charter dates from April 8, 1833. The town was laid out on the same plan as Erie, with broad streets running at right angles, and a park or Diamond of some five acres near the center. The borough covers about 500 acres, and contained a population of 403 in 1840, 498 in 1850, 900 in 1860, 790 in 1870, 781 in 1880, and 838 in 1890. Measuring from the Diamond, half of which has been set out with trees, forming a beautiful park, the distance is fourteen miles south of Erie by the plank road, ninety n and a half by railroad, and one mile from the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. depot.

The town started along the creek, and, for a considerable period, in consequence of the boating business, Water street was its principal avenue. From there it worked back to First street, which contained all the stores and two or three taverns. At that date High street, now the business thoroughfare, was nothing more than a common road. In laying out the streets, all were made sixty feet wide except High, Third and Water, which have a width of 100 feet. There was no church edifice until 1834, although several denominations had been organized, and worship was held either in the schoolhouse, one of the warehouses or in the academy. The earliest school building was a log structure on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, and the second stood on High street about the center of the Diamond. The first structure for free school purposes was on a corner of the academy lot and was removed in 1840. Among the early stores were those of Holmes & Harriott,

Samuel Hutchins and Hart & Thompson. The original log houses of the town have mostly passed away.

WATERFORD ACADEMY.

At the sale of reserved lands in 1800, 500 acres were set apart by the State near Waterford, Erie, Franklin and Warren for the benefit of schools and academics in the several places. The Waterford Academy was incorporated in 1811, and, besides the above named 500 acres, embracing the flats at the mouth of LeBoeuf creek, was endowed with fifteen inlots, to which eight others were added in 1821. On the 24th of February, 1820, an act passed empowering the trustees to sell the 500 acres of the reserved tract at not less than ten dollars an acre, and to invest the proceeds in some productive fund for the compensation of teachers. They were disposed of about 1840. The old stone building was completed in 1822, the same year as the academy in Erie, and the first school was opened in 1826. A brick addition was added about 1850, and a boarding-house some ten years later. The time was when Waterford Academy was the most famous and prosperous institution of learning in the county.

WATERFORD CEMETERY.

The only cemetery or graveyard was at the southwest corner of Second and West streets until 1840, when the first part of the present cemetery was laid out by William Benson, sr., under the auspices of the borough, containing one and a quarter acres. The first burial in the latter was that of a child of Dr. Banning, in December, 1840. This section became filled up, and the borough in 1865 deceded the property to the Waterford Cemetery Company, which increased the cemetery to eleven acres. Within the cemetery, in a lot appropriated for the purpose, lie the bones of Michael Hare, the oldest man who ever lived in Erie county, and perhaps in Pennsylvania. He was born in Ireland on the 10th of June, 1727, and died in Waterford, after a long residence there, on May 3, 1843, at the almost incredible age of 115 years, 8 months and 22 days. Mr. Hare served in the French wars, was present at Braddock's defeat, fought all through the Revolution, and wound up his military career by taking part in St. Clair's expedition against the Western Indians. At

St. Clair's defeat, he was left on the field for dead and lost his scalp, which did not seem to cause him much inconvenience in after years. Mr. Hare was one of the original settlers of Wayne township, from which he moved to Waterford. Besides Mr. Hare, two other Revolutionary soldiers are buried at Waterford—Capt. John Lytle and Neil McKay—and five soldiers of the last war with Great Britain—M. Himrod, H. Colt, James McKay, J. Benson and J. Lenox.

The enlistments from Waterford in the war for the Union were probably not exceeded in number by any community of equal size, and there are few of its families who did not mourn the loss of one or more near relatives in that bloody struggle.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian society was organized in 1800. The church building was erected in 1834, at a cost of \$5,000—a large sum for the time.

The United Presbyterian congregation dates from October, 1812, and their house of worship was started in 1835, but not completed until 1838. It was enlarged and improved in 1850 and 1868, and a chapel was added at a later period. Rev. P. W. Free became pastor of the congregation in 1870. Himself and wife celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage, and also of the beginning of his pastorate, on the 2d of July, 1895.

St. Peter's Episcopal congregation was started in February, 1827. The corner-stone of the church was laid in the fall of 1831. Bishop Onderdonk consecrated the building in November, 1832. The edifice was renovated in the fall of 1871-2. The congregation is supplied at present by the rector of the Union City parish.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation was not regularly organized until 1835, though occasional services had been held from as long back as 1811. The meeting place for some years was in an old building removed from near the Eagle Hotel to the corner of High and Sixth streets. The present structure was built in 1851.

PUBLIC MEN.

Up to forty years ago, Waterford borough and township shared equally with Erie in

political influence, and there is hardly a position within the gift of the people of the county that has not been filled by one or more of their citizens, as the following list shows: Quartermaster General, Wilson Smith, 1812. Presidential Electors, John Boyd, 1821; Wilson Smith, 1822; Charles C. Boyd, 1872. State Senate, Wilson Smith, 1809 to 1812. Assembly, John Lytle, 1802 to 1805; Wilson Smith, 1806 to 1808 and 1819-20; Samuel Hutchins, 1838 and 1839; David Hinrod, 1857; O. S. Woodward, 1865 and 1866. Associate Judges, John Vincent, December 23, 1805, to March 26, 1840; Samuel Hutchins, November 12, 1856, to November 23, 1861; William Benson, November 8, 1866, to November 8, 1872. Sheriffs, Wilson Smith, 1803 to 1805; Thomas B. Vincent, November 2, 1852, to October 28, 1855; John L. Hyner, October 24, 1873, to January 1, 1877; H. C. Stafford, January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1883. Prothonotary, E. L. Whittlesey, November 22, 1869, to December 28, 1875. Register and Recorder, Reuben J. Sibley, November 25, 1848, to November 22, 1851. Treasurer, Judson Walker, elected in 1880. Coroner, M. S. Vincent, elected in 1872. County Commissioners, John Vincent, 1803 to 1804; John Boyd, 1807 to 1810; Henry Colt, 1822 to 1825; William Benson, sr., 1826 to 1828; Flavel Boyd, 1854 to 1857; Charles C. Boyd, 1863 to 1866. Directors of the Poor, James Benson, 1810 to 1811; James Anderson, 1813 to 1816; George Fritts, 1819 to 1852. County Surveyors, Wilson Smith, 1800 to 1801; Wilson King, 1827 to 1833; William Benson, jr., 1854 to 1863. County Auditors, Charles Martin, 1810; John Lytle, 1813 to 1816; Amos Judson, 1814 to 1817; James M. McKay, 1825 to 1828; Martin Strong, 1826 to 1829; William Benson, 1835 to 1838; Simcon Hunt, 1845 to 1846; Flavel Boyd, 1850 to 1853; Frank Shaw, elected in 1887; George Taylor, elected in 1890 and '93. Mercantile Appraisers, S. B. Benson, 1852 and 1864; J. P. Vincent, 1857; C. W. S. Anderson, 1863; H. R. Whittlesey, 1866; James R. Taylor, 1869.

Thomas Wilson, Congressman from 1813 to 1818, had been a resident of Waterford, but removed to Erie in 1805, and was living there when elected. Other citizens of Erie chosen to public positions, who were natives of Waterford borough or township,

are: John P. Vincent, Additional Law Judge from December, 1866, to April 17, 1871, and President Judge from the latter date to January, 1877; James Skinner, State Senator from 1852 to 1855, and Prothonotary from November, 1857, to November, 1863; Alfred King, Prothonotary from November, 1854, to the same month in 1857; and John A. Tracy, County Treasurer from 1835 to 1858. Among professional and business men, her contribution to Erie includes William Benson, John Clemens, A. H. Gray, F. F. Adams, David Hinrod, F. F. Farrar, Dr. P. Hall, Irvin Camp, B. B. Vincent, William Hinrod, T. B. Vincent, Dr. L. Strong, O. S. Woodward, and others whose names cannot now be recalled. She has given the city two Mayors—F. F. Farrar and Alfred King. Mr. Tracy's career in Erie began as a clerk for Reed & Sanford in 1816. He was the father of John F. Tracy, the famous railroad man (deceased), and father-in-law of the late Wm. L. Scott.

BOROUGH POSTMASTERS.

The following is a list of the Postmasters of the borough, with the years of their commissions: Charles Martin, 1801; Samuel Hutchins, 1819; Joseph Derrickson, 1829; John Marvin, 1831; Henry Colt, 1840; Joseph L. Cook, 1841; Timothy Judson, 1841; John Curtis, 1847; Thomas B. Vincent, 1849; Hugh H. Whitney, 1852; Henry Colt, 1853; John Lytle, 1861; William Vincent, 1861; Andrew W. Tracy, 1865; William O. Colt, 1868; James P. Vincent, 1869; Sarah H. Vincent, 1875; I. Lloyd Benson, February 6, 1890; T. M. Judson, May 1, 1894.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1851 or '52, Joseph S. M. Young started the Waterford *Dispatch*, which attained to a wide circulation by its sympathy with the "Rippers" in the railroad war. He removed it to Erie in 1856, and it became the basis of the present *Dispatch* establishment. B. F. H. Lynn, who rose to distinction as an Erie publisher, was employed by Mr. Young in Waterford, and came over with the office. Not long after the change, Mr. Lewis, who was running the Edinboro *Museum*, went to Waterford with his office, and printed a paper for a short time. In 1857, it fell into the hands of Amos Judson, who changed the name to the *Enquirer*. That paper suspended

for a few months in 1858, but was re-established by Judson & Lynn, who were succeeded by C. R. H. Lynn, under whose administration it went out of existence. The borough was without a paper till May 7, 1874, when L. B. Thompson started the *Waterford Enterprise*. Not proving as successful as he anticipated, the office was moved to Union City in February, 1875. Dr. D. P. Robbins started the *Waterford Astonisher* on the 26th of January, 1878, and continued his connection with the same until December 16 of that year, when A. F. Moses took charge, changed the name to the *Waterford Leader*, and continued its publication until April 1, 1883, when it was purchased by W. G. Leffevre. Since then it has been owned and edited by H. L. Moore, Gillett & Van Alstine and the Bolard Bros., the latter of whom are printing it at present with more than usual success.

FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

The manufacturing concerns of the borough are a cheese factory (opened May 10, 1870); a tannery; a gristmill (built in 1894); two carriage and wagon factories; a marble works; a carpenter and joiner shop; a cooper shop; two sawmills; a shingle-mill; and four blacksmith shops.

The borough has an unusual number of good stores. It also boasts quite an extensive cold storage building.

The secret societies in 1894 included lodges or organizations of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., I. O. G. T., K. O. T. M., K. of S., F. & L., P. H. C., W. R. C., G. A. R., E. A. U., and P. of H. The Odd Fellows lodge, the first secret society in the borough, was established in 1846, and that of the Masonic order in 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Waterford, for a place of its size, has had more than its due proportion of destructive fires. One of the largest occurred on the 5th of March, 1865, sweeping away the whole of the west side of High street, from Second

alley to Judson's store, and running north from Second alley about one half the block. Another on the last day of December, 1873, destroyed the Union hotel, a large three story building, and two other structures. The Bryant & Hayes tannery has been burned down twice. Quite extensive fires took place on the nights of February 4, 1881, and February 22, 1883. The first destroyed buildings belonging to A. M. Carson, the heirs of David Boyd, T. W. Whitney, J. W. Willard and the heirs of A. Oliver; the second, A. M. Carson's store, P. C. Sedgwick's meat market, and Hiram Howland's grocery. A fire in the winter of 1883-84 burned down Wheeler & Dewey's grist, saw and lath mill and planing factory. The latest and perhaps the most damaging of all, broke out about five o'clock Sunday morning, March 3, 1895, and swept the entire square on the west side of High street, between First and Second streets, with the exception of one brick building, causing a loss of some \$45,000. With an energy that is deserving of much commendation, the people went to work almost immediately to rebuild the burnt district, and by August, 1895, it was covered with brick store and office structures of a much better style than before.

The Erie and Waterford plank road was completed in 1851, and the Waterford and Meadville about 1852. In 1856, grading for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. commenced, and it was opened to Warren in 1859. The first postal facilities would seem to have been granted to the town about 1801. From then to 1823, a mail was carried between Pittsburg and Erie once a week each direction, in the beginning on horseback and after the war by hack. In 1826, stages ran through the place three times a week, each way, carrying the mails. The number was increased to a daily stage and mail from both ends of the line, which lasted until the completion of the railroad.

The centennial of the founding of Waterford was celebrated on Tuesday, September 17, 1895, with interesting exercises, and attended by a large number of people from all points of the compass.



Wm Brewster.



CHAPTER XXI.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

THE section of Erie county now embraced in Wayne and Concord townships was originally known as Brokenstraw, a name given to it in the act of organization. In 1821 the title was changed to Concord, through the influence of William Miles. Wayne was set off from Concord in 1826, and was named after Gen. Anthony Wayne, the Revolutionary hero. The township of Brokenstraw (of which Wayne formed a part) constituted with Union one election district until 1821.

Wayne is bounded on the north by Chautauqua county, New York, on the east by Columbus township, Warren county, on the south by Corry city and Concord township, and on the west by Amity and Union. It has been twice reduced in size, first in 1863 by the creation of Corry as a borough, and second in 1866 by the act elevating that place to the dignity of a city. The charters of Corry took off a strip about one mile wide by two and a quarter long, from the southeastern corner, but what the township lost in territory has been more than made up in the increased value given to the balance by the growth of the city. The south line of the township is nearly uniform with the straight portion of Smith street in Corry. Wayne has an average width of about six miles, and a length of about eight, with a regular line on the north side, two slight jogs on the east and west, and more considerable ones on the Concord and Corry sides.

The boundary between Pennsylvania and New York, which forms the north line of the township, was established by Commissioners on the part of the two States in 1785, who completed their work in 1787. They surveyed the entire boundary between the Delaware river and Lake Erie, marking each mile with stones on which figures were cut, showing the distance from the first named stream.

Wayne township contained a population

of 197 in 1830, 738 in 1840, 1,122 in 1850, 1,224 in 1860, 1,295 in 1870, 1,306 in 1880 and 1,124 in 1890. The postoffices are Ovid (formerly known as Beaver Dam), Katan (formerly known as Carter Hill) and Wheelock, in the northeast part of the township. A large portion of the mail matter for the township is handled through the Corry postoffice. Before Corry grew to importance, Beaver Dam and Columbus, Warren county, were the trading places of the township.

LAND AND STREAMS.

Generally speaking, Wayne is a hilly township, but it contains some handsome valleys along the South branch of French creek and Hare creek, and Scioto, Beaver Dam and Spencer runs. The hills attain an elevation of 200 to 400 feet above the French creek valley, and are cut by deep ravines especially in the southern portion, which, however, have generally sloping sides, admitting of easy cultivation. The summits of the ridges are irregular, but there is little waste land in the township. The character of the soil adapts it best for grazing, and butter-making and cattle-raising are the staple industries. The principal timber is beech, maple and hemlock, though considerable tracts of pine, oak and chestnut once existed in the southern part of the township. The price of farming land ranges from fifteen to sixty dollars per acre.

The streams are Brokenstraw creek, with its tributary, Hare creek; Bear creek, Francis run and Scioto run, branches of the latter; and Spencer run, Baskin run, Slaughter run, Beaver Dam run and Spring brook, tributaries of the South branch of French creek. The Brokenstraw heads in Clymer township, Chautauqua county, New York, runs through the northeast corner of Wayne township into Warren county, and joins the Allegheny river at Irvineton, after a course of fifty to sixty miles, only a small part of which is in Erie

county. Hare creek (named after Michael Hare, the oldest man that ever lived in Erie county and one of the pioneers in the township) rises in French Creek township, Chautauqua county, New York, flows across the entire width of Wayne township, and empties into the Brokenstraw in Columbus township, Warren county, about three miles east of Corry. It runs through the latter city for a short distance, and has a length of about fifteen miles. Bear creek falls into Hare creek within the limits of Corry, and Scioto run north of that city. Each stream has a length of perhaps five miles. Francis run rises about three miles northwest of Corry, and empties into Bear creek within the city limits, after a course of about three miles. Spencer run heads near Carter Hill, Baskin run near the New York line, Slaughter run in the northwest corner of the township, and Beaver Dam run in the southeast part of Amity, all uniting with the South branch in Concord, the first named a little west of Corry, the second at Lovell's station, the third about a mile above Elgin, and the fourth within that borough. The length of each of these streams is from seven to nine miles. Spring brook is a sparkling stream formed by a number of springs that burst out of the hillsides at the State Fish Hatching establishment, a short distance west of Corry, near the line of Concord and Wayne. It unites with the South branch after a course of probably half a mile. Two or three large beaver dams existed in early days a mile or so north of Elgin, which gave name to Beaver Dam run.

VILLAGES, POST OFFICES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Beaver Dam (known as Ovid postoffice) is situated near the extreme southeastern corner of the township, on the run of the same name, at the junction of the Erie and Warren with the Wattsburg and Spartansburg roads, one and a half miles north of Elgin, six west of Corry, twenty-six by common road southeast of Erie, and thirty-four by the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. The valley of Beaver Dam run at this point is broad and beautiful, making one of the finest stretches of country in Erie county. The village is supposed to owe its origin to John Bunker, who started a store and ashery at the cross-roads at an early day. This was followed by another store by

Mr. Foote, and the place about 1840, boasted, in addition, two taverns, one kept by Mr. Crook and the other by Mr. Ellis. The stages between Erie and Warren and Jamestown ran through the village daily. The building of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and the growth of Corry and Union, had the effect of drawing all of the travel and most of the trade from Beaver Dam; the taverns were abandoned, and only one store is left. The village consists at present, besides the store, of one blacksmith shop, a cheese factory (opened in the spring of 1866), two church buildings, and some twenty or twenty-five residences. The village cemetery contains some handsome monuments.

An Associated Reformed congregation was organized at Beaver Dam about 1820, but was soon merged into the Presbyterian congregation. The latter erected a building in 1830 on the cemetery site, which was superseded by a new one in 1867. The congregation broke up some years ago; the building was moved to Elgin and is now used by the Methodists.

The United Presbyterian congregation was started in 1859, and put up a building in 1872. This edifice was injured by lightning, was never repaired and is not now in use.

The Methodist Episcopal society was formally organized in 1838, though services of the denomination had been held since 1832. A church was erected in 1839, and the present building in 1872.

A short distance north of Beaver Dam is "The Wayne Valley Church of United Brethren," organized in 1830. Their building was erected the same year.

A sawmill is in operation about half a mile from the village.

The earliest inhabitants at Beaver Dam were Samuel Smith and William Gray. The latter subsequently removed to Waterford. In the old Abolition times, the village was an important station of the "underground railroad." Mrs. Elizabeth Smith died at the residence of her son-in-law, James D. Smith, in Beaver Dam, on the 6th of August, 1875, in the 90th year of her age, being one of the oldest women known to have lived within the county. She emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland with her father, John Wilson, and sister, in 1798, the party settling in what is now Union township. In 1799, she was married

to William Smith, of Wayne, their wedding being the first in the county south of the Triangle. About 1816, they removed to Waterford, where Mr. Smith died in 1855, after which she made her home as above. Mrs. Smith was the mother of three sons and eight daughters.

A temperance society was formed at Beaver Dam as early as 1832. No drinking place has been maintained in Wayne township, except in 1840, when one of the hotels of the village received a license.

Carter Hill (Katan postoffice) consists of a schoolhouse, a M. E. church, a butter factory and several farm houses, in the northern central part of the township. It derives its name from Elijah Carter, who moved there from Greenfield when the country was still a wilderness. The butter factory was started many years ago as a cheese factory, and continued as such until the latter business proved unprofitable. The postoffice was known as Carter Hill until it was abandoned in 1883, and has only recently been revived, under the name given above. A Methodist Episcopal society has been in existence some sixty years. The church building was put up in the fall of 1883.

Hare creek, four miles north of Corry, consists of a public hall, a Christian church, a sawmill, a schoolhouse, and a few residences. The religious society was established before 1880, and dedicated its building the latter year. The Dutton graveyard is near the church.

The first school instruction in Wayne was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wife of the pioneer William Smith. She taught her own and a few of her neighbors' children for several years, commencing about 1808. A private school was held for a term or two about 1822, near Beaver Dam, and the earliest schoolhouse in the township was built at the latter place several years later.

RAILROADS, COMMON ROADS, ETC.

The only railroad is the Western New York and Pennsylvania, better known as the "Cross-cut," which runs wholly across the township from Corry to Brocton, N. Y.

The main common roads are the Erie, Waterford and Sugar Grove turnpike, which passes through Corry, Beaver Dam and Union; the Erie and Warren road, which

runs through Carter Hill and Wattsburg; the Corry and French creek, N. Y., up Hare creek; and the Corry and Clymer, up Scioto creek.

The township owns two good bridges, one across the Brokenstraw, in the northeast, and one across Hare creek, just outside the city limits of Corry. All the rest are ordinary structures.

The graveyards not previously named are the old Smith, near the Spencer farm, and the Jewish cemetery of Corry, on the Corry road near the north line of the city. Most of the burials take place in the cemeteries at Corry and Beaver Dam.

PENNSYLVANIA FISH HATCHERY.

The most important establishment in the township is the Western Fish Hatchery of the State of Pennsylvania, on the Elgin road, in the valley of the South branch of French creek, about a mile west of Corry. At this point a number of springs burst out of the hillside, furnishing a regular supply of cold, pure and healthy water. Several thousand fish of various kinds and sizes may be seen at all times, swimming about in the little ponds and lakes. The eggs are hatched under the care of the superintendent, and when the young fish attain a proper size they are sent to different parts of the State and put in streams to which they are adapted. The premises consist of nine and a half acres of land, embracing most or all of the springs, a dwelling house, a complete modern hatchery, and various troughs, etc., specially adapted for the purpose.

The hatchery was started as a private enterprise, in the fall of 1873, by Seth Weeks, the noted fish culturist, who purchased the property. He built a house on the premises and moved into it in the spring of 1874. In 1875 a bill was passed by the Legislature, through the efforts of Hon. W. W. Brown, of Corry, to establish a Western Fish Hatchery. The State Commissioners were prompt to see the advantages of Mr. Week's site, and bought the property in 1876. Mr. Weeks was appointed Superintendent and remained in that position until January, 1885, when he was succeeded by William Butler, the present incumbent. The hatchery is justly regarded as one of the most eligible sites and practical establishments of the kind in the Union.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

A little north of east of the hatchery, on a slight hill, the early settlers found traces of one of those pre-historic mounds, reference to which has been made in other township sketches. It has been plowed down, and no sign of it is any longer apparent. About half a mile west, on the right hand side of the road from Corry, is another, the outlines of which can be readily followed. It consists of a circular embankment, with a trench on the outside, from which the dirt was evidently dug, and embraces about three acres, being something like a third larger than the easterly one.

EARLY SETTLERS.

William Smith, who emigrated from the North of Ireland, is generally understood to have been the first settler in the township, but this statement is denied by an old resident, who says the earliest white inhabitants were Messrs. Hare, Rihue and Call. The first mentioned of these was Michael Hare, who died in Waterford at the age of 115 years, 8 months and 22 days, and was buried in the cemetery at that place. He and his wife lived in a cabin on the east side of Hare creek, about a mile north of Corry. Hare, Rihue and Call left before the country was cleared up, the former making his home finally at Waterford. [See Waterford.] Call's location was on the farm owned by Amos Heath, and Rihue's where Mayor Stanford has his brickyard in Corry. During 1797, a man by the name of Prosser went in. Joseph Hall settled at Beaver Dam, in the same year, but afterward changed to Elgin. The settlers in 1798 were William and Samuel Smith and Daniel Findley; in 1800, William Carson and John Kincaide, with his five sons, several of whom were grown; in 1806, William Gray, who changed to Waterford; in 1817, Joseph Grant (a native of New London, Conn.), who moved to Wesleyville late in life; from 1820 to 1824, Daniel Yeager and Messrs. Perkins, Childs and Doud. The Messrs. Smith were followed at an early date by their brothers, James and Robert. Samuel located originally opposite the Perkins' place, James in the valley of the South branch, near the fish establishment, and Robert on the hill near the Abbey place. John Heath, father of Amos, purchased the Spencer place, in 1827 or 1828, when Amos was a

boy of four or five. A Mr. Miller had previously lived on the farm and built a sawmill on the run farther up, which was the first in the township. Matthias Spencer moved to what is known as the Spencer place in March, 1831. He was born in East Haddam, Conn., changed from there to Columbus, Warren county, and then to Wayne township. In 1865, he went to Erie to live with his son, Dr. H. A. Spencer, where he remained until his death. Isaac Kennedy, father of D. C., settled on the farm where his son resided for many years, in 1834. Chauncey G. Rickerson, a native of Windham, Conn., moved into the township in 1835. Robert Osborne, from Beaver county, located on the Miller farm in 1839. D. W. Howard made his location in 1840, and Philander Miller about the same time. The township did not fill up rapidly until after 1830. John W. Smith, son of William, was the first white child born in the township, the year of his birth being 1800. Joseph Grant commenced in the valley of Beaver Dam run, near the United Brethren church, where his son, Benjamin, the famous Erie lawyer, was born in a log house.

PROMINENT MEN.

The citizens of Wayne township who have been honored by election to State and county offices are few in number, as will be seen by the following list: Director of the Poor, John G. Kincaide, 1876 to 1879. County Commissioner, L. M. Childs, 1865 to 1871. Assembly, Samuel E. Kincaide, in 1876 and 1878, for two years each time. Jury Commissioner, O. S. Follett, elected in 1894. Amos Heath, Dr. Osborne and D. W. Howard have been frequently nominated by the Democrats for county positions, and D. C. Kennedy has been prominent in political and grange circles. Four of the sons of Matthias Spencer became professional men, viz.: Two physicians, Dr. H. A. Spencer, of Erie, and Dr. E. V. Spencer, of Mt. Vernon, Ind.; and two attorneys, John W. Spencer, of Rising Sun, Ind., and Elijah M. Spencer, of Mt. Vernon, Ind. Both of the latter were members of the Indiana Legislature, and John W. was a Judge at the time of his death.

THE GREELEY FAMILY.

The most eminent name associated with the history of Wayne township is that of Hor-

ace Greeley, the great editor and politician. Zaccheus Greeley, the father of Horace, commenced life as a farmer on a small scale in Vermont. Becoming embarrassed, his farm was sold by the Sheriff, and he worked for a time as a laborer in New Hampshire. In the year 1825, having saved a small sum of money, he started to search out a home in the wilds of Pennsylvania, making his way to Wayne township, near the New York line, where his brothers, Benjamin and Leonard, had gone some two years before. He there purchased 200 acres of land, to which he afterward added 150 acres more. Returning to New Hampshire, he brought his family on in 1826, the party consisting, besides Mr. and Mrs. Greeley, of Barnes, their eldest son, and three daughters. Horace, who had apprenticed himself in a printing office in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., did not accompany the family, although pressed to do so. During the ensuing four years, he visited them twice in their wilderness home, walking most of the way, and remaining about a month each time. In 1830, he came on again, and after remaining awhile,

found employment for a short period at Jamestown, and, later, in the *Gazette* office at Erie. Some time during the summer of 1831 he left Erie, called to see his parents in Wayne for a few days, and then started on foot for New York, where he arrived on the 17th of August, with exactly ten dollars in his pocket. Years after, when he had made a reputation through the *New Yorker*, he again paid a visit to the township, remaining for a brief period only. Zaccheus Greeley and Mary, his wife, both lived the balance of their years on the farm in Wayne and were buried near by. Mrs. Greeley's death occurred about 1854. The father died in 1867, at the age of 87. Horace Greeley was born on the 3d of February, 1811, in Amherst, Vt., and died in Pleasantville, N. Y., November 29, 1872. He was the Liberal and Democratic nominee for President in 1872. Barnes Greeley remained on the homestead farm, where he died on the 11th of December, 1894, at the age of 82 two. He had some of the traits of his distinguished brother, but lacked ambition and energy.



PART V.

CITIES OF ERIE AND GORRY.

SEE GENERAL AND ALPHABETICAL INDEXES.

ALSO, MAP OF ERIE COUNTY.

ALSO, MILL CREEK, WAYNE AND CONCORD TOWNSHIPS.

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THE CITY OF ERIE.

CHAPTER I.

FOUNDING OF THE TOWN—THE EARLY SETTLERS—POPULATION AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

—[See Chapters VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, General History of Erie County.]

THE act of April 8, 1792, for laying out the town of Presque Isle, as Erie was then known, read as follows:

“SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.:*

That the Governor be and is hereby empowered to cause to be surveyed the tract reserved at or near Presque Isle by the act entitled, ‘An act for the sale of the vacant lands within this Commonwealth,’ passed the 3d day of April, 1792; and at the most eligible place within the said tract he shall cause to be laid out and surveyed 1,600 acres of land in town lots of not more than one-third of an acre each; and also 3,400 acres adjoining the same, in outlots, not less than five acres nor more than ten acres each. *Provided always,* That the Governor shall reserve out of the lots of the said town so much land as he shall deem necessary for public uses; also, so much land, within or out of the said town as may, in his opinion, be wanted by the United States for the purpose of erecting forts, magazines, arsenals and dock yards.

“SEC. 2. That the first 200 persons that shall actually inhabit and reside, on or before the 1st day of January next, within the said town, shall each and every one of them be entitled to one unappropriated town lot, to be ascertained by lottery, for which they shall respectively receive a deed, clear of all charges. *Provided,* That such persons respectively, or their respective representatives, or assignees, shall inhabit and reside in the said town for a term of three years, and also, within the said town build or cause to be built a house at least sixteen feet square, and containing at least one brick or stone chimney, on the town lots to be granted in pursuance of this act.

“SEC. 3. That the Governor is hereby authorized to sell 200 of the town lots, exclusive of those granted by the next preceding section, and the whole of the other outlots in such a manner as he shall think most to the advantage of the State, and make conveyance of the same; excepting, always, such as shall be made upon this condition: that the respective purchasers shall and do, within the term of three years, erect and build one house, at least sixteen feet square, and containing at least one brick or stone chimney, on each and every town lot by them purchased, and no deed of conveyance shall be granted by the Governor to any purchaser, nor, after the expiration of the said term of three years, shall the said sale be deemed or construed to vest any title, claim or demand in any purchaser, unless satisfactory proof be first given that a house has been erected or built on the town lots sold as aforesaid; that the streets, lanes, and alleys of the said town shall be common highways forever, and that, previous to the sale or sales of the said town lots and outlots, notice shall be given of the same in at least three of the newspapers of the State at least ten weeks previous to such sale or sales.”

In February, 1794, the State provided for a detachment of soldiers to protect the settlement of Presque Isle. Through the duplicity of the English, who still coveted the post, the Indians were stirred up into opposing the establishment of a garrison by the Americans. For prudential reasons, which are explained in the General History of the county, operations were for the time suspended. The victories of Wayne inspired such a wholesome terror among the Indians that it hastened the treaties of 1795, through which

all opposition to the settlement of Presque Isle was swept away, and the title of Pennsylvania unreservedly acknowledged by the red men.

ANOTHER LAW ENACTED.

On the 18th of April, 1795, the General Assembly passed an act somewhat differing from that of 1792, and repealing the latter. The Governor was authorized to appoint two Commissioners, who were instructed to survey 1,600 acres of land for town lots, and 3,400 acres adjoining for outlots, "at or near Presque Isle, on Lake Erie," "the said lands "so surveyed to be respectively laid out into "town lots and outlots, in such manner and "with such streets, not more than 100 nor "less than sixty feet wide, and such lanes, "alleys and reservations for public uses as the "said Commissioners shall direct; but no "town lots shall contain more than one-third "of an acre, no outlots more than five acres, "nor shall the reservations for public uses exceed in the whole twenty acres; and the "town hereby directed to be laid out shall be "called 'Erie,' and all the streets, lanes and "alleys thereof, and the adjoining outlots "shall be and forever remain common highways." The Commissioners were authorized to sell one third of said town lots and outlots to the highest bidders, the purchasers to erect on each town lot, within two years from the date of purchase, a house sixteen feet square, containing one stone or brick chimney. Half of the purchase money of each lot had to be paid within three months from the date of sale, and the balance within one year, together with lawful interest. No sale was to be valid, and no patent was to be issued, until these terms were complied with.

Reservations were to be made of sixty acres on the south bank of the harbor and near the entrance thereof, thirty acres on the peninsula at or near the entrance to the harbor, and one other tract of 100 acres on the peninsula, for the use of the United States in erecting forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, etc. It was further provided, "That if "the mill sites on the creek running near the "ruins of the old French fort should fall within "the cessions hereby made to the United States, "the same shall nevertheless be and hereby "are reserved for the use of this State, with "the right of erecting mills thereon, but no

"buildings (mills excepted), shall be erected "within 600 yards of the center of any fort "which may be erected by the United States "on either of the lots ceded to them as aforesaid."

By an act passed February 19, 1800, that portion of the law of 1795 which made it obligatory for purchasers of lots to erect houses thereon before becoming bonafide owners, was repealed; and lots previously forfeited on account of non-compliance with said law were allowed to be pre-empted by their former purchasers at the original price, provided application was made within twelve months from the date of the statute. The leniency here adopted was continued by subsequent enactments, thus making it easy for the first settlers of Erie to become owners of real estate.

FIRST AMERICAN SETTLERS.

The first permanent American settlement effected on the site of Erie occurred in the spring of 1795, when Thomas Rees, who had been appointed Deputy Surveyor of the land district, pitched his tent near the mouth of Mill creek. The previous year he had done some surveying in this portion of the State, but, on account of Indian threats, the undertaking was abandoned for the time being. On the 31st of March, 1796, he was appointed by Governor Mifflin Justice of the Peace for the district consisting of "the township of Mead, in the county of Allegheny," which then embraced all of the territory now comprising Crawford and Erie counties. Mr. Rees and Wm. Wilson, of Greenfield, appointed on the same day, were the first Justices in Erie county, their term of office being "so long as he shall live and behave himself well."

Soon after the arrival of Mr. Rees, a detachment of Wayne's army, under the command of Capt. Russell Bissell, landed at Presque Isle, and began the erection of two block-houses on the high point east of Mill creek. The work was completed during 1795-96.

Gens. William Irvine and Andrew Elliott, the State Commissioners appointed to lay out the town, arrived in June, 1795, accompanied by a corps of surveyors, and escorted by a company of State troops, commanded by Capt. John Grubb. This latter gentleman located permanently in Erie, and,



J. A. Wagner



though subsequently living on a farm, may be called the second settler of the town.

On the last day of June or 1st of July, 1795, Col. Seth Reed, with his wife Hannah, and sons Manning and Charles J., dropped anchor in the harbor and landed on the peninsula, thinking it more secure from Indian attack than the main land. The family had come from Buffalo, in a sail boat owned and operated by James Talmadge. Col. Reed built a rude one-story log cabin, covered with bark, near the mouth of Mill creek, and, concluding that the settlement needed a public house, put up a sign as the "Presque Isle Hotel." This was the first building erected in Erie, and though insignificant in appearance, was provided "with plenty of good refreshments for all itinerants that chose to call." Mrs. Hannah Reed was the first white woman to locate at Erie, and as such her name deserves perpetuation as the pioneer of her sex. In September, 1795, Col. Reed's sons, Rufus S. and George W., came on, and with them Mrs. Thomas Rees and Mrs. J. Fairbanks. The following year the colonel erected a two-story log house on the southwest corner of Second and Parade streets, which he placed in charge of his son Rufus S., who kept a tavern and store in it until 1799, when it burned down. The next year, Rufus S. Reed rebuilt it, and for a number of years afterward carried on business at that place.

The only settlers of 1795, besides those mentioned, were James Baird and family, and George and John T. Moore. The Moores went back to the east, but returned in 1798 to remain permanently. Doubtless a number of persons came and went, but investigation has failed to find the names of any others who located permanently during that year.

HOW THE TOWN WAS LAID OUT.

The town was laid out in three sections, each about one mile square, and extending from the bay south to Twelfth street. The First section ran from Parade to Chestnut; the Second from Chestnut to Cranberry; and the Third from Cranberry to West street. The outlots extended south to Twenty-sixth street, east to East avenue, west to the western boundary of the almshouse farm, and north to the bay of Presque Isle, thus embracing the

front of the harbor from its entrance to within a short distance of "The Head."

The streets running east and west were laid off twenty rods apart, with State street running north and south as the center of the first section; those west of State, and parallel with it, being named after trees, and those east of it after nationalities, excepting Parade, which was so called on account of starting from the old French fort and parade ground, Parade street, which is almost identical with the French road to Fort LeBoeuf, was for years the only avenue leading into the town, except the Lake road, from the east side of the county. The streets running parallel with the bay were numbered from one to twelve, though First street was called Front, and has since been known by that title. At the center of each section, a plot of land was reserved for public uses. That in the First section, now Central Park, was long occupied by the court house and market house.

The town was incorporated as the borough of Erie in 1805, having previously formed a part of Mill Creek township for official purposes.

In 1832, the Third section, both in and outlots, was donated by the Commonwealth to the borough, divided into fifty acre lots and sold to the highest bidder, excepting 100 acres located in the southwest corner, which were reserved for an almshouse farm. The money obtained from this sale was to be used in building piers and wharves, and constructing a canal basin in the bay of Presque Isle.

EXTENSION OF THE TOWN LIMITS.

In 1834, the borough limits were extended into the bay 1,300 feet, and four years afterward the sale of one row of water lots in the Second section was authorized, to pay the expense of grading and improving the streets in said section. By the act of March 10, 1848, the borough limits were extended so as to embrace the territory bounded on the east by Ash, south by Eighteenth, and west by Liberty streets, the northern boundary being the north shore of the peninsula, "the jurisdiction of the corporate authorities being extended to the island of Presque Isle."

The borough was divided into the East and West wards in 1840, State street being the dividing line.

On the 14th of April, 1851, a city charter

was granted. In 1858, the city was divided into four wards, and so remained for twelve years. Under the act of February 25, 1870, a third extension of the city limits occurred, taking in the borough of South Erie and other territory. Two more wards were erected at that time. Since then, no change has taken place in the corporate limits of the city.

By a city ordinance of March 18, 1869, it was declared that "the northern boundary of all water lots in the bay of Presque Isle or harbor of Erie, lying west of the canal basin, shall be a line drawn from the northwest corner of the canal basin pier westward, parallel to Second street, to the western boundary of said water lots." The same ordinance provided that "all the streets of the First and Second sections of Erie that cross Second street at right angles are extended into the bay at the northern boundary of said water lots."

CITY BOUNDARIES.

The city limits extend *on the east* to about 1,750 feet east of East avenue; *on the west* to the center of Cranberry street; *on the south* from Cranberry to a little east of Holland street, about 1,950 feet south of Twenty-sixth street; and from a little east of Holland street to the eastern city limits, about 2,300 feet south of Twenty-sixth street.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

In addition to Erie, Irvine and Ellicott laid out the towns of Franklin, Warren and Waterford—the latter in the summer of 1794. On returning to the east, they were appointed State agents, in conjunction with George Wilson, for the sale of lots in the towns named. The following is a copy of their advertisement, printed in 1796:

"Agreeably to instructions from His Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, Governor of this Commonwealth, we shall offer for sale the following town and outlots of Erie, Waterford, Franklin and Warren, at the time and places hereafter specified, viz.: The sale of that portion of town and outlots of the several towns to be disposed of in the city of Philadelphia will commence on Monday, the 25th day of July next. That portion of the town and outlots of the several towns to be disposed of at Carlisle will commence at

that borough on Wednesday, the 3d of August next; and the sale of that portion of the town and outlots of the said towns to be disposed of at Pittsburg will commence at that borough on Monday, the 15th day of August next.

"WILLIAM IRVINE,
"ANDREW ELLICOTT,
"GEORGE WILSON,
Agents."

In all, 169 inlots and thirty-three outlots in Erie were disposed of at Philadelphia, Carlisle and Pittsburg in 1796, from which \$4,165.20, in principal and interest, were realized.

PRICES PAID FOR LOTS.

The following statement of prices paid by the Harrisburg & Presque Isle Land Company at the public sale of lots in the town of Erie, held at Carlisle on the 3d and 4th of August, 1796, will be of interest in this connection:

Inlots.

No. 1359, corner Seventh and German.....	\$ 7
No. 1403, Seventh, near State	18
No. 1996, Sixth, between German and Parade ..	8
No. 2809, corner Fourth and Liberty.....	40
No. 2810, corner Third and Liberty.....	41
No. 2838, Third, near mouth of Cascade.....	21
No. 3277, Second, corner Parade on road to Fort	260
No. 3292, corner Second and German.....	260
No. 3420, corner Liberty on Lake.....	106

Outlots.

No. 277 for.....	\$38	No. 418 for.....	\$45
No. 278 for.....	33	No. 519 for.....	50
No. 283 for.....	49	No. 523 for.....	57
No. 378 for.....	56	No. 565 for.....	69

OTHER SALES OF LOTS.

Later sales of inlots were as follows:

In 1796.

Lots 2045-'46-'47 and '48, being the block bounded by State, Peach and Fifth streets and North Park Row, to Thomas Forster, Thomas Huling and Alexander Berryhill, for \$152, twenty-one dollars, seventy dollars and \$112 respectively.

Lot 2050, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Peach streets, now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Gen. Reed, to Alexander Addison for thirty-four dollars.

In 1801.

Lot 1402, west side of State street, between Seventh and Eighth, to Thomas Hughes, for thirty dollars.

Lot 1399, east side of State street, between Seventh and Eighth, to Wm. G. Snyder, for thirty dollars.

Lots 1289 and 1290, east side of State street, between Eighth and Ninth, to Andrew Willock, for thirty dollars each.

Lot 2049, site of First Presbyterian Church, to Thomas Hamilton, for thirty dollars.

Lots 2041-42-43 and '44, the Reed and Ellsworth House properties, to Thos. Forster and David McNair, for fifty-four dollars, thirty dollars, ten dollars and twenty-one dollars respectively.

In 1802.

Lot 1401, west side of State street, between Seventh and Eighth, to Samuel Smith for thirty dollars.

Lot 1400, east side of State street, between Seventh and Eighth, to Abraham Smith, for thirty dollars.

Lot 1936, site of Wetmore House, to Abraham Smith, for twenty-five dollars.

In 1804.

Lots 1287 and 1288, west side of State street, between Eighth and Ninth, the first to John Hay, for fifty-four dollars, and the second to John Vincent, for thirty-one dollars.

Lot 727, east side of State street, between Ninth and Tenth, to Samuel McKelvey, for twenty dollars.

Lots 729 and 730, west side of State street, between Ninth and Tenth, to Joseph F. McCreary and Basil Hoskinson, for twenty dollars each.

Lot 1280, site of the Downing block, to John Leniger, for thirty dollars.

Lot 728, east side of State, between Ninth and Tenth, to John Lewis, for twenty dollars.

Lots 735 and 736, site of the Erie Academy, to Samuel McKelvey, for twenty dollars each.

In 1806.

Lots 1937-38-39 and '40, between State, Peach and Seventh streets and South Park Row, to Joseph Kratz, for \$110; and lots 3326 and 3327, corner of State and Fourth

streets, to the same party for eighty-eight dollars.

In 1815.

Lot 753, the site of St. Peter's Cathedral, to John Gray, for twenty dollars.

ALSO OF OUT-LOTS.

There is even a greater difference between the prices paid for out-lots when originally purchased and the value of the same ground to-day than there is in regard to the inlots. For instance, outlot No. 375, located between Peach and Sassafras and Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, now the site of the Union Depot, was bought by David McNair, March 1, 1801, for twenty dollars. Mr. McNair also purchased on the same date, outlot No. 376, bounded by Peach, Sassafras, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, at the same price; and outlot 407, comprising the block lying between Twelfth and Fourteenth and State and Peach streets, for twenty-five dollars. On the 23d of November, 1805, William Wallace bought for twenty-five dollars, outlot No. 406, extending from Twelfth to Fourteenth, and from State to French streets. Joseph Kratz purchased outlot No. 540, which lies in the eastern part, between Ninth and Tenth streets, January 23, 1806, for twenty dollars.

THE EARLY ARRIVALS.

In 1796 Capt. Daniel Dobbins cast his fortune with the little hamlet, followed in 1798 by William Wallace, George Moore and John T. Moore, and in 1799, by Jonas Duncan and John Teel. From the latter year until 1815 the following persons became residents of the place: Col. Thomas Forster, John Gillespie, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Wilson, Robert Irwin, John Gray, Richard Clement, Judah Colt, Capt. John Richards, John Wilson, John Cummins, Mary O'Neill, Robert Knox, Stephen Wolverton, Giles Sanford, William Lattimore, W. W. Reed, John Dickson, Capt. William Lee, David Cook, P. S. V. Hamot, Gen. John Kelso, Barnabas McCue, Thomas Wilkins, George Gossett, Basil Hoskinson, George Landon, Holmes Reed, Hugh Cunningham, William Lamberton, Archibald McSparran, James Duncan, George Leniger, Willard Cotton, Thomas Laird, Joseph Kratz, Mrs. Silverthorn, Robert L. Curtis, Marmaduke Curtis, John Lewis,

George Schantz, Samuel Hays, Robert Hays, John McDonald, James Sydnor, Robert Brotherton, Jonathan Stratton, James Wilson, George Moore, Thomas Large, Robert Brown, Callender Irvine, Robert Large, Jonathan Baird, Isaac Austin, B. Rice, Amos Fisk, Peter Grawotz, George Buehler, Thomas Stewart, John E. Lapsley, John Hay, Rufus Clough, David McNair, Ezekiel Dunning, John Woodside, John Miller, James McConkey, William Bell, John C. Wallace, Thomas H. Sill, Jacob Spang and Rev. Robert Reid. There may have been others, but their names are "lost 'mid the rubbish of forgotten things." Many of the pioneers had families, and the children are often better remembered than the parents, whose energies were spent in building up homes for those who bear their names.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN.

The earliest settlements, as before stated, were at the mouth of Mill creek. From there the place grew westward, up Second, Third and Fourth streets, to French, which was long the main business avenue. For many years the town was almost wholly north of Sixth street, and the territory south

of that was looked upon as being in the country. John Teel, who made his home at Ninth and Peach streets, used to relate that it was a common occurrence for strangers to stop at his house and inquire how far it was to Erie.

The comparative growth of the town, now city, is shown by the following figures from the United States census reports:

YEAR.	POPULATION.
1820.....	635
1830.....	1,329
1840.....	3,412
1850.....	5,858
1860.....	9,419
1870—First ward.....	3,364
Second ".....	5,031
Third ".....	3,730
Fourth ".....	4,526
Fifth ".....	1,497
Sixth ".....	1,498-19,646
1880—First ".....	4,629
Second ".....	6,583
Third ".....	5,378
Fourth ".....	5,799
Fifth ".....	2,348
Sixth ".....	3,000-27,737
1890—First ".....	6,492
Second ".....	9,925
Third ".....	7,318
Fourth ".....	7,292
Fifth ".....	4,360
Sixth ".....	5,187-40,634

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ERIE—ITS STREAMS, STREETS, BUILDINGS, ETC.—LOCAL DIVISIONS—CITY FINANCES.

ERIE CITY is beautifully situated on the south shore of Presque Isle bay, which forms its harbor, eighty-eight miles west of Buffalo, and ninety-five miles east of Cleveland, in the midst of the very garden spot of the Lake Shore region. The country immediately adjacent to the city is a famous fruit, grape, grain and berry section, and the climate is as healthful as can be found anywhere in Amer-

ica. The bluff on which the city stands is from fifty to seventy feet above the average surface of the bay, and from there the land ascends by gentle degrees to a height of over 200 feet in the southern portion. The location is an ideal one for a city, affording as it does, the best of facilities for drainage and sewerage, combined with easy access to all parts of the country, splendid markets and rare opportunities for business and pleasure.

The area of the city is given in Hanlon's Manual as nearly seven square miles, and it contains more than 4,426½ acres.

By official measurements, the elevation of the bluff along the bay front, beginning at Parade street and running west on Second, is as follows: Parade street, nineteen feet; German, fifty-eight; Holland, fifty-nine; French, fifty-eight; State, fifty-six; Peach, fifty-nine; Sassafras, sixty-three; Myrtle, sixty-three; Chestnut, sixty-seven; Walnut, seventy; Cherry, fifty; Poplar, sixty-one; Liberty, seventy. Starting at Second street and running south on State, the following are the elevations: Second, fifty-six feet; Third, sixty-five; Fourth, seventy-one; Fifth, seventy-five; Sixth, seventy-seven; Seventh, eighty-two; Eighth, eighty-five; Ninth, eighty-eight; Tenth, ninety; Eleventh, ninety-three; Twelfth, ninety-five. Crossing over from State to Peach street and following the latter southward. Thirteenth street has an elevation above the bay of 100 feet; Fourteenth, 104; Sixteenth, 120; Eighteenth, 126; Twenty-first, 144; Twenty-second, 157; and Twenty-fifth, 194; while the bottom of the reservoir on Twenty-sixth street is 210 feet.

STREAMS AND RAVINES.

The site is divided into two distinct watersheds by the stream of Mill creek, which flows through a ravine of considerable depth, extending the entire width of the city from north to south. Other streams within the city limits are: Garrison run, Cascade run, Little Cascade run and the Lighthouse run. All of these empty into the bay from the high lands in the south, and have cut quite formidable ravines in the bluff at and for some distance above their mouths. Mill creek received its name because it furnished water for the first mill in the county; Garrison run because it passed through the military reservation or garrison grounds; the two Cascade runs from the falls in their course just before entering the bay, and Lighthouse run on account of passing near the land lighthouse. Lee's run and Ichabod run, once sparkling little streams, have been taken into the sewers—the latter into the one which follows the line of the old canal, between Peach and Sassafras streets, and the other at Seventeenth street. Ichabod run, which was a tributary of Mill creek, furnished

motive power for a brewery, distillery and woolen factory.

STREETS AND AVENUES.

The city has nearly 106 miles of streets opened and in use, of which 19.438 miles had been paved up to August, 1895. The material used in paving, not including the work done in 1895, was as follows: Stone, 6,951 miles; sheet asphalt, 9,274 miles; vitrified brick, 2,409.

The names of the thoroughfares within and adjacent to the city limits, as given on the map at the water office, are as follows:

North and South Streets.

Ash,	Gilson,	Perry,
Brandes,	Harrison,	Plum,
Brewster,	Hazel,	Poplar,
Cascade,	Hess,	Raspberry,
Caldwell road,	Hickory,	Reed,
Cedar,	Holland,	Ross,
Cochran,	Kellogg,	Sassafras,
Cherry,	Liberty,	Scouler,
Chestnut,	North avenue,	State,
Cottage avenue,	Maple (E. side),	Vine,
Cranberry,	Maple (S. Erie),	Wallace,
Division,	Myrtle,	Walnut,
East avenue,	Newman,	Wayne,
Elm,	Parade,	Wilson,
Evans,	Payne,	Wood.
French,	Peach,	
German,	Penn,	

East and West Streets.

Front,	Eighteenth,	Atkins,
Second,	Nineteenth,	Burton,
Third,	Twentieth,	Canal,
Fourth,	Twenty-first,	Center,
Fifth,	Twenty-second,	Columbus,
Sixth,	Twenty-third,	Elliott,
Seventh,	Twenty-fourth,	Huron,
Eighth,	Twenty-fifth,	Lake road,
Ninth,	Twenty-sixth,	McCarter,
Tenth,	Twenty-seventh,	Nagle,
Eleventh,	Twenty-eighth,	Park Place (N.),
Twelfth,	Twenty-ninth,	Park Place (S.),
Thirteenth,	Thirtieth,	Prospect,
Fourteenth,	Thirty-first,	Queen,
Fifteenth,	Thirty-second,	Ritner,
Sixteenth,	Thirty-third,	Short,
Seventeenth,	Thirty-fourth,	South.

Diagonal Streets.

Brown's avenue,	Orchard avenue,
Bluff road,	Railroad,
Buffalo road,	Scott,
Chestnut lane,	Summit,
Eliot avenue,	Turnpike,
French road,	Turnpike road (S. Peach),
Horton,	Warfel,
Hill road,	Waterford plank road,
Marvin avenue,	Waterford avenue,
Moorhead,	Wattsburg road.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE STREETS AND PUBLIC PARKS.

State street, including North and South Park Places, is the main business thoroughfare of the city. The next in importance are Parade street, in the German section, Turnpike street, and Peach street, from Twelfth to Twenty-sixth. State and Parade, being wide, straight, nearly level streets, are admirably adapted for the purpose to which they have been placed. A large business is also done on north French, west Eighth, west Eighteenth and a part of Sassafras streets.

The finest residence streets are Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twenty-first, running east and west, and Sassafras, Myrtle, Chestnut and Walnut extending north and south, on which are some as handsome homes as can be found in any city twice the size of Erie. Elegant residences, however, are to be found on a number of other streets; and several of these bid fair to compete in course of time with the present favorites. The homes of the middle and working classes are generally neat, handsome and comfortable. Indeed, it is a subject of remark, that an untidy or unprepossessing home is the exception rather than the rule in Erie, and that the working people are better housed than many of the rich in other communities. On most of the residence streets pretty little grass plots line the outer edge of the sidewalks, and there is scarcely a locality, apart from the business sections, that is not bountifully shaded.

The city contains four parks within its limits, proper, viz.: Central, at the intersection of Sixth and State streets; Cascade, at West Sixth and Liberty streets; Lakeside, on Front, between German and Sassafras streets; and the park surrounding the water-works. All of these will be treated of at more length in another chapter.

STREET NAMES CHANGED.

A number of the street names have been changed from what they were originally. These are as follows—the first being the present name and the last the original:

- Fifth (east of Parade), Hickory Lane.
- Sixth (east of Parade), Birch Lane.
- Seventh (east of Parade), Maple Lane.
- Eighth (east of Parade), Ironwood Lane.

- Ninth (east of Parade), Dogwood Lane.
- Tenth (east of Parade), Elm Lane.
- Eleventh (east of Parade), Locust Lane.
- Twelfth (east of Parade), Pear Lane.
- Thirteenth, Canal street.
- Fourteenth, Washington street.
- Fifteenth, Penn street, also as Pearl between German and Parade.
- Sixteenth, Court, also as Sterrett between French and Holland.
- Seventeenth, Lafayette, also as Ichabod.
- Eighteenth, Buffalo street or road.
- Nineteenth, Green street.
- Twentieth, Monroe street.
- Twenty-first, Simpson street.
- Twenty second, Brown street.
- Twenty-third, Washington street.
- Twenty-fourth, Franklin street.
- Twenty-fifth, Eagle street.
- Twenty-sixth, South street, also as Ridge road.

Twenty-eighth, Water street, also as Ar-buckle.

Ash (south of Twenty-eighth), Lemon street.

Reed, Maclay street.

East avenue (south of Twenty-eighth) Vine street.

Twenty-ninth (between Ash and East avenue), Cameron street.

Wayne, Beech Lane.

Wallace, Hemlock Lane.

WIDTH OF STREETS, ETC.

The map in the water office furnishes the information below in regard to the width of the several thoroughfares in the city:

East and west streets are all sixty feet wide, except the following:

Lake road, fifty feet.

Sixth and Tenth streets, 100 feet.

Seventh street, east of city limits, fifty feet.

Twelfth street to East avenue, 100 feet; east of East avenue, eighty feet.

Fourteenth street, from Turnpike to Sassafras, fifty feet.

Sixteenth street, from Peach to State, forty-five feet; from Raspberry to Cranberry, fifty feet.

Seventeenth street, from State west, fifty feet.

Eighteenth street, fifty feet.

Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, east of East avenue, fifty feet.

Twenty-sixth street, 100 feet at west line of Peach, tapering to seventy feet at Sassafras; from Sassafras to Chestnut seventy feet; from Peach to State, ninety feet.

Canal street, fifty feet.

Queen street, forty-five feet.

Diagonal streets are all sixty feet wide, except the following:

Brown's avenue, eighty feet.

Eliot avenue, forty-five feet.

Orchard and Horton streets, fifty feet.

Hill road, Buffalo road, old French road and Wattsburg road, fifty feet.

Railroad and Summit streets, fifty feet.

Peach street, south of Twenty-sixth, seventy-five feet.

Waterford avenue, seventy-five feet.

Waterford plank road, forty-five feet.

Marvin avenue, fifty feet.

North and south streets are all sixty feet wide, except the following:

Liberty, State and Parade streets, 100 feet.

Maple (South Erie), Hazel, Hickory, Division, Wilson, Newman, Ross, Brewster and Elm streets, fifty feet.

Cedar street, forty feet.

Gilson avenue, eighty feet.

East avenue, from the lake to Twelfth street, 100 feet; south of Twelfth to the Buffalo road, eighty feet; south of the Buffalo road to Twenty-eighth street, sixty feet.

STREET NUMBERS.

The city ordinance relating to the numbering of streets, provides as follows:

"Beginning on Front street on the north, and extending to the city limits on the south, the numbers shall be placed on each separate dwelling and business place, and shall begin at Front street with No. 101, and all even numbers shall be placed on the west side, and all odd numbers on the east side of streets running north and south, and each square on a street shall include 100 numbers, so that the first number on each square shall be the beginning of hundreds corresponding to the number of the street on the north side of the square or block, and for the purpose of so numbering twenty and seven-twelfths feet shall be considered a lot on all the streets in said city.

"All buildings on streets running east and

west shall be numbered beginning at State street and numbering east and west therefrom to the limits of the city; even numbers shall be placed on the north side and odd numbers on the south side of said street and shall begin at State street with No. one, and each square shall include 100 numbers."

STREET LIGHTING.

The streets and public grounds of the city of Erie were lighted on August 1, 1895, by 478 gas lamps at \$21.50 each per annum, and by 276 electric arc lamps each of 2,000 candle power at \$62.05 per annum. The electric lighting has been furnished from the beginning by the Edison company, Chas. H. Strong, president. The contract for 1895 requires the lights to be supplied from dusk to daylight every night in the year.

SEWERAGE.

The city is well sewered, and is steadily being improved in this respect. Up to 1894 more than thirty-six and one-half miles of sewers had been built, over ten miles of which were brick and the balance tile. This was increased in 1894-5 to the extent of 2,876 miles, making a total length of sewerage in August, 1895, of nearly thirty-nine and one-sixth miles. The cost of the sewerage has been \$607,200.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The main public edifices are the United States building, at State street and North Park row (used as the post-office, collector's office, etc.); the old Custom House on State street near Fourth, the Court House, the City Hall and the County Jail.

Of church buildings there are three Baptist, six Lutheran, five Methodist Episcopal, four Presbyterian, one United Presbyterian, four Episcopalian, ten Roman Catholic and two more projected, one Universalist, one Church of Christ, (known as the Tabernacle), one Christian and one Hebrew synagogue. The Young Men's Christian Association have a good building at Tenth and Peach streets.

The structures used for charitable purposes are the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, the Home for the Friendless, the Hamot Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and the Old Folks' Home.

There are three academy buildings: Villa Maria, St. Benedict's and the Erie academy.

The principal places of amusement are the Opera House and Wonderland, but there are numerous halls for public entertainment. Among these are: Music Hall, Wayne, Gabel's, Penn, Liedertafel, Maennerchor, Walther's, Grand Army, Jarecki's and the East Erie.

The public school buildings are unusually large and well-planned, and the Central School building is one of the most imposing in the United States.

The city contains four very fine market houses, owned by private companies or corporations.

In the vicinity are numerous pleasure resorts and club houses, some of which have a wide reputation. The bay and lake, the well-paved and shaded streets, the splendid roads, the pure atmosphere, and the rich surrounding country, combine to make the city one of the most delightful residences that can be imagined. No person need leave Erie in order to secure health, comfort or pleasure.

RAILROADS, TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, ETC.

With five important lines of railroad—the Lake Shore, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Philadelphia and Erie, the Erie and Pittsburg, and the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie—reaching east, west and south; and with the advantages of lake navigation seven to eight months in each year, Erie has transportation facilities that are almost unrivalled. These, and the convenience to the coal regions, render it a profitable point for manufactures, and the city has become one of the leading manufacturing centers in the Union. The manufacturing interests are of such wide diversity and the business facilities so unusual that Erie is never affected by panics or hard times as places are that have to depend on a single industry or limited means of transportation.

The city is supplied with an abundance of pure water, has an excellent electric motor system, and is lighted with both gas and electricity. Natural gas is brought in from the mountain regions of Pennsylvania, and nearly every store, office and house has the benefit of this great convenience. It has live news-

papers, an able bar, an earnest pulpit, and a social, intelligent and refined population. Take it all together, few places have the advantages that Erie possesses, and the person who cannot content himself within its limits will never be satisfied this side of Paradise.

[For a fuller account of the several subjects referred to above see other chapters of this work.]

LOCAL NAMES.

In early years the outside territory now included within the city or adjacent to it was divided into various small settlements, each of which had a local title that in some cases still adheres to it. The names which are most frequently heard now-a-days are Cloughsburg, Stumptown, New Jerusalem, or Jerusalem, Kingtown, Federal Hill, Marvintown, South Erie, Warfeltown and Weigelville.

Cloughsburg was named after Rufus Clough, who located on the southwest corner of Sixth and Parade streets, opened a blacksmith shop and subsequently a grocery. The house of Col. Charles M. Lynch was the residence of Maj. Clough during the latter part of his career.

Stumptown grew up during the last war with Great Britain, when troops were called to Erie in January, 1814. A number of cabins were built by them for quarters, extending from Peach street to the gully of Lee's run, and that part of Erie became known by the name above given.

New Jerusalem was christened by William Himrod, sr., who, in 1828-29, bought a tract of land west of Sassafras and north of Sixth street. At that time there were but two families living west of Lee's run and north of Sixth street, except upon the bank of the bay, where a few scattering houses had been erected. Mr. Himrod, who resided at French and Second streets, called his own home "Jericho," because, as he said, it was on the side of a hill, and, upon laying off his new purchase, he named it "New Jerusalem." A veteran lady of the city says, jokingly, that it received the title "because it was so hard to get to," there being a deep ravine—that of Lee's run—between the settlement and the rest of the town, with only one or two rickety bridges crossing the stream. One of the conditions made by Mr. Himrod in selling lots was that each purchaser should build and oc-



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cupy a house, the result of which was that quite a village sprung up in a few years.

Kingdown was laid out by Alfred King, on some outlots owned by him a little southeast of the Garrison ground, now occupied by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Federal Hill was the summit of the ridge at Peach and Twenty-sixth streets. The name was given to it by George Moore, on account of the number of "Federalists" who resided there. It was quite a settlement as early as the war of 1812, and several public houses and stores were located at that point. One of the hotels was the "American Eagle," from which it also came to be known as Eagle Village. The settlement was a great stopping place for travelers, being the terminus of the Waterford pike and Ridge road. It was long the voting place of Mill Creek township. Sixty years ago a mile of woods lay between Federal Hill and Erie, from the business part of which the village was nearly two miles distant. Among those who resided on "Federal Hill" were George Moore, Capt. John Justice, Ira Glazier, Dr. P. Faulkner, John Sweeney, Simeon Dunn and Dr. Clara Thayer.

Marvintown was the home of Elisha Marvin, who lived at the "Sennett place," near the junction of Parade street and the Wattsburg road, and owned most of the land around. Being the intersection of two roads, a small village sprang into existence, and in 1852-53 Mr. Marvin employed Samuel Low to lay out the land in lots. The lots were sold principally to Germans, and finally Mr. Marvin disposed of his home to Pardon Sennett.

South Erie grew up in consequence of the building of the Lake Shore R. R., which was finished to Erie January 10, 1852. The place was incorporated as a borough in 1865, and became a part of Erie by the extension of the city limits in 1870. The borough limits included the territory bounded by Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth, Parade and Cherry streets.

Warfelstown, a recent cognomen, embraces the farm of M. Warfel, sr., on the southeast side of the city, along the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. It was laid out into lots by Jacob Warfel, and has grown with surprising rapidity.

Weigelstown or *Weigelville*, as it is variously called, at the intersection of Brown's avenue with the Ridge road, was named after

George Weigel, sr., who bought fifty acres in 1833, and laid out the Ridge road front into building lots. The hotel at Weigelstown was long a famous stopping place for parties coming to and driving from Erie. The village was then a mile and a half from the original borough limits.

WARD LIMITS.

The city is divided into six wards and thirty-two election districts. The limits of the wards are as follows:

Wards.

First Ward—All that portion of the city east of State and north of Eighth street.

Second Ward—East of State from Eighth to Eighteenth street.

Third Ward—West of State from Eighth to Eighteenth street.

Fourth Ward—West of State and north of Eighth street.

Fifth Ward—East of Peach and south of Eighteenth street.

Sixth Ward—West of Peach and south of Eighteenth street.

Those of the election districts are as follows:

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

First Ward.

- 1—East of Reed, Eighth to Lake.
- 2—Fifth to Eighth, State to Parade.
- 3—State to Parade, Lake to Third.
- 4—Parade to Reed, Eighth to Lake.
- 5—Third to Fifth, State to Parade.

Second Ward.

- 1—Twelfth to Eighteenth, Ash to Parade.
- 2—Eighth to Tenth, Parade to State.
- 3—Twelfth to R. R. tracks, Parade to State.
- 4—Eighth to Eleventh, East of Ash.
- 5—Eighth to Twelfth, Ash to Parade.
- 6—Tenth to Twelfth, Parade to State.
- 7—Eleventh to Eighteenth, Ash east to city limits.
- 8—R. R. tracks to Eighteenth, Parade to State.

Third Ward.

- 1—Twelfth to Eighteenth, State to Sassafras.
- 2—Eighth to Tenth, State to Chestnut.

3—Eighth to R. R. tracks, Chestnut to Liberty.

4—Twelfth to Eighteenth, Sassafras to Chestnut.

5—Tenth to Twelfth, State to Chestnut.

6—Eighth to Eighteenth, Liberty street west.

7—R. R. tracks to Eighteenth, Chestnut to Liberty.

Fourth Ward.

1—Fifth to Lake, Chestnut to Poplar.

2—Fifth to Lake, State to Chestnut.

3—Third to Lake, State to Chestnut.

4—Poplar west, Eighth to Lake.

5—Fifth to Eighth, Chestnut to Poplar.

6—Third to Fifth, State to Chestnut.

Fifth Ward.

1—Eighteenth south, Peach to Holland and Honecker.

2—Eighteenth south, Parade to Wayne.

3—Eighteenth south, Parade to Holland and Honecker.

4—Eighteenth south, Wayne east.

Sixth Ward.

1—Eighteenth to Twenty-first, Peach to Cherry.

2—Twenty-first to Twenty-fifth, Peach to Cherry.

3—Cherry west, Eighteenth south.

4—Twenty-fifth south, Peach to Cherry.

[See Political Record in General History of Erie county.]

CITY FINANCES.

The city debt December 31, 1883, was \$1,114,584, of which \$685,677.06 were incurred in constructing the water system. This had been reduced on August 1, 1895, to \$841,700. The interest on the debt for the year 1882 was \$81,872; that on the present debt is only \$34,960, or less than half of what it was twelve and a half years ago. This reduction is due, in part, to the refunding of a large portion of the debt at a lower rate of interest.

The taxes, &c., collected in 1882 were \$286,933; in 1894 the amount collected was as given below, being exclusive of paving and sewer assessments:

City taxes (regular).....	\$216,407.83
Delinquent taxes.....	16,820.24
Delinquent penalty.....	2,175.56
Costs on land sold for taxes.....	84.20
Rents for street markets.....	4,250.00
Rents for hay and wood markets.....	708.00
License for Central Market Company.....	100.00
City fines, etc., from Mayor.....	2,264.40
City fines, etc., from Aldermen.....	12.00
Liquor licenses for 1894.....	39,750.00
Billiard licenses for 1894.....	327.75
Moving permits.....	85.00
Building permits.....	41.50
Boat house rents.....	57.00
Surveys, etc., from the Engineer's department.....	336.85
Premium on bonds sold.....	2,749.50
Interest on bonds sold.....	2,666.66
Interest on deposits.....	1,734.72
Total.....	\$290,571.21

ASSESSMENTS.

The city assessments for 1883 and 1895 compare as follows:

	1883.	1895.
First ward.....	\$2,164,980	\$2,315,473
Second ".....	2,592,183	3,677,343
Third ".....	3,518,936	4,595,546
Fourth ".....	2,798,220	3,435,585
Fifth ".....	963,024	1,719,382
Sixth ".....	1,061,954	1,591,445
Totals.....	\$13,099,297	\$17,424,774

TAX RATE FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Below are the tax rates in Erie for a period of twenty-seven years, beginning in 1869 and ending in 1895. The higher rates in 1860 and '61 are explained by the statement that valuations since that time have been presumably made on a cash basis:

YEAR.	CITY MILLS.	COUNTY MILLS.	SCHOOL MILLS.	TOTAL MILLS.
1869	67	15	22	104
1870	62	20	25	107
1871	8	4	4	16
1872	10	3	4	17
1873	10	3	5	18
1874	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1875	11	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
1876	11	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1878	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
1879	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880	16	2	5	23
1881	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	28
1883	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
1884	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
1885	17	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886	17	3	5	25
1887	17	3	5	25

1888	17	2½	7	20½
1889	16½	2½	7	20
1890	16½	2	8	26½
1891	16	2	8	26
1892	15	2	7	24
1893	15	2	8	25
1894	15	2	7	24
1895	14½	2½	8	24½

BUILDING PERMITS.

The number of permits for building within the city limits were as follows for six years preceding January 1, 1895: In 1889, 283; in 1890, 333; in 1891, 360; in 1892, 435; in 1893, 377; in 1894, 352.

CHAPTER III.

BOROUGH AND CITY GOVERNMENTS—LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS FROM 1805 TO 1895 INCLUSIVE—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN SINCE 1823.

THE act creating Erie a borough was passed March 29, 1805, the town previous to that having formed a part of and voted with Mill Creek township. The first borough election was held on the 5th of May in the same year, and resulted as follows: John C. Wallace, Burgess; Judah Colt, Rufus S. Reed, George Buehler, Robert Hays, George Schantz, Town Council; Robert Irwin, High Constable. At the first meeting of the council, the following officers were chosen: Jas. E. Herron, Town Clerk; Thomas Forster, William Wallace and James Baird, Street Commissioners; William Bell, Treasurer.

From that time until the incorporation of Erie, the gentlemen named below filled the office of Burgess:

1807	Thomas Wilson
1808-09	George Buehler
1810-11	John C. Wallace
1812	Samuel Hays
1814-15	Judah Colt
1816-17	George Moore
1818-19	Thomas H. Sill
1820-21	George Moore
1822-24	Judah Colt
1825-27	John Morris
1828	John C. Wallace
1829	Tabor Beebe
1830	Thomas H. Sill
1831	William Johns
1832	George A. Eliot

1832 (elected)	Thomas Forster (Tabor Beebe acted instead).
1833	Thomas H. Sill
1834-35	Joseph M. Sterrett
1836-37	J. B. Langhead
1838	James L. White
1839	William Kelley
1840	Myron Goodwin
1841	Rufus S. Reed
1842	Thomas Stewart
1843-44	Thomas H. Sill
1845	Charles W. Kelso
1846-47	William Kelley
1848	Charles W. Kelso
1849	A. W. Brewster
1850	B. B. Vincent
1851	Thomas G. Colt (Until he took the office of mayor).

ROLL OF MAYORS.

On the 14th of April, 1851, Erie was chartered as a city, and in 1870 South Erie was added to the city limits. The Mayor was first elected for one year, and served as president of the Select Council until 1860, when the law was changed so that each branch selected its own presiding officer. From 1879 to 1888, inclusive, the term of the Mayor was two years. By the law of May 23, 1889, under which the city is acting at present, his term was extended for three years, and he is ineligible for re-election to the next succeeding term. Up to 1888, the

Mayor served without pay, but on the 1st of October of that year councils passed an ordinance fixing a salary for the office, and obliging him to hold a Mayor's court. The following have been the incumbents of the office:

1851	Thomas G. Colt
1852	Murray Whallon
1853-1854	Alfred King
1855-1856	Wilson Laird
1857	James Hoskinson
1858	Wilson Laird
1859-61	Sherburn Smith
1862-1864	Prescott Metcalf
1865	F. F. Farrar
1866	W. L. Scott
1867-1870	Orange Noble
1871	W. L. Scott
1872-1873	Charles M. Reed
1874-1875	Henry Rawle
1876	John W. Hammond
1877	Selden Marvin
1878-1880	D. T. Jones
1881-1882	Joseph McCarter
1883-1884	P. A. Becker
1885	F. F. Adams (resigned)
1886	F. A. Mizener (elected by Council)
1887-1888	John C. Brady
1889-1893	Charles S. Clarke
1893-1896	Walter Scott

Of the above gentlemen only Messrs. Noble, Reed, Rawle, Jones, McCarter, Adams, Mizener, Brady, Clarke and Walter Scott are living. Ex-Mayors Whallon, Marvin, Farrar, and Hoskinson all died in 1895.

SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS—THEIR PRESIDENTS AND CLERKS.

The gentlemen named below have served in the Select and Common Councils. Under the law of 1889, each ward elects one Select Councilman for four years and two Common Councilmen for two years. Select Councilmen are required to be 25 and Common Councilmen 21 years of age. They must have been citizens of the State four years and residents of the ward which they claim to represent one year next before their election. The Clerk of the Borough Council acted as Town Clerk, and the Clerk of the Select Council has officiated as City Clerk since the establishment of the city government:

1851—*Thomas G. Colt, Mayor, presiding;*

Select Council, Jonas Gunnison, Clerk; C. McSparren, William M. Gallagher, F. Schneider, John Zimmerly, S. M. Carpenter, A. W. Brewster.

Common Council, James D. Dunlap, President; William P. Trimbball, Clerk; Wilson King, James Skinner, Thomas Dillon, Samuel W. Keefer, Daniel G. Landon, Adam Acheson, L. Momeyer, O. D. Spafford, A. A. Craig, Prescott Metcalf, Josiah Kellogg.

1852—*Murray Whallon, Mayor, presiding; Select Council, W. H. Sherman, Clerk; F. Schneider, D. G. Landon, P. Sennett, John Zimmerly, J. B. Smyth, A. P. Durlin.*

Common Council, William S. Lane, President; William Thornton, Clerk; S. W. Keefer, W. B. Hayes, J. H. Riblet, G. J. Morton, J. W. Duggan, C. Siegel, F. Mutterer, D. D. Walker, J. B. Gunnison, H. P. Mehaflay, John Graham.

1853—*Alfred King, Mayor, presiding; Select Council, W. H. Sherman, Clerk; A. P. Durlin, J. B. Smyth, D. G. Landon, P. Sennett, Joseph M. Sterrett, Wm. G. Arbuckle.*

Common Council, John A. Tracy, President; Wm. Thornton, Clerk; C. B. Wright, J. M. Justice, E. A. Bennett, J. W. Duggan, A. Wild, E. J. Ames, M. R. Barr, A. Acheson, John Hearn, M. Henry, W. C. Braley.

1854—*Alfred King, Mayor, presiding; Select Council, W. H. Sherman, Clerk; Joseph M. Sterrett, J. B. Smyth, William G. Arbuckle, A. P. Durlin, James D. Dunlap, P. Sennett.*

Common Council, Mathew R. Barr, President; William Thornton, Clerk; A. Acheson, W. C. Braley, M. Henry, W. F. Rindernecht, S. Smith, E. J. Ames, E. A. Bennett, John S. Carter, J. W. Duggan, Adam Wild, Mathew Taylor.

1855—*Wilson Laird, Mayor, presiding; Select Council, Thomas Moorhead, Clerk; James D. Dunlap, W. G. Arbuckle, J. M. Sterrett, A. P. Durlin, F. Schneider, William Hoskinson.*

Common Council, Mathew R. Barr, President; William Thornton, Clerk; A. Acheson, Robert T. Sterrett, Moses Koch, S. Smith, M. Henry, John S. Carter, Adam Wild, David Kennedy, John W. Hays, C. Graham, John Goalding.

1856—*Wilson Laird, Mayor, presiding; Select Council, Thomas Moorhead, Clerk; W. G. Arbuckle, John S. Carter, James D.*

Dunlap, William Hoskinson, J. M. Sterrett, F. Schneider.

Common Council, S. Smith, President; William Thornton, Clerk; Jacob Kneip, Wm. Himrod, Adam Wild, John Goalding, David Kennedy, John W. Hays, M. Henry, Moses Koch, R. T. Sterrett, A. Acheson, M. R. Barr.

1857—*James Hoskinson, Mayor, presiding; Select Council*, Thomas Moorhead, Clerk; James D. Dunlap, M. R. Barr, F. Schneider, J. M. Sterrett, John S. Carter, W. G. Arbuckle.

Common Council, Adam Acheson, President; William Thornton, Clerk; William Himrod, David Kennedy, James Sill, W. C. Warren, J. W. Hays, J. Kneip, C. Doll, James Cotter, M. Henry, John Sweeney, James Skinner.

1858—*Wilson Laird, Mayor, presiding; Select Council*, J. F. Downing, Clerk; J. M. Sterrett, John S. Carter, Sherburn Smith, C. Sevin, M. Henry, James D. Dunlap.

Common Council, Adam Acheson, President; William Thornton, Clerk; Samuel Cummings, James Dunlap, John Ferrier, J. J. Fucssler, Jonas Gunnison, William B. Hays, Mathias Hartleb, E. N. Nason, John Sweeney, L. Strong, T. H. Stewart.

1859—*Sherburn Smith, Mayor, presiding; Select Council*, J. F. Downing, Clerk; Jonas Gunnison, F. Schneider, John W. Hays, Mathias Mayer, David Shirk, John H. Riblet, M. Henry, J. M. Sterrett.

Common Council, Adam Acheson, President; William Thornton, Clerk; William B. Hays, James Dunlap, T. H. Stuart, H. Pelton, M. Schlaudecker, J. V. Boyer, H. B. Haverstick, J. M. Zuck, James Skinner, John Hearn, John Ferrier.

1860—*Sherburn Smith, Mayor, presiding; Select Council*, David Shirk, President, J. F. Downing, Clerk; F. Schneider, John H. Riblet, Mathias Mayer, Charles M. Tibbals, David McAllister, Wilson King, W. G. Arbuckle.

Common Council, Adam Acheson, President; William Thornton, Clerk; James Skinner, John Hearn, J. V. Boyer, J. M. Zuck, L. Strong, P. Metcalf, J. Ferrier, J. Blenner, H. B. Haverstick, W. E. Bell, H. Pelton.

1861—*Select Council*, Jonas Gunnison, President; J. F. Downing, Clerk; David McAllister, John H. Riblet, George W. Starr, M. Mayer, William A. Brown, James Dunlap, Wilson King.

Common Council, James Skinner, President; William Thornton, Clerk; J. Blenner, H. B. Haverstick, L. Strong, H. Pelton, John Graham, W. B. Hays, James O'Hanlon, W. C. Warren, M. Hartleb, John Hearn, George W. Colton.

1862—*Select Council*, Jonas Gunnison, President; J. F. Downing, Clerk; George W. Starr, William A. Brown, James Dunlap, Wilson King, M. Mayer, John Ferrier, J. H. Riblet.

Common Council, James Skinner, President; James G. Payne, Clerk; H. Pelton, James O'Hanlon, W. B. Hays, W. C. Warren, John Hearn, J. S. M. Young, P. A. Becker, Jacob Bootz, H. B. Haverstick, M. Hartleb, M. Henry.

1863—*Select Council*, William A. Brown, President; J. F. Downing, Clerk; James Dunlap, John Ferrier, M. Mayer, J. H. Riblet, George W. Starr, James Skinner, Charles M. Tibbals.

Common Council, Mathew R. Barr, President; George P. Griffith, Clerk; M. Hartleb, H. B. Haverstick, M. Henry, Jacob Bootz, J. R. Thompson, John W. Shannon, John Case, C. Siegel, J. M. Kuhn, J. J. Rindernecht, John Clemens.

1864—*Select Council*, James Skinner, President; J. F. Downing, Clerk; John Ferrier, J. H. Riblet, Charles M. Tibbals, George W. Starr, Thomas B. Vincent, H. B. Haverstick, John Moore.

Common Council, Mathew R. Barr, President; T. J. Wells, Clerk; John Clemens, J. M. Kuhn, J. J. Rindernecht, C. Siegel, John W. Shannon, F. Englehart, R. J. Pelton, J. F. Walther, M. Hartleb, M. Henry, William S. Brown.

1865—*Select Council*, James Skinner, President; R. W. Russell, Clerk; John Moore, H. B. Haverstick, George W. Starr, Thomas B. Vincent, Charles M. Tibbals, John M. Kuhn, N. Murphy.

Common Council, M. W. Caughey, President; George P. Griffith, Clerk; E. P. Bennett, J. S. Jordan, F. Gingenbach, J. Reichtscheid, P. B. Honecker, William Bell, jr., W. A. Crawford, M. Hartleb, M. Henry, R. J. Pelton, J. F. Walther.

1866—*Select Council*, George W. Starr, President; A. J. Foster, Clerk; H. B. Haverstick, John M. Kuhn, John Moore, N. Mur-

phy. Thomas B. Vincent, Joseph McCarter, Charles H. Loverien.

Common Council. J. C. Spencer, President; George P. Griffith, Clerk; William Bell, jr., E. P. Bennett, W. A. Crawford, F. Gingenbach, P. B. Honecker, J. Reichscheid, D. G. Ormsby, F. Schlaudecker, A. W. Van Tassel, F. P. Liebel, M. Henry.

1867—*Select Council.* John M. Kuhn, President; A. J. Foster, Clerk; Joseph McCarter, N. Murphy, Charles H. Loverien, P. Crouch, P. A. Becker, M. Hartleb, S. E. Bacon.

Common Council. M. Henry, President; P. B. Honecker, Clerk; F. P. Liebel, D. G. Ormsby, J. C. Spencer, F. Schlaudecker, A. W. Van Tassel, G. F. Brevillier, John Shenfield, Joseph Eichenlaub, P. B. Honecker, Andrew Burton, John O. Baker.

1868—*Select Council.* Phineas Crouch, President; John C. Hilton, Clerk; S. E. Bacon, P. A. Becker, M. Hartleb, Charles H. Loverien, George M. Smith, Conrad Shenfield, A. W. Van Tassel.

Common Council. F. Schlaudecker, President; P. B. Honecker, Clerk; G. F. Brevillier, John O. Baker, John Shenfield, Joseph Eichenlaub, P. B. Honecker, Robert Kennedy, Joseph Blenner, J. W. Swalley, John Hearn, John Dunlap, J. M. Bryant.

1869—*Select Council.* Phineas Crouch, President; Daniel Sullivan, Clerk; S. E. Bacon, P. A. Becker, M. Hartleb, A. W. Van Tassel, Jonas Gunnison, Joseph Eichenlaub, W. F. Rindernecht.

Common Council. F. Schlaudecker, President; William Donald, Clerk; J. M. Bryant, Robert Kennedy, J. W. Swalley, John Hearn, Myron E. Dunlap, John O. Baker, Michael Hogan, H. J. Conrath, W. S. Brown, Joseph Blenner, H. A. Conrad.

1870—*Select Council.* Phineas Crouch, President; Daniel Sullivan, Clerk; Jonas Gunnison, P. A. Becker, Joseph Eichenlaub, jr., M. Hartleb, Joseph McCarter, Samuel E. Bacon, William F. Rindernecht, George Seiter, Joseph Seelinger, E. Camphausen, William Henry.

Common Council. F. Schlaudecker, President; William Donald, Clerk; J. M. Bryant, Robert Kennedy, J. W. Swalley, John Hearn, Myron E. Dunlap, John O. Baker, Michael Hogan, H. J. Conrath, W. S. Brown, Joseph Blenner, Orville Johnson, J. Cronenberger,

John Strahl, H. Kalvelage, F. Franz, J. F. Decker, George Stritzinger.

1871—*Select Council.* E. Camphausen, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; John Boyle, John Carse, P. A. Becker, Joseph Eichenlaub, jr., Jacob Bootz, M. Hartleb, William G. Arbuckle, William F. Rindernecht, George Seiter, Joseph Seelinger, E. Camphausen, William Henry.

Common Council. Myron E. Dunlap, President; William Donald, Clerk; C. M. Conrad, Charles D. Sweeney, Myron E. Dunlap, H. J. Conrath, Ulrich Schlaudecker, John Metzner, George Loyer, W. R. Gray, William S. Brown, C. W. Lytle, John O. Baker, M. W. Hogan, Henry Kalvelage, George Stritzinger, William Loesch, Michael Liebel, Michael Kress, Fred'k Franz.

1872—*Select Council.* P. A. Becker, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; John Boyle, John Carse, P. A. Becker, William H. Deming, John R. Cochran, M. Hartleb, William G. Arbuckle, William F. Rindernecht, George Seiter, W. W. Thomas, William Henry, John Berst.

Common Council. W. R. Gray, President; William Donald, Clerk; C. M. Conrad, Charles D. Sweeney, Charles F. Dunbar, Ulrich Schlaudecker, John Sutter, John Metzner, W. R. Gray, George Loyer, Charles C. Shirk, A. P. Burton, Addison Leech, C. W. Lytle, William Loesch, Henry Kalvelage, Jacob Warfel, Fred'k Franz, A. Thayer, M. Liebel.

1873—*Select Council.* P. A. Becker, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; John Boyle, John Carse, P. A. Becker, William H. Deming, John R. Cochran, M. Hartleb, Thomas H. Carroll, William G. Arbuckle, W. W. Thomas, A. B. Gunnison, John Berst, William Henry.

Common Council. Michael Liebel, President; William Donald, Clerk; Christian Kessler, John Walsh, C. F. Dunbar, John Metzner, Ulrich Schlaudecker, John Sutter, C. C. Shirk, C. Swalley, George Loyer, A. P. Burton, Addison Leech, Thomas Brown, J. Warfel, H. L. Gloth, Henry Kalvelage, A. Thayer, Fred'k Franz, Michael Liebel.

1874—*Select Council.* William Henry, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; John Boyle, William P. Atkinson, William H. Sandusky, William H. Deming, David T. Jones, John R. Cochran, Thomas H. Carroll,

William Christie, W. W. Thomas, A. B. Gunnison, John Berst, William Henry.

Common Council, Michael Liebel, President; William Donald, Clerk; Christian Kessler, B. F. McCarty, John Walsh, John Sutter, J. A. Moser, Ulrich Schlaudecker, C. Swalley, George Loyer, Adam Brabender, Thomas Brown, Charles Justice, Frederick Schutte, M. Frölich, H. G. Gloth, W. D. Feidler, A. Thayer, C. J. Brown, Michael Liebel.

1875—*Select Council*, David T. Jones, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; John Boyle, William P. Atkinson, William Lerch, William H. Sandusky, George Loyer, D. T. Jones, G. T. Churchill, William Christie, John Youngs, A. B. Gunnison, Michael Liebel, Jacob Bootz.

Common Council, John Sutter, President; William Donald; Clerk; P. T. Donnelly, E. McCall, B. F. McCarty, F. Bauschard, jr., J. A. Moser, John Sutter, F. P. Dippo, J. M. Zuck, Adam Brabender, John Constable, sr., Charles Justice, F. Schutte, Martin Frölich, W. D. Feidler, William Loesch, Valentine Schultz, C. J. Brown, A. Thayer.

1876—*Select Council*, Michael Liebel, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Christian Kessler, William P. Atkinson, William H. Sandusky, William Lerch, George Loyer, D. T. Jones, William Christie, George T. Churchill, John Youngs, William T. Smith, M. Liebel, A. Thayer.

Common Council, John Sutter, President; William Donald, Clerk; L. L. Lamb, John A. Beebe, William Stanton, John Sutter, James McCarty, Henry Ackerman, J. M. Zuck, Joseph A. Sterrett, H. J. Howe, John Constable, sr., Henry Mayo, T. F. Noble, Martin Frölich, William Loesch, C. Klang, C. J. Brown, Valentine Schultz, Henry Shenk.

1877—*Select Council*, Alvanus Thayer, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Christian Kessler, Thomas Flynn, John Sutter, Henry Ackerman, D. T. Jones, J. M. Zuck, J. J. Hogan, George T. Churchill, William T. Smith, John Youngs, A. Thayer, Henry Shenk.

Common Council, John A. Beebe, President; William Donald, Clerk; John A. Beebe, William Stanton, John A. Reynolds, William Nick, sr., James McCarty, Peter Knipper, W. W. Pierce, H. J. Howe, J. B.

Gunnison, John Constable, sr., C. Kolb, E. Donnelly, Adam Obringer, C. Klang, William Loesch, J. F. Decker, F. R. Simmons, Valentine Schultz.

1878—*Select Council*, Henry Shenk, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Thomas Flynn, George W. Starr, John Sutter, Henry Ackerman, J. M. Zuck, Joseph Johnson, jr., J. J. Hogan, William T. Smith, John Youngs, F. R. Simmons, Henry Shenk.

Common Council, W. W. Pierce, President; William Donald, Clerk; John A. Beebe, J. F. Siegel, William Stanton, William Nick, sr., F. A. Clemens, Irvin H. Howard, jr., J. B. Gunnison, W. W. Pierce, E. McK. Whitley, C. Kolb, William Hardwick, Frederick Salow, Dean Hawk, John Eberly, Adam Obringer, A. H. Faulkner, C. Kerner, J. F. Decker.

1879—*Select Council*, George W. Starr, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; George W. Starr, William H. Sandusky, J. F. Downing, Joseph Johnson, jr., William T. Smith, F. R. Simmons.

Common Council, B. F. McCarty, President; William Donald, Clerk; B. F. McCarty, John H. Carey, James Hunter, Charles Kelly, P. C. Heydrick, J. J. Sepple, Charles Roesch, L. W. Daly, D. R. Beck, E. McK. Whitley, J. R. Sherwood, J. C. Weaver, William Hardwick, Henry G. Warren, Thomas Paskett, William Baas, John Eberly, Dean Hawk, John Zurn, Frederick E. Gloth, Frederick Franz, William O'Lone, Jacob Stritzinger.

1880—*Select Council*, William H. Sandusky, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Christian Kessler, William A. Sandusky, J. F. Downing, William Hardwick, William T. Smith, C. J. Brown.

Common Council, D. R. Beck, President; William Donald, Clerk; John H. Carey, Jacob Geib, James Hunter, Jacob Osteimer, C. G. Clark, P. C. Heydrick, Dominic Mayer, David Walmsley, D. R. Beck, L. Koster, J. R. Sherwood, J. C. Weaver, William Baas, Charles M. Briggs, Robert Dill, Edward Donnelly, John Eberly, William Loesch, J. R. Sultsman, John T. Burns, Frederick Franz, Reinhard Liebel, Joseph Sloan.

1881—*Select Council*, William T. Smith, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Christian Kessler, George Schlaudecker, J. R. Sher-

wood, William Hardwick, William T. Smith, C. J. Brown.

Common Council, Thomas Paskett, President; William Donald, Clerk; William A. Besley, Timothy Mahoney, Charles Schuhart, William Stanton, C. G. Clark, J. C. Fagan, J. Felgemaker, John Shehan, Conrad Diehl, J. P. Metcalf, Adam Minnig, J. W. Zuck, Robert Dill, D. P. Ensign, Thomas Paskett, Walter Scott, Charles H. Barth, V. D. Eichlaub, C. P. Haskins, R. Liebel, A. S. Lovett, J. M. Skinner, Xavier Wolf.

1852—*Select Council*, William T. Smith, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Frank Gunnison, George Schlaudecker, J. R. Sherwood, Thomas Paskett, William T. Smith, R. Liebel.

Common Council, Walter Scott, President; William Donald, Clerk; Frank W. Grant, James Hunter, John Mulcahey, William Stanton, M. Bellentine, S. Kirschner, Jacob Sandusky, P. J. Schotten, Conrad Diehl, J. P. Metcalf, A. Minnig, J. W. Zuck, Frederick Diehl, H. F. Kerber, E. L. Pelton, Walter Scott, H. W. Dewitt, Peter Peterson, John Zurn, M. Baumeister, A. S. Lovett, R. T. Walker, Xavier Wolf.

1853—*Select Council*, J. R. Sherwood, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Frank Gunnison, E. C. Siegel, J. R. Sherwood, Walter Scott, W. T. Smith, R. Liebel.

Common Council, H. W. Dewitt, President; William Donald, Clerk; Frank W. Grant, Timothy Mahoney, John Mulcahey, John A. Reynolds, C. S. Marks, John J. McKinley, P. J. Schotten, William J. Watkins, Conrad Diehl, Frank V. Kepler, J. P. Metcalf, J. W. Zuck, R. E. Clemens, Frederick Diehl, William Roward, J. D. Tuohy, H. W. Dewitt, Jacob Kaltenbach, Rudolph Phister, William Stricker, N. Blass, C. F. Conrad, Jacob Schultz, Jacob Stritzinger.

1854—*Select Council*, Walter Scott, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; F. W. Grant, E. C. Siegel, J. R. Sherwood, Walter Scott, C. P. Haskins, Edward Hoffman.

Common Council, C. S. Marks, President; William Donald, Jas. C. Johnson, John Dodge, jr., Clerks (*a*); John A. Reynolds, John Mulcahey, John A. Gensheimer, Ignatius Bechtold, C. S. Marks, Chas. Volland.

(a) Wm Donald died August, 1845; J. C. Johnson was appointed Clerk August 24th, 1845, resigned January 12th, 1845; and John Dodge, jr., was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dodge served as Clerk until April 6, 1848.

P. J. Schotten, James Carney, D. Hartleb, F. V. Kepler, James F. Casey, D. T. Murray, F. Diehl, William Roward, Chas. S. Clarke, Joseph Boyd, Rudolph Phister, Joseph Pfeifer, Chas. Sechrist, S. P. Harple, Joseph Sloane, John G. Gray, Hobert Hogan, John M. Skinner.

1855—*Select Council*, E. C. Siegel, President; Thos. Hanlon, Clerk; F. W. Grant, E. C. Siegel, Henry Mayer, Walter Scott, Charles P. Haskins, Edward Hoffman.

Common Council, D. T. Murray, President; Eugene Metz, Clerk; Ignatius Bechtold, John A. Gensheimer, Arthur O'Donnell, Thos. J. Paradine, James Carney, John Fries, jr., Chas. Hays, Jacob Kaltenbach, James F. Casey, D. T. Murray, Wm. Porsch, David Schlosser, Wm. Bauman, Joseph Boyd, C. A. Constable, James P. Hanley, Chas. Sechrist, Wm. Flickinger, Winand Pesch, Geo. Schlindwein, James E. Graham, J. M. Kalvelage, Henry Hausman, Wm. M. Zimmer.

1856—*Select Council*, Walter Scott, President; Thos. Hanlon, Clerk; Arthur O'Donnell, Henry Mayer, F. P. Magraw, E. C. Siegel, Walter Scott, C. J. Brown.

Common Council, James P. Doolley, President; Eugene Metz, Clerk; V. G. Hancock, Peter L. Leemhuis, James Carney, Chas. Hays, S. B. McCord, Wm. Porsch, August Bach, C. A. Constable, Chas. Sechrist, James O'Hearn, A. J. Church, J. J. Berchtold, Henry Hausman, John F. Hurley, John Theno, jr., Jacob Kaltenbach, H. G. Schabacker, David Schlosser, Joseph Boyd, James P. Hanley, Adam Becker, Philip Schloss, John Jerge, Wm. M. Zimmer.

1857—*Select Council*, F. P. Magraw, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Arthur O'Donnell, E. C. Siegel, Thos. Pickering, Walter Scott, F. P. Magraw, T. S. Alberstadt.

Common Council, Chas. Hays, President; Eugene Metz, Clerk; John H. Carey, John F. Hurley, John E. Ribbet, Richard Tanner, Chas. Hayes, John F. Grant, Wm. J. Schaaf, Peter J. Schotten, John Craine, S. B. McCord, Wm. A. Elliott, Chas. P. Stricker, Joseph Boyd, C. A. Constable, David Jones, Geo. D. Williams, Wm. Ackerman, Chas. H. Runser, John Youngs, Philip Schloss, J. J. Berchtold, W. R. Barnes, W. V. Nicholson, John Metz.

1858—*Select Council*, E. C. Siegel, President; Thos. Hanlon, Clerk; Arthur O'Don-



Alfred Koch



nell, E. C. Siegel, Thos. Pickering, E. D. Carter, Jacob Kaltenbach, T. S. Alberstadt.

Common Council, R. St. P. Lowry, President; M. J. Fogarty, Clerk; John H. Carey, H. A. Clark, D. Dougherty, jr., R. St. P. Lowry, J. J. Carney, John Fries, J. C. Klick, J. P. Rastatter, Jacob Sell, J. C. Williams, W. A. Elliott, A. Karch, John Leyerer, S. B. McCord, J. L. Wells, I. T. Bowen, J. T. Davies, G. W. Fassett, R. B. Hough, C. W. Lamson, Wm. Ackerman, C. H. Runser, P. Hellmann, Fred'k Hermann, W. V. Nicholson.

1889—*Select Council*, T. S. Alberstadt, President; Thos. Hanlon, Clerk; Arthur O'Donnell, W. A. Elliott, Jacob Kaltenbach, J. C. Williams, E. D. Carter, T. S. Alberstadt.

Common Council, R. T. Brown, President; M. J. Fogarty, Clerk; John H. Carey, P. L. Leembuis, Samuel Althof, John C. Klick, R. T. Brown, Adam Karch, J. T. Davies, R. B. Hough, Adam Becker, Eric O'Dell, W. R. Barnes, Fred'k Hermann, Frank Kern, Michael Smith, John Fries, J. P. Rastatter, Louis Gorenflo, R. G. Newbegin, G. W. Fassett, C. W. Lambson, Frank Blum, John Schneider, John Hellmann, John Strauch.

1890—*Select Council*—T. S. Alberstadt, President; Thos. Hanlon, Clerk; T. W. Shacklett, R. T. Brown, James Carney, J. L. Sternberg, J. Kaltenbach, T. S. Alberstadt.

Common Council, John Hamberger, President; M. J. Fogarty, Clerk; Frank Kern, J. C. Osborne, John Hamberger, S. B. Kennedy, jr., Henry Hausmann, John Hellmann, P. L. Leembuis, J. P. Rastatter, E. B. Kelley, E. S. Rockafeller, Aug. Younghans, W. R. Barnes.

1891—*Select Council*, Jacob Kaltenbach, President; Thos. Hanlon, Clerk; T. W. Shacklett, James Carney, R. T. Brown, J. L. Sternberg, J. Kaltenbach, T. S. Alberstadt.

Common Council, John Hamberger, President; M. J. Fogarty, Clerk; W. J. Quinn, P. L. Leembuis, J. C. Osborne, J. P. Rastatter, John Hamberger, Peter Blass, S. B. Kennedy, jr., E. S. Rockafeller, Eric O'Dell, August Younghans, John Hellman, W. R. Barnes.

1892—*Select Council*, James Carney, President; Thos. Hanlon, Clerk; W. J. Quinn (elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of T. W. Shacklett), James Carney,

R. T. Brown, J. L. Sternberg, Jacob Kaltenbach, T. S. Alberstadt.

Common Council, E. S. Rockafeller, President; M. J. Fogarty, Clerk; P. R. Kelley, Isador Sobel, Edward Mehler, Charles Huster, Peter Blass, John Hamberger, E. S. Rockafeller, John J. O'Brien, August Younghans, Eric O'Dell, P. E. McCully (resigned July 14, and John Strauch elected to fill vacancy), Frederick Hermann. Messrs. Quinn and Leembuis, members of the Common Council, resigned in July, and Messrs. Kelley and Sobel were elected to fill the vacancies.

1893—*Select Council*, J. L. Sternberg, President; Thos. Hanlon, Clerk; W. J. Quinn, James Carney, R. T. Brown, J. L. Sternberg, Jacob Kaltenbach, T. S. Alberstadt.

Common Council, John J. O'Brien, President; M. J. Fogarty, Clerk; P. R. Kelley, Isador Sobel, Chas. Huster, Edward Mehler, John Hamberger, P. P. O'Brien, E. S. Rockafeller, J. J. O'Brien, John Schneider, John Wehan, John Strauch, John Schneider, Frederick Hermann.

1894—*Select Council*, R. T. Brown, President; Thos. Hanlon, Clerk; W. J. Quinn, F. Gingenbach, R. T. Brown, E. S. Rockafeller, Jacob Kaltenbach, Thomas Pickering.

Common Council, Isador Sobel, President; M. J. Fogarty, Clerk; P. R. Kelley, Isador Sobel, Edward Mehler, Jacob Sandusky, Geo. W. Fassett, Thos. Paskett, John Hamberger, P. P. O'Brien, Peter Wehan, John Schneider, John Buettner, Julius Fuhrmann.

1895—*Select Council*, E. S. Rockafeller, President; Thos. Hanlon, Clerk; W. J. Quinn, Fred'k Gingenbach, R. T. Brown, E. S. Rockafeller, Jacob Kaltenbach, Thomas Pickering.

Common Council, John Hamberger, President; S. B. Kennedy, jr., Clerk; J. E. Sherwood, E. B. Tanner, Edward Mehler, Jacob Sandusky, John Hamberger, A. B. Aitken, Geo. W. Fassett, Thomas Paskett, John T. Brew, Geo. W. Heisler, John Buettner, Julius Fuhrmann.

OTHER CITY OFFICERS.

City Treasurer.—(Previous to 1880 the City Treasurer was elected by Councils; since then he has been chosen by the people. His term of office, under the present law, is three years). R. Huston, 1851; G. A. Bennett,

1852-58; John Law, 1859-61; H. Pelton, 1862-66; L. Dobbins, 1867-75; M. Hartleb, 1876-79; John Boyle, 1880-84; Andrew Burton, 1884-88; James P. Hanley, 1889-96.
City Controller.—(Appointed by Councils prior to 1879; since then elected by the people; present term, three years). Pressley Arbuckle, 1867-83; Eugene Metz, 1883-85; Chas. S. Clarke, 1885-89; G. F. Brevillier, 1889-96.

City Solicitor.—(Appointed by the Councils in joint session; present term, two years). E. Babbitt, 1851-59; C. W. Kelso, 1860; John P. Vincent, 1861-65; D. B. J. Sterrett, 1866; E. Babbitt, 1867-70; James Sill, 1871; G. A. Allen, 1872; G. W. Lathy & Son, 1873-75; Camphausen & Lamb, 1876; T. A. Lamb, 1877-89; Jos. P. O'Brien, 1889-95.

City Engineer.—(Appointed by the Councils). Samuel Low, 1851-59; R. F. Gaggin, 1860; Samuel Low, 1861-63; John H. Millar, 1864; Wilson King, 1865; G. W. F. Sherwin, 1866-70; A. A. Gray, 1871-74; Irvin Camp, 1875-77; W. W. Bridgen, 1878-81; Geo. L. Moody, 1882-83; Irvin Camp, 1884; V. S. Dobbins, 1885-86; Geo. Platt, 1887-95.

(The office of Superintendent of Streets and Sidewalks was held by the same person until 1886, when it was separated, as shown below. The incumbent is appointed by the Mayor).

Superintendent of Streets and Sidewalks.—Matthias Detzel, 1879-80; John Warren, 1881-82; James Leask, 1883-85.

Superintendent of Streets.—P. J. Schotten, 1886; R. T. Walker, 1888-89; Edward McCall, 1890-93; John O'Hagan, 1894-95.

Superintendent of Sidewalks.—John J. Schweitzer, 1886-93; John T. Pressley, 1894-95.

High Constable.—(Office abolished in 1862). Amos C. Landan, 1851-52; Joseph Deamer, 1853-58; Thomas Dillon, 1859-60; Joseph Deamer, 1861-62.

Harbor Master.—(Appointed). Andrew Scott, 1851; George Miles, 1852; Daniel Dobbins, 1853; George Miles, 1854; E. J. Ames, 1855; Joseph Deamer, 1856; Michael Henry, 1857; James Dunlap, 1858-62; John Carse (part of year) 1863; Michael Henry (part of year) 1863; James Dunlap, 1864-70; Harrison Foster, 1871; James Dunlap, 1872-77; M. W. Hogan, 1878; James Atkinson, 1879; James Dunlap, 1880-84; J. P. Thompson,

1885-87; John A. Reynolds, 1888; John Dunlap, 1889-96.

Health Officer.—(Appointed by the Mayor). Dr. E. W. Germer, 1872-87; Dr. A. A. Woods, 1888-93; Dr. H. E. Flint, 1894-95.

Clerk of the Street Meat and Vegetable Market.—(The street market was abolished by Councils April 1, 1895, and the office of Clerk of the same no longer exists). Amos C. Landan, 1851-52; Joseph Deamer, 1853; George Miles, 1854; E. J. Ames, 1855; Joseph Deamer, 1856-58; John Loyer, 1859; Thomas Dillon, 1860-61; Wm. L. Lapsley, 1862-65; John Wilkins, 1866-68; G. D. Tinkcom, 1869-80; Adam Hersch, 1881; V. D. Eichenlaub, 1882-90; C. W. Brown, 1891-93; Central Market Company, 1894 to April 1, 1895.

City Assessor.—(Office created recently; incumbents elected by the people for a term of three years). John B. Gunnison, John Gensheimer, L. W. Olds, 1891-93; Martin Sinterle, Perry E. McCully, John Sullivan, 1894-96.

Sergeant-at-Arms.—(Appointed). W. L. Lapsley, 1862-65; Thomas Wilkins, 1866; John Wilkins, 1867-68; G. D. Tinkcom, 1869-82; John Eberle, 1883, to September, 1890; J. R. Jordan, September, 1890, to date.

City Electrician.—William Crane, May, 1892, to date.

Building Inspector.—(Appointed by the Mayor) Charles N. Spencer, 1895.

Water, Fire and Police Officials.—A list of the principal officers in the Water, Fire and Police Departments will be found in the ensuing chapter.

School Officials.—For an account of the School Board and public schools of the city, see chapter on Schools and Academies.

Park Superintendents.—A list of the Park Superintendents will be found in the chapter describing the Public Parks.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN.

The following is a full list of the persons whose commissions as Justices of the Peace and Aldermen within the city limits have been recorded at the courthouse since 1823, and the dates when first commissioned:

A—Adam Acheson, April 18, 1878.

B—A. W. Brewster, October 26, 1837.

Gideon J. Ball, March 8, 1838.
 E. P. Bennett, April 12, 1866.
 Geo. D. Buckley, April 20, 1871.
 James R. Burns, March 17, 1877.
 C—A. A. Craig, April 16, 1853.
 E. Camphausen, April 13, 1850.
 Frederick Curtze, April 10, 1860.
 Samuel Cummins, April 11, 1865.
 Thos. Crowley, March 13, 1875.
 Clark M. Cole, April 8, 1886.
 D—J. F. Downing, April 14, 1857.
 M. Detzel, April 20, 1871.
 P. Dietenbach, April 15, 1873.
 Albert J. Doerr, April 16, 1855.
 E—G. A. Ebisch, April 20, 1871.
 F—A. B. Foster, March 3, 1838.
 John Ferrier, April 11, 1876.
 A. A. Freeman, April 9, 1881.
 G—E. D. Gunnison, March 15, 1825.
 Henry Gingrich, April 13, 1853.
 Geo. W. Gunnison, April 12, 1864.
 Geo. P. Griffith, November 6, 1869.
 H—Richard O. Hulbert, July 1, 1832.
 Christian Heck, April 14, 1840.
 P. B. Honecker, April 14, 1868.
 Jos. P. Hollen, May 18, 1892.
 J—Gustav Jarecki, May 24, 1862.
 K—Wm. Kelley, August 1, 1828.
 Geo. Kellogg, April 11, 1840.
 F. W. Koehler, April 14, 1863.
 Wilson King, March 14, 1874.
 Jos. W. Kelso, July 6, 1878.
 Julius Koenig, September 21, 1885.
 L—Wilson Laird, May 10, 1852.
 F. P. Liebel, April 25, 1871.
 M—George Moore, March 26, 1823.
 James McConkey, Nov. 27, 1835.
 M. M. Moore, March 14, 1874.
 Daniel McMahon, December 3, 1883.
 P—Halsey Pelton, April 11, 1843.
 R—Louis Rosenweig, April 9, 1872.
 S—Giles Sanford, December 13, 1823.
 Jos. M. Sterrett, January 15, 1836.
 James Skinner, April 20, 1871.
 S. Merwin Smith, April 10, 1849.
 John Sweeney, June 25, 1850.
 F. Schlaudecker, March 13, 1875.

C. Swalley, April 11, 1876.
 H. H. Stricker, April 5, 1888.
 Jacob E. Swap, April 16, 1894.
 T—John A. Tracy, April 10, 1849.
 Wm. Thornton, June 24, 1855.
 W—Sam Woods, April 11, 1876.
 Z—Reinhard Zimmer, April 6, 1883.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

The City Manual for 1895 gives the following as the annual salaries of the city officers and employes named for the year 1895. The salaries paid in the Water, Fire and Police Departments will be found elsewhere:

General List.

Mayor	\$2,000
City Controller	1,500
City Controller's Clerk	480
City Treasurer	3,000
City Solicitor	1,500
City Solicitor's Clerk	600
City Assessor (\$1,200 triennial year) each ..	600
City Health Officer	1,200
Health Officer's Clerk	600
City Clerk	1,140
Assistant City Clerk	1,140
Sergeant-at-Arms	780
Harbor Master	300
Superintendent of Central Park	540
Pound Keeper	540
City Electrician	720
Building Inspector	720

City Engineer's Department.

City Engineer	\$2,250
Deputy City Engineer	1,300
City Engineer's Clerk	1,080
First Assistant Engineer	900
Second Assistant Engineer	900
Rodman	720
Rodman	600
Chainman	600
Axeman	540

Street Department.

Superintendent of Streets	\$ 840
Superintendent of Sidewalks	840
Ward Foreman, 20 cents an hour while actually engaged.	
Laborers, 17½ cents per hour while actually engaged.	
Teams, 40 cents per hour while actually engaged.	

CHAPTER IV.

WATER, FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

THE earliest step towards securing a public supply of water for Erie was in 1835, when the borough was authorized by act of Assembly to borrow \$50,000 for the purpose. The project was never carried out, and the town continued to depend for fire protection, as it had for a number of years, upon wells or tanks sunk at the intersections of the principal streets. In dry seasons men with carts sometimes supplied the citizens with water from the springs, streams, bay or lake, according to the use it was intended for.

In 1840 or '41 the city constructed its first "water works," if such they can be called. They consisted of lines of pump-logs laid in some of the most thickly built-up streets. The supply was taken from a large spring on the Reed farm, south of Eighteenth street and west of Parade. Though comparatively insignificant, these simple gravity works were very useful in their day. They gradually ceased to be used, and were totally discontinued when the supply of the Reed House was taken from the present works.

THE SECOND STEP FORWARD.

In 1853 a movement was made in Councils to supersede the pump-log system with something more in accordance with the demands of the people. After making a preliminary survey, the matter was allowed to rest until 1865, when, by an act of the Legislature, John W. Shannon and certain other citizens, were incorporated under the name and style of the "Erie Water and Gas Company." The company shortly afterward organized in accordance with the provisions of the general law of the State relative to the formation and organization of gas and water companies, approved March 11, 1857. By their charter the Erie Water and Gas Company were privileged to have a capital of \$100,000, to build and maintain gas and water works, to increase the

capital to an amount sufficient to cover the cost of erecting works, and to furnish and contract to furnish water and gas to individual persons, corporations, etc. The Mayor and Councils of the city of Erie and the Commissioners of Erie county were authorized to contract with said company for supplies of water and gas.

On the 16th of July, 1866, the City Councils appointed a committee to engage the services of a competent engineer "to examine and report plans for both sewerage and water." H. P. M. Birkinbine, of Philadelphia, was secured, and made a report February 23, 1867, which put the cost of erecting water works at \$350,000, the supply to be taken from the bay. March 9, 1867, the Erie Gas Company, then, as now, supplying light to the city, secured an act supplementary to their charter, authorizing them, in conformity with the provisions of the general law of March 11, 1857, to introduce water wherever they were authorized to introduce gas. This was done as a sort of checkmate to the new company.

A CONTRACT AUTHORIZED.

Two days after this act had been approved by the Governor, the City Councils passed a resolution directing the Mayor to enter into a contract with the Erie Water and Gas Company to supply the city with water for fire purposes for twenty years, from July 1, 1868, or as soon thereafter as the works could be completed, provided it should not be later than two years from the date of said contract; if not completed within that period the contract to be null and void. By this contract it was to be stipulated that the city should pay a yearly rental of \$9,000 for fifty fire plugs, and the contract was to be further subject to the following conditions, viz.: that the said water and gas company should commence building within one year from the date of con-

tract; and that, if within one year from the date thereof, the city should begin the construction of water works of sufficient capacity to supply the wants of the community, said contract should be annulled. The city was to have the right at any time within five years to purchase the works of the company on certain specified terms. The contract thus proposed was duly entered into, but was never carried out.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

The scheme of taking water from the bay was strongly opposed by a large number of citizens, who advocated a resort to the springs on the ridge south of Erie, and other streams rising on the same ridge or near it, or to Mill creek, or to the head waters of French creek, or to Lake Pleasant. It was argued that the water of the bay, on account of its liability to contamination from the inflow of sewers and of the canal, then in operation, was not fit, or at least not likely long to remain fit, for use for drinking and culinary purposes, and it was further urged, as a great objection to the plan, that the cost of pumping would be large and continuous.

The other side contended that there were no springs of sufficient size to give an adequate supply; that the nearby streams were no purer, or would not be for any length of time, than the bay water; that Lake Pleasant was a small body, which would be exhausted as the city grew in size, and besides, would require a pumping station, the same as if the supply were taken from the bay; and that the pumpage from the bay would cost no more in the long run than would the dams, reservoirs, etc., which it would be necessary to construct in order to bring in and render available by gravity, at a head sufficient to serve all purposes, the water of the various sources named.

The strife about these, and questions of paving, sewerage, etc., was carried on with considerable feeling, and several public meetings were held to discuss the points in dispute. The Mayor's election of 1867, when Orange Noble was chosen, was made to turn mainly upon this issue. It resulted in the triumph of the party in favor of immediate and extensive city improvement.

NEW LEGISLATION SECURED.

Strengthened by the verdict of the election, the friends of the present system of

water works immediately applied to the Legislature for an act authorizing their construction. The act of April 4th, 1867, followed. It is entitled "A further supplement to the charter of the city of Erie, to provide for the appointment of Water Commissioners, and to define their powers and duties." This act made it the duty of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to appoint three persons as Commissioners of Water Works—one to serve one year, one two years, and one three years—and one to be named annually thereafter at the May term of Court. The first appointees were William L. Scott, Henry Rawle and William W. Reed. On June 29, 1867, the Board was permanently organized by the election of William W. Reed as President, and the appointment of William Brewster as Secretary. Mr. Birkinbine was selected as the engineer to plan and superintend the construction of the works. After examining the plans used in several cities, the Commissioners adopted that in operation in Detroit, Mich., but in September it was abandoned for the present system.

WORK BEGUN.

The location of the works at the foot of Chestnut street was agreed upon in November, and in the same month a contract for a pair of "Cornish Bull" engines was made with the West Engine Company, of Norristown, Pa. In December the contract for the stand-pipe was awarded to the Erie City Iron Works, and early in 1868 contracts were let for the buildings, including the stand-pipe tower, to John M. Kuhn, and for the crib work of the inlet or conduit from the bay, to James Dunlap. The excavation for the foundation was commenced April 7, 1868, and from that time the work of construction made steady and rapid progress. The raising of the iron stand-pipe, a straight wrought-iron tube five feet in diameter and 217 feet high, was a feat worthy of special record. It was accomplished in a way suggested by George Selden, of the Erie City Iron Works, by the use of heavy blocks and tackle rigged on a derrick. The top of the pipe was first raised a short distance and stayed. The next lower section was then put on, and so, section by section, until the full height of the pipe was reached. Around this pipe the brick tower was afterward built. It

rests on a very heavy foundation of stone, octagonal in shape, which extends with tapering sides to a height of thirty-one feet above the level of the lake. Its base area is a circle of twenty-four feet. Forty-five feet above the top of this foundation—the intervening distance being built of brick—is a belt course of stone five feet high, and from thence the stand-pipe is a circle, inside of which is a spiral staircase to the top of the platform, which is fourteen feet in diameter, enclosed by a substantial iron railing for the safety of visitors. The tower is lighted by nine windows. It is claimed that the stand-pipe is the highest for its purpose in the world. By additions made since the original stand-pipe was erected, its height above the zero level of the bay is nearly 260 feet.

A RESERVOIR ASKED FOR.

In 1870 the Commissioners called the attention of the City Councils to the immediate necessity of purchasing a site for a reservoir. This recommendation resulted the next year in the purchase of about seven acres of land from the Cochran estate, on the south side of Twenty-sixth street, between Chestnut and Cherry. The work was completed in 1874. The bottom of the reservoir is 210 feet above the surface of the bay; the height of its sides is twenty-eight feet perpendicular, and it holds about 84,000,000 gallons, or enough for six days' supply to the city, under average conditions, with the present population. The water is forced to the reservoir from the pumping station through two pipes, one twenty inches and the other thirty inches in diameter.

THE OLD ENGINES AND THE NEW.

The first engines purchased—two in number—were of the kind known as the "Cornish Bull Engine," originally designed by the celebrated inventor, James Watt. Their pumping capacity is, single, 2,500,000 gallons per day; double, 4,000,000.

In 1885 the Commissioners became convinced that the limit of safety in the matter of water supply had been almost reached, and that an additional pump must be provided. The following year a contract was made with the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., for a Gaskill engine of 5,000,000 gallons capacity per diem. The contract

price was \$21,850 for engine and foundation. The work of building a new engine house and placing the new pumping engine in position was completed early in 1887, and the machine accepted June 11 of the same year. The engine is one of the most wonderful in existence, having performed a duty that has seldom or never been surpassed.

In 1892, the demands upon the works requiring more pumping capacity, the Commissioners contracted for a Worthington horizontal compound condensing high duty engine, of 12,000,000 gallons capacity, the price, set in place, to be \$46,300. An additional engine house, to accommodate the new engine, was built in 1893, and the engine itself was accepted January 6, 1894.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The original intake pipe extended but a short distance into the bay. In the fall and winter of 1895 a new and larger pipe was laid to deep water in the bay, with the ultimate purpose of carrying it through the peninsula into the open lake. It is made of wrought iron and laid in a trench, dug by steam dredges, in the bottom of the bay. The size of the pipe is sixty inches interior diameter, and its length will be 8,200 feet, to twenty-three feet of water in Big Bend.

The improvement of the grounds around the works, resulting in a beautiful little park, was begun in 1883, under Commissioners Liebel, Sherwin and Whitman.

The cost of constructing the works, up to December 31, 1894, inclusive of street piping, fire hydrants, house connections, etc., was \$1,311,781, of which \$685,677, in bonds, were advanced by the city, which were subject, when sold, to a considerable discount. The balance of the cost has been paid from the net earnings of the works.

The gallons of water pumped each year were 384,062,415 in 1873; 815,939,685 in 1883; and 1,816,596,518 in 1894.

The receipts from water rents were \$25,500 in 1873; \$48,269 in 1883; and \$111,822 in 1894—the latter sum being collected, with slight changes, under the rules and regulations adopted by the Board in 1885.

The length of water mains in the streets of the city was a little over 89 miles in 1894, and the number of fire hydrants set in place 479.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

One Water Commissioner is appointed by the Court of Erie county in May of each year. The Commissioners from the beginning of the works have been as follows:

- 1867 to '68—Wm. L. Scott.
- 1867 to '72—Henry Rawle.
- 1867 to '70—Wm. W. Reed.
- 1868 to '72—John C. Selden.
- 1876 to '77—Matthew R. Barr.
- 1872 to '78—John Gensheimer.
- 1877 to '81—M. Liebel.
- 1878 to '81—J. M. Bryant.
- 1879 to '85—G. W. F. Sherwin.
- 1881 to '87—Benjamin Whitman.
- 1885 to '90—George W. Starr.
- 1886 to '91—C. Kessler.
- 1887 to date—C. J. Brown.
- 1891 to date—Wm. Hardwick.
- 1892 to date—T. W. Shacklett.

The Secretaries and Treasurers of the Board have been as follows: Wm. Brewster, appointed June 14, 1867; John C. Perkins, October 26, 1868; B. F. Sloan, January 1, 1879; William Hinrod, June 1, 1891 (present incumbent).

The official who has been longest in the employ of the department is George C. Gensheimer, who was appointed Clerk April, 1877, and promoted to be Assistant Secretary in 1883.

SALARIES.

The salaries paid the Water Commissioners and their principal employes in 1895 were given as below in the City Manual for that year:

Commissioners—Wm. Hardwick.....	\$4.00
C. J. Brown.....	per day,
T. W. Shacklett.....	per day,
Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Hinrod.....	\$2,000.00
Assistant Secretary—Geo. C. Gensheimer.....	1,440.00
Bookkeepers—John Kolb.....	1,080.00
R. H. Bear.....	960.00
W. W. Todd.....	840.00
Clerk—M. L. Whitley.....	660.00
Inspectors—John D. Spafford.....	815.00
Wm. McCleery.....	780.00
P. F. Weisheimer.....	780.00
Meter Taker—Perry E. Thurber.....	780.00
Supt. of Street Work—R. T. Walker.....	1,320.00
per day.....	2.75
Foremen of Street Work—Fred'k Simons and Fred'k D. Gross, each.....	per day.....
per day.....	2.75
Chief Engineer—F. A. Roth.....	1,320.00

Assistant Engineers—Geo. R. Miller.....	960.00
John Kelly.....	960.00
Firemen—R. W. Simons.....	660.00
Joseph Burnis.....	660.00
Jacob Mullen.....	660.00
Watchman at Pumping Station—Michael Flynn.....	660.00
Janitor at Pumping Station—Nathan Block.....	600.00
Keeper of Reservoir—Samuel Phister.....	480.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The earliest movement of which there is any record to secure fire protection in Erie was on February 22, 1826, when the Active Fire Company was organized. Its roll of membership included nearly all the grown male residents of the borough. R. S. Reed was president and chief engineer; Daniel Dobbins, second engineer; E. D. Gunnison, secretary, and John Riddell, treasurer. The company was first furnished with buckets, but subsequently the town purchased a small fire engine, which did service for some years. Its supply of water was taken from wells and tanks sunk at the street intersections.

Other companies of later date were as follow: Red Jacket Fire Company No. 1, organized in 1837; Perry and Eagle Fire Companies, in 1839; Mechanics, No. 3, in 1844; Vulcan, in 1848; Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company, in 1852; Parade Street Company, in 1861.

The first city fire organization with general officers was formed in 1851, but was not very effective. As the population increased and fires became more numerous, the people grew clamorous for a more efficient fire organization. In 1861 the steamer "Keystone," a third-class Amoskeag, was purchased and used for a period of twenty years when it was sold to parties in Conneaut, Ohio. Some time afterward the steamer "McLane," named after Erie's gallant soldier-citizen, Col. John W. McLane, was procured. This was ultimately sold to the Silsby Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in part payment for the steamer "D. T. Jones," of that make.

THE PAID DEPARTMENT.

The fire apparatus of the city was operated under a volunteer system until March, 1871, when the latter was replaced by a paid department, which has been growing in effi-

ciency ever since. Under the system then adopted, it has increased its facilities until it embraced the following apparatus in 1895:

STEAMERS.

No. 1.—Style, New American; located on Fifth street, between State and French. Accepted October 12, 1894.

No. 2.—Amoskeag; located on Parade street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Accepted September, 1893.

No. 3.—Silsby; located on Peach street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Accepted June 2, 1882.

No. 7.—LaFrance; located at the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth and Peach streets. Accepted January 12th, 1891.

Two steamers in reserve—one a remodeled Silsby (the old D. T. Jones), accepted February 1, 1894, and the other a Manning, accepted April 19, 1895, are located temporarily on Nineteenth street, between Myrtle and Chestnut.

HOSE WAGONS.

One located on Fifth street, between State and French.

One located on Parade street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

One located on Peach street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first.

One located on Nineteenth street, between Myrtle and Chestnut.

One at the northwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut.

One at the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth and Peach.

HOSE REEL.

One located on Peach street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

HOOK AND LADDER TRUCK.

One located on Peach, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

CHEMICAL ENGINE.

One of Holloway's make, located on Peach street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Two six gallon Babcock fire extinguishers and a twenty-five-foot splice ladder have been placed on each of the hose wagons, and an extinguisher of the same size on the hose reel.

ENGINE HOUSES.

The department owns six brick buildings, the locations of which are sufficiently indicated above. The house on Peach, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, is the department headquarters. The first floor in each building is used for the apparatus, and the second for dormitories, etc. The rooms are neatly furnished with comfortable beds; also with tables, chairs and other necessary articles. The men sleep in the houses and are ready at any moment for an emergency. When an alarm of fire is sounded the firemen do not wait to reach the stairs, but spring to a man-hole in the second floor, and, grasping an iron rod, slide to the ground floor. The poles of the steamers, etc., are elevated with the harness attached. The intelligent horses are so well trained that they rush to their places under the harness before the cart or engine, and by the time the driver reaches the floor they are in position. The touch of a spring fastens the harness and throws the door wide open at the same time, and in less than twenty seconds they are on their way to the fire at full speed.

The several engine houses were built as follows: No. 1 about 1862 (remodeled in 1870); No. 2 in 1876; No. 3 in 1873; No. 4 in 1872; No. 5 in 1870; No. 6 in 1881; No. 7 in 1890.

FORCE EMPLOYED, ETC.

The department is now organized is composed of sixty-five officers and men, thirty-two being uniformed and regular members, and thirty-three minute or call men. The force is made up as follows:

One chief, salary	\$1,300
One assistant chief	750
Four steamer engineers, each	900
Four steamer stokers, each	250
Nine captains, each	720
Thirteen drivers, each	720
One extra man	720
Three regular men (chemical engine) each	720
Twenty-nine minute men or call men, each	200

The salary list for 1895 amounted to \$29,730, and the total expenses of the department for the year were expected to be about \$35,000. The department has thirty-five horses and 12,000 feet of two and one-half inch cotton-jacket, rubber-lined hose in fair condition.



J. Robt. Wall

FIRES AND INCENDIARIES.

As an illustration of the need of an efficient fire system, it may be stated that in 1894 alone there were 108 fire alarms, and that the loss by conflagration within the city limits was \$63,728.18. That the damage would have been much greater had it not been for the prompt and skillful efforts made by the firemen, no one will question who knows the workings of the department.

The city has been troubled on several occasions by the malignant or mischievous acts of incendiaries. One of these periods was in the spring and summer of 1870. Fire after fire occurred, and a general reign of terror prevailed. A large reward for the detection of the incendiaries was finally offered, which led to the arrest and conviction of several members of the volunteer department, who were sent to the penitentiary. It turned out that the fires were started in order that the company to which the men belonged might have the glory of being first upon the scene.

Another run of incendiary fires in 1888 led to the offering of a reward which was never claimed. Still another occurred in September, 1894, which caused the mayor to appoint "twenty special officers to patrol the city at night, and engage the services of two detectives from abroad. The extra men were on duty about two weeks, and the expense entailed amounted to over \$900." The summer of 1895 was marked by an unusual number of fires, principally barns and unoccupied buildings, and there is little question but that they were caused by the torch of the incendiary.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

A fire alarm system was introduced in March, 1879. This did not prove satisfactory, and the Gamewell system replaced it in the fall of 1886. The latter is still in use. The numbers of the boxes on July 1, 1895, ran from three to ninety-one.

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The affairs of the Fire Department were managed by the Mayor and Councils until April 7, 1884, when they were placed in charge of a Board of Fire Commissioners, created by city ordinance:

The members of the Board are appointed

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by the Mayor and Select Council for terms of three years, the term of office of one member expiring annually on the first Monday of April. The Clerk of the Common Council is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners. The names of the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners from its organization in 1884 to 1895 inclusive, are as follows, the first named for each year being the Chairman:

1884—J. R. Sherwood, W. W. Pierce, Otto Germer.

1885—W. W. Pierce, Otto Germer, J. R. Sherwood.

1886—Otto Germer, Charles Jarecki, J. R. Sherwood.

1887—J. R. Sherwood, Charles Jarecki, R. Liebel.

1888—Charles Jarecki, R. Liebel, Thomas Brown.

1889—R. Liebel, Charles Jarecki, Thomas Brown.

1890—W. H. Hill, H. R. Barnhurst, R. Liebel.

1891—H. R. Barnhurst, R. Liebel, W. H. Hill.

1892—R. Liebel, W. H. Hill, Walter Scott.

1893—W. H. Hill, Charles F. Hummel, F. A. Mizener.

1894—Charles F. Hummel, F. A. Mizener, Thomas G. Morse.

1895—F. A. Mizener, Thomas G. Morse, Henry Beckman.

Messrs. Jarecki and Brown resigned and were succeeded by Messrs. Hill and Barnhurst.

CHIEFS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Chiefs of the department, from its organization to 1895, inclusive, are named below:

1851—S. T. Nelson.

1852—A. P. Durlin.

1853—G. A. Bennett.

1854—James Kennedy.

1855—J. B. Gunnison.

1856—Thomas Magill.

1857-'58—G. A. Bennett.

1859-'61—William Murray.

1862-'64—G. A. Bennett.

1865-'66—J. S. Stafford.

1867—Fred'k Gingenbach.

1868—William Murray.

1869-'70—G. A. Bennett.

1871-'76—James S. Irwin.

1877-'93—J. A. Moser.

1894—John J. McMahon.

A. H. Conkey was Assistant Chief for many years. The present Assistant is M. J. Duerner.

FIRE LIMITS.

The fire district is embraced within the limits described below, inside of which no building is permitted to be erected or placed, except such as are constructed of brick, stone, iron or other incombustible material. Veneered buildings within this district are permitted to be erected only for dwelling house purposes:

"State street, from Front street to Seventeenth street; Peach street, from Front to Twenty-first street; French street, from Second to Twelfth street; Sassafras street, from Fifth to Twelfth street; Second and Third street, from French to Peach street; north side of Fourth street, from French to Sassafras street; south side of Fourth street, from French to a point 165 feet east of Sassafras street; north side of Fifth street, from French to a point 165 feet east of Sassafras street; south side of Fifth street, from French to Sassafras street; Sixth street, from Holland to Chestnut street; Eighth street, from a point 165 feet west of Holland to Sassafras street; Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth street, from French to Sassafras street; North and South Park row and Turnpike street, and extending back from said streets 165 feet, except on Peach between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, where it extends westwardly from said street 330 feet."

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Although a Police Department has been kept up since 1855, it did not assume much consequence until the outbreak of the last war, when the number of rough characters who flocked to the city called for increased protection to the general public. Prior to that period the slight amount of police duty that was required was mainly done by the constables and specials, the former of whom were

quite formidable officers in their day. The first man to bring "order out of chaos" was Thomas Crowley, a giant of a man, appointed Chief in 1863, whose very appearance was enough to strike terror to evil doers. The police force is named by the Mayor, with the consent of Select Council, and consisted in 1895, of one Chief, at a salary of \$1,000 per year, one Captain at \$840, and twenty-eight patrolmen, each of whom receive \$720. During the year 1894, 1,775 arrests were made, 826 of which were commonwealth, and the balance so called city cases, a large share of which were for vagrancy. "An average of twenty tramps are lodged nightly at the police station, none being refused lodging, as it is thought better to have them under lock and key than roaming the streets. The amount of fines and costs collected in city cases during 1894 was \$1,544."

The patrol wagon was introduced in the spring of 1891, and the Gamewell police call system in the fall of the same year.

CHIEFS AND CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

Below is a list of the Chiefs of Police:

1855—S. L. Foster.

1856-'58—Willard Braley.

1859—R. M. Butterfield.

1860—H. L. Brown (volunteer).

1863-'69—Thomas Crowley.

1870—W. H. Harris.

1871—Walter H. Smith.

1872-'76—Joseph Blenner.

1877-'83—Thomas Crowley.

1884-'85—Joseph R. Ferguson.

1886-'87-'88—Alfred King.

1889—Wm. J. Grant (acting).

1890-'94—Wm. J. Grant.

1895—A. E. White.

The position of Captain of Police, which is a later office than that of Chief, has been filled as follows:

First—Adam Schneider.

Second—Charles Justice.

Third—John P. Sullivan.

Fourth—Daniel Mitchell.

Fifth—J. Dudenhofer.

Sixth—Hubert Golden.

Seventh—Wm. J. Grant.

Eighth—John W. Henry.

CHAPTER V.

THE PENINSULA, BAY, HARBOR, DOCKS, LAKE TRADE, FISH AND FISHING INTERESTS.
PLEASURE BOATS, ETC.—[See Chapters VI and XVI, General History of Erie County.]

THE Peninsula, named by the French Presque Isle, or "nearly an island," is a low, sand formation of about six miles long, varying in width from 300 feet "at the neck, which is nearly two miles long and joins the body of the peninsula to the mainland at its western end, to one and one-half miles at its widest part." Inside of this and between it and the mainland, is the bay of Presque Isle, forming the harbor of Erie, a body of water "about four and one-half miles in length by one and one-half miles in width, affording a land-locked anchorage area of about one and one-half by two miles, with eighteen to twenty-eight feet of water." The harbor thus created by nature is probably the finest on the entire chain of lakes. It is entirely land-locked, protected from the heaviest gales, and has the best character of bottom for anchorage.

As the safety and welfare of the harbor depend upon the maintenance of the Peninsula, much money has been expended by the Government in closing breaches and protecting it from heavy seas. No one has a right to live on it, save the watchman, the keepers of the light-houses and the crew of the life-saving station. It is covered with a dense growth of timber, shrubs and vines, which are not allowed to be cut down, and is penetrated in every direction by small lakes or ponds connected with the bay by channels usually navigable for small boats.

In 1833, when the Peninsula was under the jurisdiction of the State, and incidentally of the Erie authorities, R. S. Reed was appointed Superintendent for five years, and a fine of \$500, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, was fixed as the penalty for cutting timber or setting fire to the shrubbery. In 1835, the borough resolved to proceed against any one who might erect

buildings upon it. The Legislature passed an act, in 1841, imposing a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, on any person who should gather cranberries on the peninsula between July and October. The 1st of October was "cranberry day," a great event in olden times. Large parties would cross the bay the night before and remain until morning. The marshes produced cranberries to a larger extent than at present.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The ruins of a large brick house or fort, erected near the east end of the peninsula, long prior to American occupation, were still to be seen in 1735. In 1813 a block-house was built at Crystal Point, just west of Miscy Bay, to defend the harbor entrance. This bay was so named by Lieut. Holdup, in 1811, on account of the prevailing gloomy weather and the comfortless condition of the vessels anchored in it at that time. Two of Perry's ships, the Lawrence and Niagara, were sunk in its waters—the latter remaining there, and the former having been raised in 1876, and removed to Philadelphia, to be exhibited at the Centennial. It is said that in 1821 the peninsula was covered with timber, from the mainland, at the head, to its southeastern point.

PROTECTING THE PENINSULA.

The first breach recorded in the peninsula appears to have taken place near "The Head" during the winter of 1828-29. Its extent is not reported, but the entire appropriation of \$7,300 was used in closing it. In the winter of 1832-33, another breach occurred at the same point, and during the summer of 1833 Lieut. Col. J. G. Totten, by direction of the chief of engineers, examined the condition of

affairs. He submitted an elaborate report, in which he suggested the possibility of maintaining entrances at both ends of the harbor, but recommended that the effect of the breach should be studied for a year or two before any complete plan was decided upon.

In 1835, Lieut. T. S. Brown submitted plans for an entrance at the west end of Presque Isle Bay through the peninsula. The breach which had commenced in 1822-33 had greatly widened, so that where trees thickly stood when work began in 1824, there was in 1835 an opening nearly one mile wide and daily increasing, so that the whole peninsula was threatened. Lieutenant Brown's plan provided for partially closing the breach by crib-work, but left a channel 400 feet wide, so that vessels might enter or depart from either end of the bay. In 1836, work was commenced upon the plan of Lieutenant Brown; 420 feet of crib-work break-water was completed, strengthened by piling and partially filled with stone; barracks were erected for workmen, machinery purchased, and arrangements made for a vigorous prosecution of the work. Work was continued in 1837, 1,920 feet of crib-work being completed, making in all 2,340 feet. The progress thus far in partially closing the breach was reported as very satisfactory.

In 1838, under Capt. Williams, of the Topographical Engineers, 1,035 linear feet of crib-work was built, 570 feet being north of the proposed new channel piers and 465 feet south of them. In 1839, work was continued; the break-water on the south side of the proposed new channel was prolonged 630 feet, and 150 feet of the work built in 1838 was strengthened; 300 feet of crib-work was placed in position on the low ground at the northeast end of the work, north of the proposed new entrance, to prevent the lake from cutting through at that point.

No appropriations were made nor work done during the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843. In 1841, an official report stated that the lake was making rapid encroachments upon the peninsula north of the works and threatened the destruction of the harbor. The proposed channel for vessels at the west end of the bay seems by this date to have been abandoned. During the time the channel was open a number of vessels passed through it. Among these, as shown by official records, were the steamer Ohio, drawing about seven and one-

half feet of water, on July 3, 1831, and the brig Virginia, drawing some five and one-half feet of water, in 1833 or '34. Capt. John Fleeharty, who is good authority on lake matters, says he saw the revenue cutter Erie, which drew fully five feet of water, go through the channel about 1838 or '39.

FURTHER OPERATIONS.

In 1844, the gap in the peninsula had been reduced to a width of 3,000 feet, with a depth of from five to six feet. The erosion in the vicinity of the barracks built in 1836 threatened their destruction, and 470 linear feet of crib-work were built for their protection. Nothing further was done at this locality until 1852. An examination made at that time by Maj. William Turnbull of the Topographical Engineers, showed that the breach in the peninsula still existed, and that the crib-work protection built in previous years had been almost destroyed. In 1853 and 1854, efforts were made to prevent further erosion by protecting the shore with brush and stone. Operations were continued during 1855-56, with such success that there were strong prospects of restoring the original water line.

In September, 1857, Maj. J. D. Graham reported the suspension of work through lack of funds, and nothing further was done until 1864, in which year Col. T. J. Cram was assigned to the charge of the harbor. His report stated that the breach at the west end of the harbor was entirely closed, nature having completed the work during the interval of seven years of suspended labor, although about 500 feet of the peninsula was so low that high seas broke clear across it. This weak spot was strengthened in 1865, but a breach occurred during a heavy gale in November, 1874. This was soon closed, under the superintendence of Colonel Blunt, the officer then in charge, by what he termed "a bulk-head protection," constructed of piles and plank, the experiment of planting young trees on the neck of the peninsula resorted to in 1871-72 having entirely failed, nearly all of them being destroyed by the heavy winter gales. Since that time Colonel Blunt's mode of protection, together with an abatis of brush and stones, has been generally followed, but it has taken constant vigilance to keep the work in repair. There are two places where the neck of the penin-

sula is quite narrow and the crest only a few feet above the level of the lake, and where at times of very high seas, the water of the lake rolls across into the bay.

DAMAGE AND WORK DONE IN RECENT YEARS.

The winter of 1881-82 was an open one, and the beach was deprived of its usual revetment of heavy ice. A number of furious gales occurred during the fall and winter, and upon the opening of the season of 1882 the old bulkheads were found to be seriously damaged, and the beach to have suffered more or less from the heavy seas. The water of Lake Erie was unusually high during the spring of 1882, and on March 21, the level of the lake was the highest recorded at Erie for a number of years. A strong northwest gale was blowing at the time, and the heavy seas rolled clear across the lowest portion of the peninsula into the bay. The erosion at the time was still not sufficient to excite apprehension of immediate danger, but some steps were absolutely necessary for protection during the coming fall and winter. The engineer in charge submitted a project for the protection of the beach line with piles and plank, but afterward amended it upon the recommendation of the local engineer, Capt. Adams, and concluded to drive short intermediate piles between the old piles still standing, which formed a portion of the bulkhead protection.

A severe westerly storm on October 28-29, 1892, caused seas to wash over the neck from the lake into the bay. Gullies from two to ten feet wide and one to two feet deep were cut through the sand on the crest of the neck formation, and a few small trees and bushes uprooted. The gullies were, however, soon filled up by drifting sand and the neck practically restored to its normal condition. The remaining sheet piling and walings of the shore protection along the neck were carried away. Another westerly storm, on August 28, 1893, did some damage, which was soon restored by the drifting of the sand.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN GENERAL FEATURES.

The earliest chart in possession of the government is that of Maj. Anderson, made in 1819, which shows that the peninsula then occupied about the same general location and direction that it does at the present time. A comparison of Maj. Anderson's map with

Maj. McFarland's map of 1878 indicates that for about three miles from Massassauga Point the outer shore line has receded some 1,500 feet. Some errors are noticed in the map of 1819, however, and it may not be entirely reliable. A comparison of Lieut. Woodruff's map of 1839 with McFarland's map of 1878 shows a similar retrograde movement of the shore line, while that of the lake survey map of 1865 with McFarland's map of 1878 and Maj. Wilson's map of 1879 shows little or no variation in the position of the outer shore line. These maps seem to prove that from 1819 to 1865 there was a general recession of the outer shore line, while from 1865 to 1895 there has been but little change. A comparison of Woodruff's map of 1839 with McFarland's of 1878 shows that the mass of this part of the peninsula has materially increased during the interval of time between these surveys, for the distance from the twelve-foot or fifteen-foot curve outside the peninsula to the curve of corresponding depth inside was in 1878 about double what it was in 1839, while no very great change appears to have taken place in that part of the neck which lies above the water level. This increase in width appears to have come chiefly from the shoaling of the water inside the peninsula, but, from whatever cause it may arise, it indicates that the danger of the formation of a breach at this point has not increased, but has rather decreased in the last forty years.

REPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The following are extracts from the reports of the government engineers for 1893 and '94:

"The preservation of the peninsula is of vital importance to Erie harbor, and it is for the purpose of preserving the harbor that the protection of the weak parts of the peninsula formation has been deemed necessary. The weak portion is the long narrow neck at the western end. The object for which all the works of protection have been constructed is the prevention of a breach through this narrow neck. This danger exists during severe storms from the westward.

"Former attempts to propagate a growth of trees on the barren neck of the peninsula did not prove satisfactory. In order to obtain some knowledge of the feasibility of tree-planting, a lot of seventy small willow and cottonwood trees and cuttings were set out

early in May, 1893, some being planted in the sand soil, with an enrichment of vegetable mold, and others planted directly in the sand, without enrichment. At the close of the fiscal year the cuttings were all dead and the small trees showed little promise of living. The experiment does not necessarily prove that tree propagation is not feasible. It does prove, however, that cuttings will not readily grow and that planting should be done much earlier in the spring.

"In a report, made in 1885, it was recommended that the neck of the peninsula be protected by a breakwater, and the movement of sand around the eastern end of the peninsula, which threatens to close the harbor entrance, be arrested by the construction of jetties perpendicular to the shore of the peninsula, at an estimated cost of \$173,044.50.

"Work under this project was in progress until October, 1889, when it was abandoned, it having been found that the structures built would not stand against the violence of the storms. No further work is at present (1894) contemplated, but the sum of \$20,000 has been reserved from the appropriation for the improvement of Erie Harbor, to be used, in case of necessity, in closing any breach which may occur."

Capt. James Hunter, appointed by the U. S. authorities, has been custodian of the peninsula since 1886.

THE TITLE TO THE PENINSULA.

In the fall of 1895, a proposition to use the peninsula for railroad and manufacturing purposes led to some discussion over its control and ownership. The question was submitted by the editor of the *Evening News* to Judge Galbraith, who answered in the following clear and conclusive letter:

ERIE, Nov. 19, 1895.

"Answering your question as to the ownership of the peninsula of Presque Isle, I find, on a careful examination of the various acts of Assembly and other records, that while the right of occupancy and control is vested in the government of the United States, the title and actual ownership remain in the State of Pennsylvania.

"On February 4, 1869, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act 'supplementary to the act incorporating the Marine Hospital at Erie,' which, after a preamble reciting that 'the Councils of the city of Erie have so neglected the management and supervision of the peninsula, which forms the

northern boundary of the harbor of Erie, as to prevent any adequate revenue arising therefrom, therefore, be it enacted, etc., That section 14 of the act of April 2, 1868, entitled 'A further supplement to an act to incorporate the city of Erie,' be so amended as to place the supervision and control of the said peninsula in the power of the Board of Directors of the Marine Hospital of Pennsylvania, * * * and the said Board of Directors are hereby empowered to exercise such supervision, disposition and control of same by leasing, or otherwise, as to them shall be deemed for the best interest of said hospital.'

"In 1871, by the act of Assembly, passed May 11, of that year, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made to the Marine Hospital at Erie, but only on the condition that that corporation should convey to the State all the lands granted by their act of incorporation in 1867, and on the further condition that said Marine Hospital 'shall convey to the United States of America all title it may have to the peninsula of Presque Isle, * * * to be held by said United States, as near as may be, in its present condition, and only for the purposes of national defense, and for the protection of the harbor of Erie, but in all other respects, to be subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania; and the consent of the State of Pennsylvania is hereby given to such transfer of title only for the purposes and under the limitations herein before mentioned.'

"An act of Congress was passed in the same year, 1871 (U. S. Statutes, vol. 24, page 312), by which the Secretary of War was directed to receive and accept title under the act of May 11, 1871, just recited, and on May 25, 1871, a deed was duly executed by the Marine Hospital officers and directors, and accepted by the Secretary of War, and possession was taken by the United States government, which has ever since had the custody and control of the same, although the actual title and ownership still remain vested in the State of Pennsylvania.

"This condition need not hinder, however, the use of a portion of the peninsula on the bay front for manufacturing purposes, as it will no doubt be easy to secure such concurrent legislation by Congress and the State Legislature as may be necessary, in case public opinion should favor the same, as it no doubt will, should there be a strong demand for this particular location by those seeking eligible sites for the manufacture of iron, as now appears very probable.

"The popular error and confusion of ideas as to the ownership of the peninsula of Presque Isle has no doubt arisen from the official letter from the chief clerk of the Interior Department, where he speaks of the 'title' to said peninsula being tendered to the United States; and in another place he refers to the deed conveying title being accepted, etc.

"In fact, the United States government did not acquire any title, but only, as you see, by referring to the language of the acts, the right of possession and occupancy, and that for a distinctly limited purpose, namely, 'national defense and for the protection of the harbor of Erie,' and in all

other respects to be subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania.

"Truly yours,
"WILLIAM A. GALBRAITH."

THE BAY AND HARBOR.

Immediately after the war of 1812-14 the Government asked Commodore Perry for his opinion as to the feasibility of removing the sand-bar which blocked the entrance to the harbor, and he reported favorably on the project. In 1819, a survey was made by the general government, but nothing further was done at that time. The State of Pennsylvania, in 1822, appointed Thomas Forster, Giles Sanford and George Moore, of Erie, a committee to survey the bay and ascertain the depth of water on the bar, and the anchorage outside the bar, and expended \$15,000, toward improving the harbor. The project was then taken in hand by the general government, which has since continued the work.

A general plan of harbor improvement was adopted in 1823, and amended from time to time, as the demands of commerce called for an increased depth of water. It provided for closing all of the eastern end of the harbor by means of a breakwater, in which should be left an opening 200 feet wide, and for extending to deep water in the lake two parallel piers, one on each side of the opening. This project is substantially in force at the present time, excepting that the piers are 350 feet apart. The total sum expended at Erie harbor by the general government, up to June 30, 1894, was \$826,732.38, including the work done in the protection of the peninsula.

EFFECT OF THE IMPROVEMENTS.

When this undertaking was entered upon the channel at the entrance was narrow and tortuous, with a depth of only six feet, and the depth on the present line of channel was only two feet. By 1827 vessels of ordinary draft were able to enter the harbor; by 1829, the depth of the entrance was from seven and a half to fifteen feet; and in 1833 there was a good channel with a depth of twelve feet from the lake into the bay. This depth was maintained to 1839, when operations were suspended. In 1844, the piers were going to ruin; there was a depth of eighteen feet between them, but shoals were forming at each end.

The original project contemplated the extension of the piers to the sixteen-foot curve in the lake, and the maintenance of a channel of navigable width sixteen feet in depth from the harbor inside to the lake outside. The channel, as secured, was, in 1894, 275 feet wide and not less than 18 feet deep, and is successfully maintained throughout its entire length of 7,150 feet. The latter distance is made up as follows:

	Feet.
From 18-foot contour in lake to the east or outer end of the north pier, outer channel.....	1,000
Between piers	2,750
From west or inner end of piers to 18-foot contour in harbor, inner channel.....	3,400

The length of channel lying between the piers is kept thoroughly scoured by the strong currents which run in and out, and thus maintain it in good condition at all times. The outer and inner channels require repeated dredging in order to maintain them at the required depth. Since the bar formation began to threaten the channel, in 1875, the pier has been extended three times, viz: in 1880, 242 linear feet; in 1891, 452.15 linear feet, and in 1893, 801.4 linear feet. The pier work in all of the extensions is twenty-four feet wide and twenty-four feet high, the superstructure being eight feet high above water.

The existing project provides for the further extension of the south pier. To complete it will require an extension of 1,000 feet, at a cost of \$65,000.

There is a strong current setting in and out of the harbor, according to the direction of the wind, which causes a variation of from one to three feet in the depth of water in the bay.

UNITED STATES APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a statement of the appropriations made by the United States for improving Erie harbor, from 1823 to 1894 inclusive:

May 26, 1824.....	\$ 20,000 00
March 25, 1826.....	7,000 00
March 2, 1827.....	2,000 00
May 19, 1828.....	6,223 18
March 3, 1829.....	7,390 25
March 2, 1831.....	1,700 00
July 3, 1832.....	4,500 00
March 2, 1833.....	6,000 00
June 28, 1834.....	23,045 00
March 3, 1835.....	5,000 00
July 2, 1836.....	15,122 80

March 3, 1837.....	15,000 00
July 7, 1838.....	30,000 00
June 11, 1844.....	40,000 00
August 30, 1852.....	30,000 00
June 23, 1866.....	36,961 00
March 2, 1867.....	25,000 00
June 11, 1870.....	20,000 00
March 3, 1871.....	29,000 00
June 10, 1872.....	15,000 00
June 23, 1874.....	20,000 00
March 3, 1875.....	80,000 00
August 14, 1876.....	40,000 00
June 18, 1878.....	25,000 00
March 3, 1879.....	25,000 00
June 14, 1880.....	25,000 00
March 3, 1881.....	20,000 00
August 2, 1882.....	20,000 00
July 5, 1884.....	50,000 00
August 5, 1886.....	37,500 00
August 11, 1888.....	25,000 00
September, 19, 1890.....	40,000 00
July 13, 1892.....	40,000 00
1823 allotment.....	150 00
1864 allotment.....	15,000 00
1868 allotment.....	40,000 00
1869 allotment.....	22,275 00
1871 allotment.....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$871,867 23

Of this sum, there remained a balance unexpended and available, July 1, 1894, of \$45,134.85. The sum which the government engineers reported that can be profitably expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, is \$25,000, leaving \$20,000 still on hand for contingencies.

Mr. J. C. Quintus assumed charge of the Erie harbor work, under direction of the United States Engineering Department, October 1, 1886. His headquarters were in a private office until December 3, 1888, when he changed into the United States building. He was relieved on November 8, 1894, by Mr. C. M. Emmons, and transferred to Buffalo, N. Y.

[For an account of the interesting historical events that have happened in Erie harbor and vicinity, and other matters of interest, see the General History of Erie county.]

DOCKS AND LAKE BUSINESS.

The principal docks are those of the Anchor Line, the Hard Coal docks of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., the Erie and Pittsburg docks, the Carnegie docks, Reed's dock, the Public dock and the Watson dock.

At the beginning of the town's growth all articles of commerce were landed on the sand beach near the mouth of Mill creek, where

three storehouses had been erected as early as 1815. Rufus S. Reed was one of the pioneers in the lake trade, and, to facilitate his business, constructed a dock near the foot of Sasfras street, which has ever since been familiarly known as Reed's dock. The pier reached out from the shore to a depth of eight feet of water, which was sufficient to float the largest vessel on the lakes at that period.

In the early days of steam navigation boats landed freight and passengers at the light-house piers to avoid loss of time. As no coal could then be obtained, wood was the only fuel used, and an immense quantity was required for the round trip from Buffalo to Detroit and Chicago; this was "poled" out to the piers on scows. When a steamboat approached Erie a signal gun was fired on deck. As soon as the cannon was heard all was bustle and activity on shore until the transfer of passengers and freight was effected. When Mr. Reed engaged in the steamboat business he required all of his boats to come to his dock. As he was monopolizing the Erie trade by so doing, the captains of other boats trading here were compelled to land at the dock or relinquish the trade at this port.

The business at Reed's dock was greatly increased by the opening of the Erie Extension Canal, early in the forties. Long lines of canal boats and sailing vessels were almost constantly moored alongside the dock during the season of navigation, discharging and loading cargoes of bituminous coal. The dock was leased by W. L. Scott & Co. some years ago, when its facilities for handling coal were largely increased.

THE PUBLIC DOCK.

The opening of the canal led to the building of a series of docks, extending from the foot of State street, east and west, which, in connection with the roadway and dock leading thereto, became known as the Public dock. Inside of these was the canal basin, now nearly filled with sediment from the sewers, which was a very busy place for many years. The docks on each side of State street were owned in the main, if not wholly, by private parties, and, in the days of canal boating, were among the most valuable property in or about Erie.

HARD COAL DOCKS.

The water lots covered by the Anchor Line docks and the Philadelphia and Erie docks



A. Curtis

were a gift from the city to the latter corporation, or rather to its predecessor, the Sunbury and Erie Company. The contract for building the first docks was awarded to George J. Morton & Co. Cribbs were constructed, but not filled, until several years later.

David Burton & Sons (Andrew and A. P. Burton), who were the first shippers of anthracite coal from Erie, and also the pioneer shippers of that kind of coal to supply the home demand, utilized the docks in 1866. In 1868 David Burton withdrew, and the firm name became Burton Bros. & Co., S. P. Longstreet having been admitted as a member of the firm. The new company continued in business until 1874. Ever since the latter date W. L. Scott & Co. have been lessees of the dock, which has been greatly enlarged and improved. Another extensive and very convenient dock for handling hard coal has been added, east of the original one.

ANCHOR LINE DOCKS AND GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The "Erie and Western Transportation Company," better known as the "Anchor Line," commenced business in 1868, the nucleus being one small grain elevator, now known as elevator A, built by Messrs. Noble, Brown, McCarter and Shannon, which the corporation purchased. From this humble beginning the business has become of great magnitude. The company, which has a full-paid capital stock of \$3,000,000, and an issue of \$750,000 five per cent. bonds, secured by a mortgage on its terminal properties, is the Pennsylvania R. R. Company's lake and rail line between the Eastern seaboard and the West. It was incorporated June 21, 1865, under the laws of Pennsylvania. Besides operating chartered vessels in such number as the demands of business make necessary, the company owns, clear of incumbrance, a fleet of eighteen steamers on the Great Lakes, having an aggregate tonnage of about 25,000 tons. At Erie the company has forty acres of dock property, on which are three grain elevators, immense warehouses and every facility for the rapid and satisfactory transaction of business. The tracks on this property connect with the Pennsylvania R. R. system for all points East and South. At Buffalo twelve acres of dock property are owned, on which are erected a grain elevator and large merchandise warehouses, connecting with all railroads centering in Buf-

falo. At Chicago the Company's docks and warehouses constitute the most permanent, extensive and advantageously located terminal of any of the organized lake lines at that port. At Milwaukee and Duluth, also, valuable terminal facilities are possessed through lease or otherwise. The lamented John J. Wadsworth was the agent of the line at Erie for many years before his death. He has been succeeded by Charles W. Payne. The general manager of the "Anchor Line" is John E. Payne, a former citizen of Erie, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia.

ERIE AND PITTSBURG AND CARNEGIE DOCKS.

The Pittsburg dock No. 1, extending far out into the bay from the mouth of Cascade run, and No. 2, facing the bay, one mile west of the Public dock, at the foot of State street, and extending westward, were completed at the time of the opening of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., in 1865. Although a small quantity of iron ore was received the same season, the shipping of bituminous coal was the principal business. The Lake Superior iron ore trade increased so rapidly that it became necessary to use the entire dock for that purpose and build a new coal dock a few rods to the westward, which was completed in 1867. In 1868 the docks were connected with Reed's dock by a railroad track built along the foot of the bluff, protected on the bay side by a wall of timbers nearly a mile in length, which was eventually extended so as to make a connection with the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Since that time the docks and trestle work have been greatly extended, all the latest improvements for handling coal and iron ore added, and dredging done to an extent that enables the largest vessels on the lakes to lay alongside. The Carnegie company operates three wharves, which handle vast quantities of iron ore brought down the lakes in ore carriers and whalebacks, to be shipped over the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. to the furnaces and manufacturers of Pittsburg and the Shenango valley. The bituminous coal industry is represented by the W. L. Scott Coal Company and the Panhandle Coal Company. During the great coal famine of 1894 Erie was about the only station on the lakes where steamers could get fuel. The W. L. Scott Company was established by the wonderful ability and energy of the gentleman whose name it bears,

and is perhaps the largest shipper of coal on the lakes.

The Watson dock was built by the Eric Blast Furnace Company, some time in the sixties, and leased in 1894 by the H. F. Watson Co., to be used in connection with the shipments to and from their extensive paper mills. They have been succeeded by the Eric Dock and Transportation Company, an outgrowth of the Watson enterprise.

OTHER FEATURES.

Lumber is brought to the port in large quantities by schooners and tramp steamers, for shipment south and for local consumption. This line of trade is represented by Carroll Brothers, Bauschard Brothers, Lyman Felheim, David Schlosser and others.

The Eric Dock and Transportation Company have gone into the carrying trade between Eric and New York to a considerable extent. They own a steamer and a number of barges. The barges convey coal to New York, via the Eric canal and the Hudson river, and return with paper stock, etc., mainly for use at the Watson mill.

In addition to the above industries, the trade in lime rock with Kelley's Island, by Messrs. Spooner & Rea, and the extensive importations of vegetables, fish and farm products from Canada, should not be omitted.

BUSINESS OF THE PORT.

The following extracts from the report submitted by Douglas Benson, Secretary of the Eric Board of Trade, at its meeting on the 28th of March, 1895, are of value for reference:

Imports by Lake.

	1884.	1894.
Barley, bushels.....	48,650	401,562
Corn, bushels.....	1,203,827	2,651,484
Oats, bushels.....	19,995	5,000
Wheat, bushels.....	2,222,108	2,254,752
Rye, bushels.....	265,020	94,863
Flax Seed, bushels.....	137,618	73,416
Total.....	3,957,218	5,481,077
Flour, barrels.....	557,022	2,065,387
Flour to wheat, bushels....	2,785,110	10,326,785
Total Grain, bushels.....	6,742,328	17,807,862
Lumber, feet.....	14,301,332	9,642,127
Pig iron, tons.....	10,408	747
Iron ore, tons.....	116,027	643,628

Copper, pounds.....	11,956,575	28,467,305
Merchandise, pounds.....	39,393,702	169,584,535
Limestone, cords.....	850	200
Stone, cords.....	.....	800
Plaster, tons.....	.....	14,728
Pig leads, pounds.....	.....	22,476,920
Lath, pieces.....	3,863,100	309,600
Shingles, bundles.....	16,000	.....
R. R. Ties.....	.....	12,118
Telegraph Poles.....	.....	370

Exports by Lake.

	1884.	1894.
Coal, tons.....	193,969	689,043
Pig iron, tons.....	3,012	.....
Merchandise, pounds.....	120,191,120	76,630,127
Vessels entered and cleared	1,283	2,683
Tonnage on same.....	1,083,507	3,069,737

Of the coal exported in 1894, 424,006 tons were anthracite and 265,037 bituminous.

Coal Shipments.

The shipments of coal by lake were as follows in the years named:

YEAR.	TONS.
1874.....	217,500
1875.....	174,672
1876.....	233,012
1877.....	232,326
1878.....	224,653
1879.....	271,035
1880.....	290,298
1881.....	207,702
1882.....	279,185
1883.....	204,755
1884.....	193,969
1885.....	188,860
1886.....	235,255
1887.....	230,845
1888.....	405,248
1889.....	410,403
1890.....	515,609
1891.....	586,990
1892.....	567,347
1893.....	620,859
1894.....	689,043

Grain Receipts—Where From.

The grain received in 1894 was from the following ports:

	BUSHEL8.
Chicago.....	4,135,087
Milwaukee.....	364,778
Duluth.....	155,968
Washington.....	169,326
Canada Ports.....	280,026
Detroit.....	109,875
Toledo.....	266,017
Total Bushels.....	5,481,077

THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

Fishing, as a commercial pursuit, has always been large at this point, and at the present time probably excels any other port on Lake Erie. It is almost entirely controlled by the following firms: Erie Fish Association (Limited), Sandusky Fish Company, Toledo Fish Company, and W. G. Rainey & Co., all well equipped with outfits for the business. The Erie Fish Association is the most complete and perfect establishment of any like concern on the lakes, and the quantity of fish handled each day by this concern is accomplished with so much ease and celerity that to a looker-on it would appear that but little was being done, when, on the contrary, an enormous amount of work is being performed in all of its different departments.

In a paper prepared by Capt. John Fleeharty in March, 1893, for the Pennsylvania Fish Commissioners, for circulation during the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the catch of the different varieties of fish taken at Erie was computed for the season of 1892 at 12,780,579 pounds, this having been the first time that accurate statistics had been made up. The increase for 1894 was about 1,000,000 pounds. At that date the amount of capital invested was \$250,000, which has been increased. The number of men employed was 500, with twenty-eight steam fish boats, fourteen sail fish boats, forty pound nets, boats, gear, etc. It is not unusual that fifty tons of fish represent a day's catch, and it frequently goes beyond that amount. In fact, to those who are unacquainted with the immensity of the industry, the details are astonishing.

"Prior to 1830 all fish were taken with hook and line. David Fowzier was the first to resort to seine fishing. About this time Thomas Horton, William Buckingham and Abraham Huntsbarger began drawing the seine.

"The first white fish taken in Lake Erie was in 1852 at Dunkirk, N. Y., by Capt. Nash, who came from Mackinac with two fish boats and a complete outfit as an experiment. The taking of these fish created considerable excitement and gave great impetus to the fishing industry. Sturgeon, prior to 1854, were considered useless, and when caught were taken to the Peninsula and buried. Thousands

of them have been wasted there. Now, smoked sturgeon is thought to be fully equal to smoked halibut. The roe is very fine, making an excellent 'caviare.' Lake trout weighing sixty-five pounds are not uncommon, but the largest ever caught in this vicinity weighed seventy-five pounds. The largest white fish ever taken at Erie, as far as known, was twenty-one and one-half pounds."

A Fisherman's Paradise.

"Presque Isle Bay and vicinity abound in all varieties of small fish. Perch are found in abundance, are fine to the taste, and afford rare sport to those who seek them. Grass pike are found in the ponds of the Peninsula, as well as in the bay in large numbers. Herring are here in abundance, and during the winter season furnish food for a large number of families. Perch and herring are caught in great numbers through the ice, when the bay and lake are frozen over, and almost any day during the winter season hundreds of persons may be seen fishing for them. It has been estimated that during the winter of 1894-5, for over sixty days, there were caught through the ice on the bay over 1,200 pounds of perch, each day, without mentioning the amount of herring taken, which would probably be half as much as the perch."

"Black bass, rock bass, muscalonge and sunfish are not as plentiful as they once were, owing to the number of seines drawn in the bay of recent years by fish pirates, but, with the efforts that are making to enforce the fish laws, it is believed they will, in a few years, be as numerous as ever. Muscalonge have been caught here weighing sixty-two pounds, and six-pound bass have unquestionably been caught in the bay, but a four-pound bass will give a sportsman all the sport he desires, if he knows how to handle his fish, and fish of that size are common here."

The following additional information is gleaned from a very readable article in the *Herald* "Souvenir of Erie," published in 1888:

Gill-Net Fishing.

"In 1854 the gill-net fishing business was in its infancy. A fisherman named Hitchcock came from the 'Islands' at the west end of Lake Erie and set a few nets, making good hauls. The news of his success was heralded

far and wide. Soon afterward Richard P. Burke and Mr. Terry embarked in the business, followed by Daniel Weeks, John Dash, sr., and his two sons, Adam and John Dash, jr., Larimer & Newton, Clark Jones and others. Heavy hauls of white fish and salmon-trout were often made. Frequently the boats brought in from ten to forty of the latter at a 'catch,' averaging fifteen pounds apiece.

"Owing to meager shipping facilities there was not much demand for fresh white fish, which could be purchased from the boats at one cent per pound. The surplus was salted for shipment. After railroads to the interior were built, a larger market was opened, but the supply was generally greater than the demand until the freezing process was adopted.

"The firm of Stancliff & Larimer, dealers in salt fish, who had a provision store on French street, between Fifth and Sixth, were also engaged in the gill-net fishing business in 1854.

Pound-Net Fishing.

"In 1852 Post & Durfee, of Fairport, Ohio, set the first pound-nets off the port of Erie for the purpose of catching sturgeon. Immense hauls were made, several tons being brought in daily. The roe was removed, salted, and sent to Germany, where it was prepared as an article of food called 'caviar,' regarded by epicures as a great delicacy. After the roe was removed the dead sturgeon, weighing from sixty to 100 pounds each, were taken out on the lake and thrown overboard. Of late years no more sturgeon are wasted, the demand being greater than the supply. They are salted and smoked, finding a ready market, often being sold for halibut.

"Post & Durfee were followed in the pound-net fishing business successively by Heidt & Wendall, Slocum & Stuntz, and Slocum & Meyers. As immense quantities of game and other fish were caught in the pound-nets, overstocking the markets, the business met with persistent and determined opposition by hook-and-line as well as gill-net fishermen. The Game and Fish Association secured the passage of an act by the Legislature prohibiting pound-net fishing in the waters of Pennsylvania, and no nets of this description were set for eight or nine years, until Captain M. E.

Dunlap engaged in the business in 1888. He was prosecuted for violating the fish law, and a running legal fight of three years' duration was the result, culminating in a victory for the Captain.

"The catch for April, May, November and December comprises principally blue-pike, herring and perch, with a few white fish; the latter being caught almost exclusively from June to October."

Introduction of Steam Fishing Boats.

"Although several steam fish-boats were in the business, none were owned at this port until 1882, when Captain M. Maher built and launched the steamer Frank Mattison. Gill-net fishing before the advent of steamers was an extremely hazardous business. The fishing grounds extend all the way from a half-mile off shore to a distance of ten or fifteen miles out. As the fish run in "schools" the nets are placed in different localities, with varying success until a school is "struck," when big hauls are made. Every boat has a range of its own, which by common consent must not be trespassed on by other boats.

"A complete history of the fishing industry at the port of Erie would chronicle a long list of disasters and an appalling loss of life. Sunday, September 17, 1876, five well-known Erie fishermen were drowned almost within reach of help. A tremendous sea was running at the time, and when less than half a mile from the harbor entrance the boats swamped, while hundreds of horror-stricken citizens stood on the shore unable to render any assistance.

"The wholesale dealers at Erie generally make a contract with the fishermen for the season's catch.

"The product of the Erie fisheries commands a ready sale in all the cities on the Atlantic coast, as well as in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis and other markets in the southern and western states."

Local Amateurs.

"Erie has had and still possesses many enthusiastic anglers, who seldom went out without returning with good strings. Among them may be mentioned the following: Rev. Wm. Flint, Dr. H. A. Spencer, John Banyard, Tom Crowley, Wm. L. Scott, Tim Lynch, Alfred King, John P. Vincent, J.

Ross Thompson, Jake Graham, John C. Hilton, J. H. McCracken, Sam Woods, Frank Grant, John Dodge and Fred. Knobloch. All of the resident fishermen have favorite spots for fishing, the secret of which they guard jealously.*

Pleasure Boats.

The bay is a great resort for pleasure seekers, and there are few points where so many sail and row boats are owned by private parties or kept for hire. On a pleasant day in the summer the water is fairly covered with these boats, and the enjoyment of a sail or a row on the bay is only equalled by its cheapness and healthfulness.

The Erie Yacht Club, which was organized in the fall of 1894, and has built a roomy and handsome club house near the water works, which was formally opened July 18, 1895, promises to still further popularize the pastime of sailing. Its members own some of the fastest and staunchest boats on the lakes. The club took part in the yacht races at Put-in-Bay in the early part of August, 1895.

(For a list of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors of the port, an account of the light houses, life saving service, and weather and signal stations, with a list of the parties in charge thereof, and other matter relating to the bay, harbor and peninsula, see General History of Erie county).

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC PLEASURE RESORTS—THE PARKS, THE HEAD, TRACY POINT, THE CEDARS, GROVE HOUSE, FAIR GROUNDS, ETC.

WITHIN the city limits are two squares, designed in the original plan of Erie for public parks—one at the intersection of State and Sixth streets, the other at the junction of Sixth and Liberty. The first, by city ordinance, has been given the name of Central Park, and the second that of Cascade Park. With the exception of some grading and the setting out of a number of trees in 1890, the latter remains unimproved. In addition to these, there is Lakeside Park, on the bay front, between Holland and Sassafras streets, and the park surrounding the water works, at the foot of Chestnut street. Work on Lakeside Park, which is handsomely laid out and quite attractive, was commenced in 1890, under the direction of City Councils. Charles H. Nunn has been its keeper from the start. The improvement of the grounds at the water works was begun by the Commissioners in office in 1883, and the plan then adopted has been carried out in a creditable manner by their successors.

CENTRAL PARK.

Up to the year 1808 the ground embraced in Central Park was covered with forest trees, as the site of nearly the entire city was originally. A deep ravine ran across the park, from the city hall to the old Brown's Hotel or Ellsworth House, and continued from there to the bay, on a line slightly east of State street. This ravine can yet be seen at Second and Third streets. People passed from one side of the town to the other by going into the ravine and crossing a foot bridge that spanned the stream which ran down to the bay. It was gradually filled up with the growth of the town, and the old court house was built over it, where the west park intersects State street, opposite the Exchange building. By one of those strange freaks that affect the human mind, it was decided in 1808, to cut down the forest growth, and the park was cleared of trees at an expense to the town of \$42. The park remained bare until 1846, when it was resolved at a public meeting to

replant it with trees. B. B. Vincent, Elijah Babbitt, W. C. Lester and Clark McSparran were appointed a committee to co-operate with the town authorities. The project was carried out, and June 2d of that year a meeting of congratulation over the event was held in front of the Reed House. The square had been previously known as the "Diamond," but at this meeting it was proposed to call it "Perry Square," in honor of the victor of Lake Erie. It was also suggested to erect a monument to Commodore Perry, but this and all other efforts in that direction came to naught.

For a number of years the parks were surrounded by a fence, which was removed in 1881. The walks were covered with asphaltum in 1881 and 1882.

MONUMENT AND FOUNTAINS.

In the west park and facing State street, is the monument erected "In memory of the soldiers and sailors from Erie county who gave their lives to save the Union." The bronze group consists of a soldier and sailor, standing side by side, mutually supporting the National flag, which hangs in graceful folds between them, the foot of the staff resting upon the ground, the right hand of the soldier grasping it, while his left is holding his rifle *en traile*. The sailor has his left foot upon a coil of rope; his right hand is on the pommel of his sword, the point of which is placed upon the ground, while his left hand carelessly rests upon the right. The scene represents the mutual relation of these forces in sustaining the one flag. This group occupies a granite pedestal, eight feet square by twelve feet high, from the noted works at Hallowell, Me. The statuary was executed by the Ames Company, of Chicopee, Mass., after a design by Martin Milmore, of Boston. On the west side of the pedestal is inscribed the memorable quotation from Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The monument was erected in 1872, at a cost of about \$10,500, mainly collected by the persistent efforts of Miss Helen Ball, Miss Sarah Reed and Mrs. Isaac Moorhead. The

foundation, which cost \$500, was contributed by the city.

Immediately south of the monument is a handsome drinking fountain, presented to the city in 1883 by George D. Selden. The ornamental fountains—one in the center of each park—were erected in 1868. They cost \$3,237.18, exclusive of the water connections, which were supplied by the water department, free of charge against the city. The drinking fountain in the west park was placed there in 1894 by the Water Commissioners.

Thirty to forty years ago the vicinity of the parks was the business center of Erie, and the stores on North and South Park Rows and along "Cheapside," as the blocks on the French street side were known, were the largest and finest in the city, with perhaps a few exceptions.

The keepers of the parks have been, in the order named, Cornelius O'Hearn, Michael Timon, Michael Gallagher, Stephen Gallagher and Patrick Donahue.

THE HEAD, OR MASSASSAUGA POINT.

This, for half a century, the favorite resort of the people of Erie, is located, as the name indicates, at the head of the bay, where the peninsula connects with the main land, about four miles west of the city, in Mill Creek township. It is claimed by some of the old residents that the bay does not extend as far west as when the town was laid out, the peninsula at the neck having gradually receded toward the east. They allege that a narrow sand beach commenced at the mouth of the run one mile above "The Head," and extended down the lake a similar distance, from which the peninsula jutted out. Much higher up than is now enclosed by the sand beach was a long, narrow pond, entirely cut off from the lake, into which scows frequently ran from the bay, as late as 1840, to gather wood for steamboats.

In 1796, some twenty or thirty Indian families resided at the head of the bay. The beach was larger then than it is to-day, and a heavy forest covered the low land nearest the shore. The Indians had corn-fields southwest on the farms owned by J. C. Marshall and the estate of E. J. Kelso. This was the last Indian village in Erie county. The Indians gradually disappeared, and after their departure the site was occupied for awhile by a half-

breed negro named McKinney, who lived by fishing. The Indians were of the Massassauga tribe, from which comes the title, Massassauga Point.

It is due to the truth of history to add that some of the original settlers claimed that the Indians were not Massassaugas, and that the name sprang from a species of rattlesnake known as the Massassaugas—short, thick reptiles that were numerous when Captain Bissell erected the forts in 1795-'96.

"The Head" was first taken up under the laws of the State, in 1800, by Eliphalet Beebe, a ship carpenter, who looked upon the site as an available one for a ship-yard. In the course of a few years, it passed into the hands of Thomas Laird, who died in April, 1833, and by whose heirs it was held until its purchase by William L. Scott at Sheriff's sale.

The first hotel at "The Head," a small frame structure, was built by Wilson Laird, a son of the original owner, in 1874. After Mr. Scott obtained possession of the property he made extensive improvements. A large hotel was erected in 1879, a better roadway built, the wharf extended, the grounds graded and beautified, and a gas well put down that proved to be one of the best in Erie county. The hotel burned December 1, 1882, while under the charge of Wm. B. Graham. It was replaced in 1885 by the present structure, which has been recently overhauled and made more attractive. There is a large dancing hall on the grounds, with other opportunities for enjoyment, and the place is pronounced by all strangers who visit it, one of the choicest summer resorts in the country. The motor cars from the city run almost to the door of the hotel, and the drive to "The Head" is over a broad, level road, lined with an almost continuous double row of trees, and past a series of farms that have few superiors.

In 1832, a bed of bog iron ore was discovered on the south line of the Laird farm, which was used at the blast furnace of Vincent, Hinrod & Co. for several years. A furnace at Conneaut, Ohio, fell short of ore about this time and sent an agent to quarry the ore and ship it at "The Head." The scow schooners Jack Downing and Olive Branch ran in the iron-ore trade for three seasons, or until the supply became exhausted. The road from the Lake road to the shore of the bay, which ran through the woods and down the side of the

bank, was laid out for the purpose of hauling the ore to the vessels. The Jack Downing wintered in 1834-'35 about fifty rods above where the Massassauga Hotel was built, and there tied up to a sycamore tree, where now the sand and sediment render the approach of a vessel impossible.

TRACY POINT.

The locality now known as Tracy Point, long went by the name of the "Lone Fisherman's Inn." As originally started, it consisted of a cheap frame building on the Tracy farm, at the mouth of a picturesque glen, down which tumbled a sparkling little stream of water. The only way to reach it was by boat or by a path through the woods or along the sand beach from the Head. In 1870, or thereabouts, "Jake" Graham, a hotel man of long experience and a favorite with the sporting fraternity, secured a long lease of the grounds and built a shanty in the then almost inaccessible ravine, appropriately naming the place "Lone Fisherman's Inn." The resort became popular from its inception, and was constantly crowded with guests, who enjoyed fishing and shooting, or were fond of a "fish supper," for which the "Inn" soon became famous. Mr. Graham served as "mine host" until 1875, when he sold out his interest to Louis Schumacher, who at once commenced the improvement of the premises. Among other work, he caused a carriage road, of easy grade, to be made from the Lake road to the mouth of the ravine, affording a safe "overland route" to the place in inclement weather. Owing to impaired health, he disposed of the premises to John Schaffer, who continued some time. The buildings were destroyed by fire in January, 1892. During the winter of 1892-'3, Mr. Tracy, owner of the property, erected a fine new hotel, strengthened the wharf, and added other improvements which better adapted the place for the use of the general public. The property was run from the spring of 1893 by Max Raedisch, as lessee under Mr. Tracy, until April 1, 1895, when the latter gentleman leased it to the Sommerheim Association, a German social club, which now conducts it as a private resort for the families thereof and their friends. It was opened by the association on June 5, 1895.

The Sommerheim was organized in the

fall of 1894, and has the following officers: President, F. Brevilier; Vice President, P. Heinrichs; Secretary, P. A. Meyer; Treasurer, E. C. Siegel; Board of Governors, F. Brevilier, Chas. S. Marks, Wm. Reifel, E. C. Siegel, Wm. B. Flickinger, P. A. Meyer, P. Heinrichs.

GLENWOOD PARK.

In 1891 an organization was effected for the purpose of buying a tract of land which would enable a park to be established on a more extensive scale than had yet been undertaken. The active men in the movement were W. H. Nicholson, F. F. Adams and J. F. Downing. These gentlemen secured subscriptions for the purpose to the amount of \$27,000. With this sum in hand, a body of land was purchased in Mill Creek township, just south of the city limits, embracing about 105 acres. The tract includes the Evans place and portions of the John Eliot and H. C. Shannon farms. Probably no better site for a park could be chosen, being convenient of access, and combining every variety of stream, cascade, hill, ravine and meadow that is essential for the purpose. The Peach street motor line runs part way to the park and will undoubtedly be extended as the public demand warrants. Considerable improvement has been made on the park, and it is already a favorite resort. It is understood to be the object of the organization, as soon as their plans are completed, to present the tract to the city, on condition that it shall lay out the grounds as a public park and maintain it properly.

THE GROVE HOUSE.

The Grove House property, at the mouth of Four-Mile creek, embracing thirteen acres of the Crowley farm, was purchased early in the spring of 1887 by J. J. Lang and C. Rabe, with the object of building up a new summer resort. The place contained a large apple orchard, planted by Mr. Crowley in 1820. The shade afforded by the orchard, the fine outlook and the excellent fishing grounds off the mouth of the creek, had long made the site a resort for picnic and camping parties. After the purchase by Messrs. Lang and Rabe, a force of workmen was employed and a broad avenue was graded from the Lake road, along the east bank of the creek, to the lake; a pier was built from the shore northward into deep water, and

the bank was cut down so as to afford access for visitors by boat. A dancing hall and a refreshment hall were built, and the place was opened to the public in June, 1887. The patronage given encouraged the building of a large hotel in the winter of 1887-8, which has since been in successful operation. The present manager is A. P. Lang, who has made a number of additions to the premises.

THE CEDARS.

The resort known as The Cedars, on the bluff overlooking the sandbeach, in the north-eastern portion of the city, has been a public pleasure ground for many years. The property was bought of the Kelso estate about 1830 by William Newman, who built the house which is still occupied, and lived in it for a quarter of a century. He gave it the name of the Cedars, from the large number of trees of that species that grew on the premises. The fine shade and the beautiful prospect made it a popular picnic place, and Mr. Newman encouraged its use for that purpose. The property was bought by Rev. J. H. Whallon, in connection with his outside dock scheme, some time in the sixties, and through him it fell into the hands of Wm. L. Scott and Joseph McCarter, in whom the title still remains. Mr. McCarter owns three-fifths and the Scott estate two-fifths of the premises. The resort has been managed for some years by Joseph Herrman.

COCHRAN'S GROVE.

Once a great picnic place, adjoins the city reservoir on the south. It was part of the John Cochran farm, and has been owned by members of the family for nearly a century. The grove once contained a large number of very fine trees, but many of them have disappeared. It is often used for church and society picnics.

THE MAPLES.

Is the pretty name of a new summer resort for the public at Twenty-sixth and Poplar streets, on the premises which long went by the name of Uncle Sam's Garden. The place was refitted during the winter of 1894 and spring of 1895, and opened the same year, under the charge of S. E. Wilder. The building stands in a splendid maple grove, and affords a grand view of the city, bay and lake.



Walter Scott.

FAIR GROUNDS, RACE TRACKS AND BASE BALL GROUNDS.

The first ground regularly laid out in Erie county for fair purposes was part of the Ebersole tract, now owned by the H. C. Shannon estate, on the Buffalo road, a short distance west of Wesleyville. The premises were fitted up with a race track and a building for exhibiting agricultural products in a small way. County fairs were held there in 1859 and 1860. The excitement of the war caused the fair to be postponed in 1861, and none were held on the premises afterward.

On the organization of the Erie County Agricultural Society, in 1869, a large plot of high ground at the western terminus of Twelfth street, belonging to the Reed estate, was secured for its use, and continued to be occupied as long as county fairs were kept up. The State fair was held on the premises in 1872 and '73, and 1877 and '78. Some of the best races ever seen in Northwestern Pennsylvania have taken place on these grounds.

The fair grounds, last spoken of, were also long used as a base ball park, and have witnessed many interesting matches of this popular game. For some reason, the base ball managers changed their location a number of

years ago, and the scene of their games is now in an inclosed space at Ninth and Cascade streets.

In 1893 and '94 Charles M. Reed laid out a private race track on the Reed farm, lying north of the Lake road, between the city and Four-Mile creek. Upon the organization of the Erie Fair Association in January, 1895, Mr. Reed tendered it the use of the grounds. It was the intention to hold a summer meeting in July, 1895, which, however, was postponed, and the place has not yet been opened to the general public as a race course. The track and conveniences are said to be unusually good.

PRIVATE PLEASURE RESORTS.

It being the object of this chapter to describe only resorts of a public nature, no mention will be made of the various club houses in the vicinity of the city—which are referred to elsewhere—nor of the numerous summer houses and camping places that line the bank of the bay and lake, both east and west. These are maintained specially for private enjoyment, do not depend upon general patronage for their support, and, as a rule, are carefully guarded against the intrusion of the public.

CHAPTER VII.

CITY BUILDINGS—SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.—[For United States, County and State Buildings, not described below, see Chapter XIX, General History.]

THE most important structure owned by the municipality is the City Hall, a large and handsome building at the southwest corner of Central Park, and having a frontage each on the Park, Peach street and Seventh street. Its dimensions are 124 feet on Peach street, and it has a width of sixty-four feet. The building is of pressed brick, three stories high, with a basement partially above ground. The main

tower is 156 feet from the foundation to the top, and the main building is eighty-eight feet in height to the ridge of the roof. The basement is occupied by the police station, the health officer and the street and sidewalk superintendents. On the first floor, above the basement, are the offices of the mayor, city treasurer, city solicitor, controller and water and fire commissioners. On the second floor are the council chambers, the city clerks'

offices and the engineer's department. The third floor contains two halls, one 56x56, and the other 32x38 feet in dimensions, and a number of committee rooms. The plans of the building were drawn by D. K. Dean, formerly a well-known Erie architect, and all, or nearly all of the work was done by home contractors and mechanics. The cost of the edifice has been in the neighborhood of \$200,000. It may be mentioned, in passing, that the first and second stories are trimmed with brown-stone from Twinsburg, O. This stone is of superior quality, and the quarry from which it was obtained has been exhausted.

The corner stone of the City Hall was laid with Masonic ceremonies on July 31, 1884, during the administration of Mayor Becker, with whom the erection of a suitable municipal building had long been a pet project. The upper stories remained unfinished for a long time, until the crowded and inconvenient condition of the lower rooms became actually unbearable. A contract for the completion of the second floor rooms was made in the fall of 1894, and the building was formally dedicated to the public use on the 22d of February, 1895. It is safe to say that few cities of the size possess a handsomer or more convenient City Hall than Erie does.

The bell which hung in the Court House for many years was placed in the tower of the City Hall on September 6, 1895. It was cast in 1854.

CITY HOSPITAL.

A small building for the care and treatment of persons suffering with contagious diseases was put up on the bluff forming part of the Garrison grounds in 1870. It was placed under the care of Dr. E. W. Germer, who continued in charge until he died. When the State decided to convert the Marine Hospital into a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, the "pest house," as it was generally called, had to be removed, and it was a long while before a site could be had for another, none of the citizens caring to have it in their neighborhood. A location was finally secured in 1890, at the junction of Twelfth street (extended) with the Fagan road, in East Mill Creek, where a good frame building was set up, capable of accommodating sixteen patients. Fortunately for the public, it has not had to be used to any extent, though it may prove to be

very handy in case of the breaking out of a contagious disease. The hospital is under the direction of the City Health Officer.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Those who have read the preceding chapters will remember that when Erie was laid out a tract of land was set aside for military purposes, overlooking the bay and lake, near the mouth of Mill creek, on its east side. This property became known as Garrison Hill, or the Garrison grounds. When Hon. Morrow B. Lowry was a member of the State Senate he secured a State appropriation for the establishment of a Marine Hospital on the site. This resulted in the erection of a large three-story brick building, which cost some \$90,000, in addition to \$10,000 contributed by the citizens of Erie. The structure was never occupied as a hospital, and was gradually falling into decay, though the State paid a keeper for looking after it.

At various times after the war for the Union, the Grand Army of the Republic called the attention of the State authorities to the fact that by the private contributions of the different posts many of the veterans were supplied with funds to keep them and their families from actual want. The Legislature finally acted on the suggestion, and on June 3, 1885, a bill which was introduced by Hon. Isaac B. Brown, of Corry, was approved by the Governor. It was entitled "An act for the establishment and maintenance of a home for the disabled soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania," who, as citizens of the commonwealth, enlisted and participated in the war for the preservation of the Union. The location of the Home was left to the judgment of the Commission. This body was composed of Governor Robert E. Pattison, Hon. William Livsey, Hon. Jerome B. Niles, Hon. William F. Aull, Col. Thos. J. Stewart, Hon. Charles R. Gentner, General James A. Beaver (ex-Governor), Col. Robert B. Beath, Hon. Isaac B. Brown, Col. John M. Vanderslice and Gen. Lonis Wagner. After considering various sites, they concluded to make use of the Marine Hospital—in truth, that may be said to have been the object of the movement from the start. The only condition they asked of the people of Erie was that they should secure and make a gift to the State of a small piece

of land which lay between the Garrison tract and Third street, in order that the premises of the Home should front directly on the latter thoroughfare. This was done through private subscriptions.

By energetic work, the building, which required a great deal of repair, was ready for inmates on the 22d of February, 1886, the date set for its dedication. The occasion was a gala day in Erie. All of the Commission were present, with a number of other prominent citizens. The G. A. R. Posts turned out with full ranks; the companies of militia acted as escort for the Governor, who presided and made the opening address. General Gobin delivered the dedicatory address, and was followed by Judge Galbraith, Judge Souther, Hon. James R. Burns, Gen. Louis Wagner, Hon. I. B. Brown, Senator Walling, J. F. Downing, Esq., and others. The officers of the Home had been previously appointed, and on the day of opening eight veterans presented themselves and were admitted. Maj. W. W. Tyson, one of the very best men for the place that could possibly have been chosen, has been the principal officer in charge from the beginning.

Since the institution was opened, the building has been much enlarged and improved, the grounds beautifully ornamented, an infirmary added, and everything done that could be asked or expected to make the Home a comfortable dwelling place for the aged and indigent veterans of the late war. There are 107 acres connected with the institution, sixty of which are on the bluffs and forty-seven on the "sand beach." The "sand beach," however, is such no longer. A road has been made all around the edges of the old swampy grounds, and where there used to be good duck shooting, crops of bay, corn, potatoes and garden stuff are growing. The grounds of the Home are daily visited by throngs of people who are justly proud that such an institution is maintained by the State, and located in its only lake city.

The Home has accommodations for about 450 inmates, and is kept constantly full. Numerous applications remain on file, waiting their turn for acceptance. "In no sense, though, is it proper to speak of the place as a charity institution. It is a 'home' in reality, such as was included in the implied promise made by the State when she called

"on her citizens to rally in defense of the Union. The men gathered under its roof are worthy of care and protection, and a study of its record book shows that the services rendered to the government were such as ought to be rewarded in a fitting manner. Inside the Home the general appearance is that of a good hotel; carpets or rugs are on the floors; the rooms hold from two to six persons; the beds are made of woven wire springs, with fifteen-pound mattresses of pure South American hair. The temperature of the rooms in winter is kept at a pleasant warmth, and in summer the cool air of Lake Erie keeps away malaria. The beds are made for one person only, and each man is provided with a bureau in which to keep his linen and extra clothing. Each inmate is provided, when he enters the Home, with an outfit, which includes everything necessary for his comfort. Very few have been discharged for offenses against the rules of the Home. By far the largest number of those who have left did so because they had regained their health, and not wishing to be a burden to the State, when they could procure their own livelihood, asked for and received an honorable discharge, and took their places again in the ranks of bread-winners."

"Each inmate is placed on his honor, and is expected and required to so conduct himself as to bring no reproach on the Home. Services are held in the chapel, the ministers of the different churches in Erie taking turns in preaching each Sabbath afternoon. On Sunday, church passes are distributed, and every inmate is given the liberty to attend the church of his choice, whatever it may be. There are no guards around the place—no high fences to keep the men in, but they are expected to conform to the rules. Intoxication is one, among other things, that is prohibited, and while no punishment is inflicted, if the inmates will not conform to the requirements they are discharged from the Home."

The block-horse on the bluff, north of the Home, was built by the State to commemorate the memory of Gen. Anthony Wayne and his soldiers, and occupies the spot where he was buried.

A short distance east of the main structure is the little cemetery, where those who die in

the Home are buried by their living comrades, with the honors of war.

Capt. N. W. Lowell was appointed Quartermaster of the Home March 1, 1888; Dr. S. F. Chapin has been Surgeon since October 1, 1889; and Dr. David Reinhold was appointed Resident Physician in the fall of 1895.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Although the establishment of a Home for the Friendless had been talked over at various times by some of the generous-hearted men and women of the city, the first practical step in that direction was taken at a meeting held in the residence of Mrs. James C. Marshall on the 17th of October, 1871. This resulted in an application for a charter, which was granted by the Court of Erie county on the 29th of November ensuing, the following ladies being named as incorporators: Mrs. Gen. Reed, Mrs. M. B. Lowry, Mrs. I. B. Gara, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. W. W. Dinsmore, Miss A. C. Kilbourne, Mrs. W. S. Brown, Mrs. William Bell, Mrs. Henry Jarecki, Miss Laura G. Sanford, Mrs. W. L. Scott, Mrs. J. H. Neill, Mrs. S. P. Longstreet, Mrs. G. W. Starr, Mrs. W. A. Galbraith, Mrs. Bernard Hubley, Mrs. P. Metcalf, Mrs. S. S. Spencer, Mrs. I. W. Hart, Mrs. J. P. Vincent, Mrs. S. A. Davenport, Mrs. J. C. Marshall, Mrs. E. W. Pollock, Mrs. D. S. Clark, Mrs. L. W. Shirk, Mrs. P. Crouch, Mrs. Miles W. Caughey, Mrs. Robert Evans, Miss Parkinson and Miss Sarah Reed. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. C. M. Reed, President; Mrs. I. B. Gara, First Vice President; Mrs. W. A. Galbraith, Second Vice President; Mrs. W. W. Dinsmore, Secretary; Miss Kate M. Mason, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Chalfant, Matron.

Gen. C. M. Reed having tendered the use of the old family residence, on the southeast corner of State street and South Park Row, where the Federal building now stands, it was first occupied by the "Home" November 2, 1871. In February, 1872, the Marine Hospital Board offered the managers the use of their building until such time as the State authorities should require it for other purposes. The offer was gladly accepted, and in the early part of May, 1872, the "family" removed to that building, where it remained until the occupancy of the "Home" on the corner of

Twenty-second and Sassafras streets November 2, 1875.

After serving about a year, Mrs. Reed resigned the presidency, and Mrs. I. B. Gara was chosen to fill that position, which she held until May 2, 1876, when she, too, resigned, and Miss Kate M. Mason was elected. The latter held the position until her death, April 1, 1890, when she was succeeded by Miss Sarah Reed, who still continues.

On the 16th of September, 1875, Hon. M. B. Lowry presented the management with the Gaggin property, located on the southwest corner of Twenty-second and Sassafras streets. The original building on the premises included in the gift, not being large enough, there still remained the necessity of raising a fund sufficient to make the needed improvements. This task was undertaken by Mrs. Gara, the president, and it is largely due to her untiring zeal that the money was pledged. Ground for the addition to the building was broken September 25, 1875, and the corner stone laid on the 18th of October following. The family removed to the property November 2, 1875, and on the 25th of March, 1876, the addition was finished, free of debt, at a total cost of \$6,820.48. Mrs. Gara was efficiently aided in procuring subscriptions by Mrs. J. C. Marshall, Mrs. J. R. Saltsman, Mrs. W. S. Brown, Miss Kate M. Mason and Miss Sarah Reed. Since that date the building has been further enlarged and improved.

Among other liberal gifts to the institution was one from Hon. Prescott Metcalf of a lot fronting fifty feet on Sassafras street, adjoining the Gaggin property, and an endowment of \$5,000, tendered by Hon. William L. Scott as a Christmas gift in 1880. When the tenth anniversary was celebrated in November, 1881, the result of ten years' work was shown in a fine property worth some \$18,000, free from debt, and in a building planned to accommodate seventy-five children and a dozen or more adults.

A special building for old people was contemplated from the start, but lack of funds prevented the accomplishment of the plan for some years. With this in view, the house and lot of Mr. Dunning, at Sassafras and Twenty-fourth streets, were purchased in 1884. The ladies were able to pay only a small portion of the \$5,000 purchase money, and while they were asking each other who was going to be

brave and strong enough to go out and solicit the amount necessary to pay for and improve their last venture, Col. Ellsworth came to the rescue, and, unknown to the board of managers, raised and placed in the treasury of the building fund over \$3,000. The work of improving was at once commenced, and on the afternoon and evening of September 8, 1887, the completed building was thrown open to the public.

The Home is strictly supported by the gifts of the charitable, but it has been fortunate in securing several liberal appropriations at the hands of the State. About 1,200 children have found shelter under its roof, and from it many have gone to private homes, where they have been tenderly cared for, while many others have been put in the way of earning an honest living. Quite a number of old ladies have found it a safe haven for their declining years, and have been saved from that horror of respectable poverty, the poor-house.

As a provision for future contingencies, the managers, in the spring of 1895, bought the house and lot on Twenty-fourth street, adjoining the Home grounds on the west, at a cost of \$2,000.

The matrons have been as follows: Children's department—Mrs. Chalfant, Miss Meyers (afterward Mrs. Wm. Bell), Mrs. Aiken, Miss Miller. Old ladies' department—Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Perrin.

HAMOT HOSPITAL.

The Hamot Hospital Association, organized mainly through the efforts of Rev. J. T. Franklin, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was chartered February 7, 1881, and the first meeting of its board held on the 28th of the same month. It occupies the old home of P. S. V. Hamot, on the bank of the bay, at the intersection of State with Front and Second streets, which was deeded to the institution by his heirs, free from charge and liabilities, on the 9th of April, 1881. The deed contained certain conditions for insuring the perpetuity of the hospital, which met with the entire approval of the association. The land thus generously donated embraced 216 feet on State street by 165 feet on Front street, and 105 on Second street, which was given for the sole uses of a general hospital, open to all sects, races and conditions of men. At the time of the gift the property was val-

ued at \$12,000. Certain alterations were made in the Hamot homestead to fit it for its future use, and the hospital was formally opened on the 1st day of July, 1881. It received its first patient on the 10th day of the same month.

The original structure has been much enlarged and improved. An extensive addition was made in 1888, and formally opened August 23d of that year. The contract was let in June, 1895, for another addition, which will cost \$30,000. The late George Selden, in his will, directed the executors to turn over to the Hospital Association \$15,000, providing the charter was amended to make the institution non-sectarian. The Board took satisfactory action upon this requirement in 1894, and the money was applied to the erection of the last mentioned addition. The sum left by Mr. Selden not being sufficient to carry out the plans of the management, the family of the late Wm. L. Scott generously stepped forward and contributed an equal amount to that bequeathed by Mr. Selden.

The corporators of the hospital are: Geo. W. Starr, Chas. H. Strong, W. W. Reed, Wm. Spencer, Jno. W. Reynolds, Chas. C. Shirk, Jno. H. Bliss, Jno. S. Richards, Geo. P. Colt, R. T. Williams, Geo. R. Metcalf, M. H. Taylor, W. A. Galbraith, Chas. Jarecki, H. F. Watson, Frank Gunnison, Geo. D. Selden, E. Camphausen, E. E. Matthews, Henry Shenk, M. Griswold, F. Brevillier, Julius Levi, John Scarlett, Emil A. Becker, Jos. M. Force, R. S. VanCleve, J. F. Walther, Martin Strong, D. D. Tracy and C. Kessler.

The institution has had from the beginning, as superintendent, a graduate of the New York Hospital School for trained nurses, aided by competent and experienced assistants. The present superintendent is Miss Maude Ardagh.

An auxiliary society of ladies, representing every Protestant church in the city, is an important adjunct to the regular Board of Managers, and has rendered very effective aid in furnishing and constantly looking after its internal wants. Of this society Mrs. Geo. W. Starr is president.

The present medical board consists of Dr. Charles Brandes, consulting physician and surgeon; attending physicians and surgeons, Drs. James H. Montgomery, D. H. Strickland, J. E. Silliman, J. J. Seward; surgeon in

charge of the eye and ear department, Dr. D. N. Dennis; surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital service, Dr. Wallace Hunter.

Over 3,000 persons have been treated, of whom many have been charity patients, and the demands are constantly beyond the capacity of the hospital. With the exception of an annual income of \$500, accruing from the gift of a generous citizen, and small appropriations by the State, the hospital is supported in part by fees from patients able to pay, who seek admission for the special care afforded; but principally from the voluntary subscriptions of societies, business firms and individuals. The good it has done and is doing is a silent but constant appeal to the better feelings of all classes. Minor differences are forgotten in a friendly rivalry to furnish help and hope to the sick, the injured and the suffering.

The payment of fifty dollars at one time constitutes a life membership in the association, and exemption thereafter from the payment of yearly dues.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum had its inception in 1864, when the Sisters of St. Joseph occupied a small frame building on Fourth street, close to St. Patrick's schoolhouse. In April, 1866, they regularly opened an asylum in a house on Second street, between French and Holland, purchased for the purpose by Bishop Young, and while there they had, generally speaking, care of sixty orphans. Land was purchased in 1870, on Third street, between German and Holland, and in 1871-2 the present commodious brick building was erected at a cost of about \$50,000. It is three stories high, with basement, and is heated throughout by steam.

The institution has an average of about 175 orphans, who are tenderly cared for and instructed in the precepts of the Catholic faith, while at the same time they receive the benefits of a common English education. Whenever pupils develop a special talent for music they are instructed in that branch, and all are encouraged to cultivate and practice industrious habits. Ten or a dozen Sisters are connected with the asylum, and perform all of the duties thereof. The institution is supported by the industry of the Sisters, voluntary contributions and an annual collection

taken up throughout the diocese. All classes are received, irrespective of creed or color, and the grand work which the Catholic Church is so silently performing for the little ones, under this noble band of Sisters, deserves the highest commendation and the most generous encouragement. Being under the exclusive control of the Catholic Church, the asylum is barred by the Constitution from any bounty on the part of the State.

The noble Sisters have found good homes in families for many helpless waifs, now growing up to careers of honor and usefulness, who, if neglected, might have become moral lepers in society. Sister Eugenia Quirk has been Superior of the asylum since 1880. On August 6, 1895, the asylum has 185 children in charge.

OLD FOLKS' HOME.

Not content with their work for the orphans, the Sisters above spoken of have established at Ash and Twenty-sixth streets a home for aged and indigent persons of both sexes, which is one of the best for its purpose in the country. The building, a large three-story brick, was erected in 1884-5, and is surrounded by extensive grounds. Its capacity is for about 100 inmates, but the Sisters hope to enlarge the structure in the near future. A number of venerable persons, once in better condition in life, are cared for. The institution, aside from small sums advanced by persons who are admitted, depends solely upon the voluntary contributions of its friends. It is in charge of Sister Jerome, as Superior.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

Another of the very creditable benevolent institutions founded by the Catholic Church was erected in 1874-5, on a large, dry and elevated piece of ground at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Sassafras streets, overlooking the main portion of Erie and the bay of Presque Isle. It is a handsome three-story brick building, with a high basement. The edifice cost about \$7,000, is well furnished, and is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, a number of whom devote their time to the institution. St. Vincent's is open to all classes, irrespective of creed, color or previous condition. It is airy and finely lighted throughout, and fitted with all the modern appliances and furniture needed in such an institution. The

hospital was opened for the reception of patients in September, 1875, and soon became popular. Dr. J. L. Stewart was physician in charge until his death in 1890, when he was succeeded by Dr. J. E. Silliman. On the resignation of the latter, he was followed by Dr. C. W. Stranahan, in January, 1895, who is assisted by Drs. Foringer, Hunter and DeLaney. All other physicians in good standing have the privilege of treating patients in the institution. The hospital is in charge of Mother Superior Sister Ambrosia. The average number in care of the institution is 121.

Being sectarian in its management, the hospital was deprived of any State appropriation, and had to depend entirely upon voluntary contributions, aside from the limited amount received from patients. This made the cost of supporting it a heavy burden upon the church, and, in order to remedy the difficulty, the Board of Directors was reorganized in 1894, so as to include citizens of various religious faiths. As a consequence, the State granted the hospital a liberal appropriation in the spring of 1895, the first it ever secured.

The hospital has cared for a large number of inmates, about equally divided as to religious belief, and is highly regarded by all who are familiar with its operations.

Hon. W. L. Scott, shortly before his death, placed \$10,000 in the hands of Bishop Mullen, with the understanding that it is to be used in building an addition to the hospital. This is soon to be commenced, and pushed to an early completion.

ERIE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

This popular and useful association was organized on March 18, 1893, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Wm. Brewster; First Vice President, Mrs. Chas. H. Strong; Second Vice President, Mrs. C. M. Briggs; Secretary, Mrs. Frank Kepler; Treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Mizener; Executive Board, Mrs. Geo. P. Griffith, Mrs. F. Burton, Mrs. C. W. Brown, Mrs. H. C. Dunning, Miss Ida Briggs, Miss Julia Crouch and Miss Emma Carroll. Sixty-five ladies were appointed as district visitors, each having several city squares to look after. The rooms of the society are at 609 and 611 French street. Its objects are:

"1st. To systematize and bring into harmonious co-operation the charities and alms-giving of the city of Erie.

"2d. To reduce and prevent pauperism in the city.

"3d. To detect and guard against impostors and unworthy applicants for assistance, street beggars and persons who receive charitable aid from two or more distinct sources.

"4th. To promote by all lawful means social and sanitary reforms and habits of thrift, saving and self-dependence among the poorer classes."

The first active work of the society was done directly after the flood in Mill creek, in 1893 (elsewhere referred to), which called for all of its energy and resources. Its receipts and expenses have been as follows:

Receipts.

From May 17, 1893, to April 17, 1894.....	\$9,058.62
From April 17, 1894, to April 23, 1895.....	750.56
Total.....	\$9,809.18

Expenses.

From May 17, 1893, to April 17, 1894.....	\$ 5,810.87
From April 17, 1894, to April 23, 1895....	2,467.32
Total.....	\$8,278.19
Balance on hand April 23, 1895.....	\$1,530.99

The above does not include the net receipts from the Elks' Charity Herald, published April 23, 1895, which amounted to \$2,420.50.

Miss Emma Brevillier, who followed Mrs. Kepler as Secretary, was, in turn, succeeded in the spring of 1895, by Mrs. F. H. Schutte.

THE NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HUMANE SOCIETY

was organized January 10, 1891, and chartered by the Court on the 14th of November, 1892. Below is a list of its first officers: President, F. F. Adams; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Downing, R. J. Saltzman, L. M. Little; Secretary, W. B. Flickinger; Treasurer, Mrs. F. V. Kepler; Attorney, F. A. Billa; Agent, Dr. Geo. W. Bell. The objects of the society are "to protect children, aged persons and the lower animals from cruelty, and to enforce all laws for their protection." The association has done a good work and deserves the hearty support of the public. Dr. Bell served as agent until October 7, 1895, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Dr. R. T. Marks November 14, 1895.

LOCAL BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The object of this organization is to keep an oversight of the alms-house, jail or any institution under the supervision of the State Board of Public Charities, and to call the attention of the latter body to any derelictions in duty on the part of the officers of the same and to any cases of insane persons needing their attention. Its members are appointed by the State Board. The present members for Erie county are Joseph M. Force of Erie and H. G. Sweet of Union City.

ERIE DAY NURSERY.

The Erie Day Nursery was organized October 26, 1892, at the house of Mrs. C. V. Gridley, its object being "to provide at a reasonable charge, shelter, care and instruction for the children of working women, during the hours they are employed elsewhere than in their homes." Its first officers were: President, Mrs. C. V. Gridley; First Vice-President, Mrs. W. T. Black; Second Vice-President, Mrs. John T. Boyd; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Brewster; Treasurer, Mrs. Chas. W. Davenport, with managers representing the different Protestant organizations of the city. The nursery was originally established on East Sixth street, and has been removed as circumstances required. During the year ending November 1, 1893, the society received \$831.29, and during the year ending November 21, 1894, \$1,415.26, including a balance of \$163.87 on hand, which left a very small sum with which to begin the new year. The nursery is open daily from 6:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., and five cents per day is charged for each child. A school was organized March 1, 1894. The charge for membership in the society is one dollar per year, and any person who pays twenty dollars or upward becomes a life member.

In September, 1894, a free kindergarten, with trained teachers, was established, Miss Kate Spencer being Superintendent, and Miss Ophelia Pierce assistant. A kindergarten year consists of thirty-eight weeks, and the age of children admitted is from 3 to 7 years. A kindergarten training class is also sustained, which is organized annually on the 2d Monday in September.

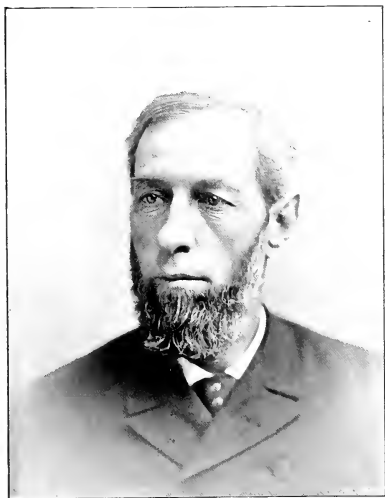
The officers of the association in 1895 were Mrs. Gridley, President; Mrs. Black and Mrs. F. M. Crane, Vice-Presidents; Miss Jennie Pressley, Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Baker, Treasurer.

ERIE EXCHANGE FOR WOMEN'S WORK.

The Erie Exchange for Women's Work was established in 1882, at 129 West Sixth street. The object was to conduct a place where the productions of women's handiwork could be seen and exchanged or sold. Mrs. Addison Leech was President, with Mrs. W. L. Scott, Mrs. General Reed and Mrs. Judge Souther as Vice-Presidents. The Recording Secretary was Mrs. Douglas Benson and the Corresponding Secretary was Mrs. John Fleharty. A large advisory board and board of managers assisted the principal officers. The Exchange opened April 15, 1882, and closed in April, 1888. During its continuance it did good service in creating a field for women's work.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

A charter for a Homœopathic Hospital, Training School and Free Dispensary was granted in 1894, the corporators being twelve well-known physicians. Up to this date the objects of the organization have only been realized to the extent of establishing the Free Dispensary, which is temporarily located in a room on French street, opposite the Reed House.



A. P. Burton

CHAPTER VIII.

CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—[See Chapter XVIII, General History of Erie County.]

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

An effort to establish a Presbyterian congregation in Erie was made as early as 1802, but failed of success. The first Presbyterian minister who preached within the city limits was Rev. Johnson Eaton, who had settled at the mouth of Walnut creek, in charge of the Fairview Church. An extract from his journal reads thus: "Preached three months to "the congregations of Erietown, Springfield "and Mill Creek, beginning July, 1805, at "ninety dollars per quarter." After this there is no account of regularly sustained services at Erie for several years. A church was organized in September, 1815, and an engagement entered into with Mr. Eaton to give one-third of his time to the service of the congregation, the remainder of the year being divided between Fairview and North East. Services were then held and for a while subsequently in the old court-house, which was the general rendezvous for public exercises of all kinds. Judah Colt, a member of the church, and one of its Elders, had erected on Sassafras street, where Wm. Bell afterward resided, a frame building, which was used in part for school purposes. This became the first regular place of worship, and was familiarly known for many years as "the yellow meeting house."

Among the early members and attendants of the church were Judah Colt, Giles Sanford, Thomas Laird, George Kellogg, John Evans, John Grubb, William Arbuckle, George Selden, Samuel Hays, George A. Eliot, Thomas H. Sill, Joseph M. Sterrett, the McClellands, Thomas Rees, Samuel Low, Robert, George and Arthur Davison, Warren and Calvin Foot, Benjamin, Giles and Hamlin Russell, Adam, Joseph and Pressley Ar-

buckle, Simeon, Ambrose and James Dunn, John and Andrew Norcross, Martin and Joseph Hayes, William Whitley, Joseph and Christian Ebersole, Michael Riblet, Abiather Crane, Wm. Saltsman, John Evans, William, Robert and James Henry, John Grubb, John and James Gray, John Justice, Joseph Abell, John Boyd, John Cochran, Ebenezer Graham, Joseph Johnston, John Pherrin, James and Samuel Love, the Reeds of Mill Creek, Samuel Hayes, Basil Haskinson, Thos. H. Sill, Daniel Dobbins, P. S. V. Hamot, J. C. Wallace, Josiah Kellogg, Thomas Mehalley, John and James Dunlap, Thomas and Joseph G. Moorhead, William Himrod, J. C. Spencer, Jacob Vosburg, John Kelso, James Lytle, John Law, John Teel, George Moore, Guy Loomis, Myron Goodwin, Wm. Johns, Samuel Brown, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Wilkins, E. D. Gunnison, Frederick Wittich, E. C. Bennett, Alanson Sherwood, A. E. Foster, and Wm. Beatty. Others of a later date were C. F. Perkins, Augustin Austin, J. D. Clark, D. S. Clark, Chester B. Jones, Elihu Marvin, Pardon Sennett, James C. Marshall, Capt. Wm. Davenport, Prescott, James and Charles Metcalf, Ira W. Hart, James and John Williams, C. M. Tibbals, Robert T. Sterrett, David Shirk, Joseph Nceley, Gates and Elam Bennett, John Zimmerley, the Hiltons, Parkinsons, Sampsons, Bonnells, McCrearys and Caugheys, John H. Burton, J. F. Downing, I. B. Gara, M. B. Lowry and Julius Morton. The first elders were Judah Colt and George Selden, sr.

From 1818, for five years, Mr. Eaton gave one-half of his time to the Erie church. He was succeeded October 29, 1821, by Rev. David McKinney, who was ordained and installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie April 13, 1825. Meantime, a brick church building had been erected on the

site of the present structure. The date of its construction was 1824, and it was dedicated September 1, 1825. The pastoral relation of Mr. McKinney was dissolved, at his own request, in 1829, and, on the 29th of September of the same year, Rev. George A. Lyon was installed in charge of the congregation, a position he continued to hold for more than forty years. Under his energetic ministry large accessions were made to the church during 1831-'32, years which were marked by great religious interest throughout the country. In 1857, more than a hundred were received at one time, as the fruits of a revival, and, in 1865, ninety were added in the same manner. At the great division of the Presbyterian Church in 1838, the First Church attached itself to the New School Assembly.

The corner-stone of the present church building was laid on June 14, 1859, but the edifice was not completed until nearly three years later. The basement lecture room was ready for occupancy on March 25, 1860, and was used for the regular services of the congregation until the dedication of the main audience room on February 26, 1862.

The Selden Memorial chapel, a gift from the lamented George Selden, in memory of his wife, Mrs. Anna L. Selden, was erected in 1891, and dedicated in February, 1892, the cost being \$15,000, exclusive of the ground and furnishings, which were supplied by the congregation.

A new organ was placed in the church proper July, 1894, at an expense of \$8,000.

Rev. Dr. Lyon died on March 24, 1871, at Avon, N. Y., where he had gone for the sake of his health, and was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Carrier, who had been called as an associate pastor a short time previous. The latter began his services April 30, 1871, was installed December 7th of that year, and resigned in the fall of 1879. His successors have been as follows: Part of 1879-'80, Rev. T. C. Easton; fall of 1880, Rev. William S. Fulton; summer of 1889, Rev. J. H. Selden; December 5, 1889, Rev. Herbert C. Ross, the present incumbent. Rev. C. C. Kimball was assistant pastor of the church for a period previous to the death of Dr. Lyon.

At the semi-Centennial Celebration of the church held in 1875, Rev. A. H. Carrier, thus spoke:

"This church—we say it in no self-glory-

ing spirit—has been by force of its position, at the foundation of the present religious life of this city. The Associate Reformed, now the United Presbyterian, shares with it this pre-eminence. This church, however, has been fruitful in colonies. In the organization of the Episcopal Church you meet with many of the same names which you had before met with upon the subscription roll and church records of this congregation. In the organization of the Baptist Church the same fact is in some measure true. * * *

"The church in East Mill Creek or Belle Valley was a child of this.

"Upon the rolls of Park Church, organized in 1854, recorded there as its founders, are the cherished and honored names of many who had been for years in the front rank of supporters and workers here, or who had been baptized at its font, been taught in its Sabbath-school and had grown up under its influences.

"The Central Church, organized February, 1871, was a transplantation at once of officers from its session, an associate pastor from its pulpit, workers from its Sabbath school, and members from its community."

The societies of the church are:

Women's Foreign Missionary Society, organized in 1870.

Women's Home Missionary Society, organized in 1888.

Pastor's Aid Society, organized in 1885.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, organized in 1887.

Junior Society of Christian Endeavor, organized in 1892.

The Sunday-school of the church was established in 1825, and has always been well attended. The church maintains a Sunday-school mission in the eastern part of the city.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Previous to the spring of 1855 several unsuccessful attempts had been made to establish an Old-School Presbyterian Church in Erie. Park Church dates its commencement in that year. The first service was held in a room in the fourth story of Cadwell's block (now Baker & Osteimer's), on State street, April 29, 1855, by Rev. William Wilson and Rev. S. J. M. Eaton. About thirty persons were present. The next meeting place was in Gensheimer's hall, where, on the 28th of June,

1855, the church was organized by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Erie. From there the congregation moved into a new building erected by Myron Sanford, expressly for their use, on the east side of French street, between Sixth and Seventh, known as Park Hall, where they remained until the erection of a church building as hereinafter stated. The names enrolled as members were William Arbuckle, S. S. Spencer, D. B. McCreary, Dyer W. Fitch and wife, Mrs. Mary Shattuck, Miss Sarah Ward, Mrs. Mary W. Fleury and Miss Kate M. Mason.

A Sabbath-school was organized on July 15, 1855, with twenty-five or thirty scholars, S. S. Spencer, Esq., being elected superintendent. Rev. William Wilson supplied the pulpit till May, 1856, when Rev. William M. Blackburn was invited to become "stated supply" of the church for one year. Mr. Blackburn began his labors May 25, 1856. The church then numbered only twenty-four members. During the following year the church and Sabbath-school grew rapidly; a large Bible class was organized; the congregation increased; benevolent operations were carried on with regularity and energy. May 27, 1857, Mr. Blackburn was installed pastor of the church, which had increased to thirty-five communicants. During the summer and autumn of 1857 the present house of worship was erected. It was dedicated December 22, 1857, with a sermon by Rev. Frederick T. Brown, of Cleveland, O. In 1858, forty-six persons were added to the church upon a profession of faith—the largest increase, with one exception, which Park Church has yet enjoyed.

Mr. Blackburn resigned after seven years of labor, and on the 22d of February, 1864, Rev. George F. Cain was chosen to be pastor. The call was accepted and Mr. Cain was installed May 11 of that year. At that time there were 127 communicants. In April, 1872, the parsonage on the corner of Sassafras and Seventh streets, was purchased. The year ending April, 1866, ninety-two communicants were added to the church, of whom sixty-eight professed for the first time their faith in Christ.

March 29, 1870, the pastoral relation between Mr. Cain and the church was dissolved, in order that he might accept a call to Philadelphia. The organization at the close of his pastorate numbered 242 communicants. The

pastors following Mr. Cain have been as follows, the figures being the dates of their installation: February 8, 1871, Rev. J. O. Denniston; May 28, 1873, Rev. Thomas Fullerton; April 20, 1886, Rev. J. G. Patterson; January 27, 1891, Rev. J. C. Chapman. The latter resigned February 3, 1895, and was succeeded by Rev. B. Canfield Jones in November of the same year.

During Mr. Denniston's pastorate the congregation built a chapel costing over \$3,000, at Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, which has since grown into the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church.

In 1877, while Dr. Fullerton was pastor, the home chapel, fronting on Seventh street, and connected with the main church edifice by a corridor, was erected at a cost of \$5,500; largely through the generosity of Elihu Marvin. It was dedicated December 22, 1877, being the twentieth anniversary of the dedication of the church.

The interior of the main building was frescoed in 1882-3, and an organ put in, the entire cost being \$9,000.

The church erected a mission chapel in 1889 on Eighteenth street, between German and Parade, the congregation of which is in a flourishing condition. The chapel cost nearly \$5,000, inclusive of the land, and the money was wholly contributed by members of Park Church. It was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Patterson, in September, 1889. Connected with the mission is a Sabbath-school and a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the latter organized in April, 1895. The Sabbath-school was started in 1884, five years before the mission was established.

Mr. Spencer continued as Superintendent of the Park Church Sunday-school—with the exception of two years, when it was under the care of H. S. Jones and C. F. Allis—until 1891, when he resigned and was succeeded by L. M. Little.

Mr. Cain, pastor from 1864 to 1870, after leaving Erie, had charge of churches in Philadelphia, Springfield, O., and Albion, N. Y. He dropped dead in his pulpit at the latter place, in the middle of his morning service, on September 21, 1890.

The first elders and trustees of the church were as follows:

Elders—Samuel S. Spencer, David Agnew.

Trustees—Giles Sanford, Joseph Arbuckle, Ira W. Hart, Wm. C. Curry, J. C. Spencer, John Moore, D. W. Fitch.

From its organization until 1891 the congregation raised for various church and benevolent objects the large sum of \$257,436.

The societies of the church are:

Ladies' Aid Society, organized in 1871.

Foreign Missionary Society, organized August 22, 1871.

Women's Home Missionary Society, organized in 1885.

Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, organized in March, 1886.

Junior Y. P. S. C. E., organized July 21, 1895.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation, the second offshoot from the First Presbyterian Church, was formally organized on February 28, 1871, services then and for a brief period afterward being held in Walther's Hall. The original membership consisted of fifty-four persons. David Shirk and Joseph A. French were chosen Elders. Shortly afterward, the church extended a unanimous call to Rev. Charles C. Kimball, which he accepted, and May 11, 1871, was installed by a committee from the Presbytery. After the installation, the regular services of the church were held for two years in Temperance Hall, on the third floor of the present Wayne block, State, near Eighth street.

During the first year of the church's existence a lot on the northeast corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets was purchased for \$9,000, and on the 2d of August, 1872, ground was broken for the erection of a stone church edifice. This building was opened for worship Sabbath morning, June 8, 1873, with impressive ceremonies, and formally dedicated on the evening of the same day. The ceremonies commenced with an anthem, followed by prayer and the reading of the twenty-fourth Psalm by Rev. Dr. Stever. The pastor then gave a sketch of the history and cost of the building, after which brief remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Stone, Rev. Dr. Wheeler, Rev. Mr. Grassie, Rev. Capt. Kitwood, Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent and Rev. Dr. Fullerton. The building, as then completed, was designed for Sabbath school purposes, the congregation intending to add a main church structure. It

was of Ogdensburg blue limestone, trimmed with Amherst sandstone, and cost about \$25,000. Within the first eleven months, the number of communicants was doubled, and in December, 1872, was 157. The Sabbath-school had a similar rapid growth; it was organized in Walther's Hall February 11, 1871, with an attendance of thirty-five scholars. On May 14 of the same year, it removed to Temperance Hall, which was occupied until the completion of the chapel. In less than one year, it reached an average attendance of 227, and contributed for its own purposes and benevolence the handsome sum of \$1,069.47.

The chapel building above mentioned burned down on the 27th of January, 1888, inflicting a severe loss upon the congregation. May 22 of the same year a contract was let for a new structure, being the one now in use, which was completed on November 17, 1889, at a cost, inclusive of the organ, of some \$42,000.

October 12, 1878, Rev. Mr. Kimball was dismissed from the pastorate, at his own request, to accept a call to a church in Kansas City, Mo. He preached for the congregation until the first Sabbath in November of that year. His successor in the pastorate was Rev. Solon Cobb, of New Bedford, Mass., who was installed on the evening of December 26, 1878. The latter gentleman filled the place until January, 1895, when he resigned to take charge of the Point Breeze Church in Pittsburgh. Rev. Hugh L. Hodge assumed the pastorate October 15, 1895.

This congregation is notable for the unity, harmony and cordial fellowship that have marked all of its meetings and activities. Constant increase of membership at each and every communion season has been as unvarying as the seed time and harvest of the natural world.

The Sabbath school has been under the care of the same Superintendent, Charles C. Shirk, ever since its organization. The church sustains two mission schools: The Central (average attendance 120), on West Fourth street, near Cascade, organized in 1888; and the Glenwood (average attendance ninety-seven), which meets in Fronce's hall, near the southern limits of the city, organized in 1892.

The membership of the church, in August, 1894, was 711, and of the Sabbath-school 556. During the twenty-three years of the church's

existence, up to the above date, it had paid out about \$226,000 in the different lines of religious work, of which nearly \$8,000 were collected in the year 1893-4.

The societies of the church are:

Women's Foreign Missionary Society, organized in 1882.

Women's Home Missionary Society, organized in 1883.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, organized in 1887, succeeding the Young People's Union, organized in 1875.

Junior Society of Christian Endeavor, organized January 16, 1895.

CHESTNUT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Sabbath-school was opened early in July, 1870, in the house of C. W. Brown, on Eighteenth, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, through the efforts of three lay members of the First Presbyterian and Park Presbyterian Churches. On the first Sabbath but one scholar was present. Two Sabbaths later, the attendance increased to seventy-five, and, as a result, a school was organized in a room fitted up for the occasion near the present house of worship. From this date to the 1st of December following, the school was nominally under the care of the Y. M. C. A., when it was taken under the charge of Park Presbyterian Church. At the end of the first year, the school numbered over 200 members. In order to put in some practical and useful form their quota of the \$5,000,000 memorial fund which the Presbyterian Church in the United States had agreed to raise as a thank-offering to God for the cordial re-union of its dissevered branches, the people of Park Church resolved to build a house for this school. A building on the corner of Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, was completed in July, 1871, and dedicated on the 2d of August following.

Rev. J. R. Wilson began to preach in the spring of 1872. A church was organized in January, 1873, and Mr. Wilson was installed as pastor in the next September. He was very successful in his ministry—the church increasing within the first three years from nine to fifty-six members, and the Sabbath-school to 225. Mr. Wilson remained with the church till the summer of 1879, when he resigned to accept the chair of Greek Professor in Parson College, Iowa. He was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Wilson, who was installed as pastor

December 30, of that year, and remained until July, 1880. From February, 1881, until June, 1883, the pulpit was filled by the Rev. J. D. Kerr, as stated supply. He was followed in the latter year by Rev. W. J. Hazlett. The latter was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Edwards, who filled the pulpit for three years. In November, 1886, Rev. R. S. VanCleve assumed the pastorate, but was compelled by ill-health to resign in the fall of 1888. Rev. Geo. F. Reichel then served as a supply for fifteen months. In January, 1891, Rev. Mr. VanCleve again assumed charge of the congregation, as acting pastor, preferring that arrangement, for personal reasons, rather than to be formally installed.

A new brick church building took the place of the original structure in 1891, which cost about \$10,000. It was dedicated on October 29th of the last named year.

The societies of the church are:

The Ladies' Missionary Society, organized in March, 1879.

The Young People's Literary Union, organized in May, 1883.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Society, organized in June, 1885.

The Pastor's Aid Society, organized in June, 1886.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, organized in September, 1887.

The Aaron and Hur Society, organized in March, 1895.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About thirty families, members and adherents of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, had settled in Erie and the immediate neighborhood previous to 1811. They were chiefly Scotch-Irish and the descendants of Scotch-Irish, from the counties bordering on the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers. In 1811, the Monongahela Presbytery appointed Rev. George Buchanan (pastor of a congregation at Steubenville) "to preach two Sabbaths in the borough of Erie before the next meeting of Presbytery." Mr. Buchanan filled his appointment, probably in July or August, 1811, and at the next meeting of Presbytery, held September 4, 1811, a petition "for a supply of sermons" was received "from persons residing in and near Erie and Waterford." He returned to Erie county and preached in these places in the fall of 1811.

being accompanied by the Rev. Samuel Weir, a licentiate of the same Presbytery.

At the next meeting of Presbytery, a petition for the moderation of a call in the borough of Erie and at Waterford was presented. Mr. Galloway was appointed to preach in Erie on the third Sabbath of January, 1812. "and preside on the following Monday on that business." The result was, that a unanimous call was made for Rev. Robert Reid to officiate as pastor, which was accepted, and October 21, 1812, Mr. Reid was installed in charge of the churches at Erie and Waterford. The number of members when organized was about seventy. Mr. Reid preached one-fourth of his time in Waterford and the remainder in Erie, until 1841, after which his entire service was given to the work in Erie. April 12, 1813, Archibald McSparren, Thomas Hughes and David Robinson were ordained, and Alexander Robinson installed, ruling elders of the Erie Church, and James Dumais was ordained a deacon. The first communion was held October 29, 1813, and forty-nine members participated.

The congregation at first met for worship wherever it could find accommodation, some times in the old courthouse, some times in a log house on the north side of Fifth street, between French and Holland, and oftener in a log schoolhouse on the corner of Seventh and Holland streets, upon the ground now occupied by school No. 2. A church building was erected in 1816, on Eighth street, a little west of the present building. It was a frame structure, 33x45 feet, and was removed in 1837 to State street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The present building was completed and ready for occupancy in 1837, and the basement was fitted up as a lecture room, etc., in 1862.

An incident which occurred at the distribution of pews in the new church, in 1837, is worthy of record. Rufus S. Reed, whose wife was a member of the church and himself a liberal contributor to its funds and an attendant quite regularly upon its services, came in after considerable progress had been made in the selection of pews. He inquired if there was a pew for him, and he was informed that they supposed that one of the two square pews on each side of the pulpit would be his choice, and that one had been assigned to the pastor and the other reserved for him. He

inquired the price, which, when named, was satisfactory. The building committee then said: "Mr. Reed, we owe you about \$300 more than your pew amounts to, and we would like to turn the old house over to you for as much of the debt as you can afford to allow for it." He replied: "I will take the house and give you a receipt in full." He sold it, to be removed, for \$100, and gave the money he received for it to the Rev. Robert Reid, the pastor, as a present. The basement of the new building, containing lecture room, session room, infant class room, etc., was finished in 1862.

September 12, 1814, seventy-four members communed, and June 9, 1825, 107 members, the greatest number up to that time of any one year. The largest number of new members in any one year, up to 1876, was thirty-seven, which occurred in 1874. In 1866 and in 1872 thirty-one new names were added to the membership. These years of unusual accessions to the church resulted, in 1866, from general interest in religious matters awakened by the efforts of some revival preachers who visited Erie that year; in 1872 and 1874, from earnest work by the pastor and members in prayer meeting held every evening for two weeks before the communion, in July, 1872, and in January, 1874.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. Robert Reid, installed October 21, 1812—died May 15, 1844; Rev. Jos. H. Pressly, installed August 20, 1845—died November 3, 1874; Rev. J. C. Wilson, the present incumbent, installed May 1, 1876.

Shortly after Mr. Reid became pastor, a Union Sabbath-school was opened. It was held variously in the old courthouse, and in a house on French street, near the corner of Fifth street. Mr. Reid was the Superintendent at first, but some of those interested in the school, from other churches, insisted upon introducing into the school hymns and other matters which Mr. Reid could not approve, and he withdrew. Subsequently he organized a school in his own church, which was discontinued after a few years, and there was no successful attempt to revive it until after the installation of Mr. Pressly. The school opened on the first Sabbath of January, 1846, and the teachers were John Hughes, James E. McNair, James L. Gray, Miss Mary Warren, Miss Mary A.

Lamberton and Miss Elizabeth Reid. Fifty-one scholars were present. During the month, George W. Barr, Edward A. Mehaffey, James C. Reid, George Hughes, Miss Margaret McSparren, Miss Maria Kennedy, Miss Margaret A. Pollock, Miss Celia Miles, Miss Mary Jane Mehaffey and Miss Eliza McSparren were added to the list of teachers. Dr. Pressly acted as Superintendent until 1872.

The societies of the church are:

Women's Missionary Society, organized November 23, 1875.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, organized May 31, 1887.

Junior Society of Christian Endeavor, organized February 1, 1895.

Young Women's Missionary Society, organized April 2, 1895.

The parsonage of the church was commenced in the fall of 1876, and occupied in June, 1877.

The mission Sabbath-school, for quite a while under the care of this church, was located on Eighteenth street, east of German, and continued there about five years. After that it was removed to Seventeenth street, midway between German and Parade, being under the direct charge of the congregation for ten years. It was conducted independently of the congregation for a year and a half more, and then handed over to the care of Park Presbyterian Church. The date of the beginning of this school was May, 1871.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH.

The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Erie were held in the old courthouse, in 1826, by Rev. J. H. Hopkins, afterward Bishop of Vermont, and at that time rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburg. The records show that seven persons were baptized by him before the year 1827, but the dates are not given. The organization of the parish was effected at a meeting held at the house of P. S. V. Hamot March 17, 1827. Rev. Charles Smith was appointed rector, and Messrs. Thomas Forster, P. S. V. Hamot, George Miles, George A. Eliot, Tabor Beebe, Charles M. Reed, Thomas Forster, jr., D. C. Barrett, William Kelley, Gilbert Knapp and John A. Tracy were elected vestrymen for the

ensuing year. Col. Thomas Forster was chosen Church Warden; Tabor Beebe, Rector's Warden; and P. S. V. Hamot, Secretary to the Vestry. The male members of the original vestry and congregation who were Episcopalians, were Col. Forster and Capt. George Miles. Mrs. Hamot, and perhaps two or three other ladies were members of the church. Several of the men were previously Presbyterians.

At a meeting held on July 22, 1827, Rev. Mr. Smith's resignation was tendered, and accepted December 8, ensuing. Rev. Benjamin Hutchins ministered to the congregation for a few months. It appears from the records of a meeting, December 24, 1827, that Mr. Hutchins had been acting as assistant for Mr. Smith at Erie and Waterford, and that he desired an independent charge at St. Paul's, but without success.

At a Diocesan Convention held in Philadelphia in 1828, an application was made to the Society for the Promotion of Christianity in Pennsylvania for help to the Erie church, which was granted. Messrs. Reed and Wallace, the Erie delegates to the convention, must have found, or heard of, the Rev. Bennett Glover, at Philadelphia, for a correspondence was opened with him July 17, 1828, with a view to his coming as rector. The wardens were instructed "to ascertain from Mr. McConkey his terms for boarding, and, if Mr. Glover will remain here some time, to make the lowest and best boarding terms; also, that Messrs. Kelley and Knapp make a bargain with some person to keep the house clean and ring the bell for church." Mr. Glover was called during the year. A new election of wardens and vestrymen, held at the rooms of Rev. Mr. Glover, November 22, 1830, resulted as follows: Thomas Forster, George Nicholson, Tabor Beebe, John A. Tracy, William Kelley, George A. Eliot, Thomas Forster, jr., Elijah Babbitt, George Miles and Alexander McKee, Vestrymen; Thomas Forster and George Nicholson, Wardens; George A. Eliot, Treasurer; P. S. V. Hamot, Secretary. Thos. Forster, Tabor Beebe, P. S. V. Hamot and Elijah Babbitt were appointed a committee to procure a plan for a church. At the next meeting (December 1, 1830), it was—

Resolved, That we accept of the purchase made by John B. Wallace, Esq., of James Moore, of Lot No. 1720 at \$250, the said

Moore subscribing twenty-five dollars, and that the Treasurer be directed to pay fifty dollars and receive the deed and give the bond and mortgage."

The deed for the church lot was made to George A. Eliot, Charles M. Reed and John A. Tracy in trust. Among those making proposals for the building were C. G. Howell and Mehauffey & Hoskinson. B. Tomlinson, John Teel and John Dunlap also submitted bids for parts of the work. The contract for a building was made with Mehauffey & Hoskinson for \$3,399, they being required "to use brick from Dunn or Sawtel's yard," and also to "take an account of subscriptions in brick, stone, masonry and lime." The church was duly completed, the slips sold "free of tax," and the debts gradually paid off. An organ was bought and paid for, and a bell weighing four or five hundred pounds. No aid was received from abroad except a subscription from J. B. Wallace, and one of \$150 from Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

The church was dedicated by Bishop Onderdonk in 1834. A burial ground west of Myrtle street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, had been previously purchased, and paid for by subscription. A small lecture room was built in the rear of the church in 1836, for use chiefly of the Sunday-school. The school had been organized in the court house, before the church was built, by Mrs. William A. Brown, Mrs. Hamot and others.

The church was enlarged in 1847, and old residents describe the pulpit placed in the building at that time as a curiosity. "It was very high, and the preacher entered it from a flight of stairs opening from the vestry room in the rear. When in it his head was in an arch in the wall, in shape like a brick oven. The altar and reading desk on the top of it remained till the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie had a new desk and altar made. Rev. Mr. Carstensten induced the vestry to abolish the 'three decker' arrangement on taking charge of the parish. A lecture then took the place of the pulpit, and the altar was put in its proper place."

The present stone church edifice, located on the south side of West Sixth, between Peach and Sassafras streets, was completed in 1866, and dedicated in 1869, clear of debt. Its cost was something over \$60,000. While the building was in course of erection Sunday

services were held in Farrar Hall (now the Opera House), and week-day meetings in private houses.

Rev. Mr. Glover continued to serve the parish on a small salary, with the aid of the Society for the Promotion of Christianity, till his death in 1838, when Rev. P. Teller Babbitt became rector, serving until 1840. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Tullidge, who continued until 1846. The next rector was Rev. William Flint, who served several years. Rev. Charles Arey succeeded Mr. Flint in January, 1853, and served the parish two years. The vestry not agreeing upon a successor, Bishop Potter sent Rev. John A. Bowman as missionary, who remained as a temporary supply for a year or more. Rev. D. C. Page was rector of the parish for a short time after Mr. Bowman's removal. Rev. James Abercrombie became rector in the summer of 1857, and was followed by Rev. John F. Spaulding April 1, 1862.

Mr. Spaulding was elected Missionary Bishop of Colorado and Wyoming in October, 1873, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Church December 31 of that year. The next rector was Rev. W. H. Mills, who remained until March, 1880, when he resigned to accept a call to St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, N. Y. He was succeeded by Rev. James T. Franklin in April, 1880, who died two years later. Rev. G. A. Carstensten assumed the rectorship July 1, 1882, and remained until 1889. In June of the latter year Rev. John Huske became rector and continued until after Easter, 1893. The present rector, Rev. Edward E. Matthews, was sent here by the bishop of the diocese, to act temporarily, soon after Mr. Huske resigned, and was regularly called to the charge of the parish in October, 1893.

August 11, 1881, St. Paul's narrowly escaped destruction by fire, the south end being damaged to the extent of \$10,000. The building was promptly restored and greatly improved. A fine organ was presented to the church at the time by Hon. William L. Scott.

The parish administration in 1895 was as follows:

Rector—Rev. E. E. Matthews.
Wardens—John W. Reynolds, T. W. Shacklett.

Vestrymen—(arranged in the order of seniority of continuous membership)—1874, John W. Reynolds, R. T. Williams; 1875,



A. Kroyer M.D.

W. W. Reed; 1883, T. W. Shacklett; 1886, Geo. W. Starr, Joseph P. Metcalf; 1887, John S. Richards; 1889, John E. Ashby; 1892, W. B. Brooks, J. S. VanScoter; 1893, C. M. Tibbals; 1895, G. T. Lewis.

Treasurer—W. B. Brooks.

Secretary—T. W. Shacklett.

Choir Master—Douglas Benson.

Organist—Mary Wheeler.

Lay Readers—Willis S. Bancroft, Louis Leakey, James J. Bassett, T. W. Shacklett.

The surpliced choir was organized by Rev. Mr. Carstensen in 1885. Its first service was on the second Sunday in October of that year.

Missions and Societies.

Trinity Mission.—In 1873 Trinity Mission was established by St. Paul's congregation at the corner of Sixth and Cascade streets. A chapel was erected and dedicated the same year. Services are held regularly by the rector of the parent church. A Sunday-school is attached to the mission. Trinity Guild takes charge of the mission services.

Grace Mission.—Established by St. Paul's congregation at Third and German streets has been abandoned. The chapel, erected in 1874, was sold in May, 1891, to the congregation of the Luther Memorial Church, and moved to Tenth and Wayne streets, where it is in use as a mission chapel of the latter body.

A mission under the direction of the rector of St. Paul's Church is maintained at Wellsburg, in this county. It is known as Lundy's Lane Mission, from the name of the postoffice.

Societies.—The societies of the church are as follows:

Parochial Society, organized January 13, 1862.

St. Agnes' Guild, organized October, 1882.

Ministering Children's League, organized January, 1893.

Chancel Society, organized August, 1893.

The Parish Visiting Committee—Object, to assist the rector.

“The Circles”—Object, parish house fund.

ST. JOHN'S P. E. CHURCH.

During the winter of 1866 Rev. J. F. Spaulding, rector of St. Paul's Church, held services once in two weeks, on week day evenings, at the houses of some of his parishioners and of friends of the church in the neighborhood of, and a little south of the depot.

In March, 1867, a parish organization was formed, with David T. Jones, William Nicholson, Samuel B. Barnum, William Bush, R. A. Fancher and A. W. VanTassel as Vestrymen. The vestry elected Rev. J. H. Black, Rector; George Burton and David T. Jones, Wardens; S. H. Metcalf, Secretary, and W. G. Gardiner, Treasurer.

On the 1st of April, 1867, Urban's Hall, on Peach street, was secured, and regular church services and a Sunday-school commenced, which were both continued with increasing interest and attendance during the year. A year later, the parish lost the services of their rector, he having removed from the city. Sunday services were, however, continued by the reading of morning service and a sermon by the wardens. Evening service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Spaulding, of St. Paul's. In May following, Rev. Calvin C. Parker was elected rector, who accepted the call and entered upon his duties the first Sunday in July. The parish was duly incorporated and admitted into union with the convention of the diocese June 2.

In July, plans and specifications were prepared for a church edifice, which was erected on a lot on Sixteenth street, between Peach and Sassafras. The corner-stone was laid on Tuesday afternoon, July 28, 1868, at 6 o'clock, by Bishop Kerfoot, of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

The building was consecrated June 20, 1871, by Bishop Kerfoot and Bishop Cox, of Western New York, the latter preaching the sermon.

Rev. Mr. Parker remained as rector of the church until September, 1872, and in the following November was succeeded by Rev. S. D. McConnell, who resigned in April, 1874, to take charge of a church in Philadelphia, where he has become one of the leading men in the denomination. The next rector was Rev. S. H. Hilliard, whose term of service began in September, 1874, and terminated in June, 1876. The following August he was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, who served the congregation until August, 1878. Rev. J. M. Benedict became the next rector, entering upon his duties in February, 1879, and severing his connection with the charge in November, 1881. Mr. Benedict was succeeded in April, 1882, by Rev. L. C. Rogers, whose rectorship extended un-

til July, 1883. The rectors since have been as follows: 1883-5 Rev. W. M. Cook; 1885-92, Rev. Andrew Fleming; 1892-94, Rev. Chas. M. Kimball; 1894, Rev. Henry B. Jefferson; June, 1894, Rev. Geo. Winthrop Sargent.

The societies of the church are:

Parochial Society, organized early in the history of the church.

St. Cecilia Guild, organized in 1894.

Chancel Society, organized in 1894.

Boy's Club, organized in 1894.

[For an account of the consolidation of St. John's and St. Vincent's parishes, see ensuing matter.]

ST. VINCENT'S P. E. CHURCH.

In May, 1868, under the direction of Rev. J. F. Spaulding, of St. Paul's, a small Sunday-school of six teachers and eight scholars was organized at the public schoolhouse on East Tenth street, near Wayne, and placed under the superintendence of Boyd Vincent, then making preparation to enter the ministry. The neighborhood was thoroughly canvassed for scholars from house to house, and a men's Bible class soon started. In October following, lay services on alternate Sundays, with the reading of a sermon, were begun, and attended by a dozen or fifteen persons. These and the Sunday-school were soon found to be mutually productive of benefit. At Christmas, there was an average attendance in the school of sixty scholars and eleven teachers. Soon after a woman's Bible class was added, and mainly from the members of this and the men's Bible class the attendance at the weekly church services was increased to thirty or forty persons.

About this time the work was given fresh character by assuming the name of "The Cross and Crown Mission." By May 24, the first anniversary of the school's organization, the average attendance of scholars was eighty. In June, the lay services were superseded by an afternoon clerical service by Rev. Mr. Spaulding.

From the beginning the expenses of the mission had been partly met by the contributions of the members themselves, though they were mainly defrayed by donations from St. Paul's Sunday-school and from a few interested friends, as also by subscriptions in the

mother parish. But, in October, 1869, only eighteen months after the mission was started, the number of adult members in the congregation and Bible class was such that they spontaneously proposed and proceeded to make the work actually self-supporting, although still formally connected with St. Paul's parish. In November, the original Superintendent being called from the city, William T. Smith was elected to fill the place.

In January, \$217 had been raised by subscription for the purchase of a cabinet organ and a small library, and soon after steps were taken for the erection of a chapel. Out of five lots generously offered for the purpose, that of William M. Watts, of Carlisle, situated at the corner of Twelfth and Ash streets, was accepted. The corner-stone of a building was laid in July, 1870, and in February, 1871, the edifice, ready for use and free from debt, was consecrated. The building cost \$4,000, of which \$800 were contributed by the members of the mission, and the balance by members of St. Paul's parish.

In July, 1872, Rev. Boyd Vincent, as assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, was placed in charge of the work at the Cross and Crown. The same month the church was admitted into union with the convention of the diocese as an independent and self-supporting parish, Mr. Vincent becoming its full rector. His rectorship of the charge was dissolved in the spring of 1874, he going to Pittsburg, from which city he was elected to be Bishop of Southern Ohio.

His successor was Rev. Bernard Schulte, who remained until June, 1876, when he was followed by Rev. S. A. McNulty, whose stay with the church was less than one year. In July, 1877, Rev. John Graham became rector and served for a period of two years. The pulpit was then vacant for some months. In January, 1880, the next rector, Rev. W. H. Rogers, entered upon his duties. The term of his rectorship lasted until August, 1881, from which time until April, 1882, the church was without a rector. At the date last named, Rev. L. W. Rogers became the rector and remained until July 1, 1883. The rectors since have been as follows: 1884, Rev. Robert H. Neide; 1884 to '88, Rev. David Moer; 1888 to '93, Rev. Wm. Price; 1893 to date, Rev. Wm. Johnson.

The name of the church was changed to

St. Vincent's in August, 1894, when it became an incorporated body.

The societies are:

The Ladies' Parochial Society.

The Young People's Guild.

The Altar Guild.

On the evening of November 22, 1895, arrangements were perfected for the consolidation of St. John's and St. Vincent's parishes into one organization, to be known by the latter name, and to be under the joint charge of their respective rectors, Revs. Wm. Johnson and Geo. W. Sargent. Vestrymen were chosen as follows: D. T. Jones, J. S. Scobell, L. F. White, A. A. Aldrich, of St. John's; and Walter Nunn, James Gaskell, John Burgess, J. H. Bennett and George Gardner, of St. Vincent's. D. T. Jones was chosen Senior Warden, Walter Nunn Junior Warden, and J. H. Bennett Secretary. A new church building is to be erected, and the two old ones disposed of. The new organization comprises 165 communicants from St. Vincent's and 130 from St. John's.

ST. ALBAN'S P. E. CHURCH.

This, the latest Episcopal organization, was established as a mission in February, 1894, under the lead of Rev. H. B. Jefferson, rector in charge. A charter was granted in September, 1894, and the following executive committee chosen: Geo. P. Colt, President; John A. Beebe, Treasurer; Reed Caughey, Secretary; George Burton, Frank L. Armstrong, Charles D. Herron, A. A. Freeman, John Fleeharty. The present rector, Rev. Wm. Wirt Mills, was called in February, 1895. Meetings were held in 1894 in the Jewish Synagogue. On March 17, 1895, Mr. Mills began services in the old Board of Trade rooms in the Exchange building, which had been fitted up for the purpose. The church, which is ritualistic in its services, was admitted into union with the Diocese of Pittsburgh in 1894.

The societies are:

St. Helen's Guild, organized in 1894.

St. Mary's Guild, organized in 1894.

The choir provides the music on Sundays, and the acolytes assist the priest at the altar. A singing school for girls and a crayon class for boys are maintained by the congregation. The Sunday-school was established at the same time as the church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

As detailed at length in the General History of Erie county, meetings of the Methodist Episcopal denomination were held in Erie by circuit preachers at long intervals, commencing in 1801. Worship took place in the winter of 1810 and 1811 in a tavern on the west side of French street, between Sixth and Seventh. A congregation seems to have been partially established soon after the beginning of the century, but no regular permanent organization was effected until the year 1826. Rev. Samuel Gregg, in his "History of Methodism within the bounds of Erie Conference," thus alludes to the church at Erie in 1826: "Erie, Pa., was a flourishing village in which, though Methodist preaching had frequently been enjoyed by the people, no permanent organization had been made until this year. Mr. James McConkey and wife, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, moved to Erie to reside; and Mr. David Burton and wife attended the meeting at Harbor creek, and were there converted, and invited Mr. Knapp to establish an appointment in Erie, and the same winter a class was formed composed of the above-named persons and a few others. Mr. McConkey was appointed leader, and soon after secured to the church the lot on Seventh street, on which their first church was subsequently built; the cost was \$300." The Mr. Knapp referred to was Rev. Henry Knapp, who was in charge of North East Circuit. He died in Wesleyville, May 20, 1827, and his final resting place is in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that village.

The ministers who traveled the circuit, of which the First Church constituted an appointment from 1826 until 1830, were Revs. Nathaniel Reeder and E. Stevenson, in 1826; Revs. Job Wilson and J. W. Davis, in 1827; Revs. J. W. Davis and J. Jones, in 1828; Rev. S. Ayers and W. C. Richey, in 1829. In 1830, the appointment was on Erie Circuit, which was termed that year. The preacher in charge was Rev. J. S. Barris, with Rev. A. C. Young as his colleague. Mr. Barris' salary was \$167. December 26, 1830, at the close of a meeting in the court-house, a subscription paper was circulated to raise money to pay the preacher. For the support of the preachers on Erie Cir-

cuit in 1833, the First Church subscribed fifty-five dollars. From 1830 until 1834, the circuit riders were, in the year 1831, Revs. J. P. Kent and A. Plimpton; 1832, Revs. J. Chandler and E. B. Steadman; 1833, Revs. J. Chandler and S. Gregg.

Eric charge was made a station in 1834, and the appointment given to Rev. E. P. Steadman, which he did not fill, and the church was supplied. During the following year the church officers were as follows: Trustees, James McConkey, E. N. Hulburt, John Richards, David Burton; Stewards, James McConkey, E. N. Hulburt, Daniel B. Large, James Thompson; Class Leaders, James McConkey, David Burton and James Thompson.

The pastors of the church since 1834 have been as follows: A. G. Sturges, 1835; R. A. Aylworth, 1836; J. W. Lowe, 1837-38; B. K. Maltby, 1839; J. J. Steadman, 1840; A. Hall, 1841; A. M. Brown, 1842; D. Smith, 1843; Calvin Kinsley (afterward Bishop), 1844-45; Lester James, 1846; T. Stubbs, 1847-48; E. Jones, 1849; S. Gregg, 1850-51; J. W. Lowe, 1852; Hiram Kinsley, 1853; J. E. Chapin, 1854-55; W. F. Wilson, 1856-57; D. C. Wright, 1858; G. W. Clark, 1859; J. D. Norton, 1859; J. Peate, 1860-61; D. C. Osborne, 1862-64; E. A. Johnson, 1865-67; A. S. Dobbs, 1868-69; E. J. L. Baker, 1869; W. W. Wythe, 1870-71; A. Wheeler, 1872-73; W. W. Ramsay, 1874-76; J. D. Adams, 1877-78; D. H. Muller, 1879-81; A. N. Craft, 1882-83; W. H. Pearce, 1884-85; Lucien Clarke, 1886-87; N. Lucock, 1888-93; H. A. Cleveland, 1893 to 1894; S. D. Hutspeniller, October, 1894, to date.

In 1838-39 a frame church building was built on Seventh street, and, at the close of the conference year, 1839, the first official meeting was held in "Wesley Chapel." In 1844, the annual Conference was held in this house, and the church had so increased that it was found necessary to enlarge the building, which was done at an expense of \$1,300. In 1851, a parsonage was built, and, in the year following, a committee was appointed to select a place in the city for a second church. The committee organized a Sabbath-school in South Erie, out of which grew Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church.

The second and present house of worship is located on the southeast corner of Seventh

and Sassafras streets. It is constructed of brick, and was erected in 1859-60, at a cost of \$14,000. The architect was H. M. Wilcox, and the building committee, William Sanborn, James S. Sterrett, J. Hanson, John Burton, J. B. Johnson, William C. Keeler and A. A. Craig. The building was completed and dedicated November 14, 1860, Bishop Simpson officiating.

The Sabbath-school was organized in the conference year, 1820-30, with E. N. Hulburt as Superintendent. The first corps of teachers was: Miss Mary Converse, Miss Mary Coover, Thomas Richards, Peter Burton, Thomas Stevens, Miss Amanda Bowers, Rebecca Watkinson, Francis Dighton and John Dillon. The school was held originally in a small one-story frame building on East Fourth, between French and Holland streets. It has been superintended by H. A. Strong for many years.

The church maintains the Brown's avenue mission on Poplar street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.

The organizations connected with the church are:

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, organized September 5, 1874.

Ladies' Aid Society, organized in October, 1884.

Woman's Home Missionary Society, organized April 16, 1886.

The Thoburn Club, organized April 19, 1890.

The Epworth League, organized in October, 1890.

SIMPSON M. E. CHURCH.

In the early part of the winter of 1858, a meeting of eight weeks was held by the pastor of the First church, Rev. W. F. Wilson. It was wonderfully blessed, nearly a hundred being added to the church, quite a number of whom resided in South Erie. The brethren of the last named locality, feeling that meetings could be held with profit there, besought the pastor to organize a class, which he did, and appointed Heman James the leader. Messrs. James, Goodrich and Oliver had secured a lot and erected a building for a select school on Sassafras street, opposite the Nicholas place, where the class could meet for prayer meetings or social worship. The number of members thus associated was twenty-five. Soon after a Sunday-school was organized with sixty-three

attendants, Capt. Thos. Wilkins being its first superintendent. The school-house continued to be the main rallying place till the new church was built, when it was moved on to the church lot, and became part of the parsonage. Before this the brethren and friends of the new church began to consider the propriety of building a chapel. A board of trustees was organized, composed of Thomas Wilkins, Heman Janes, Emanuel Goodrich, Alvin Thayer, A. K. Miller, E. J. Ames and Adam Acheson.

In the meantime, the lot where the present church building and parsonage stand, at the corner of Twenty-first and Sassafras streets, was purchased by Capt. Thomas Wilkins and Heman Janes on their personal responsibility, for the sum of \$500, and they held it in reserve to await the demands of the church. A subscription paper was circulated and sums were pledged, some of the largest being as follows: Thomas Wilkins, \$300; E. Goodrich, \$200; Dr. Dickinson, \$100; A. Acheson, \$100; A. Yale, \$100; Jacob Hanson, \$100; H. Janes, \$500; in all about \$1,600. This was the situation when the Annual Conference came in 1858. Mr. Wilson having filled a two years' pastorate, was succeeded by Rev. D. C. Wright. Soon after Bishop Simpson, whose health was impaired, visited Erie, spent some days here, and, learning the conditions in the city, bade the brethren and friends in South Erie God speed. Having secured a subscription to justify, on August 3, they let the contract, and the work began in earnest. The building was completed in 1859, was dedicated by Bishop Simpson on June 19, and named Simpson Church in his honor. The street on which it faced was also long known as Simpson street, as a mark of the good will felt by the people of South Erie toward the eloquent and famous bishop. The church was a mission until 1866, when it became self-supporting.

The regular pastors of the church from its organization to the present time, with their term of service, are given below:

1860-61, W. P. Bignell; 1861-62, R. M. Warren; 1862-63, R. M. Warren; 1863-64, A. C. Tibbitts; 1864-65, J. H. Tagg; 1865-66, J. H. Tagg; 1866-67, J. H. Tagg; 1867-68, D. Prossor; 1868-69, F. H. Beck; 1869-70, A. N. Craft; 1870-71, A. N. Craft; 1871-72, R. N. Stubbs; 1872-73, R. N. Stubbs; 1873-74,

E. H. Yingling; 1874-75, E. H. Yingling; 1875-76, P. P. Pinney; 1876-77, P. P. Pinney; 1877-78, E. A. Squier; 1878-79, J. A. Kummer; 1879-80, J. A. Kummer; 1880-81, J. A. Kummer; 1881-82, J. C. Scofield; 1882-83, J. C. Scofield; 1884-86, Milton Smith; 1887-90, J. Boyd Espy; 1891-95, J. M. Bray; September, 1895, J. B. Neff. Among others who preached in South Erie before the organization of the church were Revs. Clarke and Norton.

The parsonage, adjoining the church, was built in 1859, and improved in 1889.

The societies of the church are:

Women's Foreign Mission Society, organized by Mrs. Rev. J. A. Kummer in July, 1880.

Epworth League, organized by Rev. J. Boyd Espy in 1888.

Rev. Henry Sims was elected Superintendent of the Sunday-school in October, 1874, and re-elected annually until and including the year 1886. He resigned in July, 1886, and was again elected January 1, 1894, and 1895, being the present incumbent of the position.

A new church building, of brick and stone, was erected in 1893-4, costing \$25,000, which is one of the handsomest and best arranged in the city. The Sunday-school and church each have a membership of 250.

TENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Measures looking toward the organization of a third Methodist Episcopal Church in Erie were taken during the year 1866. A subscription of \$3,000 was raised and two lots donated, provided the church was built within five years. It was not, however, until August 30, 1871, that the movement passed into the actual stage. Rev. R. F. Keeler was appointed by the Erie Conference of that year pastor of the Erie City Mission, with an assisting appropriation of \$350. The Young Men's Christian Association in September following gave him permission to preach in their rooms on Eleventh street, east of Parade, and soon after resigned their Sunday school into his hands. On the 8th of October of the same year a class was formed of nine persons, consisting of Seymour Torrey, Leader; John S. Grove, Sarah A. Grove, M. F. Hope, R. Hare, A. Speckman, Mary Thompson, Charles N. and Rose W. Wheeler.

At a joint meeting of the official boards of the First and Simpson Churches, held on September 25, 1871, a building committee for the Mission was appointed, consisting of Revs. W. W. Wythe, R. N. Stubbs, and R. F. Keeler; also of S. P. Ensign and S. P. Longstreet, of the First Church; T. H. Thurber and R. F. Gaggin, of Simpson, and J. S. Grove, W. H. Demming and H. Davis, of the Mission. A site on which to build a church having been purchased, the Mission began to take steps toward the erection of a house of worship. Subscriptions for a church were secured in 1872, but the edifice was not erected until 1873. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, May 15, 1873, by the Presiding Elder, D. M. Steever, assisted by Revs. J. Tribby, R. F. Keeler and others. The building was completed, and opened for divine worship October 19, 1873, and was dedicated January 25, 1874. It stands on Tenth street, north side, between Wallace and Ash. In 1893 extensive additions and improvements, costing \$2,300, were made to the church.

The pastors have been as follows, their terms of service dating from September of each year: 1871, R. F. Keeler; 1872, W. W. Wythe; 1873, R. A. Caruthers; 1874, D. M. Steever; 1875, R. M. Gwynn; 1876, W. G. Williams; 1877, William Martin; 1878-79, W. M. Martin; 1880-81, P. A. Reno; 1882-84, J. H. Herron; 1885, W. W. Wythe, 1886-90, J. L. Stratton; 1891, J. C. Scofield; 1892-96, E. M. Kernick.

A prosperous Sunday-school is supported.

The societies of the church are:

Ladies' Aid Society, organized early in its history.

Senior Epworth League, organized October 18, 1892.

Junior Epworth League, organized July 15, 1894.

The parsonage, which adjoins the church on the east side, stood on the premises when the lots were purchased. The value of the church property is estimated at \$12,000.

WAYNE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

This congregation was organized on the 18th of August, 1889. A church building was erected at Wayne and Twenty-second streets in 1890, and a parsonage in 1893. An incendiary fire on the night of June 18, 1895,

destroyed the church, inflicting a serious blow to the young congregation. The corner-stone of a new edifice was laid October 22, 1895. The church maintains a prosperous Sunday-school. Rev. Henry Sims was in charge when the congregation was established. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Dobson for one year, by Rev. A. H. Bowen for two years and by Rev. L. H. Eddlebutte for two years. Rev. A. A. Horton, the present pastor, assumed charge in September, 1894.

The church societies are:

Epworth League, organized in October, 1891.

Ladies' Aid Society, organized in October, 1892.

Junior League, organized November 17, 1894.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ALLIANCE OF THE CITY OF ERIE

Was organized December 11, 1888. It embraces members of the churches above named. "Its object is to unite the M. E. Churches of the city, and to plant mission churches and Sunday-schools wherever the same can be done."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES.

The city has been honored twice within a few years by being selected as the meeting place of the Erie Conference of the M. E. Church—first, in September, 1885, and second in September, 1895.

ST. JAMES AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

Fifty years ago or more efforts were made to promote the spiritual welfare of the colored people in Erie, by the establishment of a separate place of public worship. In organizing a congregation, differences of faith or of tenets were manifest, culminating in the foundation of two congregations, and the erection of two places of worship. The Wesleyan M. E. Church was built on Third street near the corner of Chestnut, and the African M. E. Church on the corner of Third and German streets. Both churches languished, and finally the idea of a distinct place of worship was abandoned by the colored people.

The A. M. E. congregation was reorganized as St. James' Church in 1875. Their place of worship was for a time on French street, near the park. Soon after the formation of

the new society they came into possession of their present church building, which then stood on Sixth street, near Holland. The church was a partial gift by the Young Men's Christian Association. It was dedicated by Bishop Wayman, of Pittsburg, May 19, 1878. In 1881, the society secured a lot on Seventh street, between German and Holland, where the building was moved soon afterward. In connection with the church is a Sunday-school with an average attendance of forty.

The only association connected with the church in August, 1895, was the Y. P. S. C. E., organized in February, 1895, with the following officers: President, Chas. Franklin; Vice-President, Rose Rector; Recording Secretary, Anna Powers; Corresponding Secretary, Elizabeth Elmendorf; Treasurer, Florence Vosburg.

The pastors have been Revs. Wheeler, Phillips, Ross, Herbert, Griffith, Russell, Palmer, Purrell, Brown, Till, Pride, West and Wallace. The latter assumed charge in the fall of 1895.

BAPTIST.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Among the converts at the great revival held in the First Presbyterian Church, in the spring of 1831, were a number of persons of Baptist faith or in sympathy with the views of that denomination. These met together and organized the First Baptist Church of Erie, which was recognized by a Council called for the purpose on the 10th of April, 1831, having the following constituent members: By letter, Rev. E. Tucker, D. D., pastor; Mr. and Mrs. Orin N. Sage, E. D. Gunnison, Mrs. Soule, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Fross, Miss Williams; by baptism, Otis G. Carter, Rowe B. Rood, Charles T. Sage, Miss Julia Berry, Miss Penelope Mann, Miss Lillie A. Soule, Miss Sophia E. Gunnison and Miss Zilphia B. Ciley. The meetings were held in the Academy building and in the court-house, until the first church edifice was erected, in the year 1833, on the northwest corner of Fifth and Peach streets. It was a substantial brick building, having galleries. In 1865 the structure was rebuilt or rather repaired and improved, the rear of the house was extended, the tower built, the galleries removed, etc., and other

improvements made at a cost of \$10,000 or \$11,000. The re-dedication services took place on the 14th of December, 1865, Rev. Dr. Strong, of Cleveland, Ohio, preaching in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., in the evening. Other improvements have since been made, especially in 1895, which add to the comfort and convenience of the congregation.

The following is a list of the pastors of the church: Rev. E. Tucker, D. D., April 10, 1831; Rev. William H. Newman, March 24, 1832; Rev. Charles Morton, November 2, 1833; Rev. Ried S. Witherall, December 3, 1836; Rev. James A. Keyes, April 1, 1837; Rev. A. W. Baker, January 3, 1837; Rev. LaFayette Baker, June 1, 1838 (died April 2, 1839); Rev. Ira Corwin, January 1, 1840; Rev. Mr. Haskell, January 1, 1843; Rev. Joel Johnson, April 1, 1843; Rev. Zebina Smith, October 1, 1844; Rev. J. K. Barry, May 1, 1846; Rev. H. Silliman, August 1, 1848; Rev. Charles Sherman, March 23, 1851; Rev. Gilbert L. Stevens, January 1, 1853; Rev. J. W. Hammond, September 18, 1856; Rev. William Haw, December 18, 1858; Rev. Mr. Glanville, October 20, 1861; Rev. J. L. Hays, January 13, 1863; Rev. William F. Bainbridge, June 1, 1865; Rev. A. W. Tousey, December 1, 1868; Rev. C. H. Harvey, December 1, 1869; Rev. E. A. Stone, August 1, 1872; Rev. A. J. Bonsall, June 22, 1875; Rev. William Gilkes, June 18, 1879; Rev. E. T. Fox, July, 1884, to December 31, 1887; Rev. J. C. Thoms, 1888 to 1892; Rev. H. C. Hall, present pastor, from July, 1892.

The following persons have been ordained by the church:

LaFayette Baker, June, 1838; David J. Lloyd, September 12, 1838; William F. Bainbridge, December 15, 1865; Rev. John Stryker, 1894.

The following have been licensed by the church:

O. N. Sage, July 7, 1833; D. J. Lloyd, April 16, 1835; LaFayette Baker, June 3, 1837; Thomas Mozley, January 3, 1846; George W. Gunnison, March 3, 1848; George Whitman, December 9, 1866; C. A. Gardner, 1878; V. B. Fisk, 1894.

Under the pastorate of Mr. Bainbridge the church was visited by a gracious revival, when some 200 members became identified with it. Another revival, led by Mr. Gilkes, resulted

in fifty accessions. The Sabbath-school of the church was started at an early date, and is well attended.

The congregation maintains three missions, besides having been instrumental in founding the church at Wesleyville, the Second Baptist Church of Erie (originally known as Faith Mission), and the Swedish Baptist Church, on West Seventeenth street.

North Star Mission, on the south side of Sixth street, near East avenue, was established September 25, 1864, largely through the labors of W. J. F. Liddell and Mrs. Eliza Crane. The building was erected on a lot donated by Hon. James Sill, and dedicated May 26, 1867. A great revival originated within this structure in the winter of 1865-6, which spread throughout the city.

Hope Mission is at the corner of Seventh and Cascade streets. It was organized in May, 1887 or 1888. The chapel and parsonage were dedicated September 11, 1892. Among the founders of the mission were J. W. Reed, W. W. Harper, Edward Barry and P. Harlan. Mr. Reed was the first superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Wallace Mission is on the north side of Eighteenth street, between Poplar and Liberty. It was established in 1887, and its building was first occupied on November 25 of that year.

The societies of the First Church are:

Women's Foreign Missionary Society, organized 1875.

Ladies' Social Union, organized January, 1891.

Baptist Y. P. U. of Christian Endeavor, organized April 14, 1892.

Baptist Musical Association, organized January 1, 1894.

Young People's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, organized April, 1895.

Junior Baptist Y. P. U. of Christian Endeavor, organized July 18, 1895.

The First-German Baptist Church is an outgrowth from the First Baptist Church, having been started largely through the efforts of W. F. J. Liddell and John Gorr.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church, at the corner of Reed and Twenty-third streets, was organized and recognized as the Second Baptist Church on June 27, 1891. Previous to that it had been

known as Faith Mission of the First Baptist Church. The congregation was incorporated July 26, 1893. The first pastor was Rev. Jesse Boswell, and the present one is Rev. J. H. Lowe. The Ladies' Aid Society was organized May 11, 1893, and the B. Y. P. U. of Christian Endeavor on August 8, 1895. The Sunday-school was in existence previous to the mission, having been started by Philander Edson and Rev. Mr. Thoms on December 1, 1888.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in Judson Hall, on Peach street, by Rev. A. Van Puttkammer, in October, 1861. It started with twenty-two members, and a Sunday-school numbering from thirty to thirty-five scholars. In July, 1863, Rev. Anthony Hensler was chosen pastor. A church was erected in 1864 on Seventeenth street between Peach and Sassafras, which was dedicated on the first Sunday in July of that year. During the spring of 1866, the congregation built a parsonage back of the church. In May, 1865, Mr. Hensler accepted a call from Attica, N. Y. In June, 1865, Rev. John Eisenmenger was chosen pastor, and was ordained in the fall of the same year. During his stay, about thirty-five persons were added to the church upon profession of faith. In August, 1868, Mr. Eisenmenger accepted a call to Canada. The same month, the church called Rev. Adolf Ginins, who was ordained a few months after. During his stay, fifteen persons were added to the church. In October, 1871, he accepted a call to Scranton, Pa. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Kose, in December, 1871. The latter remained four years, and was succeeded by Rev. C. Martin, until 1879, and by Rev. G. Koopman, until April, 1883.

The pastors from that date have been as follows: Rev. D. Zwink from 1883 to 1886; Rev. P. Rech, from 1886 to 1887; Rev. D. Kester, from 1888 to 1891; Rev. G. A. Schneider, from 1893 (present incumbent).

The societies of the church are as follows:

Ladies' Mission Society, organized about 1861 or '62.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, organized in 1894.

A lot at the southeast corner of Twentieth and Sassafras streets was purchased in January, 1892, at a cost of \$3,000. The church



Hugh Jones

and parsonage on Seventeenth street were sold in 1894, and a handsome brick building, with parsonage attached, completed during the spring of 1895, on the lot last mentioned, costing about \$12,000. The new church was dedicated on Sunday forenoon, June 15, 1895, with impressive exercises.

The congregation also own a house for the sexton, on the north side of the church.

SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Swedish Baptist Church was organized in March, 1895, under the ministration of Rev. Wm. Kohler. It numbered thirty-seven members at the time of organization. The congregation meet in the former building of the First German Baptist Church, on Seventeenth street, between Peach and Sassafras.

LUTHERAN.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

The records of this venerable church go back to the beginning of the century. Adherents of the Lutheran Church were among the first settlers of Erie county. They were mostly Pennsylvania Germans from Berks, Lancaster and Dauphin counties, and include such well-known families as the Riblets, Browns, Stoughs, Ebersoles, Gingrichs, Zimmermans and Weigels. When the first services were held is not known, but it was by a traveling missionary, Rev. Mr. Muckenhaupt, who, from 1803, did pioneer work among the Lutherans in Erie and Crawford counties, with Venango as his headquarters. The first baptisms are recorded August 17, 18, and 19, 1808, when twenty-four children were baptized. Rev. Muckenhaupt was succeeded by the well-known, scholarly Rev. P. W. Colsen, who was sent in 1816 as a missionary to the northwestern counties of the State by the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania. Rev. Father Heyer, the pioneer missionary of the Lutheran Church of this country to India, took up the work, when Rev. Mr. Colsen succumbed, December 28, 1816, to sickness contracted while on one of his missionary tours to Erie. After Father Heyer's departure, Rev. Messrs. Ruppert and Meyerhoeffer looked after the Lutheran congregation at Erie. In 1820, the first class of cate-

chumens, eight in number, was confirmed. From 1822 to 1829 there are no records, but the congregation was probably served as before, by the traveling missionaries from Crawford county. During the period from 1831 to 1832, Rev. Mr. Schulz attended to the spiritual wants of the body. He was succeeded in 1832-33 by Rev. Mr. Heilig, the first resident Lutheran pastor at Erie, and he in turn by Rev. Messrs. Thanke and Beyer.

On January 1, 1835, the congregation was reorganized, and a constitution adopted, with 100 male charter members. Rev. C. F. Stohlmann, D. D., later a prominent Lutheran divine of New York city, was elected pastor. He served with great success from 1835 to 1838. Up to 1835 the congregation worshipped in the schoolhouse on Federal Hill. In that year it was decided to build on a plot of five acres, which was given to the congregation by Conrad Brown, sr., as his share toward the building fund. This land is still in possession of the congregation. A frame church costing several thousand dollars was completed during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Kuchler (1838-44), who founded the congregations at Fairview, Girard and McKean. In 1843 the charge reported 430 communicants.

The frame church was superseded in 1861 by a brick structure seating 1,000 persons. It was built at an expense of \$10,000, and furnished with a pipe organ costing \$3,500. This edifice became too small during the pastorate of the late Rev. A. L. Benze, to whose efforts the present prosperity of the congregation is largely due. The building was therefore enlarged and beautified at a cost of \$23,000. The present parsonage was built in 1868. During the pastorate of the present pastor, Rev. G. A. Benze, the Mission property on Twenty-second street, near East avenue, was acquired and a chapel erected at an outlay of \$3,500.

From 1844 the following pastors have been in the service of the church: Rev. F. P. Feysel, 1845-48; Rev. C. G. Stuebgen, 1848-53; Rev. F. W. Weiskotten, 1853-54; Rev. C. A. Brockmann, 1855-59; Rev. Jacob Blass, 1859-63; Rev. W. Schaefer, 1863-65; Rev. G. Beck, 1865-67 (died while pastor); Rev. C. F. Boehner, 1867-72. April 7, 1867, the late Rev. A. L. Benze took charge. During his pastorate of nineteen years he exerted a wide influence over a large portion of Erie county,

and the congregation grew to be the largest Protestant organization in the city. At his death, January 18, 1891, he was one of the most beloved pastors in Erie. His son, Rev. G. A. Benze, A. M., the present incumbent, was elected as his successor, and assumed charge February 15 of the same year.

Although the mother church of several others, the church still has a communicant membership of 1,200, with 900 children in the two Sunday-schools. Its property is valued at \$87,000. The records, though incomplete, show 5,336 baptisms from 1808; 1,413 weddings from 1839, and 2,100 funerals from 1845.

The following societies are connected with the church:

Ladies' Society, membership 300, organized about 1878.

Young People's Union, organized in 1879, membership 235.

Teacher's Union, membership eighty-five, organized about 1879.

St. John's Society, membership 200, organized in 1860.

Work was commenced September 18th, 1895, upon an addition to the church building, which is expected to cost some \$20,000.

LUTHER MEMORIAL CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 15th of August, 1861, by Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg. The church officers first chosen were Samuel M. Brown and Henry Gingrich, elders; John T. Brown and Henry Werther, deacons. The original membership numbered forty-one. The first place of worship was in a school-house in South Erie, on Peach street, near Twenty-sixth. Here the congregation continued until the completion of a frame building located on the southwest corner of Peach and Eleventh streets, which was dedicated on the day before Good Friday, 1864. The ground upon which the building stands was deeded to the Council of the church, June 18th, 1862, for the consideration of \$1,200.

The old building becoming unsuitable for the purpose of the congregation, was sold and removed to West Nineteenth street, where it does duty, in two or three parts, as abodes for private families. The present handsome brick edifice, on the same site, was dedicated on June 5, 1887. It has been much improved since. The pastors of the church have been

as follows: 1861-65, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg (who, however, served a portion of that period as chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, during which time the pulpit was supplied); 1866-71, Rev. J. L. Smith; 1872-74, Rev. J. R. Groff; 1874-80, Rev. H. H. Bruning; 1881 until the present date, Rev. Isaac O. Baker. Mr. Baker preached for the congregation during the summer of 1880, but did not assume the pastorate until June 12, 1881.

The church supports a mission Sunday-school at Tenth and Wayne streets, known as Grace Mission. It occupies the old building of Grace Mission of the Episcopal Church, which was bought and removed to its present site. Another mission, known as Zion's, is maintained at Poplar, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Zion's Mission was established in March, 1890, and Grace Mission in November, 1893.

The societies of the church are as follows: Ladies' Working Association, organized in May, 1882.

Little Helpers, organized in July, 1888.

Mission League, organized in October, 1891.

Luther League, organized in July, 1893.

Rev. Mr. Fry was called to the charge of the Mission service in November, 1895.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In the fall of 1881, Erie was visited by the ministers of a conference of the Eastern District of the Missouri Synod at the request of several resident Lutherans of this city, for the purpose of establishing a mission. They continued their visits here for a period, preaching on each occasion of their coming, until in December of that year, a congregation composed of five members was formed, by Rev. John Sieck, of Farnham, N. Y., and a call sent to the Rev. H. Sieck, of South Bend, Ind. This call also embraced the missionary field of Northwestern Pennsylvania and Western New York. Mr. Sieck was installed April 23, 1882, and at once commenced his labors. A house was rented on the corner of Sixth and Myrtle streets, and was fitted up both for a pastor's residence and place of worship. This was used until the fall of the same year, when a lot on Eleventh, between

Myrtle and Chestnut streets, was purchased and the frame building now standing there was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. It was dedicated December 3, 1882. The property on which the parsonage stands was purchased in August, 1885.

Rev. H. Sieck remained until May, 1886. He has been succeeded by the following pastors: Rev. C. Morhart, July 18, 1886, to September 4, 1892; Rev. C. Ruppel, December 17, 1892, to December 9, 1894; Rev. Geo. Johannes, present incumbent, from January 15, 1895. The congregation numbers 135 to 140 members.

The societies of the church are:

Ladies' Aid Society, organized by Mrs. H. Sieck, Mrs. John Kuppler and Mrs. J. Reinhard, about 1882.

Concordia Society, organized by Mrs. Ferdinand Herhold, E. H. Reinhard and Mrs. E. H. Reinhard in 1884.

The church is attached to the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, which started in 1845 with thirteen ministers. It now numbers 1,500, representing all the States of the Union, Canada and part of Germany, with between 600,000 and 700,000 communicants. The Erie Church belongs to the Eastern District, which embraces all of the New England States, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia and Maryland.

A prosperous Sunday-school is connected with the church, which was started about the time of the original organization. The church added a fine organ in September, 1895.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN BETHANY CHURCH.

This church, which has its location on Tenth street, near German, was organized in 1885, and erected its building in 1890. The value of the edifice is placed at \$1,000. Its creed is Evangelical Lutheran, and it belongs to the New York Conference of the Augustana Synod. The church numbers about 150 communicants, and the Sunday-school, organized in 1891, has some fifty or sixty pupils. Rev. C. S. Renius, the first settled pastor, still retains that position. The church publishes a monthly tract in the Swedish language. In this connection it may be stated that there are about 1,200 Swedes in Erie county, who rank among the most industrious and peaceable citizens. The church societies are:

Sewing Society, organized in 1885.

Young People's Society, organized in November, 1891.

Sick Aid Society, organized in 1892.

EMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The youngest Lutheran congregation in the city, was organized November 13, 1892. The church building at German and Twenty-third streets, was erected in 1893. Rev. H. K. Müller has been pastor since the organization of the congregation. The parsonage, at 319 East Twenty-third street, is his personal property. It was built the same year as the church. The Sabbath school was organized October 8, 1892, and the Women's Society in February, 1893. The congregation maintains a mission on Twenty-fifth street, near Penn avenue, which was established in October, 1893.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

ST. PATRICK'S R. C. CHURCH.

Years before the erection of any building, services of the Catholic Church were performed by missionaries, who occasionally visited Erie in order to give the few Catholic families then residing in the place an opportunity to practice their religion. As far back as 1837, the Rev. Father McCabe officiated as pastor, the house on German street occupied as a dwelling by John Sullivan being owned and used as a church by the English-speaking Catholics. As there are no authentic records to show the progress of this church, a space of some years will have to be passed over until 1844, at which time Father R. Brown undertook a work which, considering the circumstances and poverty of his small congregation, was looked upon as no small task, viz.: the building of St. Patrick's church, on Fourth street, between French and Holland. Father Brown remained in charge five years—long enough to see the building of which he laid the foundation inclosed. He was succeeded by Father Reynolds, under whose ministry the building was completed. Father Reynolds remained about one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph F. Deane, who remained in charge of the congregation until Erie became an Episcopal See, and the building a pro-cathedral church.

In 1853, the thirteen counties now belong-

ing to the Diocese of Erie were taken from the Diocese of Pittsburg, and Rt. Rev. M. O'Connor, then Bishop of Pittsburg, was transferred to the newly-erected See of Erie, and became its first Bishop. He governed the Diocese of Erie about one year, and was again transferred to Pittsburg. Rt. Rev. J. M. Young was appointed to succeed him, and on April 23, 1854, took charge of the diocese. Rev. Father Deane was pastor of the church until Bishop Young's coming to Erie. Immediately after the new Bishop took charge Rev. William Pollard was appointed pastor, and after his time the list of priests included Rev. Thomas Malone, Rev. Charles McCallion, Rev. William Lambert, Rev. John Berbequi, Rev. J. O'Connor, Rev. Father Kenny and Rev. Father Tracy. Father Tracy continued some five or six years, when he was appointed to the Clearfield church, and the Very Rev. John D. Coady, Vicar General of the Diocese, was placed in charge of the congregation. Father Coady remained until the oil regions rose into importance and called him to that field. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Carroll, who is well remembered for his efforts in the cause of temperance. It was he who founded the Father Mathew Society, which worked wonders among the people of his nationality.

Bishop Young died September 18, 1866, at the Episcopal residence adjoining the church. His funeral cortege contained nearly 10,000 people, who sadly followed the remains to the grave. Bishop Young was born at Sanford, Me., in August, 1808, ordained a priest in 1837, and consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Erie in 1854. Very Rev. John D. Coady, V. G., was appointed administrator, and for nearly two years governed the diocese.

On the 2d of August, 1868, the present bishop, Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, of Pittsburg, was consecrated and took charge of the diocese, making his official home in the building which had been occupied by Bishop Young, on Fourth street, adjoining St. Patrick's Church.

Father Thomas A. Casey became pastor of St. Patrick's congregation in 1869, and continued in that relation until his transfer to St. Peter's Cathedral, in October, 1893. From 1869 to 1875, he was assisted by Rev. James A. McCabe; from 1875 to 1877, by Rev. E. J. Murohy; from 1879 to 1880 by Rev. J. J.

Calligan; and from 1880 to 1890, by Rev. William Dwyer, who was given charge of St. Andrews' in the latter year. Father Dwyer was succeeded by Rev. John P. McCloskey, who was first assistant until September, 1893. Revs. B. J. Raycroft, Thomas Graham and A. B. Mechura, acted as second assistants for a short period during 1890. They were succeeded by Rev. S. E. Aaron until October, 1893. On the latter date Rev. Hugh Mullen was appointed pastor, with Rev. P. McGovern as assistant. They served until November 20 of the same year, when Rev. P. M. Cauley, the present pastor, received his appointment. January 1, 1894, his brother, Rev. Joseph M. Cauley, was appointed assistant.

The following are the societies of the church:

St. Vincent de Paul Society, organized in 1862.

Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, organized in 1866.

Rosary Society, organized in 1868.

The Sodality of Young Ladies, organized in 1808; reorganized in July, 1894.

Children of Mary, organized in 1882.

Third Order of St. Francis, organized May 21, 1891.

The Temperance Cadets, organized August 15, 1894.

St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, C. M. B. A., organized March 25, 1879.

St. Patrick's Branch, No. 145, C. M. B. A., organized May 31, 1895.

Branch No. 10, L. M. C. B. A., organized March 5, 1890.

In March, 1894, extensive improvements were undertaken, both on the exterior and interior of the church. They were completed by May of the same year, at an outlay of about \$5,000.

St. Patrick's Auditorium, a beautiful pressed brick structure, with white stone trimmings, was commenced March 19, 1895. The foundation alone cost \$4,000. The contract price for enclosing the superstructure was \$14,734. This institution, when completed, will be thrown open to the general public. It will be fitted up with a large gymnasium, a spacious auditorium, meeting rooms, reading room and library, and will be under the direction of an experienced instructor, who will devote his time to the physical and intellectual training of young men from 6 to 9

every evening. The building occupies a full city lot, running from Fourth to Fifth street, fronting on both streets. Part of the outer wall of this structure was blown down, during a severe gale, early in the forenoon of November 26, 1895, causing a loss to the contractors of some \$2,000.

St. Patrick's parochial school was established in 1863. The building in which it is held, on Fourth street, between Holland and German, was erected in 1865. It is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and has an average attendance of 400 children. A Sunday-school is also maintained by the church.

ST. PETER'S R. C. CATHEDRAL.

The pro-cathedral building on Fourth street (St. Patrick's) having become too small, it was decided by Bishop Mullen to build a new edifice, which should be the cathedral church of the diocese. A lot was purchased at the northwest corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets, one of the choicest locations in the city. Ground for the new structure was broken in February, 1873, and the cornerstone was laid on St. Peter's day, August 1, 1875, with the largest demonstration of a religious character the city of Erie had witnessed up to that date. Mass was first celebrated at St. Patrick's pro-cathedral, after which the procession, composed of numerous societies of Erie, Meadville, Corry, Union City and other places, and a large concourse of people, proceeded to the site of the building, where the ceremonies were conducted by Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen. An address was delivered in English by Bishop Mullen, and one in German by Rev. Father George Meyer, of Meadville.

The building was not completed until August 2, 1895—more than twenty years after its commencement—when it was formally dedicated as St. Peter's Cathedral with exercises of a very interesting nature.

The Cathedral is gothic in style and of massive and imposing appearance. The famous C. C. Keely, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was its architect. It is constructed of Medina, N. Y., red sandstone, trimmed and ornamented with white sandstone, in part from Amherst, Ohio, and in part from Mercer county, Pa. The Cathedral is 220 feet in length, and 112 wide at the transepts. The main portion of the building is eighty-five feet

wide and the height of its ceiling in the center aisle is seventy-five feet. Its towers are solid stone from base to top. The main one of the three is surmounted by a copper cross, gilt, eleven feet high. The distance from the street to the top of the cross is 265 feet. The seating capacity of the Cathedral is 2,500. Its cost to September 1, 1895, was \$250,000.

Adjoining the Cathedral, on the north, is a handsome three-story Episcopal residence, of pressed brick, trimmed with stone, which is occupied by the bishop and priest who officiate in the Cathedral.

The institutions attached to the Cathedral are: St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and St. Vincent's Hospital, an account of which will be found in another chapter.

The societies of the Cathedral are as follows:

St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the relief of the poor, organized in 1893.

Rosary Society, organized at St. Patrick's Church in 1868.

St. Peter's Branch, No. 20, C. M. B. A., organized March 12, 1892.

Young Ladies' Sodality, organized in September, 1893.

Branch No. 7, L. C. M. B. A., organized March 5, 1890.

Branch No. 49, L. C. M. B. A., organized April 17, 1892.

At the opening of the Cathedral, Rev. Father Casey, Vicar General, was appointed rector, with Rev. John McCloskey and Rev. S. E. Aaron as his assistants. Upon the death of Father Casey, Father Aaron became rector, and Rev. F. J. Bender assistant rector. These priests are assisted by Rev. Hugh Mullen, who is also in charge of St. Ann's congregation.

In March, 1894, the Bishop purchased a large piece of land on Eleventh street, between Peach and Sassafras, upon which a school building for the Cathedral congregation is to be erected. The contract for the building was let September 24, 1895, at \$15,570.

It may be of interest to add in this connection that Bishop Mullen was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1818, and consecrated to the charge of the Erie Diocese August 2, 1868 (see General Church History). Very Rev. Thomas A. Casey, late Vicar General, was born in St. Catherine's, Canada, son of James

Casey, the well-known Erie contractor. He was ordained a priest in 1869, appointed Vicar General December 25, 1880, and died February 9, 1894. In November, 1894, Rev. P. J. Sheridan, of Clearfield, was appointed to succeed him as Vicar General.

ST. MARY'S R. C. CHURCH.

As far as can be ascertained, the first German family of the Catholic faith to locate in Erie was that of Wolfgang Erhart in 1830. Others of this nationality soon followed, and these families conceived the idea of uniting in a congregation in 1833, when mass was said by Father Mosquette in a log house which stood on the northeast corner of State and Tenth streets, belonging to Mr. Erhart. The following year the same missionary father, accompanied by Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia (to which diocese Erie then belonged), again visited this people. Services that year were held in a frame house which was also the property of Mr. Erhart, on the northeast corner of French and Fourth streets. The Bishop confirmed a number to whom the sacrament had not yet been administered. In 1837 the congregation, as it may now be called, bought a lot on the south side of Ninth street, between Parade and German, and built a small frame church, where St. Mary's edifice now stands. At the next visit of the Bishop to Erie, arrangements were made which led him to send the first pastor for the German Catholics of the city, Rev. Ivo Levitz, of the Order of St. Francis. On his voyage to America, Father Levitz had, during a severe and threatening storm, promised that the first church he would have the happiness of blessing in America should be dedicated to the "Blessed Mary conceived without sin." As his field for missionary labor contained a church already built but not yet blessed, Father Levitz on the 2d day of August, 1840, with the consent of the members of the young congregation, dedicated it as St. Mary's Church. He also blessed the graveyard adjoining the church, on the present site of St. Benedict's Academy.

In 1841, Father Levitz was succeeded by Rev. A. Steinbacher, who, after a short term, was followed by Rev. R. Kleineidam. Rev. P. Frederick Brönmcr, of the Carmelite Order, was the fourth pastor, succeeded in

1847 by Rev. John Evang Moseitzh. The latter, in 1848, was succeeded by Rev. Nicolas Haeres, who in the same year handed over the pastorate to Rev. N. Steinbacher, S. J., who built an addition to the church and bought grounds for a graveyard on West Twenty-fourth street.

The next pastor was Rev. F. J. Hartmann, afterward of St. Joseph's Church. The frame church, though enlarged, was insufficient for the growing congregation. It was difficult to decide what action to take, as the members were generally poor. The clear-sighted pastor perceived that to build on a small scale would only be providing for a few years. In consequence, he undertook and successfully accomplished a task which, at the beginning, seemed too burdensome for the small congregation; it was the building of the grand St. Mary's Church as it now stands on Ninth street. It was put under roof in 1854, and dedicated in 1855, and was then the finest church edifice in Erie. In 1873, some \$7,000 were expended in improving both the interior and exterior, the former being nicely frescoed in blue and gold, the columns marbled and their caps heavily gilded, elegant gas fixtures introduced, and a new altar, handsome in design, placed therein. One of the exterior attractions was the addition of an expensive piece of statuary over the main entrance. Since then the church has been largely added to and improved.

Father Hartmann, with the consent of the Bishop, transferred the charge in 1858 to the Benedictine Fathers of St. Vincent's Abbey, who have since retained it. So numerous have been the fathers of this order who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation, that it is impracticable to name them.

The pastors and assistant pastors since 1882 have been as follows:

Pastors—Revs. Amandus Kramer, S. Demartean, Emilian Wendel, Lambert Kettner, Paulinus Wenkmann and Cassimer Elsesser, the present incumbent, who has held the position since September 7, 1892.

Assistant Pastors—Revs. Boniface Wintner, Isadore Fuesel, Emeran Singer, Wilfred Frins, Adolph Robrecht, Cyril Rettger, Macarius Schmitt, Marinus Ferg, Celestini Englebrecht and Alto Heer.

The congregation numbers over 3,000 persons.

A prosperous Sunday-school and a large parochial school are supported. The boys of the parochial school are taught by four Brothers of Mary, and the girls by the Benedictine Sisters of St. Benedict's Convent.

The first parochial school in connection with St. Mary's Church was opened by Rev. Father Steinbacher in 1850, in a small frame building, long since removed. In 1855, after the present brick church edifice was completed, Father Hartmann fitted up the old wooden church building for school purposes. In 1866, largely through the efforts of Rev. Father Benno, the large three-story brick building on Tenth street, between German and Parade, was erected. The average attendance of children is 600.

Connected with the church are the following institutions and societies:

St. Mary's Priory, Benedictine Monks, established in 1859. Building erected in 1870; added to later.

House of Brothers of Mary.

St. Benedict's Convent, organized June 21, 1856; building completed in 1861.

St. Benedict's Academy, established about 1864, in charge of Benedictine Sisters.

St. Boniface's Society, organized in 1867.

St. George's Society, organized in 1852.

St. Benedict's Society, organized in 1867.

St. Mary's Commandery, No. 208, R. C. U., Knights of St. John, organized November, 1891.

Men's Rosary Society and Women's Rosary Society, organized in 1857.

Young Ladies' Society, organized in 1858.
Children of Mary.

St. Aloysius' Society for Young Men, organized June 18, 1894.

St. Mary's Branch, No. 9, C. M. B. A., organized December 5, 1879.

St. Mary's Branch, No. 140, C. M. B. A., organized February 24, 1895.

Branch No. 11, L. C. M. B. A., organized March 26, 1890.

St. Benedict's Convent gives a home to fifty-six sisters of that religious order.

ST. JOSEPH'S R. C. CHURCH.

This congregation dates from the year 1855, when a number of Catholic families in what is now the southern part of the city, built a small schoolhouse by subscription on the north side of Eighteenth street, between

Peach and Sassafras, to which they sent their children for an education. Religious services were held in this building occasionally, conducted as a rule by priests from St. Mary's Church. In due time a parish was regularly organized, which was placed in charge of Rev. Joseph Stumpe. The first church building, a frame structure, was built in 1896, on Twenty-fourth street, south side, between Peach and Sassafras. Father Stumpe's successors in the pastorate have been Father John B. Kuehn, Father E. J. Reiter, S. J., Father Mink, Father J. A. Oberhofer and Father Bernard Kloecker, the present incumbent. The assistant priests have been Fathers Deckinbrook, Frank, Hasse, Hartmann and Kloecker. Two of the pastors of the church have died while in its service, viz.: Father Reiter, on May 5, 1873, and Father Oberhofer, on January 16, 1889. Father Kloecker assumed charge directly after the death of Father Oberhofer.

The corner-stone of the present splendid church was laid on July 2, 1882, and the building was dedicated on October 2, 1887, having cost about \$45,000. Its architect was C. C. Keely, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the same gentleman who planned St. Peter's Cathedral.

St. Joseph's parochial school was started, as above stated, before the congregation was regularly organized. A school building adjoining the church was built in 1866. After the new church was finished the old church structure was taken for school purposes, and continues to be used as such. The school occupies seven rooms, and is taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph. It has an average attendance of nearly 400 pupils.

The societies of St. Joseph's Church are: St. Joseph's Mutual Relief Society, organized June 11, 1865.

St. Alphonsus' Relief Society, organized October 18, 1868.

The Rosary Society for Married Women, organized in 1866.

The Young Ladies' Society.

St. Joseph's Branch, No. 9, C. M. B. A., organized February 17, 1879.

Branch No. 96, L. C. M. B. A., organized December 10, 1891.

ST. JOHN'S R. C. CHURCH.

This congregation was formed late in the year 1869. The first baptism recorded bears date January 1, 1870. The first pastor was

Rev. Bernard Mauser, O. S. B. The church building, on Twenty-sixth street, between Wallace and Ash, was built in 1869-70, and dedicated on the 28th of August, 1870. A parsonage adjoins the church; also a large schoolhouse, all built at the same time. The former was enlarged in 1877. Father Mauser was succeeded March 19, 1873, by Rev. E. A. Reiter, S. J. From March 19 to May 4, 1873, this charge and St. Joseph's were together. The present pastor, Rev. Father M. J. Decker, assumed the position May 4, 1873, when the church became an independent charge, and has ever since sustained that relation.

The parochial school of St. John's was established on Twenty-sixth street in 1870. A large two-story brick building was erected south of the church in 1887, in one of the finest locations in Erie. It is under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The church societies are:

St. John's Benevolent Society, organized October 23, 1870.

Ladies' Rosary Society, organized September, 1873.

Third Order of St. Francis, organized September 11, 1887.

St. John's Branch No. 18, C. M. B. A., January 15, 1881.

St. John's Branch No. 123, Ladies' C. M. B. A., April 14, 1893.

St. Maurice Commandery, K. of St. J., organized in December, 1892.

The church celebrated its silver anniversary with imposing exercises on Sunday, August 25, 1895.

A new brick and stone church building is in contemplation.

Rev. Father Deitrich was appointed assistant to Father Decker during the summer of 1895.

ST. ANDREWS' R. C. CHURCH.

The English-speaking Catholic people residing in the western part of the city were formed into a parish, under the name given above, by Rev. Father J. A. McCabe, in the summer of 1871. A frame church was erected, which was dedicated July 16, 1871, by Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen. It stands at the corner of Sixth and Raspberry streets. The pastor's residence, adjoining the church, was built in 1874.

After a service of nearly twenty years, Father McCabe was succeeded, in January, 1890, by Rev. Wm. F. Dwyer, the present pastor.

The church societies in September, 1895, were as follows:

The Rosary Society, established May 23, 1873.

Portugese Trinity Society, established May 31, 1874.

St. Andrews' Branch No. 25, C. M. B. A., established August 20, 1883.

Society of the Sacred Heart, established August 2, 1892.

St. Andrews' Commandery No. 230, Knights of St. John, organized in January, 1893.

St. Andrews' Mutual Relief Society, organized in 1874.

Branch No. 128, L. C. M. B. A., organized August 22, 1893.

ST. STANISLAUS R. C. CHURCH.

This congregation, composed almost entirely of Polish people, was organized in 1883, and immediately entered upon the erection of a church building at Wallace and Thirteenth streets. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop Mullen October 10, 1884. When the edifice was partly completed, in the winter of 1884-'85, the building was wrecked by a severe wind-storm. Not to be discouraged, the congregation raised money for a new structure, which was finished in the summer of 1885, and dedicated in September, of that year. Rev. Father Ignasiak, who still remains the pastor, reached Erie August 21, 1886, and at once assumed the leadership of the congregation, it being his first charge. A frame parsonage was erected under his supervision, in 1887.

When the church was started it embraced about eighty families. Within five years it had increased to more than 300. The original church was found too small for their accommodation and preparations were made for a larger building. The old church was moved in 1894 to an adjoining lot, and a new edifice started on the original site. Of this, the foundation walls are now constructed, and it will be erected by degrees, as the money is raised for the purpose. The structure will be of brick, with stone trimmings, having two towers, each 150 feet high, will cost about



Henry Shunk



\$50,000, and will be one of the handsomest churches in the city. Its seating capacity will be 1,200. The corner-stone of the new church was dedicated by Bishop Mullen on Sunday afternoon, September 21, 1895.

The pastoral residence was burned on February 8, 1895, and promptly replaced by a fine brick building.

St. Stanislaus parochial school started September 1, 1888, with an attendance of sixty scholars, and has now an average of more than 325. Prof. John Nowak became principal in 1888. He is assisted by three other teachers, Felician Sisters from Detroit, Mich.

Connected with the church is a hall for literary entertainments and amusements, which was built in 1891.

The societies of the church are:

The Sacred Heart Benevolent Society, organized September 22, 1885.

The St. Stanislaus Benevolent Society, organized in 1889.

The Matki B. Cz. Benevolent Society, organized in 1893.

The Women's Rosary Society, organized October, 1886.

The Young Ladies' Society of the Immaculate Conception, organized in 1890.

The Young Men's Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka, organized in 1893.

The Society of Women, under the name of Apostleship of Prayer, organized in February, 1893.

The Knights of St. Casimir, organized in the spring of 1892.

The Moniuszko Dramatic Society, organized in 1892. This association owns a library which is free to all. It also has a musical branch known as the Moniuszko Band. The congregation have a burial place of their own, for an account of which see the chapter relating to the Erie cemeteries.

ST. MICHAEL'S R. C. CHURCH.

October 28, 1883, the corner-stone of St. Michael's Catholic Church, a fine brick structure on Seventeenth street, between Cherry and Poplar, was laid with imposing ceremonies. The church was dedicated in September, 1885. The first pastor Rev. James Lachermaier, still serves in that capacity. The parochial school was first opened December 1, 1885. It occupies pleasant quarters and is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The pastor's residence, the church, and everything connected with the same are attractively built and well kept up.

The church societies are:

Knights of St. George No. 222, organized April 6, 1885.

Rosary Society, organized in 1885.

Young Ladies' Sodality, organized in 1885.

St. Michael's Benefit Society, organized April 4, 1895.

St. Michael's Branch No. 99, C. M. B. A., organized March 24, 1891.

Branch No. 72, L. C. M. B. A., organized April 23, 1891.

Sacred Heart Confraternity.

ST. PAUL'S R. C. CHURCH.

composed mostly of Italian people, was organized in 1891, and erected its church building on Walnut street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, with parsonage attached, in the same year. Rev. Francis Becherini was pastor until about July, 1894. He was succeeded on January 6, 1895, by Rev. F. J. Bender, who continues in charge of the congregation. The societies of the church are the Rosary and St. Paul's Benevolent, both of which were established in 1891.

ST. JOACHIM'S R. C. CHURCH.

was organized in 1894. It has erected the basement part of a new building at Twenty-sixth and Plum streets, in which services have been held since January 6, 1895. The pastor is Rev. F. J. Bender, who has been in charge from the beginning. The societies of the church are:

Sacred Heart Commandery, Knights of St. John, organized in March, 1894.

Rosary Society, organized in 1894.

Sacred Heart Benevolent Society, organized in April, 1895.

Sacred Heart C. M. B. A., No. 143, organized April 13, 1895.

Branch No. 191, L. C. M. B. A., organized May 10, 1895.

ST. ANN'S R. C. CHURCH.

The contract was let on July 18, 1895, for a new Catholic church building at Tenth street and East avenue, the congregation to be known as St. Ann's Church. The edifice will be of brick veneering, and the contract price is about \$8,000. Rev. Father Mullen,

one of the assistants at St. Peter's Cathedral, is the priest in charge. The corner-stone of the church was laid on Sunday afternoon, September 15, 1895, with impressive ceremonies.

St. Ann's Branch, No. 152, L. C. M. B. A., was organized October 25, 1895.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

Bishop's chapel, Bishop's residence, Tenth and Sassafras streets, attended from St. Peter's Cathedral.

St. Benedict's, St. Benedict's Convent, attended from St. Mary's Church.

St. Joseph's, at Orphan Asylum, attended from St. Patrick's Church.

St. Vincent's, St. Vincent's Hospital, attended from St. Joseph's Church.

Villa Maria, attended from the Cathedral.
St. John's, Old Folk's Home, attended from St. John's Church.

[For further particulars in regard to the Roman Catholic Church, see General Church History.]

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

GERMAN ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The German St. Paul's Evangelical congregation was organized in December, 1850. Rev. H. F. Hartmann was installed as the first pastor. In its incipency it comprised twenty members, who had separated from the German St. John's Lutheran Church in all amity. These energetic Germans decided to erect a church at a cost of \$4,000, in the year following (1851), which was subsequently known among the public as the "brick church." The church belongs to the German Evangelical Synod of North America, of the New York District, of which the present pastor, Rev. Val. Kern, has been President for six years. He has labored for the church more than nineteen years. Under his administration an addition to the church was built in 1879, at an expense of \$7,000. The rededication took place on June 13, 1890. A parsonage was added in 1882, which cost \$3,600. The year 1893 saw the congregation able to erect a beautiful Sunday-school chapel, at a sum aggregating over \$10,000. Beautiful ornamental windows of the best quality

will soon be added to the decorations of the church.

The congregation consists of 130 voting members and 380 families. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 400 children. The Ladies' Society, working in the interest of home missions and various charitable objects has a membership of 118. It was organized in December, 1858. The Young People's Society, with about 150 enrolled members, was organized in 1891. It is a strong influence in behalf of the welfare of the church and the advancement of Christian life among its members.

The names of the pastors of the church from its organization are as follows: Rev. Mr. Hartmann, December 1, 1850, to April 15, 1852; Rev. C. Gohling, December 5, 1852, to February 22, 1856; Rev. W. Hasskarl, April 14, 1856, to April 14, 1857; Rev. Z. Faber, June 10, 1857, to February 21, 1858 (died); Rev. F. R. Ludwig, March 21, 1858, to June 1, 1859; Rev. J. W. Semler, March 15, 1859, to June, 1869 (died); Rev. J. Keller, September 1, 1869, to November, 1871; Rev. E. Young, December 1, 1871, to May 6, 1876; Rev. Val. Kern, May 30, 1876, until the present.

The German Evangelical Synod of North America was organized in 1840 with seven ministers. It now numbers between 860 and 870 preachers and over 1,100 congregations. The New York district embraces forty-seven ministers and fifty-eight congregations. The one above described is the only congregation in Erie county that is attached to the district and synod.

ANSHE CHESED HEBREW REFORMED CONGREGATION.

August 12, 1853, some eight or ten persons of the Hebrew faith formed themselves into a congregation, and met for religious services in the Lyons property, on the corner of Fifth and French streets, occupying a room up stairs. Among these were Moses Koch, the first Hebrew person to settle in Erie (about 1845), Isaac and John Rosenzweig, I. W. Neuberger, Jacob Koch, H. Meyer, B. Baker and Henry Frank. Their first Rabbi was Mr. Weil, who was engaged in 1861 and remained with the congregation about one year. He was succeeded by Rabbi M. Wurzel, whose term of service in all (he having twice ministered to the congregation), extended over a period of

about fourteen years. The succeeding Rabbis have been Revs. Fuld, Fleugel, Brandes, Stenple, Levi, Farber and Rosenau, the present incumbent. The several places of worship have been (other than the one above named), on Holland, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in Metcalf block on State street, and in Becker's block on French street; thence to the synagogue of the congregation on the north side of Eighth street, between Myrtle and Sassafraz. This latter was erected in 1882, at a cost of \$13,000, including the ground upon which it stands. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. B. Baker, the first President of the congregation and one of its oldest members. The congregation hold regular services every Friday and Saturday.

The societies are:

Ladies' Hebrew Auxiliary Aid Society, organized in 1888.

Ladies' Temple Aid Society, organized more than fifteen years.

The Willing Workers (a children's organization).

A Sabbath and Sunday-school are maintained by the congregation, of which Jacob Ostheimer, J. Strauss and M. Schaffner are the board of managers.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This church was organized April 2, 1878, at the house of John Reed, with a membership of twenty-two persons, by the Rev. John Hill, who was then preaching in the city, in the house of worship now owned by the denomination. In August, 1879, the property was purchased by the newly organized church. The building, which had been used as a Presbyterian mission, stands at the corner of Tenth and Cherry streets. The church struggled for a long time under a load of debt, from which it was finally freed in 1895.

The church has been served in succession by the following pastors: W. W. Pringle, W. Kingsley, J. A. Thomas, S. Evans, W. Rittenhouse, E. F. Amy, Owen O. Wiard, D. H. Christy and J. C. Sims, the present pastor.

The Sabbath-school had forty-five enrolled scholars in 1895.

The societies of the church are:

The Ladies' Aid Society, organized in January, 1894.

The Children's Missionary Band, organized in the spring of 1895.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Was organized November 19, 1888, bought its lot at Seventh and Chestnut streets the same year and erected its house of worship in 1890-91. Its pastors have been: Rev. T. W. Howard, 1888 to 1890; Rev. Myron Tyler, 1890 to 1895; and the present incumbent, Rev. Henry Crampton, who assumed charge March 1, 1895.

The Sabbath-school has had for its superintendents, Herman Eldridge, 1888 to 1893, and A. B. Kendall, 1893 to date.

The church building has recently been decorated and improved.

The societies of the church are:

Ladies' Aid Society, organized January 10, 1889.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, organized July 1, 1890.

Junior Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, organized April 1, 1892.

Boys' Brigade, organized June 1, 1895.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The first meetings of this society in Erie were held at the old court-house in the year 1842, conducted by the Rev. John Gifford. The regular organization was effected about two years later. The present church structure, situated on the north side of Ninth street, between Peach and Sassafraz streets, was erected in 1844, upon ground given to the society by Judge John Galbraith. Among the early members were Henry Cadwell, William Beatty, John Dodge, Clark and Wenlock McSparren, Porter Warren and John Galbraith. Mr. Gifford was followed by the Rev. A. G. Laurie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who entered upon his duties in November, 1846, and filled the pulpit until April, 1849. Next came Rev. John Campbell, who was succeeded by the Rev. G. B. Maxham. He was followed by Rev. J. E. Forrester, whose pastorate extended over a period of about one decade. In the year 1865 the Rev. Mr. Laurie again became pastor and remained ten years. Rev. A. A. Tlayer was pastor for five years, beginning in 1876. His successor was Rev. H. A. Westall, of Cambridge, Mass., whose pastorate began in April, 1882. The pastors since then have

been Rev. I. D. Fisher, who occupied the pulpit about a year; Rev. C. A. Knickerbocker, who came in September, 1889; Rev. Margaret Brennan, who began in 1891, and Rev. Howard McQueary, whose ministry in Erie commenced in December, 1893. The latter closed his pastorate on Sunday, October 27, 1895.

The Sunday-school is held in the church parlors, and there is a vigorous Young People's Christian Union, organized in 1891. The Ladies' Aid Society, one of the main supports of the congregation, was established in 1876 or '77.

SALEM EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

In the year 1833, the Rev. J. Seibert, who subsequently became a bishop, came to Erie county as a missionary of the Evangelical Association to preach to the Germans of this locality. In after years, Revs. E. Støvers, D. Brickley and J. Nöcker, ministers of the Association, labored here with more or less success. A number of Germans residing in Erie and vicinity were moved by these visits, and the families of J. Steele, S. Zinn, P. Fendenheim and A. Scheurer united with the Evangelical Association.

In 1836 the Rev. J. Boos, as preacher in charge of the Erie circuit, visited this little flock, which, under his ministrations, was increased by the addition of Conrad Doll and wife. The following year Rev. H. Bucks was appointed to the Erie circuit charge, under whose superintendence the several families were organized into a class, with Philip Fendenheim as their leader. In 1838 Rev. H. Bucks was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Jambert. Further accessions to the class were the families of M. Doll, J. Goepfert, F. Stoll and others. The following year Rev. P. Wagner was appointed to the circuit, who was succeeded in 1840 by Revs. P. Goetz and C. Augenstein, the circuit then embracing the counties of Erie, Crawford and Mercer. The former remained two years, and the latter but one, when Rev. J. Schaefer became the colleague of Mr. Goetz. In 1842 these gentlemen were succeeded by Revs. A. Niebel and C. Lindner, and they in 1843 by Rev. Samuel Heiss.

Up to this date the services were held alternately in the dwellings of C. Doll, P. Fendenheim, and latterly almost exclusively in

that of Mr. Doll. During the year 1843 the congregation erected a small frame church on Fourteenth street, between Peach and Sassafras. In 1849 a parsonage was built adjoining the house of worship. Subsequently a lot was purchased on the corner of Peach and Twelfth streets, and in 1854 the church building and parsonage were removed to it. This building became too small for the increasing congregation, and the little frame structure gave way in the year 1868 to the present brick edifice, which stands on the same lot, and was erected at a cost of \$7,000. It was considerably changed and improved in 1881-2, and a brick parsonage took the place of the original one in 1883, which latter cost \$2,800.

Up to the year 1849 the society at Erie was connected with the Erie circuit, saving a short period; but in the year following (1850), by action of the Conference, the city was separated therefrom and taken up as a mission. The charge at Erie remained a mission for a number of years, but was again attached to the adjoining circuit, with which it remained until 1861, when it became a separate charge.

Among the pastors of the church since Mr. Heiss have been Revs. P. Hahn, P. Wist, J. Rockert, J. Nicolai, C. G. Koch, I. G. Pfeiffer, A. Niebel, G. W. Fischer, P. Schnilly, J. Reilm, W. Schmitt, J. Bernhart, A. Stachly, C. F. Harting, M. Zirkel, H. W. Hampe, J. Dick, D. J. Honecker, Thomas Luhr, J. Lany, G. F. Spreng, G. Nerstecher, H. Wisgand, George Goetz and Ernest Koehne, present incumbent. Under the early rules of the Association, a minister could not remain in one charge longer than two years; this has been changed so that the limit is three years.

The societies of the church are:

Women's Society, founded about 1875.

Ladies' Orphan Society, founded about 1875.

Young People's Alliance, founded in 1891.

THE NEW CHURCH.

This is an organization based, in the belief of its members, "upon the Divine Revelation made through Emanuel Swedenborg, who was thus the herald of the Second Coming of the Lord, which took place with the completion of that revelation, June 19, 1770."

Its first adherents in Erie county were among the families of Knodel, Mohr, Evans, Rau, Metzler and Stearns of Erie and vicinity, commencing about 1850. The only resident pastor ever in Erie county was Rev. Mr. Goodner, who removed in 1873. A new organization was effected in 1875, by the present Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. H. Benade, and regular pastoral visits were made by the Bishop's assistant, Rev. L. G. Jordan, of Philadelphia. Meetings are held at houses of members. The present secretary in Erie is Dr. Edward Cranch, 109 West Ninth street.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (THE TABERNACLE).

The first preaching services of this congregation were held at Jarecki's Hall, January 27, 1889. An organization was completed March 3, 1889, with Rev. E. L. Frazier as pastor, and thirty-six charter members. The first action of the church, as an organized body, was a collection for foreign missions, amounting to \$10.00.

Meetings were held regularly at the above hall, each "Lord's day" until January 12, 1890, when their church building was dedicated, a lot for which was purchased from the Teel estate during the year 1889. The building is known as "the Tabernacle," and stands on the west side of Peach street, between Ninth and Tenth.

Mr. Frazier remained as pastor until January 1, 1892, and was succeeded by Rev. B. H. Hayden, who continued until January 1, 1895. Rev. A. B. Chamberlain, the present pastor, took up the work on the latter date. The membership in October, 1895, was 162.

A Ladies' Aid Society, composed of members of this religious body, was organized August 17, 1886. It grew into a Sunday-school on East Eighteenth street, beyond Peach. This became a "Bible school" April 8, 1888, and its quarters have since been the same as those occupied by the congregation. It has an attendance each Sunday, ranging from eighty to 190.

Connected with the church are the following societies:

The C. W. B. M. Auxiliary, organized November 1, 1889.

The Ladies' Aid Society, organized August 17, 1886.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, organized June 27, 1889.

The Junior Society of Christian Endeavor, organized February 28, 1895.

The Boys' Brigade, organized in June, 1895.

A member of the congregation furnishes the statement given below of its belief and practice:

"The Tabernacle Church of Christ is connected with a religious body in this country now numbering nearly 1,000,000 communicants. They claim to be undenominational and non-sectarian. Their purpose from the beginning has been the union of Christians on the word of God. They discard all human creeds and confessions of faith. The only confession required of applicants for baptism (immersion) and church membership is that 'Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God'—Matthew xvi., 16. They claim that this divine confession, obeyed, makes Christians disciples of Christ. They insist on making the Bible in fact, as well as in theory, the only rule of faith and practice; in using Bible words in their Bible sense, so that a Scriptural terminology may bring Christians together in name as well as in faith and holy living. They urge Protestants to be consistent, by returning to New Testament conditions of church membership, as recorded in the book of Acts, and say that all Evangelical Christians can unite without sacrifice of conscience when this is done.

"In church government they are congregational. They use Paul's instructions to Timothy and Titus in their appointment of church officers. They partake of the Lord's Supper every Lord's Day, claiming that this was the New Testament practice, and that the Lord's Supper on the Lord's Day commemorates the death of Christ for man's sins, and his resurrection for man's justification. 'The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.'—(John i., 17.)"

CHURCH OF CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

"Christian Science" was first brought to Erie in the year 1889. During July, 1890, a Sunday service was instituted by five students, Bible study being the form of service. A class for children was also established at the same time. This service was held at the home of one of the students. In September following a suitable room was rented and a dispensary opened for the further work of

Christian Science. September, 1894, a church was organized, with ten members, since which time six have been added. Services are held on Sunday morning at the usual hour for church; also a week day meeting is held on Thursday evenings. The attendance at Sunday morning service average thirty. During the week each day, a student is in attendance at the dispensary.

The first tenet of the Church of Christian Scientists is that "as adherents to truth, we take the Scripture for our guide to eternal life." The only text books of this church are "the Bible and Science and Health;" by the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, discoverer and founder of "Christian Science." They believe in the command of Christ: "As ye go, preach, saying the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand;" "heal the sick, cleanse the leper, cast out devils, raise the dead; freely ye have received, freely give."—Matt. x., 7, 8.

FIRST SPIRITUAL SOCIETY.

The earliest announcement of spirit rappings as a new and strange development was made in the Erie papers about 1851. An interest was soon after awakened, and frequent meetings were held in private houses and small halls to investigate the mystery. From that time on various societies of believers in spiritualism have been organized, but none were of long life. The first of these, it is thought, was in 1852. Of late the efforts to establish a permanent organization have been quite earnest, and have resulted in a charter for the society above named. This was granted in June, 1895. The meeting places of the society have been in Jarecki's hall and a room in the Wayne block. Steps are being taken to organize a Sunday-school.

THE GERMAN TEMPLE CONGREGATION.

This society was organized in Württemberg, Germany, in 1854. The central idea is the gathering of the people of God and the followers of Christ into one fold, laying aside all denominational strife. Their doctrine is, that Palestine is the land of Promise and Jerusalem the headquarters thereof. The society has 1,500 to 1,600 members in Palestine, about 4,000 in Europe and some 400 in America. Each country has an organization, under the control of the Bishop of Jerusalem and his representatives, subject to the control of

the local boards. The Erie society was founded November 14, 1888, with Mr. Henry Kessler as elder of the congregation. The society started with eight members, and has increased to about twenty. Meetings have been held at various places, and a church building is contemplated as the society increases in strength.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This important religious society was organized at a meeting held August 20, 1860, in Park Hall, over which E. L. Pelton presided. A McDowell Lyon was the first president of the Association, and was succeeded by A. H. Caughey. The meetings were held for a year in the basement of different Protestant churches. In 1861 rooms were procured in the Beatty block, on North Park Row. A small library was established in June of that year, and soon after the old Irving Library of 700 volumes was entrusted to the care of the Association. A reading room was started, and a course of lectures, embracing some of the most eminent talent in the country, was maintained for several years. In September, 1878, the Barr homestead, at Tenth and Peach streets, was purchased and fitted up for the use of the Association. This was added to and greatly improved about 1888-9, and the Association now has fine quarters, embracing a good-sized hall, a gymnasium, a respectable-sized library and a reading room, well supplied with papers and magazines. The original library, it should have been stated before, was much enlarged in 1864, in 1867 and 1887, by subscriptions from liberal citizens.

Among the Presidents of the Association have been W. R. Davenport, C. C. Shirk, Geo. D. Selden, N. J. Clark, W. W. Todd and L. M. Little, and among its general secretaries have been Orin Stockwell, W. E. Wayne, F. A. Hatch, J. L. Gordon, J. C. Sims and W. D. Fellows the present incumbent.

A Ladies' Auxiliary Society was organized June 6, 1885. Its Presidents have been, in the order named: Miss Kate Shirk, Mrs. F. A. Mizener, Miss Emma Brevillier, Mrs. J. E. Patterson and Miss S. B. Whitehill. Mrs. W. W. Ross has been Secretary from the beginning, and Miss Mary Selden and Mrs. Ira E. Briggs have been the Treasurers.

The State Convention of the Y. M. C. A.

of Pennsylvania was held in Erie October 24 to October 27, 1895. About 300 delegates were in attendance.

ERIE BETHEL ASSOCIATION.

The Erie Bethel was established by Wm. Himrod, sr., about 1860, in an old building which occupied the site of Wm. J. Sell's present residence, at Peach and Front streets. In course of time the work was turned over to the Western Seamen's Friend Society, which purchased the Himrod property, embracing the old family homestead, on French street, between Front and Second, May 31, 1878. The society, after building a chapel and making other improvements, became embarrassed, and the property was sold on a mortgage, and bought in by some of its friends. It is now held by the organization, the proper name of which is the Erie Bethel Association of the Western Seamen's Friend Society. J. F. Downing is President and G. E. Barger Secretary.

THE HIMROD MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL

Was started by Wm. Himrod, sr., on December 22, 1839, in his home on the west side of French street, between Front and Second, and has been in continuous existence ever since. During its long life it has had but two superintendents, viz.: Wm. Himrod, sr., and his son, Wm. Himrod, jr. The latter who had been assistant, became superintendent on his father's death, June 21, 1878. The school, which is held in the chapel of the Erie Bethel Association, but a few steps from the place where it started, has an average attendance of eighty-five. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in connection with the school, on September 9, 1894, which has about sixty-five members.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION OF ERIE CITY.

This association was organized December 15, 1887, with L. M. Little as President, C. E. Bacon as Secretary and R. Beebe as Treasurer. The officers in 1895 were: President, A. B. Kendall; Secretary, Miss Clara L. Smith; Treasurer, H. L. Eggleston. It is composed (July 20, 1895) of the following societies, for the dates of the organization of which see the several church histories:

First Presbyterian Church—Y. P. S. C. E.; Junior S. C. E.

Park Presbyterian Church—Y. P. S. C. E.; Junior S. C. E.

Park Presbyterian Mission (Eighteenth street)—Y. P. S. C. E.

Central Presbyterian Church—Y. P. S. C. E.; Junior S. C. E.

Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church—Y. P. S. C. E.

United Presbyterian Church—Y. P. S. C. E.; Junior S. C. E.

First Baptist Church—Y. P. S. C. E.

German Baptist Church—Y. P. S. C. E.

German St. Paul's Evangelical Church—Y. P. S. C. E.

African M. E. Church—Y. P. S. C. E.

Himrod Mission Sunday-school—Y. P. S. C. E.

The Tabernacle (Church of Christ)—Y. P. S. C. E.; Junior S. C. E.

First Christian Church—Y. P. S. C. E.; Junior S. C. E.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Was organized January 11, 1865, by a number of ladies representing the several Protestant Churches of the city. Its object is the spiritual, moral, mental, social and physical welfare of those of the female sex who need sympathy and help. The general office of the association is at 918 French street, where a boarding home is kept up for self-supporting women. Miss Elizabeth Pollock is President of the society.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Ministerial Association of Erie was organized by Rev. Dr. Pressly, aided by Rev. Drs. Fullerton and Carrier, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. Ramsey, of the M. E. Church in 1874 or 1875. Its objects are: First, to increase sociability among the several clergymen of the city; second, to establish good feeling between the several denominations; third, to teach these ideas through the pulpit, the press, and the several congregations; fourth, to further the welfare of all the churches of the city, leaving out questions of creed, church or nationality. The society is made up of the various Protestant clergymen of the city, and holds meetings at stated periods, which are quite interesting to the members.

A GRAND GATHERING.

Nothing that ever occurred is more worthy of being recorded as a feature of local history than the State convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Pennsylvania, held in Erie from Thursday evening, August 22, to Sunday evening, August 25, 1895. No hall in the city being large enough to hold the audiences that were expected, a mammoth tent was brought on from Boston, which was beautifully trimmed with flags and emblems, and fitted up with seats for 4,000 persons. This was crowded daily during the sessions of the convention, and on one or two evenings more persons were unable to secure admission than found a place underneath the canvas. Preceding the convention, on Tuesday evening, August 20, a concert was given in the tent which was the most largely attended ever known in Erie. A striking incident of the convention was a chorus of 250 voices, under the direction of Prof. Redman. The proceedings of the convention, which was presided over by Rev. J. T. McCrory, of Pittsburgh, consisted of sermons, addresses, the reading of reports, singing, prayer and recitation of personal experiences. Many very touching incidents occurred during the ses-

sions of the convention, and it will long be remembered as perhaps the most interesting assemblage of a religious nature held in Erie.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS FOR 1890.

The United States census report for 1890 gave the following statistics of religious matters in the city of Erie. Some of the figures are very much out of the way, but they are presented exactly as they appear in the government records:

Church-	Val. of prop-	No.
es.	erty.	Com.
Adventists.....	1	14
Baptists.....	\$ 75	557
Catholics (Roman).....	7	12,030
Disciples of Christ.....	1	67
Evangelical Association. 1	13,000	190
German Evangelical.... 1	15,000	700
Jewish.....	1	122
Lutherans.....	4	1,483
Methodists.....	4	898
Methodists (colored).... 1	3,000	27
Presbyterians.....	4	1,158
Protestant Episcopal.... 3	80,200	612
United Presbyterians... 1	21,000	224
United Brethren..... 1	1,500	42
Universalists.....	1	65
Various bodies.....	3	131
Total	36	18,320
	\$603,175	

CHAPTER IX.

CEMETERIES AND EARLY GRAVEYARDS.—[See Chapter XVIII, General History.]

THE first burial place in Erie after the American occupancy, was on the bluff overlooking the bay between Parade street and the mouth of Mill creek.

This site being deemed unsuitable, was abandoned in 1805, and three city lots secured for a graveyard at the southeast corner of Eighth and French streets. The latter was used in common by all religious denominations until 1827, when it was absorbed by what became known as the United Presbyterian congregation, whose house of worship,

erected in 1816, stood then, as it does now, on the adjoining lot upon the east.

The Presbyterian denomination purchased four lots on the corner of Seventh and Myrtle streets, about 1826-27, and many bodies were removed there from the old ground soon after it was opened. The Episcopalians started a graveyard about 1827, on Myrtle street, between Seventh and Eighth. St. Paul's German Evangelical Church opened a burial ground in 1859, and St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church established one many years



Louis Rodenstreich

ago on Sassafras, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. By a provision in the conveyance of their property, the latter congregation are obliged to keep up a burial place there, or lose the land that was given to them, and they have accordingly enclosed a small space for that purpose, which may be expected to remain for an indefinite period. All of the above, except the last one noted, were abandoned from thirty to forty years ago, and most of the remains were taken up and reinterred in the Erie Cemetery.

During the stay of the French in this section, from 1753 to 1759, they had a graveyard somewhere near the mouth of Mill creek, but its exact location is unknown. This was the earliest Catholic burial place in the county. The first one of that denomination, after the American settlement, was located on the site of St. Benedict's Academy, on East Ninth street. The ground was purchased in 1837, and consecrated by the Rev. Ivo Levitz, August 2, 1840. This graveyard was used until 1848, when Father Steinbacher, pastor of St. Mary's congregation, bought a piece of ground on Chestnut, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, to which the bodies of those interred on Ninth street were removed. The latter was used by the German Catholics until the consecration of Trinity Cemetery, when it was closed for interments. Most, if not all, of the remains have been taken up and reinterred in the latter cemetery.

In 1838, St. Patrick's congregation bought a lot, 40x100 feet in size, on Third street, between German and Parade, which was the first graveyard owned by that parish. Father Deane purchased five acres in 1852, on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Sassafras streets, when the old ground was abandoned and the bodies changed to the new location. Upon the consecration of Trinity Cemetery, this second graveyard was closed and most of the dead removed. St. Vincent's Hospital occupies a portion of the ground.

When the German and Irish graveyards were located in South Erie, they were far out of town, and few persons in the early days had the least idea that the growth of the city would compel their removal.

The Hebrews established a burial place in 1858 on Twenty-sixth street, west of Cherry, which is still in use.

ERIE CEMETERY.

The Erie Cemetery, the principal burial ground of the city, had its inception in October, 1846, when a paper was drawn up, and a few citizens agreed to furnish \$1,500, with the view of purchasing the piece of land on which the cemetery was subsequently laid out. Those who subscribed were Charles M. Reed, George A. Eliot, John H. Wulker, John A. Tracy, William Kelley, Smith Jackson, John Galbraith, B. B. Vincent, Thomas G. Colt, Milton Courtright, C. M. Tibbals and J. C. Spencer. No decisive measures, however, were taken at that time to secure the desired site, on account of the increased price demanded; yet the object was never abandoned, and in December, 1849, the first effective movement was made to accomplish the design. In that month, a subscription paper was again circulated, by which the signers agreed to unite in purchasing seventy-five acres of land at \$100 per acre, bounded on the north by Nineteenth street, on the east by Chestnut, on the south by Twenty-sixth, and on the west by Cherry. Thirty-one signatures were obtained, and the following amounts subscribed toward purchasing the ground:

C. M. Reed.....	\$100	George A. Eliot.....	\$100
William Himrod.....	100	H. Caldwell.....	100
George A. Lyon.....	100	Elijah Babbitt.....	100
A. W. Brewster.....	100	J. A. Tracy.....	100
J. C. Spencer.....	100	Joseph M. Sterrett.....	100
J. H. Williams.....	100	Milton Courtright.....	100
Irvin Camp.....	100	C. M. Tibbals.....	100
William Nicholson.....	100	George A. Brown.....	100
J. C. Marshall.....	100	B. B. Vincent.....	100
T. G. Colt.....	100	P. Arbuckle.....	100
James Skinner.....	100	S. Jackson.....	100
P. Metcalf.....	100	John Hughes.....	100
John Galbraith.....	50	P. E. Burton.....	50
William Kelley.....	50	F. Schneider.....	50
William W. Reed.....	50	M. W. Caughey.....	50
Walter Chester.....	50		

These gentlemen constitute the original corporators, who, and their successors, were authorized by law to fill all vacancies "from among the lot holders" in the cemetery. The sum subscribed by the corporators not being sufficient to carry out the object immediately, the following persons assisted by advancing money, which was credited to them in the sale of lots: Mrs. R. S. Reed, \$50; John Evans, \$50; M. B. Lowry, \$50; J. C. Beebe, \$25; Thomas H. Sill, \$25; John P. Vincent, \$25; John Moore, \$25; Andrew Scott, \$10.

January 29, 1850, the Legislature passed an act incorporating "The Erie Cemetery, in the county of Erie," and May 24th of that year, a majority of the incorporators met and elected seven managers, viz.: Charles M. Reed, George A. Eliot, William Kelley, John Galbraith, Elijah Babbitt, William Himrod and A. W. Brewster. George A. Eliot was elected President, William A. Brown, Secretary and J. C. Spencer, Treasurer. A deed of conveyance was made to the corporation March 28, 1850, and the sum of \$1,500 was paid down as required by the contract, a majority of the incorporators signing a judgment bond to secure the remaining \$6,000, which they agreed to pay in four equal annual payments, together with interest thereon, relying with confidence that the sale of lots would fully indemnify them.

In procuring a suitable person to lay out the grounds the managers found no little difficulty. They succeeded at last in engaging the services of H. Daniels, who proved to be the right man for the place. He was assisted by Samuel Low, who became the first Superintendent of the cemetery. Not much work was accomplished until April, 1851, but after that it went along rapidly. Walks and driveways were constructed, the grounds cut into harmonious sections, and trees and shrubbery planted wherever they would add beauty to the natural landscape. Among other things done at that time was the setting out of the splendid row of trees which lines the west side of Chestnut street. The tract purchased was mainly covered with forest trees, and these, with rare exceptions, made necessary by the opening of the avenues, were wisely allowed to remain as nature had placed them.

It was a strange coincidence that A. W. Brewster, who had been so active in promoting the enterprise, should be the first one interred in the new cemetery. Two others of the corporators—W. W. Reed and John Hughes—died before the annual meeting in January, 1852. The deceased members were succeeded by Joseph H. Pressly, John Evans and Wilson King.

The formal opening of the cemetery took place May 20, 1851. An address was delivered by the president of the board, Geo. A. Eliot, and the dedicatory address was made by Rev. George A. Lyon, other ceremonies taking place usual on such occasions.

Since the cemetery was opened it has undergone steady improvement, until it ranks as one of the handsomest resting places for the dead in the entire country. Among the most important of these were the enclosing of the grounds by a high iron fence, the placing of a neat porter's lodge at the main entrance, and the erection of a fine chapel with receiving vault connected. The latter, which was built in 1887, is cruciform in shape, measuring 40x80 to the extremes, and is fifty feet from the ground to the top of the roof. The building is of hammer-dressed Medina stone. The vault portion contains eighty-four crypts for coffins.

The Superintendents of the cemetery have been as follows: Samuel Low, from its opening until his death in June, 1869; Cassius W. Low, his son, until December 4, 1871; Joseph Vance, until October 1, 1889; Henry W. Hay, until his death, in 1892; Mrs. E. E. Hay, his wife, appointed February 1, 1892. It is due to this lady to say that the responsible duties of the position were never performed with more judgment and faithfulness, nor more to the satisfaction of the public and corporators.

The interments in the cemetery up to July 1, 1895, were 12,837.

The annual report for the year ending May 6, 1895, shows that \$128.50 were received in that period for removals; \$358 for the use of the vault and chapel; \$1,815 for the making of graves, and \$9,027 from the sale of lots. The association held mortgage securities to the value of \$33,000, the interest of which is applied to the improvement of the cemetery.

The act of incorporation provides as follows:

"Sec. 5. That the corporators thus created shall derive no personal pecuniary advantage or profit thereby; they shall make no dividends of the corporate property among themselves, and shall not receive any pay or compensation for services as such. The whole proceeds of the sale of lots, and other income, are hereby declared and directed to be devoted to cemetery purposes alone, and to such outlays and expenditures as are incident thereto, unless in case of a surplus not needed, in which contingency it shall be in the power of the corporators at their annual meeting to direct such surplus, or any part thereof, to be appropriated

to charitable purposes under the direction and supervision of the board of managers.

"Sec. 6. The corporation shall be capable of holding property to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of its creation, and it shall be the duty of the corporation, at the end of five years from the passage of this act, and forever thereafter, to set apart ten per cent. of the purchase money received from the sale of lots, and to invest the same in ground rents or mortgages, as a permanent and perpetual fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the perpetual maintenance of the cemetery."

TRINITY CEMETERY.

Trinity Cemetery, the burial place of the Catholic people of Erie and vicinity, is on the Lake road, four miles west of the city, and is reached by a fine drive through some of the most charming scenery to be found in the lake region. The Erie motor line extends beyond the cemetery and cars run almost to its entrance every few minutes during the summer and at convenient intervals during the balance of the year. Special trains are also made up, when ordered for the convenience of funeral parties. The cemetery contains thirty acres, nicely laid out in walks and driveways, and planted with trees. Many handsome monuments adorn the grounds, and the time is not far distant when the cemetery will be ranked among the most beautiful cities of the dead.

The ceremony of consecrating Trinity Cemetery took place on Sunday afternoon, May 23, 1869, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators. The procession, including the several Catholic societies, headed by four bands, formed on Eighth street and marched to the cemetery, escorting Bishop Mullen and the clergymen present. A large wooden cross, the emblem of Christ crucified, had been placed in the middle of the cemetery, around which the societies formed a hollow square, with the Bishop, clergy and choir in the center. Bishop Mullen delivered a brief address, followed by a sermon in the German language by Father Wenderlein, of St. Mary's Church. At its conclusion, the usual beautiful ceremonies ordained by the Catholic Church on such occasions were performed, and the proceedings were brought to a close with a prayer

for the repose of the soul of Bishop Young, whose remains had been removed to the cemetery.

The cemetery received its name because it was consecrated on Trinity Sunday.

The title to the ground, as is usual with Catholic cemeteries, is in Bishop Mullen and his successors, and the Bishop exercises full control over its management. All of the revenue from the sale of lots, etc., is sacredly devoted to the improvement of the premises. The land was purchased by Bishop Young, being a portion of the Laird estate.

Since the opening of the cemetery it has filled up with a rapidity that is surprising and sorrowful, and it will be but a short time, comparatively, until the boundaries will have to be greatly extended.

Joseph Scheloski was the first Superintendent, and continued ten years, until his death. During his term the interments were 2,258. He was succeeded by Joseph Haas, sr., who remained until April 1, 1887, and was followed by his son, Joseph, jr., who continues in the position. Mr. Haas, sr., buried 2,316 persons, and his son had buried 3,303 up to July 1, 1895—making altogether, 7,967.

POLISH CEMETERY.

The congregation of St. Stanislaus Church owns a tract of two acres at the northwest corner of Trinity Cemetery, which, while really forming a part of the latter, is used as an exclusive burial place for Polish people. The land was purchased October 15, 1889, and dedicated November 2 of the same year.

LAKESIDE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This is the name of an organization formed May 15, 1895, with the object of establishing a new cemetery for the use of the general public. The Association has secured control of 135 acres upon the bank of the lake, a short distance east of the city, which it is proposed to lay out according to the most approved modern ideas. The officers are as follows: President, Henry C. Duval; Vice-President, George Platt; Secretary, R. Caughey; Treasurer, Wm. H. Platt; Auditor, Walter Scott; Controller, Wm. H. Platt. The laying out of the cemetery into roads, walks and burial plots was begun in August, 1895.

CHAPTER X.

SOCIAL CLUBS—SECRET, PROTECTIVE, RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SOCIETIES—BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.—[See Chapter VIII, Erie City, for Church Societies Generally.]

BELOW is a list of the several clubs, societies, etc., in the city, with their places of meeting, and the dates of their organization, as nearly as the same could be ascertained, after diligent effort, up to December 1, 1895:

CLUBS.

Erie Caledonian Club, June, 1881.
Erie Club, Seventh street, between Peach and Sassafras, January 10, 1882.
Cascade Club, Ball farm, on the Lake road, west, about 1887.
Elks' Social Club, Ninth and State streets, 1888.
Erie Wanderers' Cycle Club, 925 French street, September 4, 1890.
Penn Club, 618 Peach street, 1890.
Presque Isle Rifle Club, 505 French street, October, 1891.
Erie Independent Club, 716 State street, November 17, 1891.
Kahkwa Club, Tracy farm, north of Lake road, 1893.
Reed House Pearl Club, 26 East Fifth street, February 2, 1893.
Unique Club, Dime Bank Building, September 31, 1893.
Sommerheim Society, Tracy Point, fall of 1894.
Erie Yacht Club, bay front, near water works, September 20, 1894.
Presque Isle Club, Penn Building, January 24, 1895.
Merchants' Club, Kneib block, spring of 1895.
Erie Athletic Club, September, 1895.
Coterie Club, October 2, 1895.
Erie Cycle Club, November, 1895.
West Side Cycle Club, November 14, 1895.

SOCIETIES—SECRET, RELIGIOUS, BENEVOLENT, PROTECTIVE, ETC.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 4, Seventh, between State and French streets, August 23, 1871.
Erie Lodge, No. 44, Peach and Sixteenth streets, February 23, 1873.
Alexander Lodge, No. 56 (German), 1309 State street, 1873.
Active Lodge, No. 61, Keystone Bank Building, October 4, 1873.
Garfield Lodge, No. 197, 730 State street, October 6, 1882.

Benevolent Societies.

German Independent Benevolent Association, July 4, 1842.
German Friendship Benevolent Association, 1862.
German Benevolent Association of West Erie, Plum and Fourth, 1868.
German-American Benevolent Association, Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, January 6, 1875.
Hessen-Darmstadterischer Unterstuetzungs Verein, Sassafras and Eighteenth streets, October, 1877.
Erie and Pittsburg Shops (Section No. 1) Mutual Benefit Association, 1868 (re-organized August, 1879).
Bavarian Benevolent Society, Mannerchor Hall, 1887.
German-American Brotherhood, Kessler's Block, 1891.

Catholic Societies.

Catholic Knights of America (Branch 98), Englehart's Hall, November, 1876.
Erie Catholic Casino, 1305 State street, May 14, 1893; incorporated March 19, 1894.

Legion Club, Downing Block, organized in February, 1893.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Erie Council, No. 367, Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, December, 1891.

Paulinus Council, No. 392, Nagosky's Hall, July 28, 1892.

Presque Isle Council, No. 393, Downing Building, August 17, 1892.

Erie Council Relief Association, Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, May 14, 1895.

Roman Catholic Union of the Knights of St. John.

Battalion No. 1, of Northwestern Pennsylvania, Roman Catholic Union, January, 1892.

St. George's Commandery, No. 222, St. Michael's School Hall, April, 1886.

St. Mary's Commandery, No. 208, St. Mary's School Hall, November, 1891.

St. Casimer Commandery, St. Stanislaus Hall, spring of 1892.

St. Maurice Commandery, No. 227, Parade and Twenty-sixth streets, December, 1892.

St. Andrew's Commandery, No. 230, Plum and Fourth streets, January, 1893.

Sacred Heart Commandery, No. 266, March, 1894.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

St. Joseph's Branch, No. 9, Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, February 17, 1879.

St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, 727 State street, March 25, 1879.

St. Mary's Branch, No. 15, Nagosky's Hall, December 5, 1879.

St. John's Branch, No. 18, Parade and Twenty-sixth streets, January 15, 1881.

St. Andrew's Branch, No. 25, 727 State street, August 20, 1883.

St. Michael's Branch, No. 90, St. Michael's schoolhouse, March 24, 1891.

St. Peter's Branch, No. 20, Downing Building, March 12, 1892.

St. Mary's Branch, No. 140, Nagosky's Hall, February 24, 1895.

Sacred Heart Branch, No. 143, rear of St. Joachim's Church, April 31, 1895.

St. Patrick's Branch, No. 145, 727 State street, May 31, 1895.

St. Ann's Branch, No. 152, instituted October 25, 1892.

Ladies' Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association.

Branch No. 7, Cathedral, 727 State street, March 5, 1890.

Branch No. 10, St. Patrick's parish, Downing Building, March 5, 1890.

Branch No. 11, St. Mary's parish, Nagosky's Hall, March 26, 1890.

Branch No. 72, St. Michael's parish, basement St. Michael's Church, April 23, 1891.

Branch No. 96, St. Joseph's parish, Twenty-sixth and Peach streets, December 10, 1891.

Branch No. 49, St. Peter's parish, Downing Building, April 17, 1892.

Branch No. 123, St. John's parish, Wallace and Twenty-seventh streets, April 14, 1893.

Branch No. 128, St. Andrew's parish, 717 State street, August 22, 1893.

Branch 191, Sacred Heart parish, Hall of Sacred Heart Church, May 10, 1895.

Mrs. J. A. Royer, of Erie, was elected Supreme Recorder of the Supreme Council, L. C. M. B. A., at the foundation of the order, April 3, 1890, and has remained continuously in the position to this date.

Catholic Beneficial, Literary and Other Societies.

St. George's Society, St. Mary's Church, 1852.

St. Alphonsus Relief Society, St. Joseph's Church, October 18, 1868.

St. Joseph's Mutual Relief Society, St. Joseph's Church, June 11, 1865.

St. Benedict's Society, St. Mary's Church, 1867.

St. Boniface Society, St. Mary's Church, 1867.

St. Aloysius Society, St. Mary's Church, January, 18, 1894.

St. John's Benevolent Society, St. John's Church, October 23, 1870.

Third Order of St. Francis, St. John's Church, September 11, 1887.

Trinity Portuguese Benevolent Association, St. Andrew's Church, May 31, 1874.

St. Andrew's Mutual Relief Society, St. Andrew's Church, 1874.

St. Stanislaus Benevolent Society, St. Stanislaus Church, 1889.

Young Men's Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka, St. Stanislaus Church, 1893.

Moniusko Dramatic Society, St. Stanislaus Church, 1892.

Matki B. Cz. Benevolent Society, St. Stanislaus Church, 1893.

Sacred Heart Benevolent Society, St. Joachim's Church, April, 1895.

St. Michael's Benefit Society, St. Michael's Church, April 4, 1895.

Sacred Heart Benevolent Society, St. Stanislaus Church, September, 22, 1885.

St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Patrick's Church, organized in 1862.

Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, St. Patrick's Church, organized in 1866.

Third Order of St. Francis, St. Patrick's Church, organized May 21, 1891.

The Temperance Cadets, St. Patrick's Church, organized August 15, 1894.

St. Vincent de Paul Society, Cathedral, organized in 1893.

Society of the Sacred Heart, St. Andrews' Church, August 2, 1892.

St. Paul's Benevolent Society, St. Paul's Church, 1891.

Colored Masons.

Bay City Lodge, No. 68, Eichenlaub's Hall, 1872.

Presque Isle Chapter, No. 19, Eichenlaub's Hall, August, 1889.

Pythaurus Commandery, No. 11, Eichenlaub's Hall, 1889.

Colored Odd Fellows.

Erie City Lodge, No. 3,500, G. U. O. of O. F., State, between Sixth and Seventh streets, January 11, 1892.

Daughters of Liberty.

True American Council, No. 40, 728 State street, April 9, 1890.

Equitable Aid Union.

Erie Star Union, No. 50, Keystone Bank building, March 10, 1880.

South Erie Union, No. 62, 1220 State street, March 30, 1880.

Providence Union, No. 328, 730 State street, June 29, 1883.

Presque Isle Union, No. 656, 626 State street, May 25, 1888.

Massassanga Union, No. 600, Sixteenth and Peach streets, June 1, 1888.

Gem City Union, No. 822, Keystone Bank building, May 10, 1890.

Good Cheer Union, No. 879, Zuck's block, January 8, 1892.

East Erie Union, No. 670, 941 East Twenty-first street, August 5, 1892.

Eclectic Assembly.

Lake Erie Council, September 3, 1895.

B. P. O. Elks.

Erie Lodge, No. 67, Ninth and State streets, May 28, 1887.

Fraternal Mystic Circle.

Echo Ruling, No. 439, Zuck's Hall, January 31, 1894.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Strong Vincent Post, No. 67, 1305 State street, July 21, 1897.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Post 67, 1305 State street, April 21, 1890.

Robert Wainwright Scott Post, No. 464, Keystone Bank building, January 24, 1885.

U. S. Grant Circle, No. 19, Keystone Bank building, January 24, 1885.

Sons of Veterans.

Charles H. Riblet Camp, No. 67, April, 1884.

Women's Relief Corps.

Strong Vincent Corps, No. 8, 730 State street, April 17, 1884.

Harungaris.

Mozart Lodge, No. 139, Kessler block, October 26, 1867.

Bismarck Lodge, No. 151, Kessler block, October 26, 1867.

Erie Mannie, No. 24, Kessler block, August 1, 1869.

Erie Lodge, No. 290, Kessler block, September 12, 1872.

Germania Degree Lodge, No. 47, Kessler block, March 22, 1874.

Life Insurance of D. O. H., Sixth Dist. of Penn'a, January 1, 1876.

Fritz Reuter Lodge, No. 560, D. O. H., Kuch's Hall, April 9, 1888.

Elizabeth Lodge, No. 22 (Hertha Degree), Kessler block, May 19, 1891.

Hebrew Societies.

- Erie City Lodge, No. 107, K. S. B., 724 State street, May, 1873.
 Kasher Lodge, Metcalf's Hall, May, 1873.
 Sons of Benjamin, Metcalf's Hall, December 23, 1877.
 Standard Club, October, 1879.
 Lake Erie Lodge, No. 63, I. O. S. B., 724 State street, 1889.

Improved Order of Red Men.

- Gen-nun-de-wah Tribe, No. 167, February 23, 1878.

Independent Order of Foresters.

- Court of Pennsylvania, No. 708, 730 State street, March 27, 1891.
 South Erie Court, No. 1122, 1606 Peach street, July 1, 1892.

Junior Order United American Mechanics.

- Erie Council, No. 181, Dewitt block, September, 1887.
 Lake City Council, No. 347, 728 State street, 1889.
 Massassauga Council, No. 608, over Wilcox House, April 30, 1891.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

- Perry Castle, No. 73, 1309 State street, February 12, 1886.
 Phil. Sheridan Castle, No. 283, Wallace block, September 4, 1888.
 Sheridan Commandery, Walther's Hall, October, 1889.

Knights and Ladies of Maccabees.

- Alpha Tent, No. 1, 626 State street, March 17, 1884.
 Germania Tent, No. 2, 1118 State street, April 17, 1884.
 Erie City Tent, No. 185, 21 North Park, July 12, 1893.
 Presque Isle Tent, No. 243, 626 State street, fall of 1893.
 Lounsbury Hive, Ladies of Maccabees, G. A. R. Hall, 1893.
 Lotus Hive, Ladies of Maccabees, November, 1894.
 Gem City Tent, No. 248, 626 State street, January 10, 1895.
 Schiller Hive Ladies of Maccabees, 626 State street, 1895.

Knights of St. John and Malta.

- St. Elmo Preceptory, No. 3, College of Auctients, Wallace block, May, 1892.
 Arragon Encampment, No. 52, G. R. A., Wallace block, September 2, 1892.

Knights of Honor.

- Mystic Lodge, No. 99, Keystone Bank building, April, 1875.
 Barbarossa Lodge, No. 686, Kessler's Hall, July 7, 1877.
 Presque Isle Lodge, No. 3,590, 716 State street, April 3, 1890.

Knights of Malta.

- Mt. Sinai Commandery, No. 127, 913 State street, January 27, 1893.

Knights of Pythias.

- Erie Lodge, No. 327, Pythian Temple, 722 State street, December 20, 1871.
 Endowment Rank, Section No. 103, February 20, 1878.
 Lake City Division, No. 20, Uniform Rank, Walther's Hall, August 13, 1884.
 Linton Temple, No. 2, Rathbone Sisters, March 17, 1893.
 Athens Lodge, No. 455, Pythian Temple, 722 State street, January 29, 1894.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

- Enterprise Lodge, No. 1,355, 726 State street, 1888.
 Good Will Lodge, No. 1,401, 726 State street, March, 1889.
 Robert Blum Lodge, No. 1,676, 726 State street, December, 1891.
 Lake City Lodge, No. 1,873, 726 State street, May 24, 1894.

Knights of Labor.

- Lake Shore Assembly, No. 8,773, 716 State street, 1886.

Masonic.

- Tyrian Lodge, No. 362, chartered December 27, 1865.
 Perry Lodge, No. 392, chartered June 6, 1867.
 Keystone Lodge, No. 455, instituted January 13, 1870.
 Temple Chapter, No. 245, R. A. M., chartered July 19, 1867.

Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 30, K. T., organized October 20, 1867.

Presque Isle Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R., chartered September 22, 1887.

Jerusalem Council, No. 33, R. and S. M., chartered June 10, 1868.

All of the above meet in Masonic Hall, 912 State street.

Mystic Shrin.

Zem-Zem Temple, Mannerchor Hall, chartered August 15, 1892.

Musical Societies.

Erie Liedertafel, Berst's block, State street, September 2, 1862.

Erie Mannerchor, own building on State south of railroad bridge, January, 1872.

Orpheus Society, November, 1878.

Cæcilian Quintette Club, 1891.

Workingmen's Singing Society, 1118 State street, December 16, 1891.

Schuman Quartette, 1893.

Erie Church Music Society, First Presbyterian Chapel, September 14, 1894.

Erie Vocal Society, First M. E. Church, October, 1894.

German Labor Singing Society, fall of 1895.

Medical Societies.

Erie County Medical Society, organized 1829; reorganized 1849.

Homeopathic Medical Society, July 1, 1891.

Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association of Erie, incorporated 1894.

New Erie County Medical Society, November, 1895.

Miscellaneous Societies.

Auditorium Association, 1895.

Citizens' Association (to promote municipal reform), spring of 1895.

Commercial Travelers' Association of Erie, summer of 1886; reorganized January, 1894.

Druggists' Protective Association, May 14, 1881.

Erie Lodge, No. 7, N. A. Stationary Engineers, 1229 State street, September 18, 1886.

Erie Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Keystone Bank building, April 17, 1895.

Erie Bar Association, about 1876.

Erie Centennial Association, October 3, 1895.

Erie Society of Dentists, February 6, 1895.

Erie County Horticultural Society, September 12, 1888.

Erie Natural History Society, February 18, 1879.

Erie Branch, No. 28, National Association of Letter Carriers, Federal building, December 28, 1891.

N. W. Penn'a Game and Fish Association, incorporated November 19, 1875.

N. W. Penna. Humane Society, organized January 10, 1891, incorporated November 14, 1892.

N. W. Penna. Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, fall of 1894.

National Union.

North Star Council, No. 266, Keystone Bank building, February, 1887.

Odd Fellows.

Presque Isle Lodge, No. 107, Wittich block, June 23, 1845.

Phyllaleia Lodge, No. 299, Wittich block, February 28, 1848.

Henosis Adelpthon Encampment, No. 42, Wittich block, August 7, 1846; reorganized August 9, 1866.

Lake Shore Lodge, No. 718, Wittich block, July 5, 1870.

Erie City Lodge, No. 871 (German), Wittich block, March 31, 1874.

Luella Rebekeh Lodge, No. 90, Wittich block, April 30, 1874.

Order of United Friends.

Siegel Council, No. 64, Kessler block, 1890.

Protective Trades and Labor Organizations.

Bakers' Union, No. 40, Gabel block, August, 1886.

Bakers' Protective Association, November 26, 1894.

Brewers' Union, Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, February, 1891.

Bricklayers' Union, No. 28, 716 State street, April, 1890.

Central Labor Union, Gabel block, February, 1888.

Cigar Maker's Union, No. 107, Gabel block, 1881.



Albert F. Dobler.

Custom Cutters' Society of Erie, 1008 State street, 1890.

International Association of Machinists, No. 101, 716 State street, March, 1890.

International Brotherhood of Brass Workers, Union No. 11, No. 8 East Seventh street, February, 1890.

Iron Moulders' Union, No. 38, Gabel block, March, 1869.

Local Union, No. 64, National League of Musicians, Siegel block, November 1, 1892.

Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Union, Gabel block, April, 1894.

Muscians' Union, Dime Bank building, November, 1891.

Painters' and Decorators' Union, No. 49, 716 State street, March 15-16, 1887.

Presque Isle Lodge, No. 151, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, 1894.

Tailors' Union, No. 64, Gabel block, May, 1888.

Typographical Union, No. 77, Gabel block, 1864.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Washington Camp, No. 476, Dewitt's block, November 16, 1889.

Protected Home Circle.

Erie Circle, No. 88, Wallace block, August, 1889.

South Erie Circle, No. 94, 1305 State street, October 30, 1889.

Good Cheer Circle, No. 137, Wallace block, February 1, 1894.

Pacific Circle, No. 139, G. A. R. Hall, April 9, 1894.

East Erie Circle, No. 174, Eighteenth street and East avenue, October 15, 1894.

Political Societies.

Lincoln Club (Republican), Penn building, August 5, 1889.

Democratic Society of Erie, Wayne block, February 21, 1894.

Erie Reform Club, 716 State street, December 9, 1894.

Railroad Societies.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 724 State street, 1888.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, W. L. Scott Division, No. 298, 1220 State street, October 18, 1885.

Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, E. Gallup Lodge, No. 111, 724 State street, May 17, 1890.

Locomotive Firemen, Lake City Lodge, No. 462, 724 State street, July 18, 1891.

Switchmen's Union of North America, Gem City Lodge, No. 30, 1220 State street, February 27, 1895.

Royal Arcanum.

Keystone Council, No. 108, Wittich's Hall, June 19, 1878.

Royal Templars of Temperance.

Erie Council, No. 16, Metcalf Hall, October 31, 1878.

Regular Army and Navy Union.

Henry F. Picking Garrison, No. 8, 1890.

Religious Societies (other than herein).

(See Chapter VIII, Erie City; also General History of Erie County.)

Sons of St. George.

George Stephenson Lodge, No. 68, 728 State street, November 12, 1881.

Daughters of St. George, 728 State street, January, 1890.

Turners.

Erie Turnverein, 1868.

South Erie Turnverein, Peach and Twenty-eighth streets, August 11, 1878.

East Erie Turnverein, Ninth and Parade streets, January 12, 1880.

Benevolent Section South Erie Turnverein, January 1, 1881.

Union Veteran Legion.

Erie Camp, No. 13, second floor Wayne block, May 21, 1887.

Ladies of the Union Veteran Legion, No. 6, Auxiliary to Camp 13, same place, June 27, 1889.

Woodmen of the World.

Charter Oak Camp, No. 17, Keystone Bank building, August 2, 1892.

Evergreen Camp, No. 28, 716 State street, December 7, 1891.

[For church societies not included above, see Chapter VIII, Erie City.]

CHAPTER XI.

BANKS, BROKERS' OFFICES, INSURANCE COMPANIES—STREET CAR LINES—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS—GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES, ETC.

ERIE'S first banking institution was "The Erie Bank," incorporated by act of the Legislature in the winter of 1828. It began business in January, 1829, on a capital of \$50,000, though privileged to increase its capital stock to \$200,000. Its first officers were: R. S. Reed, President; P. S. V. Hamot, Cashier; J. A. Tracy, C. M. Reed, Samuel Brown, William Fleming, Thomas Moorhead, jr., E. D. Gunnison and D. Gillispie, Directors. The bank suspended in May, 1848, but only a slight loss was sustained by the holders of its issue, as the notes were subsequently redeemed at a small discount, Gen. C. M. Reed holding himself personally responsible for their redemption.

The United States Bank of Philadelphia established a branch at Erie in 1836, with Thomas H. Sill as President; Peter Benson as Cashier; and Josiah Kellogg, C. M. Reed, William Kelley, G. A. Eliot, Samuel Hays, William Fleming, J. G. Williams and H. J. Huidekoper as Directors. The fine building on State street, long occupied as the custom house and postoffice, was erected by this bank, as well as the building adjoining it on the south for the cashier's residence, now owned by Mrs. Woodruff. With the failure of the parent institution, the Erie branch also went down, and W. C. Curry was appointed to settle up its affairs. In 1849, the bank building, which cost \$70,000, was sold to the United States Government for \$29,000, while the cashier's residence subsequently sold for \$4,000, less than one-half of its original cost. The bank building was used as a postoffice from 1853 to 1867, and as a custom house from the time of its purchase by the Government until the removal of the latter to the new Federal building.

The third banking institution was The

Erie City Bank, incorporated in 1853, with a capital stock of \$200,000. It lasted only four years, suspending business in 1857. Its first officers were: Smith Jackson, President; J. P. Sherwin, Cashier; S. E. Neiler, Teller; Brua Cameron, Book-keeper; C. M. Tibbals, W. A. Brown, D. S. Clark, C. Seigel, John Brawley, James Webster, J. H. Fullerton, Ira Sherwin, J. D. Clark, Charles Brandes and J. C. Beebe, Directors. The Brua Cameron above named was the eldest son of Gen. Simon Cameron and a brother of the present Senator Cameron. He remained in Erie but a few months.

The Bank of Commerce succeeded the Erie City Bank in April, 1858, but soon succumbed, closing its doors in December, 1860. Its first officers were as follows: Benjamin Grant, President; C. B. Wright, Vice President; G. J. Ball, Cashier; A. W. Guild, Teller; W. F. Rindernecht, James Hoskinson, B. F. Sloan, Charles Metcalf, A. W. Blaine, G. F. King and J. W. Douglass, Directors. Mr. Wright removed to Philadelphia, where he became a millionaire several times over. He is still living in that city.

From the period of the suspension of the Bank of Commerce until 1863 there was no bank of issue in Erie, the banking and brokerage business being wholly transacted by private firms, of which the following were in operation in 1861: W. C. Curry, capital \$100,000; M. Sanford & Co., capital \$50,000; Vincent, Bailey & Co., capital \$25,000; Clark & Metcalf, capital \$12,000; Neiler & Warren, capital \$5,000; total banking capital, \$192,000.

The business of Neiler & Warren was started by W. C. Warren in 1854. Mr. Neiler entered the firm some time previous to the war, and withdrew from it January 1st, 1866, going to Minneapolis, where he organized a prominent national bank. Mr. Warren was

obliged to suspend business late in 1869 or early in 1870.

The firm of Clark & Metcalf was originally Clark & Goodwin, consisting of J. D. Clark and John S. Goodwin. It was organized in 1868. Mr. Goodwin retired and was succeeded by Charles Metcalf. The business was wound up by the voluntary action of the firm.

The other private banks referred to merged their capital in the First, Second and Marine National Banks.

DEFUNCT BANKS OF A LATER DATE.

The German Savings Institution of Erie was organized February 8, 1867, with a capital of \$200,000. John Gensheimer was President; Mathew Schlaudecker, Treasurer; and Frederick Schneider, Secretary. These officers continued to hold their several positions until October, 1875, when Lloyd G. Reed became President, and John Eliot Manager and Treasurer. The building now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, at the northwest corner of State and Eighth streets, was erected by the bank. The bank closed its doors on the 18th of August, 1885, and was placed in the hands of a receiver.

The Humboldt Safe Deposit and Trust Company began business July 4, 1869, with a capital of \$100,000. Its first President was Uras Schluraff, and its first Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Metcalf. The bank erected and occupied the building at the southwest corner of State and Ninth streets, now owned by Otto Germer. In May, 1872, the capital was increased to \$200,000, and the bank went into new hands. It suspended operations on February 2, 1885, while under the management of Gustave Jarecki as President and J. J. Sturgeon as Secretary and Treasurer. The depositors received only a portion of their money.

The Erie County Savings Bank was organized in the autumn of 1871, with a capital of \$150,000: President, N. J. Clark; Vice-president, J. L. Stewart; Cashier, M. H. Burgess. Dr. Stewart afterward became president, and Adam Brabender Vice-President. The next President of the bank was William W. Reed, succeeded in 1879 by Adam Brabender. In the latter year R. Pettit became Vice-President and in 1882 took the place of F. G. Schlaudecker as Cashier. The bank succumbed on May 19, 1884, and its

affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Brabender, the President at the time of the failure, was sentenced to the penitentiary, and Mr. Pettit, the Cashier, found it convenient to settle in Canada. The location of the bank was at the northwest corner of Peach and Fourteenth streets.

The firm of John Eliot & Co., private bankers, was established in 1866, having its office on Peach street, just south of the Union depot. Its members were John Eliot, Wm. F. Rindernecht, Wm. A. Brown, A. H. Gray and M. C. Mayer. The firm wound up in 1875, merging its business with that of the German Savings Bank.

EXISTING BANKS.

First National Bank.—The First National Bank of Erie was organized in February, 1863, with a capital of \$150,000, being the twelfth institution of the kind that was chartered under the national banking law. The first officers were: President, Judah C. Spencer; Cashier, Myron Sanford. In February, 1883, the bank was reorganized with the following officers: President, J. C. Spencer; Cashier, J. L. Sternberg; Directors, William Spencer, C. M. Reed, Matthew Griswold, William E. Marvin, Thomas C. Wood, J. L. Sternberg. J. C. Spencer died in 1885, and was succeeded by his son, William Spencer, as President. The bank long occupied a room on the first floor of the Reed House, at the intersection of North Park Row with French street. Its present location is on State street, east side, between Seventh and Eighth, in a building erected by the bank in 1886. The statement of the bank, on July 11, 1895, showed its resources to be \$1,351,370.20. It had a surplus fund of \$170,000 and held deposits to the amount of nearly \$960,000.

Keystone National Bank.—The Keystone National Bank was organized in the fall of 1864, with a paid-up capital of \$250,000. Orange Noble was its first President, and John J. Town its first Cashier. The bank erected the building at the northeast corner of State and Eighth streets in 1866, into which it moved immediately upon its completion. Mr. Town, the original Cashier, moved to Des Moines, Ia., in 1871, and was succeeded by his brother, J. I. Town. The charter of the bank expired in 1884, when it was reorgan-

ized for another term of twenty years. The bank has a present capital of \$150,000, and its resources on July 11, 1895, were \$833,365.16. Mr. Town resigned as Cashier, and F. V. Kepler was chosen in his stead on the 14th of January, 1893, at which time F. M. Lamb was also named as Assistant Cashier.

Second National Bank.—December 12, 1864, the Second National Bank of Erie was organized with a capital of \$300,000; William L. Scott, President; Joseph McCarter, Vice-President; W. C. Curry, Cashier. Mr. Curry lost his life in the terrible railroad disaster at New Hamburg, on the Hudson river, February 6, 1871, and was succeeded by C. F. Allis. Joseph McCarter became President of the bank in 1882. Both of the officers last named continue in their positions. The bank located in its present quarters, at the southwest corner of State and Eighth streets, in 1868. The July, 1895, statement of the bank showed resources of \$1,934,644.72. Its surplus fund was \$250,000, and it held over \$1,300,000 of deposits.

Marine National Bank.—The Marine National Bank, with a capital of \$150,000, was organized March 9, 1865, its first President being B. B. Vincent, and its first Cashier F. P. Bailey. Its location from the beginning has been at the northwest corner of State street and North Park Row, in the Exchange building. James C. Marshall became President in January, 1867, and Charles E. Gunnison Assistant Cashier. The former died on the 5th of May, 1886, and was succeeded by his son, F. F. Marshall. Mr. Bailey died December 17, 1888, and his place was taken by Mr. Gunnison. On July 11, 1895, the bank, which was re-chartered in 1885, held resources to the amount of \$1,479,087. Its surplus fund was \$185,000, and it had deposits exceeding \$960,000.

Dime Savings Bank.—The Erie Dime Savings and Loan Company was chartered April 16, 1866, under a special State law. It was organized June 8, 1867, with Selden Marvin as President, and John H. Bliss as Secretary. These officers resigned April 25, 1868, and the following gentlemen were chosen: L. L. Lamb, President; George W. Colton, Secretary and Treasurer; Selden Marvin, Attorney. The bank did business in the basement of the Keystone Bank building until January, 1876, when it moved into its own

block, at the southwest corner of South Park Row and State street. On the retirement of Mr. Lamb as President, he was succeeded, December 8, 1873, by William A. Galbraith, who has held the position and overseen the business of the bank ever since. Mr. Colton was followed as Secretary and Treasurer by Geo. E. Barger, and he, in turn, by F. F. Curtze, the present incumbent, April 1, 1888. F. F. Schutte became Teller at the same time that Mr. Curtze was elected Cashier. The bank has a paid up capital of \$150,000, and a surplus fund of \$50,000. Its charter was renewed April 20, 1886, for a period of twenty years. The statement issued by the bank May 15, 1895, showed its resources to be \$724,136.85, with a deposit account of over half a million dollars. The "old Dime" is justly regarded as one of the soundest savings banks in the country. It has gone through two general panics and several serious local convulsions without a blemish on its record.

Ball & Colt.—This firm of private bankers was organized in July, 1867, and has been in continuous operation since. The office of the firm is in the Dewitt block, at State and Seventh streets, and the members are P. H. Ball and Geo. P. Colt. The firm have a capital of \$50,000, and the average deposits are from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

It has been well said that "nothing shows more clearly the rapid progress in the wealth and enterprise of Erie than the present amount of capital invested in banking. At the beginning of 1863 there was not a single incorporated bank in the city, the whole of the banking business being done by a few private firms on a combined capital of less than \$200,000. The capital and deposits of the banks of 1895 run into the millions, and each year shows a large increase in their business."

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Erie County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated March 26, 1839, the following persons being stockholders: John A. Tracy, William Kelley, Peter Pierce, Julius W. Hitchcock, James Williams, Smith Jackson, Samuel Low, Conrad Brown, B. B. Vincent, Bester Town, Jabez Wright, David G. Webber and Stephen Skinner. It has ever since conducted a successful business, confining its operations in the main to lines of insurance on which there is a moderate

risk. It is doubtless the oldest home corporation doing business in Erie county, which speaks well for its stability. The office of the company is at 26 North Park Row. L. W. Olds is President, Walter Scott, Secretary, and Henry Beckman, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of L. W. Olds, F. F. Marshall, John Gensheimer and Martin Warfel.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Harbor Creek, was chartered May 6, 1857, John Dodge, G. W. Wagner, John W. McLane, J. Y. Moorhead and G. A. Elliot being the active parties. The law required the company to get \$100,000 of insurance before issuing any policies, which was complied with in August, 1858, when the first policy was issued. The business grew rapidly, being wholly confined to farm property. A year or so ago the company decided to extend its field and now accepts moderate risks on town buildings. Its principal office is at 703 State street. The officers are: President, James A. Moorhead; Vice-President, J. H. Phillips; Treasurer, W. E. Hayes; Secretary, S. H. Willis; Adjuter, Geo. A. Evans; Executive Committee, S. E. Kincaide, S. S. Robinson, George Reed

The city has had two other fire insurance companies, viz.: The German and Alps. The former was organized in 1867, and lasted until 1874, when it failed. Its office was on the second floor of the German Bank building, and the two institutions were practically owned by the same parties. The Alps Insurance Company began business in 1868. It had placed considerable insurance on property in Chicago, and when the great fire almost swept that city out of existence, the Alps incurred heavy losses. These it paid, but the big fire in Boston and later severe losses in Chicago were too much for its resources. The managers concluded to wind up its business, and did so with credit to themselves and general satisfaction to their policy holders.

THE ERIE GAS COMPANY.

The Erie Gas Company was chartered March 5, 1852, with a capital stock of \$60,000. Ground was bought on Seventh street, between Myrtle and Chestnut, upon which the works were erected. The tank or gas receiver had a capacity of 30,000 cubic feet; three and one-half miles of pipe were laid, and all necessary buildings erected. The works

were completed by the 22d of August, 1853, and on that date the city of Erie first enjoyed gaslight. The patronage at that time comprised thirty-two consumers, but by the close of the year the number had increased to 150. The company at present has an authorized capital of \$300,000, and owns more than thirty-five miles of gas mains. In the autumn of 1883 a new gas tank was erected with a holder capacity of 100,000 cubic feet, which was, in 1887, increased by the erection of another holder, to 300,000 cubic feet, on Front, between Sasafraas and Peach streets. During the spring of 1887 the former location on Seventh street was abandoned and the works removed to the bay front.

The new telescope holder is covered with brick, with a conical roof. The massive structure, standing on a bluff, presents a slightly appearance from the public dock. In 1886 an addition of a water gas plant was made to the coal gas works, giving the whole works a manufacturing capacity of about 750,000 cubic feet of gas daily.

The Secretary and Treasurer for many years was Miles W. Caghey, upon whose death, in the fall of 1883, Walter Scott became his successor. The latter was followed as Secretary in January, 1893, by Paul Mueller, the present incumbent. The other officers in 1895 were: President, C. M. Reed; Treasurer, George R. Metcalf; Superintendent, W. H. Hill. The office of the company, for many years in the Wetmore block, is now on West Seventh street, between State and Peach.

PENNSYLVANIA GAS COMPANY.

During the period between 1860 and 1890 numerous wells were put down in the city and vicinity—first for oil, and, later, when the production of the latter article in paying quantities was given up, for natural gas. With scarcely an exception, every well that has been bored has yielded considerable gas, and quite a number of residences and some of the factories have at times been wholly or partially supplied with it. The gas wells, as a rule, have been short-lived, but several that began yielding years ago are still emitting in reduced quantities. The best well ever struck in or near Erie is the one at the Head, which still affords a liberal supply of gas, and the one which caused the most disappointment was the test well sunk in 1888-89. This latter, to

which our citizens contributed nearly \$15,000, for the purpose of ascertaining what could be found in the rock strata beneath Erie, was bored upon the Reed lots, near Fifth street and Mill creek. It reached a depth of 4,585 feet, without meeting any sign of gas in paying quantities, according to the statements of those who had the financial part of the enterprise in charge.

The Pennsylvania Gas Company, which now supplies the city with fuel gas, was started by F. P. Hays and his associates as a local company at Warren, and first extended from there to Jamestown, N. Y. About the time the company reached the latter place, they were joined by the Standard combination, and, with fresh capital, it was soon decided to run their lines to Erie. Upon asking for permission to lay down their pipes in the city, they were met with a sharp competition on the part of a rival company headed by Charles W. Mackey. The Pennsylvania Company, however, prevailed upon Councils to grant them the exclusive franchise, and were busy in laying down their pipes in the season of 1886-7. Since then they have piped a large number of the principal streets, and are supplying more than one-half of the stores, offices and residences. The main gas field is in the vicinity of and beyond Ludlow, Warren county, and the gas reaches Erie through an eight-inch main via Corry. The company are at great expense to keep up the supply, having laid out \$100,000 for this purpose alone in a single year. They have already exhausted half a dozen fields, and are constantly exploring for profitable new territory. When the gas was first introduced into Erie, the charge was estimated to the consumer, but it was not long until they changed to the system of meter measurement. The uniform price, up to October 1, 1895, was twenty-five cents per thousand feet, with a discount of ten per cent. if paid within ten days. This was changed on the above date to twenty-seven cents, a discount of ten per cent. being allowed for prompt payment. W. A. Walker has been the manager at Erie from the beginning.

WELSBACH GAS COMPANY.

This is the name of a company for the furnishing of light, with the use of either natural or artificial gas, by means of a special

burner patented by a German, whose name it bears. The company has its headquarters in Philadelphia, with branches in numerous cities of America and Europe. The Erie branch, which is really an outgrowth of the Pennsylvania Gas Company, is the lessee of the Welsbach patents for the city. It buys its gas from the latter company, but is not otherwise identified with it. The officers are: President, John C. Brady; Secretary, John S. Rilling; Treasurer, George P. Colt; Manager, W. A. Walker.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANIES.

The Edison Electric Light and Power Company was organized soon after the electric light was proved a success and incorporated in 1887, with an authorized capital of \$60,000. Charles H. Strong, William Spencer and Henry A. Clark were the active men in the enterprise from the start, and the former has always been President of the company. The first building was erected on the east side of Peach street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and the dynamos were set in motion on the 7th of November, 1887. The company soon outgrew its original quarters, and, on the 1st of August, 1891, changed to the corner of Twelfth and French streets, where it has an extensive plant. In connection with the Brush high-tension system, the company furnishes Swan incandescent lights to the public for office, store and residence lighting. Improvements have gone on steadily, as new inventions or the necessity of the case demanded. Thomas O'Dea has been manager of the company since February, 1891. The company, in July, 1895, supplied 276 street lights to the city, of 2,000 candle-power each, at seventeen cents per light each night.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was chartered June 22, 1893, and turned on the lights for the first time October 1, 1894. The incorporators were E. D. Carter, Louis Streuber, E. C. Siegel, John S. Rilling and J. B. Arbuckle. Mr. Carter is President, Mr. Rilling, Secretary, and Mr. Siegel, Treasurer. The power-house of the company is at the foot of French street. The company, on August 1, 1895, were supplying 104 arc and about 1,200 incandescent lights. It uses the Western Electric system and, with shrewd in-

corporators, promises to become an important feature in the business life of the city.

ERIE ELECTRIC MOTOR COMPANY.

The Erie City Passenger Railway Company was chartered by a Legislative act, approved March 1, 1867, to carry passengers through the streets of Erie by means of cars drawn by horses. The main stockholder was Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who was represented in Erie by E. J. Cowell. Among others interested originally, or who afterward became interested were the Berst family, W. W. Reed and J. C. Spencer. In 1868 the main line was built from Second street south on State to Turnpike; thence across to Peach; thence south on Peach to Twenty-sixth street, and in December of that year opened for travel. Up to May, 1873, the fare charged was seven cents. On that date it was reduced to five cents. The line was soon extended down State street to the public dock. In 1880, the company erected the stables at Second and State streets; and in the fall of 1883 it extended its lines out Eighth street, from State to Raspberry; out Eleventh street, from State to Parade, and up Parade to Fourteenth street. Afterward, tracks were put down on East and West Eighteenth streets; the Eighth street track was run to the city limits; and the Eleventh street line to Wayne street, the Parade street line being abandoned. The cars were operated under the charge of the drivers, without conductors, and the fares were deposited by passengers in a cash box designed for the purpose.

On the 28th of July, 1888, all of the stock of the Erie Passenger Railway Company was purchased by J. S. Casement, S. T. Everett and associates, who organized the Erie Electric Motor Company. The venture was somewhat of an experiment, as there were at the time not more than a dozen electric roads in the country. The Motor Company leased the franchise of the old company for 999 years, and on the 22d of September, having received authority from Councils, went to work to fit up the line for electric power. The horse car stables at Second and State streets were converted into a motor house, and the first electric car appeared on the streets of Erie on the 29th of June, 1889.

Since then the company has built lines on East Sixth street to East avenue; on West

Twelfth street to Cranberry; on Eleventh street to East avenue; on East avenue to Twelfth street; on Twelfth street east to the city limits; on French street to Twenty-sixth; on Twenty-sixth east to Wayne; on Wayne north to Twenty-fifth; on Peach street from Twelfth to Eighteenth; and from Twenty-sixth to the city limits; on Twenty-sixth from Peach to Liberty; and on the Lake road from the city limits to the Head. The line last mentioned was built to Trinity Cemetery in 1890, and to the water's edge in 1891. In 1892 the power house was changed to the foot of Peach street, and the old building wholly converted into a storage place for cars. The company represents \$700,000 capital and employs about 150 men. Its officers are: President, J. S. Casement; Vice-President, John C. Brady; Secretary and Treasurer, J. L. Sternberg; Directors, J. S. Casement, S. T. Everett, John C. Brady and W. W. Reed. J. F. Pfetich was Superintendent until August, 1893, when he was succeeded by H. F. Wilber. It is but just to add that no city in the country has a better street car system than Erie, and no public corporation exists that has shown a more progressive and obliging spirit than the Erie Electric Motor Company.

ERIE TRANSFER COMPANY.

This corporation was chartered by act of Assembly of April 25, 1873, with a capital of \$15,000, and the privilege of increasing it to \$50,000. Its object, as stated in the law, is "the transacting of express business in the city and county of Erie," and the carrying of passengers and baggage to and from the hotels, private houses and railroad depots of the city. Among the early stockholders were W. A. Baldwin, Theo. N. Ely, Jno. W. Reynolds, J. Louis Linn, G. J. Ball, S. B. Kennedy, Jno. E. Payne, J. J. Wadsworth, Geo. V. Maus, J. S. Scobell, Dr. J. L. Stewart, John Eliot and H. Souther. Dr. Stewart was President for a number of years, and S. B. Kennedy was Superintendent. The stable on Fifth street was established in 1880, and the office on Ninth street in January, 1887. Most of the original parties have withdrawn, and the bulk of the stock is now owned by L. Kester, John Eliot and F. J. Kester. L. Kester has been President and Superintendent, and F. J. Kester Treasurer for about nine years.

The company have a large number of hacks and other conveyances, employ a great many men and horses, and do a prosperous business.

ERIE REAL ESTATE TITLE COMPANY.

The object of this organization is to make abstracts of real estate titles in the county and preserve a record of the same. It was chartered May 5, 1886, with the following incorporators: Henry Souther, Eben Brewer, John C. Brady, E. L. Whittelsey, W. E. Roach and R. St. P. Lowry. The abstractors have been: W. E. Roach, until January 1, 1891; M. N. Cutler, until his death, July 29, 1894; Miss B. P. Beckers since. Its office is in the courthouse. The present officers of the company are: President, Geo. P. Griffith; Secretary, John C. Brady; Treasurer, E. L. Whittelsey.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The first Building and Loan Association in Erie was the Erie City, incorporated March 10, 1873. Benjamin Whitman was the first President and Geo. A. Allen the first Attorney. The Erie City was followed by the Ben Franklin, the Erie Saving Fund and the Presque Isle, all started shortly after. Unfortunately for the associations of that period, the panic came on in the fall of 1873, and they did not work out as satisfactorily as had been anticipated.

The present associations are the Workmen's, incorporated July 10, 1876, under a perpetual charter, and the Mutual, organized in 1880.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, EXPRESS AND GENERAL CARRYING COMPANIES.

The O'Reilly telegraph system commenced operations in Erie January 1, 1848, and soon became merged in the Western Union system. For more than twenty years Erie possessed but one telegraph line, but, about 1868, the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company opened an office in opposition to the Western Union. Finally, the Western Union bought out the Atlantic and Pacific, and consolidated

the lines. The Mutual Union Telegraph Company began business at Erie in 1881, but it, too, was absorbed by the Western Union. The city at present enjoys the benefits of two systems—the Western Union, W. J. Hunter, Manager, and the Postal Telegraph Cable, C. J. Goadling, Manager.

The Erie Telephone Exchange was established August 1, 1879, and was owned by a local company until the latter part of 1883, when it was purchased by the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company, doing business in the southern tier of counties of New York and the northern tier of counties of Pennsylvania. J. H. Francis was placed in charge and remained several years, when he was succeeded as business manager by W. Barry Smith. The Exchange reaches every place of any size in this section of the country, and is in communication, by the long distance system, with most of the important cities in the Union. Its first location was in the Reed block, corner of Seventh and State; but, since its change of ownership, it has been located in the Noble block, now known as the Penn building.

The American Express Company opened an office at Erie in 1846, with O. D. Spafford as agent. He was succeeded by J. J. Lints, and in 1858 J. Harper was appointed to fill the position, which he has held continuously up to the present time. The American and Adams Express Companies ran a "union office" until June 1, 1883, when the latter company opened a separate office. The city has the advantage of four competing companies at present, viz.: The American, J. Harper, agent; the Adams, C. W. Low, agent; the National, J. Harper, agent; and the Wells-Fargo, E. D. Myers, agent. The Merchants' Union Express and Union Line Express had offices in the city in 1868.

Besides the express companies, the city is favored with agencies of the Anchor Line, Empire Line and the Merchants' Dispatch, all general carriers. Charles E. Payne is agent of the first, Davis Rees, of the second, and John A. Beebe of the third.



Nelson Seymour M.D.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, ETC.

THE first schoolhouse built in Erie was in the year 1806, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Holland streets, where school building No. 2 now stands. It was of hewed logs, about 18x20 feet in size and was built for the sum of thirty dollars, which was paid by contributions of the citizens. This first temple of learning was surrounded by the native forest, a foot-path leading to the school from the village, which was mostly collected in the vicinity of German street, below Fourth street. The roll of the school during the year 1812 is preserved as a historic relic. It contains the names of thirty girls and forty boys, as follows:

Girls—Hannah Rees, Sarah Brown, Betsy Dobbins, Julia Bell, Eleanor Stuart, Ann Laird, Mary Wilkins, Sarah Bell, Eliza Wilson, Mary Wallace, Mary Curtis, Jane Hughes, Ann Teel, Mary Wilson, Eliza Hoskinson, Rebecca Rees, Kate Oiler, Harriet Rees, Sarah Forster, Mary Brewster, Mary McSparren, Mary McNair, Dorcas McDonald, Caroline Kelso, Eliza Cummings, Adeline Kelso, Eleanor Lapsley, Zebinia Schantz, Mary Ann Lapsley and Catharine McFarland.

Boys—Alexander Brewster, Dunning McNair, John McSparren, Zedekiah Curtis, Daniel Gillespie, Edward Hildebrand, Charles Reed, William Brown, Harry Rees, Edwin Kelso, George Dunn, Cyrus Reed, John Dunn, William Bell, John Teel, Albert Kelso, James Gray, Samuel Irwin, James Wilson, Robert Erwin, Henry Schantz, William W. Dobbins, William Hoskinson, Laird Forster, John Hughes, Charles Wilkins, Alexander Irwin, Jacob Snively, George Gallagher, Barney Gillespie, Johnson Laird, Samuel Brown, William McDonald, James Hughes, Thomas Growotz, Benjamin Wallace, John McFarland, Charles Growotz, Archibald Stuart and Richard McCreary.

Lot No. 1378, upon which the school house was built, was bought from the State August 4, 1804, by James Baird, for the sum of twenty-five dollars. It was afterward purchased by means of contributions collected by Capt. Daniel Dobbins, and was patented in the name of the "Presque Isle Academy." This name appears to have been informally given by the contributors, as no record can be found of a corporation having been formed with that title. For the next quarter of a century, nothing occurred of special importance connected with the schools of Erie, excepting the establishing of the Erie Academy, which will be referred to hereafter. The schools that were kept up during the interval were all maintained by private contributions.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM ADOPTED.

The school act of 1834 allowed each district to decide for itself whether or not it should adopt a public-school system, to be maintained by a tax upon the citizens generally. Erie was one of the first places in the State to avail itself of the provisions of the new law. A meeting of the citizens of Erie was held at the court house November 22, 1834, which was presided over by Dr. William Johns, William Kelley acting as Secretary. On motion of Elijah Babbitt and George Kellogg, it was voted to collect \$1,000 as additional local tax to that raised by the united action of the School Directors and Commissioners of the county. On the 7th of September, 1836, through the recommendation of a special committee, the borough of Erie was divided into four sub-districts, and during the next year four frame houses were erected on leased ground, at a cost of \$310 each, the directors not thinking it advisable to purchase real estate. At that time 340 pupils were enrolled. The text books were "The

English Reader," "Cobb's Spelling Book," "Goodrich's and Parley's Geographies," "Kirkham's Grammar" and "Daboll's Arithmetic," all of which would be curiosities to the teachers and children of to-day.

In 1844 the small frame buildings were inadequate to the wants of the schools, and, as a desire sprang up to attempt something in the way of gradation, lots were purchased, a new plan of buildings adopted, and in the year 1848 two brick houses, each capable of accommodating five teachers with their pupils, were erected and the sub-districts abolished. These two schools were called the "East ward" and the "West ward," each school having the same number of teachers, and the same advantages for scholars. The "East ward" building was on the corner of Seventh and Holland streets, now occupied by building No. 2, while the "West ward" schoolhouse stood on the corner of Seventh and Myrtle, on a lot included in the grounds attached to the present residence of William A. Galbraith. A portion of the latter building is yet standing in the form of a ruin, gracefully covered with a heavy growth of ivy.

The first public examination was held on May 8, 1849, and the first school for teaching the German language was started in the year 1853.

On the 8th of June, 1854, the directors organized under the new law, which went into operation the first Monday in June of that year. This increased the number of boards from one to three, "East ward," "West ward" and "Board of Controllers," the special duties of the ward boards being the raising

and expending of a fund for building purposes; those of the Board of Controllers the raising and expending of a fund for school and teaching purposes. This system existed until June, 1870, at which time the city was enlarged and made into one district, for all purposes pertaining to schools, under a special act of Assembly.

LARGER SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

In 1855 the East Ward Board resolved to erect a large building on the corner of Seventh and Holland streets equal to the best in the country. Considerable opposition to the project was manifested, and the board was petitioned, in strong terms, praying that the resolution levying a tax for a new building be rescinded. As the board moved on in the line of action begun, efforts were made to have them legally enjoined from proceeding further. The opposition weakened, but existed for some time. The new building was finally completed, and occupied October, 1860. The West Ward Board held to a different policy—that a number of small houses were better than one large building, and in 1863, they caused to be erected No. 3, a small four-teacher house, on the corner of Sixteenth and Sassafras streets, and in 1865 No. 4, after the same plan, on West Fifth street, near Chestnut. In 1865 the East Ward Board built No. 5 on East Twelfth street, near German, a house similar to Nos. 3 and 4, but somewhat larger. In 1869 the West Ward Board erected No. 6, a six-teacher house, on the corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets, which was enlarged in 1873-74.

PRESENT BUILDINGS.

The following table shows the present school buildings, the years in which they were erected, and other matters of value:

Name and Number of School Building.	Number of Rooms.	Seating Capacity.	Location.	Frontage of Lot.	Depth of Lot.	Number of Lots.	Value of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Heating Apparatus and Furniture.	When Built.	Contractors.
Central.....	20	862	11th and Sassafras.....	330	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	\$ 30,000	\$115,000	\$ 6,000	1800	Henry Shenk.....
No. 1.....	4		231 3d and French.....	165	165	2	6,000	10,000	250	1877	C. Kerner.....
No. 2.....	8		400 7th and Holland.....	165	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,000	20,000	1,500	1858	John Constable.....
No. 3.....	6		364 16th and Sassafras.....	123	128	1 2-5	8,000	15,000	2,000	1885	F. W. Miller.....
No. 4.....	10		356 5th and Chestnut.....	165	165	2	8,000	27,000	2,800	1895	F. W. Miller.....
No. 5.....	8		400 12th bet. Holland & German.....	165	165	2	8,000	40,000	2,500	1861	S. Kirschner & Sons.....
No. 6.....	4		187 26th and Cherry.....	264	330	6 2-5	3,500	1,700	200	1882	H. Hinaberger.....
No. 7.....	8		440 21st and Sassafras.....	225	135	4	10,000	18, 00	1,800	1875	J. J. Hogan.....
No. 8.....	8		486 7th and Poplar.....	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	205	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,000	18,000	2,500	1875	Constable & Ramsey.....
No. 9.....	8		400 27th and Peach.....	165	250	3	6,000	40,000	2,500	1861	S. Kirschner & Sons.....
No. 10.....	8		477 5th and Plum.....	165	165	2	4,000	30,000	2,200	1871	H. Shenk.....
No. 11.....	5		181 11th and French.....	123	160	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,000	15,000	1,500	1873	Constable & Ramsey.....
No. 12.....	8		407 6th and East Avenue.....	165	165	2	4,000	30,000	2,200	1878	John Hendry.....
No. 13.....	8		486 10th and Ash.....	158	160	2	6,500	18,000	1,000	1863	G. W. Fassett.....
No. 14.....	10		21st and German.....	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	3	6,200	27,000	2,800	1881	S. Kirschner.....
No. 15.....	8		431 23d and Ash.....	248	128	3	6,300	18,000	2,500	1874	Henry Shenk.....
No. 16.....	8		482 8th and Walnut.....	165	165	2	10,000	18,000	1,800	1860	C. Kerner.....
No. 17 (det)			10th and Cascade.....	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,200	100			
No. 18 (det)			27th and Wayne.....				100				
	139	6,603				49 2-5	\$155,300	\$460,700	\$35,000		

Where two dates occur, they indicate that the building has been remodelled, added to or replaced by a new structure. House No. 4 was seriously damaged by fire on the 11th of February, 1865. The ruins had to be taken down and a new building erected. House No. 1 is heated by a furnace; No. 13 by a furnace and stove; No. 6 by stoves; Nos. 2, 4, 7, 11 and 16 by steam; all the rest by the Smead system.

The buildings in general are a credit to the city, and the Central schoolhouse, in particular, will compare favorably with the finest in the country.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School was established on the 26th of June, 1866, and has been popular from the beginning. It was held in house No. 2 at Seventh and Holland streets, until September 1, 1875, when it was moved to the Academy, under a plan for turning over the latter property to the School Board. Litigation ensued, which resulted in the retention of the Academy by the Trustees thereof, and the removal of the High School, in March, 1877, to its former location. It remained there until its final and permanent change to the Central building in September, 1891.

The principals of the school have been as follows:

J. M. Wells, from 1866 to 1870.

Wm. Reed, jr., from April, 1870, to 1873.

H. C. Missimer, from January, 1873, to 1890.

John C. Diehl, from September, 1890, to the present time.

The enrollment of the school was 166 in 1870; 215 in 1880; 311 in 1890; 491 in 1894-5; and 500 at the beginning of the term, September 2, 1895.

The first graduating class, in 1869, consisted of two pupils. The total number of graduates, 1869 to 1895 inclusive, has been 614, of whom 158 were males and 456 females.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

In July, 1865, the Board of Control elected Prof. H. S. Jones, principal teacher, to perform the usual duties of a School Superintendent. In June, 1867, he was duly elected City Superintendent, under the act of that year. Prof. Jones was succeeded by Prof. H. C. Missimer in May, 1890. The city, being a separate district from the county, has no connection with the latter in school matters.

MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Below is a list of the members of the School Board from the organization of the

public schools to October, 1895, with the years in which they served. The stars (*) indicate those who have officiated as President of the Board:

Adam Acheson.....	1859-62, 1874-77
A. K. Acheson.....	1893-97
J. Ackerman.....	1870-73
E. J. Ames.....	1856-59
J. B. Arbuckle.....	1892-95
P. Arbuckle.....	1854-56
J. E. Ashby.....	1882-86
Elijah Babbitt.....	1834-38, 1840-43
*Isaac Baker.....	1888-97
Chas. Barth.....	1883-92
*M. R. Barr.....	1866-74
T. M. Bates.....	1878-81
Wm. Baumann.....	1893-96
F. Banschard.....	1882-85
C. Becker.....	1870-73
P. A. Becker.....	1866-68, 1871-73
*Henry Beckman.....	1878-87
E. P. Bennett.....	1862-65
G. A. Bennett.....	1854-62
J. H. Bliss.....	1860-63
J. V. Boyer.....	1863-66
F. Brevillier.....	1868-72, 1873-76
G. F. Brevillier.....	1858-62
A. W. Brewster.....	1837-43
*Wm. S. Brown.....	1860-72
M. W. Caughey.....	1870-73
J. D. Clark.....	1854-58
N. Clemens.....	1870-77, 1881-84
W. L. Cleveland.....	1867-71
J. R. Cochran.....	1857-60
Geo. P. Coit.....	1878-81
E. J. Cowell.....	1867-68
*P. Crouch.....	1866-67, 1874-82
F. J. Detzel.....	1887-90
*H. W. DeWitt.....	1889-90, 1892-94
C. K. Dickinson.....	1895-98
Robert Dill.....	1885-88
John Doll.....	1884-85, 1886-89
J. F. Downing.....	1858-62
Wellington Downing.....	1887-90
Gustave Dumbuck.....	1893-96
J. D. Dunlap.....	1852-58
G. A. Ebsich.....	1876-82
J. A. Eichenlaub.....	1878-81
G. A. Eliot.....	1856-62
John Elliott.....	1870-71
John Fairbairn.....	1879-82
Peter Felbinger.....	1882-94
Jerome W. Ford.....	1887-93
A. E. Foster.....	1854-55
Galen Foster.....	1839-42
*A. A. Freeman.....	1889-92
J. J. Fuessler.....	1874-77
Anthony Geiger.....	1893-96
John Gensheimer.....	1860-63, 1871-74
E. W. Germer.....	1870-74
J. M. Glazier.....	1882-85
Chas. A. Glöth.....	1874-76
H. H. Glöth.....	1893-96
Felix Graf.....	1890-93
Geo. P. Griffith.....	1872-75
Frank Gunnison.....	1872-75
J. B. Gunnison.....	1862-68
O. C. Gunnison.....	1894-97
Wm. Hardwick.....	1890-93
M. Hartlieb.....	1862-65
J. P. Hartman.....	1895-98
L. H. Haskins.....	1846-48
Samuel Hays.....	1838-41
C. Heck.....	1841-44
*Samuel Heiss.....	1885-93, 1895-98
John Hill.....	1848-54
J. J. Hogan.....	1885-90
T. J. Hoskinson.....	1871-77
John Hughes.....	1851-54
R. O. Hulbert.....	1841-56
Smith Jackson.....	1834-39
G. Jarecki.....	1858-70
J. B. Johnson.....	1844-48
J. M. Justice.....	1863-66
Adam Karch.....	1890-95
George Kellogg.....	1837-40
Wm. Kelly.....	1834-37
C. W. Kelso.....	1848-62
E. J. Kelso.....	1834-35
David Kennedy.....	1843-46
Alfred King.....	1847-49
F. Koehler.....	1887-90
C. Kolb.....	1854-61
Henry Kneib.....	1881-87, 1893-96
J. Knippe.....	1854-57
*J. M. Kuhn.....	1862-68, 1877-83
D. G. Landen.....	1857-59, 1866-68
W. J. F. Liddell.....	1859-60
John W. Little.....	1894-96
J. J. Love.....	1880-83
R. St. P. Lowry.....	1890-93
George Loyer.....	1868-72
W. F. Lutje.....	1871-78
W. W. Lytle.....	1881-87
M. Lysaght.....	1889-95
Jas. Lytie.....	1844-47, 1854-57
M. Mauer.....	1888-93
*Henry Mayer.....	1878-81
Henry Mayo.....	1877-80
P. Metcalf.....	1862-67
Eugene Metz.....	1870-74
Linus Metz.....	1886-89
T. E. Metzgar.....	1883-84
George P. Miller.....	1889-92
James S. Miller.....	1890-93
M. M. Moore.....	1880-83
Thos. Moorhead, jr.....	1846-49
W. F. Momeyer.....	1883-89
Paul Mueller.....	1894-98
N. Murphy.....	1865-68
Dennis McCarty.....	1886-89
E. McComber.....	1870-71
D. B. McCreary.....	1860-63
C. McSparran.....	1849-51
J. A. Near.....	1877-78
R. G. Newbegin.....	1893-94
Thos. O'Dea.....	1885-91
John O'Hagan.....	1875-87
*L. W. Olds.....	1862-71
C. L. Pierce.....	1873-76
Peter Pierce.....	1842-44
W. W. Pierce.....	1883-86

Thos. Pickering.....	1890
W. F. Price.....	1872-78
W. J. Reed.....	1885-88
Jas. C. Reid.....	1846-51
W. S. Riblet.....	1877-83
J. H. Roach.....	1889-91
Louis Rosenzweig.....	1880-83, 1885-6
*W. W. Ross.....	1881-87
J. S. Ruland.....	1893-97
J. W. Ryan.....	1872-75
W. J. Sands.....	1876-79
C. Sevin.....	1855-58
H. C. Shannon.....	1866-67
C. C. Shirk.....	1890-92
David Shirk.....	1857-58
R. J. Sibley.....	1850-54
T. H. Sill.....	1835-41
*B. A. Smith.....	1884-93
S. Z. Smith.....	1866-70
Henry Stahl.....	1870-79
George Steiner.....	1890-89
*J. L. Sternberg.....	1879-85
James M. Sterrett.....	1842-45, 1849-56
Joseph M. Sterrett.....	1842-50
J. O. A. Sterrett.....	1873-75
Dr. J. L. Stewart.....	1855-60
Thomas Stewart.....	1845-46
Chas. E. Strick.....	1892-88
E. E. Sturznickel.....	1866-67
Matthew Taylor.....	1851-52
C. M. Tibbals.....	1854-55
Thos. Tidman.....	1871-77
J. Towner.....	1854-57
J. A. Tracy.....	1834-39
F. Vogel.....	1879-82
*J. J. Wadsworth.....	1883-89
B. J. Walker.....	1893-97
J. F. Walther.....	1868-78
Jacob Warfel.....	1876-85
J. H. Welsh.....	1874-80
H. L. Wilkins.....	1874-80
Jos. H. Williams, sr.....	1839-42
*Jos. H. Williams.....	1891-97
B. S. Witherell.....	1876
C. B. Wuenschel.....	1892-98
Whole number, 173.	

The school board, as at present constituted, is composed of eighteen members, three from each ward, elected for a term of three years, taking office the first Monday of June.

Wm. G. Arbuckle was appointed Superintendent of School Buildings on February 1, 1882, and has served continuously from that date.

SCHOOL BOOKS, COURSE OF STUDY, ETC.

In accordance with the school book law of 1893, requiring public school boards to furnish books and supplies to each pupil free of cost, the Board purchased for the year 1893-94 books amounting to \$11,695.80. On the basis

of the total enrollment of 6,850 for 1893-94, the cost per pupil for the first supply of such books was, therefore, \$1.71. For the year 1894-95 the Board made additional purchases to meet the deficiencies of the previous year and the increased enrollment of the current year, and supply books lost or destroyed on account of contagious diseases, amounting to \$3,935.83, at a cost of fifty-seven cents per pupil of the total enrollment. The cost of books to the Board is about one-third less than it would be to individuals.

The course of study extends through eleven "years," seven of which, below the High school, are divided into "half-years." Each "half-year" is distinctly outlined, and each scholar below the High school is graded in one-half of some year, as "first year, first half;" third year, "second half," etc.

The studies of the course below the High school embrace numbers and arithmetic, language—English and German—composition, grammar, geography, history, music and industrial drawing.

The High school is broad and liberal, allowing great freedom in the selection of studies, and enabling students, who so desire, to prepare with honor for the highest institutions of learning in the country.

The fall and winter term begins September 2, 1895, and ends January 31, 1896. The spring term begins February 3, 1896, and ends June 26, 1896.

It has been the policy of the board to keep the school buildings, out-houses, yards and surroundings up to a high standard of neatness and cleanliness, thus preventing, in large measure, the spread of epidemic diseases.

It is worthy of note that the outer sections of the city are as well supplied with school accommodations as the central and more wealthy portions.

Pupils, as a rule, are assigned to the school nearest their homes, until they are ready for a higher department.

TEACHERS AND TEACHING.

The Teachers' Institute has been a source of power in the improvement of the schools since 1858. The sessions are well attended and much interest is shown. The outline of work is to improve teachers as individuals and as instructors.

Out of the 186 teachers in 1895 all were women but 7.

In 1882 the primary departments were materially strengthened by the appointment of a supervisor of primary instruction.

The Board, by special action in March, 1883, made it impossible for persons without successful experience or professional training to be engaged as teachers, and established the policy that a teacher's promotion and salary shall depend upon the efficiency shown in the school-room.

The Mechanical Drawing School was organized in January, 1884. Drawing was introduced into the evening schools, however, as long ago as October, 1873.

The Teachers' Training Class, organized in September, 1883, was composed of graduates of the High school of good standing, and any others who had passed through a similar course of study with credit, who wished to become teachers. It was abolished in July, 1895, with the understanding that it is to be revived in the fall of 1896, under the control of an expert training teacher.

Although music was on the programme of the schools prior to 1868, in many departments little or nothing was done. In November, 1868, a special teacher was engaged, and soon the singing in the schools assumed a creditable phase.

Evening schools were organized in 1867.

A school for deaf mutes was opened January, 1875, which lasted for several years.

German was made a special optional branch of study in 1877. It has been taught in the schools to a more or less extent, since 1853.

TEACHERS WHO HAVE GIVEN TEN YEARS' SERVICE.

Below is a list of the teachers who have been employed for ten years or more—the figures showing the years of their appointment:

Minnie Atkins, 1876.
 Amy Barnette, 1871.
 Lizzie Bryan, 1874.
 James R. Burns, 1877.
 Millie Brown, 1883.
 Jennie Brown, 1883.
 Daisy Boyd, 1885.
 Susie Culver, 1879.
 Lena Coughlin, 1885.
 Jennie Douglass, 1876.

Mrs. Susan Fean, 1875.
 Maria Farley, 1881.
 Mrs. Fisk, 1883.
 Sarah Fletcher, 1885.
 Sophia Gaggin, 1870.
 Mary Golden, 1871.
 Matilda Gaskell, 1881.
 Celestia Hershey, 1873.
 Libbie Hanlon, 1874.
 Sarah Hubley, 1874.
 Estelle Hutchins, 1879.
 Madalena Hay, 1884.
 Anna Hamilton, 1885.
 Elizabeth Johnson, 1877.
 Clara Johannessen, 1884.
 A. C. Kilbourne, 1866.
 Lucinda Kelsey, 1876.
 Margaret King, 1879.
 Emma Kerber, 1881.
 Ada Love, 1874.
 Susie Love, 1878.
 Jennie Leo, 1884.
 Hattie Moorhead, 1873.
 Emma Miller, 1884.
 Sophronia Olds, 1877.
 Mary O'Dea, 1885.
 Mary Payne, 1869.
 Mrs. Pierce, 1881.
 Lizzie Probert, 1882.
 Mary Pressly, 1885.
 Mattie Rudd, 1867.
 Emma Seay, 1867.
 Mrs. L. M. Smith, 1872.
 Anna Sterrett, 1874.
 Ida Salisbury, 1876.
 Nettie Stiles, 1879.
 Lillian Slocum, 1879.
 Julia Siegel, 1881.
 Jennie Sullivan, 1881.
 Carrie Sturgeon, 1884.
 Adelia Smith, 1884.
 Inez Torrey, 1877.
 Frances Taylor, 1882.
 Getta Taylor, 1885.
 Henrietta Taylor, 1885.
 Mary Wagner, 1873.
 Belle Winchell, 1879.
 Rose Whitney, 1879.
 Rose Willing, 1880.
 George Zwilling, 1884.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The annual salaries paid to teachers per year in 1894-'5 were as follows:

High School.....	\$400 to \$1,600
Primary Grades—	
First Year Teachers.....	350 to 500
Assistant.....	250 to 350
Second Year Teachers.....	300 to 400
Assistants.....	250 to 300
Third Year Teachers.....	320 to 420
Grammar Grades—	
Fourth Year Teachers.....	350 to 450
Fifth Year Teachers.....	380 to 480
Sixth Year Teachers.....	400 to 500
Seventh Year Teachers.....	430 to 530
Assistants.....	250 to 300
Principals, 4 rooms.....	500 to 550
Principals, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, non-Grammar.....	570 to 620
Principals, 8 rooms, Grammar.....	600 to 700
German.....	270 to 500
Music.....	650
Drawing.....	500
Mechanical Drawing School.....	450

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table of comparisons is of value as showing the growth of the schools and the relative cost of the same:

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1895.
Population of city.....	19,648	27,737	40,634	48,000
Number of pupils enrolled.....	3,560	4,244	5,440	7,223
Average daily attendance.....	2,646	2,911	3,352	5,058
Pupils in High School.....	166	245	311	461
High school Graduates.....	11	17	39	62
No. of teachers employed.....	58	109	154	188
Amount of tax collected.....	\$47,969.65	\$52,578.08	\$65,051.13	\$125,370.90
Amount State appropriation.....	2,002.93	5,722.02	8,529.30	30,330.96
Value of school property.....	253,000	440,000	651,000	

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Columbus Day, October 21, 1892, the entire schools of the city—public, private and parochial—turned out in procession, and, led by the National Guard and the veterans of the war, marched through the principal streets, preliminary to the more formal exercises. It is computed that 7,944 children were in line, and the scene was one that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The National Flag is hoisted on the schools regularly in each year on the days below mentioned: The Fourth of July, Labor Day, Opening of Schools, 10th of September, October 19th, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, 12th of February, 22d of February, 19th of April, Decoration Day (half-mast), 14th of June.

The afternoon of the 21st or 23d of February of each year, as may be determined by the Superintendent, is set apart for special exercises under the head of "The Nation's Day," at which time the life and services of Washington and his competers, are commemo-

rated by music, recitations, declamations and compositions.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The School Board of Erie in office at the beginning of 1895, are entitled to the honor of taking the lead in securing the Free Public Library law, which forms a portion of the statutes of Pennsylvania. The law, substantially as enacted, was drafted by a citizen of Erie, aided by a former well-known school director, submitted to the Board on February 7, 1895, unanimously endorsed by that body, and forwarded to Harrisburg, with a circular from the Board to each member of the Legislature, asking him to support its passage. Through the influence of Senator McCreary and Representative Gould, both of Erie, it passed both Houses by a handsome vote, and, on being laid before Governor Hastings, received his prompt and hearty approval. Few measures have ever been enacted in Pennsylvania that reflect more credit upon the State, and it is a matter of pride to know that it had its birth in Erie, and owes its passage mainly to the efforts of Erie people.

The School Board, on the evening of December 5, 1895, elected the following gentlemen Trustees of the Library proposed to be established in Erie under the law referred to:

For one year—Louis Rosenzweig, Dr. M. C. Dunigan; for two years—J. F. Downing, L. M. Little; for three years—Charles Jarecki, Benjamin Whitman.

ERIE ACADEMY.

This venerable place of learning was incorporated by the Legislature March 25, 1817, Rev. Robert Reid, R. S. Reed, Robert Brown, Thomas Forster, Thomas Wilson, John C. Wallace, Judah Colt, Thomas H. Sill and Giles Sanford being its first trustees. It was endowed by the state with 500 acres of land set apart at the sale of the "Reserved Tracts," adjoining Erie, for the use of schools and academies. To this was subsequently added fifteen lots between Fourth, Fifth, Myrtle and Chestnut streets as a site for the Academy. In 1820 an appropriation of \$2,000 was made by the State for the erection of suitable buildings. Later, by permission of the Legislature, the site was changed to its present location on Peach, between Ninth and Tenth streets, which

was purchased by the trustees from Enoch Marvin.

The institution was incorporated as "an academy or public school for the education of youth in the English and other languages, in the useful arts, sciences and literature." On the 11th of December, 1822, a stone school building, commenced the previous year, was finished and accepted. It cost \$2,500, and was opened in April, 1823. Upon the burning of the courthouse in March, 1823, this building was used by the Courts until the erection of a new courthouse. In 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852 a fair was held on the academy grounds.

The Academy reached the zenith of its prosperity about 1844, while in charge of the well remembered principal, Reid T. Stewart. The attendance in that year was 203, embracing pupils from a wide scope of country. Below is a list of those from Erie county:

Females—Ella Babbitt, Antoinette M. Brown, Mary and Sarah Brewster, Catherine Benedict, Eliza P. Ball, Sophia M. and Harriet M. Chester, Sarah Dillon, Sarah Davenport, Jane Dickson, Charlotte Downes, Catherine E. Fleming, Annette J. Gunnison, P. M. Hutchison, Emily K. Hallock, Hannah and Isabella Heck, Anna Hughes, Mary E. Hancock, Catherine R. Johns, Louisa Jones, Margaret, Sarah J. and Lavinia S. Jackson, Mary J. Kelley, Ellen Kain, Lavinia Klinkenbroomer, Martha A. and Jane E. Lapham, Martha M. Lambertson, Susan Lytle, Malvina Look, Mary J., Margaret, Emeline and Susan Mehaffey, Adelaide P. and Harriet A. McAllister, Margaret McCracken, Jane Moore, Mary Jane McClelland, Frances C. Newton, Susannah Neely, Virginia W. Ottinger, Maria Pogson, Jennette L. Reid, Adelaide Ross, Anna Rhodes, Sarah A. Reynolds, Harriet G. Reed, Mary Jane and Melvina Spencer, Elizabeth W. Shirk, Caroline Snow, Sarah Slocum, Lucy E. and Eleanor Spafford, Elizabeth, Mary E. and Frances Scott, Matilda M. and Anna M. Tracy, Sarah G. Thompson, Blanche Vincent, Caroline M., Helen M., Cordelia L. and Sarah Jane Williams, Rosina M. Winchell, Susan and Josephine Warren.

Males—Samuel M. Anderson, Andrew Adams, Henry W. Babbitt, Win. Brewster, Geo. C. Bennett, Ebenezer Backus, Elias Bayle, Asa Battles, Carneal, Frederick, Henry

and John Benson, John Berriman, Hiram L. and James Brown, Patrick and Thomas Bruner, William Blaine, Depello R. Bates, Andrew Caughey, Wm. N. Couse, Ezekiel Chambers, Patrick Crawler, Andrew and Wm. Culbertson, Wm. Camp, Norman Court-right, Amos and Thos. Dillon, John W. Douglass, Marcus D. Dobbins, Wm. Davenport, Jos. G. Ebersole, John Eliot, Wm. F. Fleming, Richard F. Gaggin, James Graham, Jas. L. Gray, Abijah George, Hiram Greenwood, Henry Gifford, Myron A. Hays, Augustus F., Frederick and Henry Harvey, T. J. Hoskinson, G. W. and Samuel Himrod, Alex. and George Hamilton, Albert Hardy, James C. Hart, Thos. S. Heck, John and James Hancock, William and Samuel Johns, James Jackson, Geo. F. King, Ralph R. Kellogg, Dennis Kelsey, David Kendall, Johnson and Nixon Kennedy, John Kelley, Wilson Laird, Henry Law, James Lyndes, John Lytle, James and F. F. Marshall, Isaac Moorhead, Edward A., Charles and Thomas Mehaffey, John Melhorn, Hugh D. and Dwight J. McCann, David McCreary, Neal and Archibald McFadyen, Thomas McConkey, James McCracken, Wheeler and Charles Pollock, Oscar Park, John Quinn, Edward Reynolds, John W. Riddell, John C. Reid, James and Joseph Sill, George Selden, James W. Shirk, Samuel Sterrett, Charles C. Spafford, Albert and Bradley Sennett, Benjamin Stevens, Charles and William Sherwood, William and Winfield Scott, J. Ross Thompson, Charles Tracy, Geo. W. Taggart, Joseph S. Tuttle, Alvanus Thayer, Abram VanTassel, Strong Vincent, Charles and Edward Vosburgh, John W. and Thomas M. Walker, John H. Warren, Thos. P. Wight, Ephraim Willard, Francis Winchell, John Youngs.

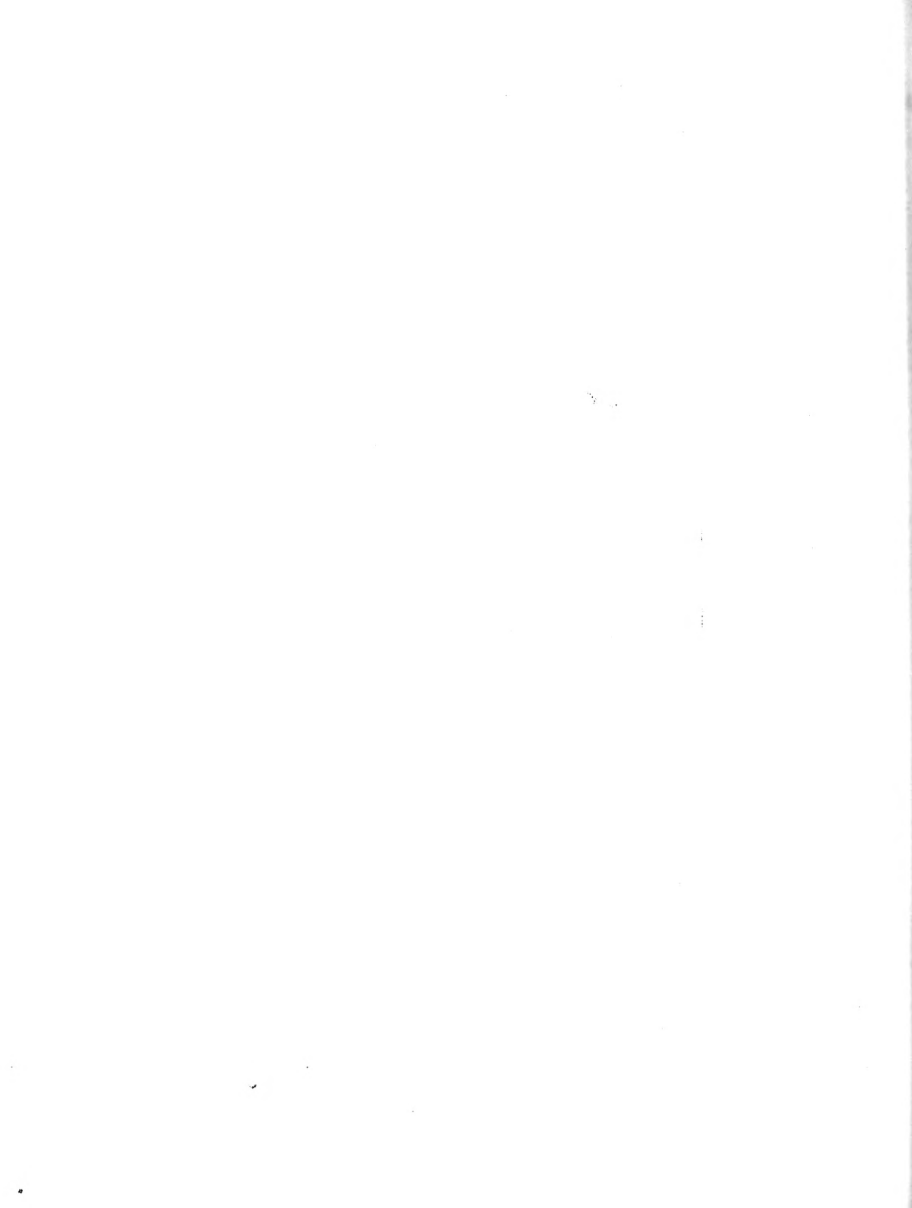
In 1878 the academy buildings were remodeled and modernized. The old stone and brick structure gave place to an edifice surmounted with a Gothic mansard roof, making the building three stories high. The building is heated by the "Rutan General System," which supplies both heat and ventilation.

The academy is managed by a board of nine trustees, who have heretofore been elected by the entire people of the county. By an act passed at the session of 1895 this feature has been changed so that the board in office at the time will name their successors.

The academy grounds are not only large



Edward Branch



and centrally located, but are finely shaded by grand old trees that were planted by the citizens of many years ago.

The school has had numerous principals, who, in the main, have conducted it to the satisfaction of its patrons. It aims to fit students for college, as well as to give a thorough English education. Under Prof. Louis Leakey and his wife, Jennie Drake Leakey, the present principals, who took charge July 1, 1894, the Academy shows evidence of renewed vigor and prosperity.

ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY.

An institution under the above title was incorporated in 1838 and went into operation soon afterward, having an annual appropriation of \$300 from the Legislature for several years. It never possessed any buildings of its own, its last location being the building now occupied by the original structure of the Hamot Hospital. The seminary did not have a continual existence, but at one time ceased operations, was again revived, and finally went down about 1866.

ST. BENEDICT'S ACADEMY,

Which adjoins St. Mary's Church on East Ninth street, is in charge of the Benedictine Sisters, five of whom came to Erie in 1856 from the town of St. Mary's, Elk county, the cradle or nursery of the order in America. They first occupied a small frame house west of the church, bearing many inconveniences for four years, at the expiration of which time they were domiciled in a commodious brick building on the east side of St. Mary's Church. About 1864 they established St. Benedict's Academy, and in 1870 they erected next to the convent a spacious academy building and boarding-school, for the education of young ladies and children, to which was added, four years after, a large, handsome chapel for the use of the religieuse and pupils. The convent has increased largely in numbers, and the academy has grown to be one of the most prosperous schools in the city. Additions and improvements have been made to the academy buildings until they rank with the best for the purpose. Although under Catholic auspices, pupils are received without regard to creed or nationality. Sister M. Clara is the directress of the sisterhood.

VILLA MARIA ACADEMY.

This splendid edifice, one of the finest in the Erie diocese of the Catholic church, occupies the entire square, bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Liberty and Plum streets. The building was commenced March 9, 1891, and completed and dedicated May 9, 1892. The ground was a gift from the late lamented Father Casey, who also furnished all, or, at least, a large part of the money for its erection out of the private fortune left to him by his father. The building and grounds are owned, controlled and managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, acting under the supervision of Bishop Mullen. They have no means for the support of the academy other than such as are contributed by friends and derived from the tuition of its pupils. The Sisters intend to add to the present building as occasion may require, and, no doubt, in time it will be one of the largest educational institutions in the State. Besides the regular branches of an academical training, the young lady students are taught music, deportment and the several acquirements specially pertaining to their sex. Sister M. Theresa was the directress of the institution until August, 1895, when she was succeeded by Sister Ernestine.

CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The first Catholic school in Erie was connected with St. Mary's Church, and opened in a small frame building immediately east of the present church, on Ninth street, in 1850, under the pastorate of Rev. N. Steinbacher. In 1851 the attendance numbered some forty children. When the new church was completed, in 1855, the old one was fitted up by Father Hartmann for a schoolhouse. In the course of time this became insufficient to accommodate the growing congregation, and in 1866 the Rev. Father Benno caused the large brick school building, on Tenth street, between German and Parade, to be erected for the children of the parish. It has a capacity for 700 scholars, and contains a neatly furnished hall adapted to miscellaneous purposes. The school is under the charge of the Brothers of St. Mary and the Benedictine Nuns.

St. Patrick's School was established in 1863, in a small building at the rear of the church on Fourth street. The school was taught by one lay teacher, and opened with

about fifty scholars. In 1867, the two-story brick schoolhouse on Fourth, between Holland and German streets, was opened for the reception of the Catholic children. The Sisters of St. Joseph are in charge of the school.

St. Joseph's School was established by St. Joseph's Association in 1867, in a small building on Eighteenth street. During that year, the congregation of St. Joseph's parish erected a two-story frame schoolhouse on Twenty-fourth street, between Peach and Sassafras, adjoining the old church on the east, which was occupied in 1868. Up to 1871, the school was taught by laymen, but in that year the Sisters of St. Joseph assumed charge, and have continued ever since.

St. John's School was opened for the reception of scholars in 1870, the erection of the building on Twenty-sixth street, between Wallace and Ash, being identical with that of St. John's Church. This school was taught by one male teacher until September 1, 1883, when a small frame building was obtained in the immediate neighborhood and the school was divided. In 1867, a large two-story brick school-building, one of the finest for its object in Erie, was erected at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Wallace streets. The school is taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Michael's School, under the care of the same Sisters, was opened December 1, 1885. The school building adjoins the church on Seventeenth street, between Cherry and Poplar.

St. Stanislaus School opened September 1, 1888. It occupies two frame buildings at Twelfth and Wallace streets. Prof. John Nowak is the lay teacher in charge. He is assisted by the Felician Sisters.

The parochial schools of the Catholic Church make a speciality of religious instruction, aside from which the same branches are taught and about the same methods followed as in the public schools.

The Catholic Directory for 1895 gives the following as the attendance of children in the several parochial schools of the city:

St. Patrick's.....	400
St. Mary's.....	600
St. Michael's.....	175
St. John's.....	200
St. Joseph's.....	380
St. Stanislaus'.....	300
Total.....	2,055

ERIE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

The birth of this institution came with the starting of a school in penmanship and book-keeping by H. C. Clark, in 1883, which developed into the institution familiarly known as Clark's Business College. For a number of years its work was carried on in the Wayne block, on State street, east side, near Eighth street, from which it was removed to rooms specially fitted up for the school in the Downing building. In 1890, the institution was incorporated and a number of leading citizens became interested in its welfare. H. C. Clark was elected President and A. E. Scheithe Secretary and Treasurer, with seven gentlemen as Directors. In January, 1894, Prof. Clark resigned and J. F. Downing was elected President and S. M. Sweet Secretary and Treasurer.

In April, 1894, in response to the desire to co-operate more successfully in methods and objects, the management consolidated its work with the Erie Business College and Short-Hand School, which came into existence in 1888 in response to the demands for a short-hand training. The latter was first known as the Erie Short-Hand School, and was opened by the law-reporting firm of Briggs, Fish & Bochner. Shortly after it passed into the hands of M. D. Fletcher, who conducted it until 1891, when E. J. Coburn became principal. The training it gave students produced so favorable a reputation that it was developed into a fully-equipped business college. From Mr. Coburn's control it passed into the hands of John M. Glazier, who conducted it until the consolidation with Clark's Business College.

The united schools started with the following directors: J. F. Downing, President; J. P. Byrne, Secretary and Treasurer; John M. Glazier, General Manager; J. F. Hill, C. F. McClenathan, Wm. B. Trask, L. M. Little, Wm. Hardwick and Giles D. Price, Directors.

Among its incorporators are some of the best known men in the community. The school has had a good degree of prosperity, and gives promise of being one of the growing institutions of the city.

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.

As nearly as can be ascertained at the time of writing, the earliest kindergarten

work in Erie was introduced by Miss Anna Kelsey, later a missionary in Alaska. Some years after, the work was taken up by Miss Sarah W. King, whose school for the last few years has been held in an upper room of the Erie Academy building. The first free kinder-

garten was opened in the spring of 1894 by Miss Clara L. Smith, on West Twelfth street. The present movement, which is on a more extended scale than any heretofore attempted, was inaugurated in the fall of the same year by Miss Kate Spencer.

CHAPTER XIII.

MANUFACTURES—BRIEF SKETCH AND HISTORY OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES IN ERIE.—[See Chapter XIV, General History of Erie County.]

THE early history of mills and manufactures in Erie is so fully given in Chapter XIV of the General History that it would be superfluous to repeat it here. It is sufficient to state, that, although various attempts had been made to establish manufactures in the city, the great movement in that direction did not take place till about 1860. Previous to that date the citizens still looked to the lake trade as their leading industry, and boasted that their possession of the "best harbor on the lakes," was sure to make Erie some day an important city. When they finally waked up to the sad truth that, even with our advantage in the matter of a harbor, it was impossible to rival Buffalo, with its great canal and superior railroad facilities, the effect was somewhat startling, but none the less beneficial. They soon saw that the only way to make up for the deficiency in location, distances, grades and otherwise was to engage in manufactures, for which the proximity of the city to the coal fields, and the more recent extensions of its railroad facilities give it peculiar opportunities. The result is, that within a compara-

tively brief period, Erie has become one of the leading manufacturing cities in the Union, with a reputation that is not confined to the American continent. As will be seen by the list below, the manufactures of the city are of unusual variety, so that it is next to impossible for a depression or panic to occur that will seriously affect every interest. It was a matter of common remark, during the late financial revulsion, that Erie was less embarrassed or injured than any city of its size in the land.

Most of the manufactures in the city started from small beginnings, and have been extended as the increase of trade demanded and warranted. The owners and managers are, therefore, as a rule, fully versed in their business, know how to carry it on with the least expense, and are free from the disadvantages of men who start with large capital and resources, which they have not the experience or ability to properly handle. "That labor is remuneratively rewarded is proven by the fact that strikes of any magnitude are unknown. Labor and capital work mutually together. The seeds of communism or anarchy do not take root in Erie."

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

The table below, compiled from the reports of the Board of Trade, shows the progress of the manufacturing interests from 1880 to 1894, inclusive:

	1880.			1890.			1894.		
	CAPITAL.	MEN.	PRODUCT.	CAPITAL.	MEN.	PRODUCT.	CAPITAL.	MEN.	PRODUCT.
Iron and Brass Manufactories.....	\$ 1,935,500	1,617	\$ 3,323,000	\$ 4,481,700	3,342	\$ 7,944,600	\$ 5,070,900	2,774	\$ 4,681,700
Flouring Mills.....	345,000	48	950,000	390,000	83	1,185,000	345,000	97	892,000
Car Works.....	1,045,500	1,050	1,950,000	1,080,000	500	1,600,000	500,000	250	400,000
Stove Manufactories.....	375,000	312	308,000	600,000	425	520,000	750,000	440	400,000
Boots, Shoes and Leather.....	320,000	170	245,000	150,000	100	175,000	130,000	57	130,000
Oils.....	75,000	25	200,000	50,000	25	100,000	100,000	35	125,000
Breweries and Malt Houses.....	400,000	75	485,000	770,000	122	1,000,000	884,400	150	1,080,000
Sash, Blinds and Planing Mills.....	315,000	102	375,000	579,000	484	1,470,000	785,000	682	950,000
Pumps.....	35,000	21	40,000	50,000	23	42,000	40,000	15	25,000
Organs and Pianos.....	125,000	120	300,000	138,000	177	443,000	432,000	269	556,000
Woodenware, Chairs, etc.....	300,000	182	345,000	431,000	325	505,000	441,000	325	421,500
Miscellaneous Manufactories.....	775,000	510	955,000	1,715,000	1,192	2,653,000	2,074,500	1,395	3,191,200
Totals.....	\$5,646,000	4,232	\$9,600,000	\$10,482,700	6,798	\$17,827,600	\$11,562,800	6,528	\$12,903,200

The decrease in men and products in 1894 shows the effect of the hard times which struck the country in 1893, and of the reduction in values that followed. An improvement in nearly every branch of Erie's manufactures has taken place this year (1895), and the prospects are that, within a year or two, a large increase will be shown in every branch of the manufacturing business.

LIST OF MANUFACTORIES.

Below is a list of the principal manufactories in Erie, with a brief historical sketch of each establishment, the space to which the writer is limited not permitting of an account in detail:

ABATTOIRS AND PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bush Provision Company, pork packers, etc., State and Twenty-first streets. Aaron F. Bush, proprietor. Business started in 1872 by Wm. Loesch. Conducted by various parties until the fall of 1879, when it was taken by John C. McCrea. Property and business purchased by above named company in the spring of 1890. Capacity 1,000 hogs a week. Pack for general market. Besides hogs, slaughter about 100 head of cattle a week for Erie and the general market. Have also a retail store at 1105 State street.

Erie Stock Yards, old Fair grounds. Owned by John J. Rindernecht, who succeeded Wm. F. & John J. Rindernecht. Buildings burned May 2, 1895, and replaced on a modern scale in September of the same year. Slaughter beef for the city trade and surrounding country. Capacity 100 head of cattle per week.

Schaffner Brothers (Morris and Jacob), Eleventh and Wayne streets. Plant established in 1891. Slaughter for Erie trade and surrounding country. Capacity 150 head of cattle a week.

BAKERIES.

Sands Bakery of the United States Baking Company, Fourth and French streets. W. J. Sands, jr., manager. Bakery established in 1842. Long operated by W. J. Sands and W. J. Sands & Sons. Premises largely extended in 1894. Sold by the Messrs. Sands to the United States Baking Company, June 1, 1895.

BREWERIES.

Ball, C. E. (West End Brewery), Lake road, west of city. Established in 1893.

Conrad, C. M. (National Brewery), Fifth and Sixth streets, near Parade. Founded by Jacob Fuess about 1848. Inherited by Mr. Conrad on the death of Mr. Fuess. New buildings on Fifth street, erected in 1895.

Downer & Howard (ale brewery), Parade and Seventeenth streets. E. J. Howard, proprietor. Business established by Mr. Deitz many years ago. Conducted for a time by Chas. Koehler and Alfred King. Bought by Downer & Howard in 1872.

Koehler, F. & Co. (Fred'k Koehler and A. L. Curtze), Holland and Twenty-fifth streets. Founded by Jacob Deitz, who was succeeded in 1860 by Charles Koehler, father of Fred'k and Jackson. Operated by the brothers after their father's death. The firm of F. & J. Koehler dissolved in 1882. A. L. Curtze became a member of the

firm about the time of the dissolution.

Business and facilities much extended since. Koehler, Jackson (Eagle Brewery), State street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-third. Founded by Fry & Schaaf in 1846, who were succeeded by Henry Kalvelage in 1854. Purchased by Jackson Koehler in 1888. Largely added to since.

Vogt, Frank, State and city limits. Established about 1880-81.

BICYCLE WORKS.

Black Manufacturing Company, Nineteenth and Liberty streets. W. T. Black, President; L. B. Gaylor, Vice-President; Geo. I. Black, Treasurer. Established in 1894. New buildings erected in 1894-5.

Erie Cycle Works, No. 15 West Seventh street. F. M. Slocum and W. W. Hunt. Established in 1892.

BLANK BOOKS, PRINTING, PAPER BOXES.

Ashby & Vincent, 423 State street. John E. Ashby and Harry Vincent. Established in 1867. Do a general book binding and printing business.

Dispatch Printing and Engraving Company, Seventh street, just east of State. W. J. Robinson, Daniel McCarty, W. C. Kramer, A. F. Moses. Book binding, printing and engraving. Business established in Waterford in 1851. Office moved to Erie in 1856. Above firm organized in the fall of 1894. (See newspapers in General History).

Erie Lithographing and Printing Company. F. J. Walker, Jesse Roberts. No. 14 to 18 West Fourth street. Established in 1883 by Walker & Gallagher. Present firm formed January 1, 1891. Lithographing department added in 1892.

Herald Printing and Publishing Company, Tenth and State streets, railroad and general printing, stationery, paper boxes, &c. William P. Atkinson, General Manager; William Wallace, Treasurer. Office established in 1878. Purchased by William L. Scott the same year, who converted it into a joint stock concern. Publish the *Evening Herald*, *Weekly Herald*, *Sunday Messenger* and *Lake Shore Visitor*. (See newspapers in General History.)

BRICK WORKS.

Dudenhofer, Frank, MillCreek township, near Kearsarge. Established in 1872.

Dunn, H. C., Lake road, east of East avenue. Started in 1892. New yard opened in September, 1895, on East Twelfth street.

Hogan, Hobart, Twenty-eighth and Holland streets. Established in 1895.

McCarty, James (Standard works), foot of Parade street. Started about 1888 by Paradine & McCarty, the latter becoming sole proprietor in 1893.

Paradine, Thomas J., Waterford plank road, vitrified shale brick. Established in 1893.

Selden Brick Company, foot of East avenue. E. P. and Samuel F. Selden. In operation since 1868. J. C. Selden & Co. took charge about 1871, since which time the works have been continuously operated by members of the Selden family.

BRASS WORKS.

Columbia Brass Works, Sixteenth and German streets. T. M. and B. B. Nagle, Joseph Jungbluth, W. E. Kennedy, E. C. Robinson. Works erected in 1892.

Hays Manufacturing Company, Eleventh street, between State and Peach. Started by G. and F. Jarecki in 1865. The Messrs. Hays admitted to the firm in 1870. Present name adopted in 1887.

Jarecki Manufacturing Company, Ninth, Tenth and Holland streets; also Twelfth and Chestnut. Charles Jarecki, Chairman; Albert H. Jarecki, Secretary; Oscar Jarecki, Treasurer; Alex. J. Jarecki, Superintendent. Founded by Henry Jarecki in 1852 at 824 State street. Incorporated in 1872. Buildings at Ninth and Holland streets erected in 1865; greatly extended from time to time, especially in 1872 and 1888. Buildings at Twelfth and Chestnut streets erected in 1886.

Keystone Brass Company (brass and iron work), 1017 to 1019 Peach street, C. F. Bostwick, Manager, and Louis Mertens, Superintendent. Started on Eleventh street March 1, 1887, by C. F. Bostwick, E. S. Noyes, jr., and John McConnell. Present firm organized in April, 1892. Moved to quarters now occupied December 7, 1892.

Pennsylvania Brass Works, Twelfth street,

between Myrtle and Chestnut. H. L. Chaplain, J. C. Clifton Sewell. Established in 1885.

BUTTON WORKS.

- Erie Button Works, Sixteenth and State streets. N. A. Watson, proprietor since August, 1892. Established in December, 1891, by Simmonds & Co.
- Keystone Button Works, Twenty-fifth and Ash streets. W. S. Clark, E. Clark. Started in 1893. Present location secured in the winter of 1894.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKERS.

- Fries Brothers, Tenth and Holland streets. Frank, George B. and John J. Fries. Works started in spring of 1891; moved to Tenth and Holland streets in 1893.
- Keystone Carriage Works, Eighth and Holland streets. P. L. and Frank Leemhuis. Established in 1876 by Harrison & Leemhuis. Leemhuis Bros. became sole proprietors in 1880.
- Totman & Jacobson, Twelfth and French streets. Henry M. Totman, C. M. Jacobson. Established in April, 1893.

FLOURING MILLS.

- Crouch Bros. & Co. (Merchant Mills), 1519 Holland street. O. B. and Phineas Crouch. Originally a feed mill, built in 1858. Burned first in 1868, and again in 1891 and rebuilt; the last time in 1893. Have operated a flouring mill since December, 1873.
- J. B. Crouch & Co. (Erie Roller Mill), Eighth street between German and Holland. J. B. and H. L. Crouch. Owned by some member or members of the Crouch family since 1859. Present firm dates since 1872.
- Densmore Wm. & Co. (City Mills), Sixteenth and State streets. William, Park and Fred'k A. Densmore. Formerly the Erie City Mills, started many years ago. Rebuilt by the Densmores.
- Gingrich & Ohmer (Hopedale Mills), State and Twenty-seventh streets. W. H. Gingrich, J. J. Ohmer. Mill built originally in 1850.
- Oliver & Bacon (Canal Mills), Myrtle, between Fifth and Sixth streets. John Oliver, S. E. Bacon. Original mill built in

1848, to use the water of the Erie and Beaver canal. Owned by present firm since 1865. Remodeled in 1883.

Stricker & Gingrich, Nineteenth and Liberty streets. H. H. Stricker, L. E. Gingrich. Established in 1894.

FURNITURE AND FINE WOOD WORK.

- E. J. Riblet, Twelfth and Peach streets. Riblet Bros. succeeded their father in 1879. The latter had long been engaged in the furniture business. The firm occupied the present building March 1, 1887. Firm dissolved, A. K. retiring, October 23, 1889.
- Johannessen Manufacturing Co., Eleventh and French streets. Andrew, Conrad and Loucas Johannessen. A. Johannessen started with the Art Novelty Works in 1884. Present firm established in September, 1887.

IRON WORKS.

- Ball Engine Co., Twelfth and French streets. James McBrier, President; D. N. McBrier, Vice-President; H. L. McBrier, Secretary and Treasurer. Established in 1881. Incorporated as above in 1883.
- Bay State Iron Works (engines and boilers), Third and Peach streets. F. C. Burton, Chairman; Theo. F. Noble, Secretary and Treasurer. Started by Orange Noble and L. H. Hall in 1865.
- Brown Folding Machine Co., 16 West Eleventh street. Wellington Downing, Manager. Started in 1883. Mr. Downing became interested in the business in 1885. R. T. Brown's connection with the concern was dissolved January 1, 1894.
- Coates John, (Hydraulic Iron Works), 1227 State street. Started about 1853.
- Davis-Farrar Co. (engines, boilers and pumping machinery), Front, near State street. C. W. and W. T. Farrar, L. D. Davis. Started as the Humboldt Iron Works in 1866. Bought by L. D. Davis in 1886. Present firm organized in August, 1891.
- Dietry, P. W. (Erie Machine Shop) engines, boilers, steam rollers, etc., Thirteenth and Peach streets. Established in 1885. Present building erected in 1894.
- Erie City Iron Fence Works, 1318 Turnpike street. Wm. Bass, Henry Althof. Established by Gorr & Althof in 1855. Original

- firm dissolved in 1865. Wm. Bass entered into partnership with John Gorr in 1870. In 1874 Henry Althof, son of the original member of the firm, became a partner, and in 1880 he bought out John Gorr's interest.
- Erie City Iron Works (engines and boilers), East avenue and Lake Shore R. R. John H. Bliss, President; Geo. D. Selden, Vice-President; E. P. Selden, Treasurer; Geo. T. Bliss, Secretary; H. R. Barnhurst, General Superintendent. Established in 1833. After numerous changes, purchased by George Selden and John H. Bliss in 1864. These gentlemen organized the present company. Original works at State and Twelfth streets. Present site purchased in 1880. Buildings erected same year.
- Erie City Machinery Co. (paper folding machinery and mowers), Fourteenth and State streets. T. Meyerhofer, R. T. Brown, Chas. D. Van Etten. Started April 1, 1894.
- Erie Engine Works (engines and boilers), Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Wm. Hardwick, President and Manager; F. L. Cleveland, Secretary and Treasurer. Successors to Cleveland & Co., established in 1868. Present shops built in 1886.
- Erie Manufacturing and Supply Co., 1207 Peach street. J. W. Hardwick, President; C. J. Jackson, Vice-President; P. A. Himrod, Secretary and Treasurer. Established in 1890.
- Erie Forge Co., Fifteenth and Cascade streets. Geo. W. Starr, President; J. P. Harrington, Vice-President; Chas. R. Dinkey, Treasurer; H. C. McLaughlin, Secretary; T. F. Judge, salesman. Organized in 1872. Works burned in 1874. Rebuilt on a larger scale. Large additions made in 1880.
- Erie Malleable Iron Co. (malleable and grey iron castings), Thirteenth and Cherry streets. J. P. Metcalf, Chairman; B. J. Walker, Secretary; G. R. Metcalf, Treasurer. Organized in 1880 by John Clemens, Prescott Metcalf and others.
- Erie Torsion Spring Co., 845 West Ninth streets. A. T. Marsh, manager. Established in 1868.
- Erie Foundry Co., site of old Fair grounds. Incorporated October 29, 1895. Corporators, Chas. M. Reed, Jno. R. McDonald, F. C. Clark, Geo. A. Gaither, H. C. Kelsey. Buildings erected in 1895.
- Globe Iron Foundry Co., Fifteenth and Myrtle streets. F. F. Curtze, F. Carrick. Present firm established in March, 1888.
- Griswold Manufacturing Co. (light castings, stove furniture, aluminum ware, etc.), Tenth street, between Chestnut and Walnut. Established by J. C. and Samuel Selden and M. Griswold, sr., in 1868. Works severely damaged by fire August 3, 1895. Repaired and remodeled same year.
- Hollands Manufacturing Co. (natural gas burners, vices, machinists' and plumbers' tools), Twelfth street, between Myrtle and Chestnut. Caleb Hollands, President; H. L. McWhorter, Secretary; E. S. Rockafeller, Manager; R. B. Hough, Superintendent. Established in 1890.
- Hurley Manufacturing Co. (special machinery and tools), Twelfth street, between Chestnut and Myrtle. Started in 1893. Moved to present location in 1895.
- Kelley, John L. (machine shop), 1115 State street. Established May 4, 1885.
- Lake City Machine Shop, 1219 Peach street. Started in March, 1892.
- Liley Machine Works (engine builders), 1323 State street. James and Joseph H. Liley. Established in 1861; changed to Liley & Son in 1893.
- Link Machinery Company (heating and ventilating apparatus, sawmill machinery, engines, boilers, etc.), 1311 State street. E. M., W. D., H. N. and F. S. Link. Chartered December 3, 1890.
- Lloyd & Sterrett (machine shop), 324 West Twelfth street. A. Lloyd, O. G. Sterrett. Business started in 1885.
- Metric Metal Company (natural gas stoves, gas meters, &c.), Tenth street and Payne avenue. C. N. Payne, President; F. H. Payne, Secretary and Treasurer; J. B. Wallace, Superintendent. Works erected in 1891.
- T. M. Nagle (steam engines and boilers), Sixteenth and Holland streets. Commenced business in September, 1879. Brick foundry on Sixteenth street built in 1883. Other buildings added as the business increased.
- Pennsylvania Boiler Works, East Twelfth street, between East and Penn avenues. T. M. Nagle, President; B. B. Nagle, Secretary and Treasurer. Plant erected in 1890.

Skinner Engine Company (engines, boilers, etc.), Twelfth and Chestnut streets. L. G. Skinner, President; Frank Connell, Secretary and Treasurer. Started by L. G. Skinner in 1873. Buildings erected in 1880-81. Present firm organized in 1885.

South Erie Iron Works (stoves and general iron work), 1917 Peach street; branch foundry Twenty-sixth and Maple streets. R. Liebel, President; J. G. Liebel, Secretary; A. K. Acheson, Treasurer. Established by Adam Acheson and William Henry on Peach street, in 1858. Incorporated under present name in 1868. Buildings on Peach street erected 1871 to 1891; buildings at Twenty-sixth and Maple streets erected 1885 to 1887. Principal stockholders, R. Liebel, J. G. Liebel, A. K. Acheson, D. S. Clark, T. S. Alberstadt, H. Kalvelage, D. T. Jones, Mrs. Wm. Henry, Ph. Deifenbach, James Leask.

Stearns Manufacturing Company (sawmill machinery, boilers, engines, etc.), Fourteenth and Wayne streets. T. M. Williamson, General Manager. Founded on Tenth street, between Holland and German by E. H. Stearns in 1855. Present buildings erected in 1888.

Union Iron Works (steel boilers, etc.), Lake Shore R. R., between Fifteenth, Cascade and Raspberry streets. Wm. Hardwick, President; Frank Connell, Treasurer; Wesley G. Hardwick, Secretary and Manager; F. F. Curtze, Wm. Hardwick, L. G. Skinner, Directors. Established in March, 1890; new buildings erected in 1893.

Walker Foundry Company, Cherry street and Lake Shore R. R. B. A. Walker, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles H. Urick, Superintendent. Established in 1893. Additional building put up in the fall of 1895.

Noyes & Ryan (foundry), Sixteenth and State streets. Started in 1891.

LIME AND CEMENT WORKS.

Erie Lime and Cement Co. (lime, cement and building stone), foot of French street. H. W. Spooner, Samuel Rea. Established by H. W. Spooner and S. E. Neiler in 1862. Present name adopted in 1864. Business moved to present location in 1867.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

Althof Bros., Eleventh and French streets. Jacob, George and Samuel Althof. Established by W. H. Demming on Peach street in 1870. Mr. D. erected the present mill in 1874. Althof Bros. took charge in 1882.

Bauschard Manufacturing Co., Eighth and Ninth streets, between Wayne and Perry. F. Bauschard, President; F. E. Bauschard, Secretary and Treasurer. Founded by Bauschard, Gloth & Co. in 1866. Mill built by the Bauschards at Tenth and Holland streets in 1868. Burned down in September, 1891. Mill erected on present site the same year.

Carroll, George & Bro. Co., foot of French street. George, Edwin R., George H. and Thomas H. Carroll and T. W. Creys. Business established in 1866.

Constable Brothers, Fifth and Sassafras streets. E. W. and C. A. Constable. Business established by Constable (John) & Jones in 1849. Mills burned November 17, 1888, and promptly replaced.

Felheim, Lyman, Sixteenth and State streets. Business founded by D. Schlosser in 1873; succeeded by Schlosser & Felheim in 1882. Mills burned in 1885, and immediately rebuilt. Firm dissolved in 1887, when Mr. F. became sole owner.

Gunnison Brothers, 233 East Twenty-second street. M. L. and O. C. Gunnison. Business established in 1872 as a pump works, by A. B. Gunnison; planing mill added in 1885. At the death of A. B. Gunnison passed into the hands of his sons, who formed the present partnership in 1885.

Johnson, Curtis, Nineteenth and Parade streets. Mill erected by Siegel & Althof in 1890; leased by Mr. Johnson in April, 1892; partially destroyed by fire September 17, 1895.

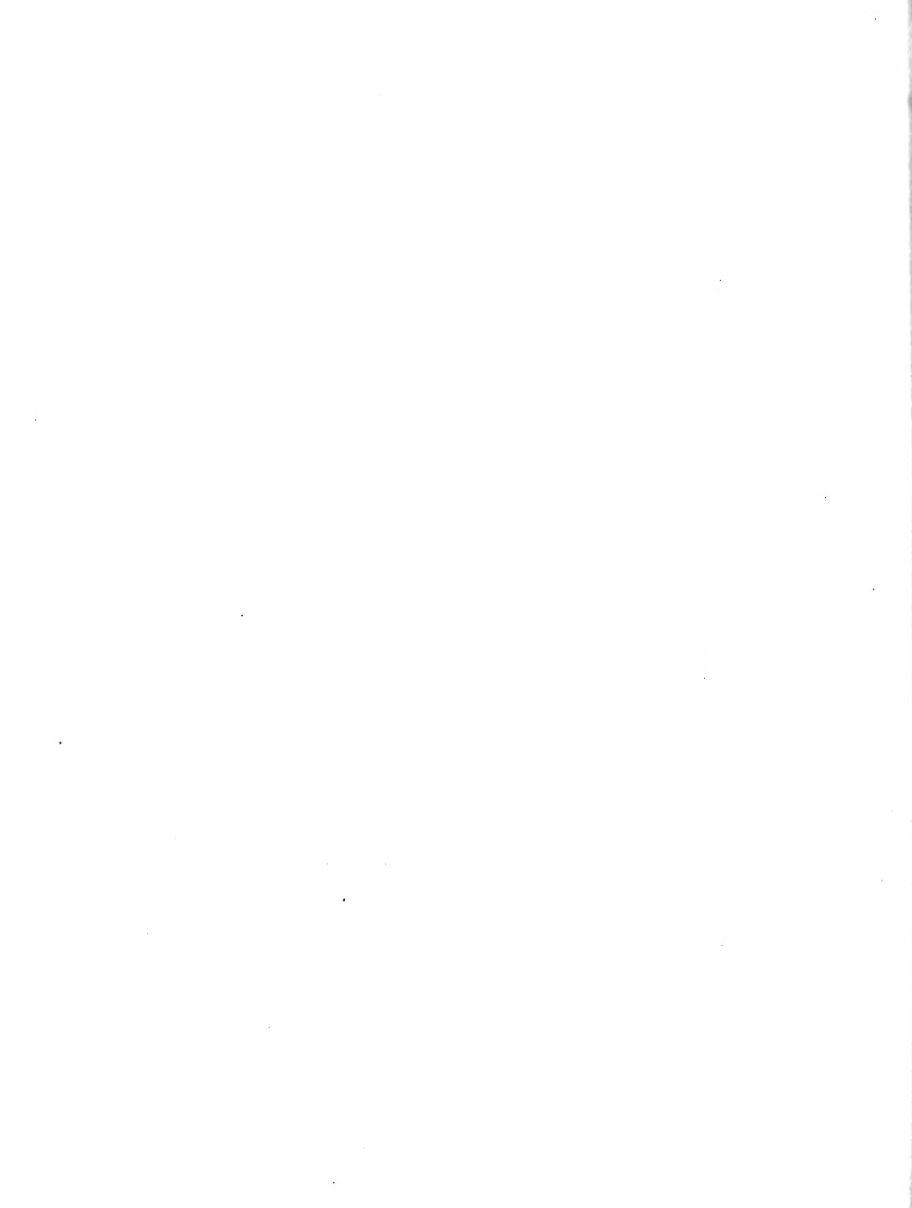
Schlosser, David, Sassafras and Lake Shore R. R. Began business at Fourteenth and French streets in 1873. Started present mills in 1891.

Shenk, Henry & Co., Twelfth and Sassafras streets. Business started by Henry Shenk about 1863. Present mills built in 1887. Firm consists of Henry Shenk and sons.

Shroeck, Adolph, 902 East Eleventh street. Business established and mill built in 1890.



John F. Flint-M.D



MALT HOUSE.

Weschler's Malt House, Parade and Sixteenth streets; D. D. Weschler, Manager. Founded by Jacob Weschler, who built the malt house on West Ninth street in 1859. First building at Parade and Sixteenth streets erected in 1883. Largely added to since.

NICKEL WORKS.

Erie Nickel Works, Thirteenth and Parade streets. F. E. Mertens, proprietor. Established by A. McArthur in 1880. Bought by Mertens & Stephenson in 1885.

Keystone Nickel Plating Works, Twelfth, between Myrtle and Chestnut streets. Wm. Linberger, Clark C. Middleton. Established in March, 1895.

OIL REFINERS.

Atlantic Refining Co., Sixteenth and French streets. D. T. Jones, Manager. Established by D. T. Jones in 1860, on present site, as the Union Oil Co. Passed into the hands of the Standard Oil Co. in the summer of 1877, by whom the works are now operated.

Eclipse Lubricating Oil Works, Tenth and Wayne streets. D. T. Jones, Manager; T. C. Lewis, Superintendent. Founded by Wright & Hatch in 1863; later, Thos. Brown became proprietor. Sold in 1875 to the Standard Oil Co., who now operate the works.

PAINT WORKS.

Glenwood Paint Co., Eliot street and Waterford plank road. J. Hellmann, J. Metz, N. Blass, B. E. Stephens, F. Vogt. Organized in 1893.

PAPER MILL AND CHEMICAL WORKS.

H. F. Watson Co., Sixteenth, Holland and French streets. H. F. Watson, President; R. W. Potter, Secretary; J. H. Armstrong, Treasurer. Established by H. F. Watson in 1874. Present location purchased in 1882. Largely extended since the original works were erected.

PIANO MANUFACTURERS.

Burdett Piano Co., Twelfth and Walnut streets. Incorporated September 13, 1895;

capital, \$30,000. Incorporators, John R. Brown, Geo. A. Webb, John F. Brown, James W. Crooks, Jacob Christie. Use the buildings of the defunct Burdett Organ Co. (See factories discontinued).

Colby Piano Co., Twenty-fifth and A-8 streets. W. J. McCarter, Secretary; J. E. Patterson, Treasurer; C. C. Colby, Superintendent. Incorporated August 15, 1888.

Shaw Piano Co., Twelfth and Raspberry streets. M. Griswold, sr., President; M. Griswold, jr., Vice-President; H. J. Raymond, Secretary; M. E. Griswold, Treasurer. Established in March, 1890.

PUMP MAKERS.

Olds Pump Co., 115 West Twelfth street. L. W. Olds, George Olds. Started by L. W. Olds, in 1845, in Mill Creek township; moved to Erie in 1853. Incorporated in 1881.

Reifel, Wm. & Sons, Twelfth street, between Chestnut and Myrtle. Established in 1878. Moved to present location in 1888. Since enlarged and remodeled.

RUBBER WORKS.

Keystone Rubber Works, Twelfth and East avenue. Chas. Whitehead, President; N. J. Whitehead, Treasurer; Chas. Campbell, Secretary. Founded in the spring of 1882. Original factory burned in the fall of 1887. Present works erected in the spring of 1888.

Lake Shore Rubber Co., East Twelfth street and Philadelphia and Erie R. R. W. H. Whitehead, President. Established in 1887.

STONE CUTTING, MONUMENTS, ETC.

Dunning, The New Marble and Granite Co., 1901 Peach street. James Wellman, J. F. Lawrence, Henry Dunn. Business originally started by M. A. Dunning in 1863.

Pelton, E. L. & Son, 405 State street. E. L. and Jay R. Pelton. Business founded by R. Pelton in 1845. E. L. Pelton became associated with his father in 1855.

Stohlman, E. T., Nineteenth, near Chestnut street. Works started by M. A. Dunning at present location in 1887 or '88. Mr. Stohlman became proprietor in 1890.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS.

Black & Germer (Radiant Home Stoves and Furnaces), Sixteenth and German streets. Business started at Eleventh and State streets, by Hinkley, Sennett & Co. After several changes, the firm title became Barr, Johnson & Co. In 1872 M. R. Barr sold out to Grove H. Johnson and Wm. T. Black. The latter associated with them Otto Germer. In 1878 the firm became Black & Germer. The works at State and Eleventh streets were abandoned in 1884 for the present location.

Chicago and Erie Stove Co., Twelfth and Sassafras streets. Established by Johnson, Himrod & Co. in 1840. Became a stock concern in 1876, with David Shirk, Chas. M. Tibbals and W. H. Whitehead as the principal owners. On the death of Messrs. Tibbals and Shirk, managed by W. H. Whitehead and Chas. C. Shirk until the fall of 1895, when the works went into the hands of a Receiver.

South Erie Iron Works, 1917 Peach street and Twenty-sixth and Maple streets. (See Iron Works).

TANNERIES.

Gunnison, C. E. & Co., 238 West Eighteenth street, C. E. and J. B. Gunnison. Established in the winter of 1857. Original building enlarged in 1886. Oldest manufacturing firm doing business in Erie.

Simmons, F. R., 132 East Ninth street. Started by Luther P. Searles about 1835, who was followed about 1845 or 1847 by J. J. Fuesler. Purchased by Mr. Simmons in the spring of 1880. New buildings erected in 1881, and largely extended since.

Streuber, Emil, State street, near Nickel Plate R. R. Business started by John Streuber in 1861. Emil Streuber entered the firm in 1871.

VINEGAR AND PICKLING WORKS.

Werner Company, Twentieth and Holland streets. G. Werner, R. Tocpfer, M. Soth, T. M., B. B. and E. A. Nagle. Started in 1884; reorganized in 1894, when present plant was built.

MANUFACTURERS NOT CLASSIFIED.

American Fusee Company (fusee matches), Seventeenth and Cascade streets. C. W. Davenport, President; E. W. Sheldon, Secretary and Treasurer. Started in 1874. Present building erected in 1883.

American Wringer Company (hardware specialties and household articles), Fifteenth and Walnut streets. W. T. Farrar, Manager. Founded by F. F. Adams and M. N. Lovell in 1869. Factory burned December 13, 1880, and promptly rebuilt. Business long conducted by the F. F. Adams Company. Consolidated with the General Wringer Combination in 1894.

Bacon, C. E. & Co. (wooden boxes), Twelfth street and P. & E. R. R. C. E. Bacon and W. C. Short. Started November 3, 1891. Curtze, C. A. (Lake City Spice Mills), 529 French street. Established by E. S. Rice & Co. in 1878. Mr. Rice retired in 1883.

Erie Burial Case Co., factory Peach and Thirty-second streets; office and warehouse 1210 to 1214 Peach street. Works started in 1873. A. K. McMullen became sole proprietor in August, 1887. Finishing department burned May 2, 1888. Premises on Peach street bought in June of same year and remodeled directly after.

Erie Chemical Co. (manufacturers of chemicals), West Eighteenth street and city limits. Thos. H. Carroll, President; R. E. Clemens, Vice-President; S. O. Beckman, Secretary and Treasurer; James C. MacKenzie, Superintendent. Established in 1894.

Erie City Fertilizing Works (manufacturers of fertilizers), East Mill Creek township. Started by Jacob Schall, in 1867. Business transferred to his sons in 1884.

Erie City Pail Factory, Twelfth and Poplar streets. R. T. McClure, Chairman; T. W. Shacklett, Secretary and Treasurer. Established in 1873. Burned in 1894, and rebuilt on a larger scale.

Erie Show Case Co., 21 North Park Row. Geo. W. Brown, Manager. Started in 1887 by Brown & Murphy; conducted by Mr. Brown since 1889.

Erie and Pittsburg R. R. Shops, Twelfth street, between Sassafras and Myrtle. Started as a private enterprise by McCarter & Scoville, in 1864. Sold to the rail-

- road company in 1866. Round house built in 1865.
- Erie Specialty Manufacturing Co. (hardware and advertising specialties), 345-351 West Twelfth street. Established by Brown & Thomas in 1889; reorganized February 12, 1892, with Z. T. Brindley and E. Walker as proprietors.
- Erie Steam Bending Works, Twelfth and Cherry streets. Started by Hartleb, Metz & Co., in 1868. H. G. Fink became proprietor in 1878.
- Exhibition Show Case Co. (sectional show cases), Nineteenth and German streets. P. Henrichs, W. J. Churchill. Started in 1877.
- Felgemaker, A. B. (pipe organs), Nineteenth and Sasfras streets. Business removed from Buffalo in 1871. Present plant built in 1887.
- Flickinger Roofing and Cornice Co., 424 West Nineteenth street. C. Flickinger, Chairman; W. P. Schutte, Secretary and Treasurer; U. D. Sweigard, Superintendent. Established in 1892.
- Gem City Manufacturing Co. (machinery, engines and flour mill rolls), Fourteenth and Holland streets. S. A. Ross, E. G. Skinner. Works established by Thos. Brown in 1892; present organization effected in February, 1894.
- Keystone Electric Co. (dynamos and motors), Twelfth and Cranberry streets. J. F. Downing, President; C. J. Sturgeon, Vice-President and Manager; F. B. Downing, Assistant Manager; J. W. Leech, Secretary and Treasurer. Organized in 1890. Works first located on Peach street; next moved to the corner of Fourteenth and State streets. Present plant built in 1893.
- Lake Shore R. R. round houses. Western built in 1862; Eastern in 1863.
- Lovell Manufacturing Co. (electrical motors, dynamos, clothes wringers, etc.), Thirteenth street, between French and Holland. Business started by M. N. Lovell in 1879. Company incorporated in 1882. Present factory built in the fall of 1883.
- Marz, John (mattresses), 1304 Peach street. Established 1875.
- Mauer Manufacturing Co., business started by M. Mauer in 1870; company incorporated in 1885, and plant materially enlarged; leased to U. S. Baking Co., June 4, 1895.
- Patterson, J. E. (sheet metal work and furnaces), Twelfth and French streets. Business established by Patterson Bros., in 1868. New works erected in 1891.
- Philadelphia and Erie R. R. shops, Eighteenth and Wayne streets. Operated by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Established in 1859 or '60.
- Reno Manufacturing Co. (neck yokes), 10 East Twelfth street. Frank Reno, Manager. Established by Reno & Wager, in 1894.
- Standard Saw Mill Machinery Co., Twelfth street and Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Organized in November, 1889; incorporated January, 1890. T. M. Nagle, President; B. B. Nagle, Treasurer; F. E. Quinn, Secretary.
- Taper Sleeve Pulley Works (pulleys, clutches, etc.), Twelfth street, near Peach. A. H. Gray, Secretary and Treasurer. Started by A. B. Cook & Co. in May, 1873. Bought by A. H. Gray in May, 1877. Incorporated June 1, 1888.
- Thayer, H. N. & Co. (baby carriages), Eighteenth street, between Holland and German. H. N. Thayer, J. A. Lang. Started as the Erie Chair Co. in 1874. Became the Downing Carriage Co., January 1, 1882. Name changed as above at a later date. In April, 1892, the plant was destroyed by fire and soon rebuilt.
- Watson, N. A. (boiler feeders), Sixteenth and State streets. Established in October, 1885.
- FACTORIES THAT HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED.
- Burdett Organ Works, West Twelfth street. Established in Erie October, 1871, having been burned out in Chicago.
- Erie Boot and Shoe Factory, Ash and Twenty-fifth streets. Started in 1870.
- Erie Blast Furnace, foot of Sasfras street. Built in 1869.
- Erie Car Wheel and Erie Car works. Wheel works started by Davenport & Fairbairn in 186; car works in 1868. Burned night of September 24, 1894.
- Erie Car Heating Company. Incorporated February 16, 1888.

Eureka Manufacturing Company, West Twelfth street. Started in January, 1881.
 Jarecki Chemical Co., East Twelfth street. Started in 1880.
 Keystone Boot and Shoe Company, East Twelfth street.
 Mt. Hickory Iron Company, west of city.

Started in 1879. Burned December 9, 1883.
 Noble Sewing Machine Company, West Eighteenth street. Started in 1881.
 Pennsylvania Paint Works, Boyer block. Started in 1886. Moved to Cleveland.
 Thayer pottery, erected in 1863.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BOARD OF TRADE—BUSINESS MATTERS GENERALLY—BUSINESS FIRMS AND BLOCKS.

THE Eric Board of Trade was organized in 1874 in rooms over the entrance to the Opera House. Since then its headquarters have been: First, in one of the first floor rooms in the Reed House block; second, in the corner rooms on the second floor of the Exchange building; and third, on the second floor of the Penn building, where they were removed about the 1st of April, 1895. The Board, from the beginning, has numbered many of the prominent business and professional men of the city, and its influence, taken altogether, has been healthy and beneficial. The charter members of the Board were as follows:

Henry Rawle, Thomas H. Carroll, Orange Noble, Wm. L. Scott, John E. Payne, George Carroll, J. J. Wadsworth, J. M. Kimball, E. T. Scott, J. Eichenlaub, jr., R. O'Brien, Joseph Johnston, William M. Deming, Charles F. Dunbar, Sam'l E. Bacon, Henry Beckman, Charles D. Hill, F. F. Marshall, George V. Maus, Robert J. Saltsman, W. T. Smith, L. H. Hall, Addison Leech, C. C. Converse, J. P. Metcalf, Theodore F. Noble, F. Brevillier, William Varnum, John Clemens, H. W. Spooner, J. C. Sturgeon, John Eliot, F. P. Bailey, F. A. Mizener, W. W. Dinsmore, C. J. Caughey, William Christie, S. A. Davenport, C. Englehart, William P. Hayes, John Dunlap, E. W. Reed, M. R. Barr, A. P. Burton, William A. Galbraith, G. T. Churchill, S. P. Longstreet, C. H. Walbridge, J. E. Ashby, J. S. Warner, W. S. Locke, Joseph

McCarter, D. B. Callander, George Burton, Davis Rees, Lloyd G. Reed, J. F. Downing, George Selden, Michael Liebel, L. L. Lamb, J. L. Stewart, Eben Brewer, P. A. Becker, O. E. Crouch, Charles Jarecki, M. Rush Warner, Jacob Bootz, J. A. Kohner, James L. Ketcham, J. C. Spencer, Thomas McConkey, S. P. Kepler, E. L. Pelton, H. T. Jarecki, N. Murphy, James Sill, Henry Souther, T. H. Orton, W. W. Pierce, A. T. Loomis, W. S. Warner, Thomas Brown, W. W. Reed, P. Metcalf, C. Swalley, R. E. Clemens, John H. Bliss, Joseph Fuess and Hugh Jones.

Below is a complete list of its presidents:

1874—William L. Scott, ✓
 1875—John E. Payne.
 1876—George Carroll.
 1877—S. E. Bacon. ✓
 1878—George Selden.
 1879—T. H. Carroll.
 1880—John Clemens. ✓
 1881—J. J. Wadsworth. ✓
 1882—J. F. Downing.
 1883—George V. Maus. ✓
 1884—M. Griswold.
 1885—O. E. Crouch.
 1886—F. A. Mizener.
 1887—M. N. Lovell. ✓
 1888—H. Beckman.
 1889—F. F. Adams.
 1890—A. K. McMullen.
 1891—W. T. Black.
 1892—W. J. Sands.

1893—Charles Jarecki.

1894—James McBrier.

1895—William B. Trask.

The first Secretary was John J. Wadsworth, who was succeeded in 1881, after a service of seven years, by Douglas Benson, who continues to fill the position. The Secretary prints a report each year showing the industrial and commercial conditions of the city, which is a valuable handbook of information for all who take an interest in its growth and general welfare.

HOW THE BUSINESS CENTER HAS CHANGED.

It will be seen by the foregoing chapters that the business of Erie started at the mouth of Mill creek, and from there gradually moved up Second, Third and Fourth streets to French. For several years Third street was the chief business thoroughfare of the city, until it was supplanted by French street. Sixty or seventy years ago French street was the busiest and most important in the city. The postoffice, the principal hotels and the leading business houses were upon or convenient to that street, and it continued an important business thoroughfare until some time after 1860. When the writer came to Erie, in 1861, French street still had quite a number of prominent hotels and business places, and was looked upon as only second in importance to State street. The movement in the direction of State street commenced directly after the erection of the United States bank building, so long occupied as the custom-house and postoffice. In 1861 the main business portion of Erie was from Fourth to Eighth streets on State, and on North Park Row from Peach to French streets. The corner of Fifth and State streets was regarded as the heart of the city, and the best stores were in that vicinity. There is no reason—natural or artificial—why business should have moved away from the neighborhood of the parks, and the only explanation is to be found in the indifference of property holders, who supposed they had a "sure thing," and the activity of those who had property to sell south of the location named. To-day the men who own land and buildings on the west side of State street are quite as sanguine that they cannot be displaced as the property owners north of Central park were many years ago. The fact is

self-evident, however, that some of the best buildings and the finest stores are going up and being started on the east side of the street, and, unless the property owners on the west side wake up in good time, they will find that the prize has slipped from their grasp, just as was the case on the north end of the street and the north side of the park. State street will always be the main business avenue of Erie, and when the city reaches a population of 75,000 to 100,000 it will make very little difference whether a store is on the east or west side, provided the proper accommodations are offered. Persons who are familiar with Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, or any of the larger cities of the country, will readily see the force of these conclusions.

BUSINESS MEN OF YEARS AGO.

Among the men and firms, not otherwise mentioned, who were engaged in trade, manufacturing or general business in Erie in the year past were those named below. The names include only those who are dead or retired from active business; or where the firm names have changed or the parties have engaged in other lines. The list is not claimed to be complete, and it is doubtful if a really full one could be obtained at this late date:

A

- Adams, A. A., wholesale boots and shoes, cigars, tobacco, etc.
- Adams & Russell, wholesale boots and shoes.
- Adams, F. F., fruit and confectionery, manufacturer.
- Austin, Augustin, silversmith.
- Austin, T. M., jeweler.
- Acheson, Adam, manufacturer.
- Abell, Joseph, butcher.
- Atkinson, James, boat house.
- Abell, John, meat shop.
- Arbuckle, Pressley & Wm. M., general store.
- Arbuckle & Clark, wholesale boots and shoes.
- Armstrong & Follansbee, coal.
- Ayers, J. W., furniture.
- Arbuckle, Wm. G., builder.
- Anthony, John, hotel-keeper.

B

Barr & Kelsey, wholesale boots and shoes.
 Bell, William, general store.
 Bell, William, jr., dry goods.
 Banyard, John, grocer.
 Bener & Burgess, confectioners.
 Burgess, J. C. & Co., wholesale grocers.
 Brawley & Ball, lumber.
 Bliss, James A., grocer.
 Becker, P. A., grocer.
 Brewer, F. B. & Co., bookstore.
 Beebe, John C., dry goods.
 Burton & Sons, wholesale dealers in coal.
 Burton Bros. & Co., wholesale dealers in coal.
 Burton & Griffith, grocers.
 Brown, Samuel, general store.
 Brabender, Adam, grocer.
 Beatty, William, tinner.
 Bliley, A. W., builder, grocer.
 Baldwin, H., eating house.
 Baldwin, Wm. A., superintendent Philadelphia and Erie R. R.
 Black, Samuel A., supt. P. & E. R. R.
 Bates, Hezekiah, auctioneer.
 Bates, T. M., train dispatcher.
 Bennett, E. A., pail factory, oil refiner.
 Berriman, Capt. Geo., lake man.
 Blenner & Johnson, livery.
 Bone, Capt. Wm., brick yard, etc.
 Bootz, Jacob, planing mill, etc.
 Boyd, Joseph, painter.
 Boyle, John, hotel-keeper.
 Brigden, J. W., coffee and spice mill.
 Briggs, Lyman, blacksmith.
 Brown, C. W., grocer.
 Burger, Jonas, builder.
 Beecher, S. P., gardener.
 Bennett, E. C. carriage builder.
 Booth, Kepler & Co., dry goods.
 Booth & Stewart, dry goods.
 Boyce & Tennant, coal, etc.
 Brown, Wm. S., railroad operations, real estate, etc.
 Boyer, John V., hardware.
 Brown, Thomas, oil refiner, oil operator, etc.
 Boyer & Fuess, hardware.
 Burger, Jonas & David, builders.
 Berst, John, florist.
 Brevillier, G. F., soap manufacturer.
 Barr, M. R., manufacturer.
 Barr & Johnson, manufacturers.
 Baker, B., clothing.

Brown, George, butcher.
 Brown, John S., contractor, dealer in oils.
 Brown, Wm. A., general store.
 Bennett, G. A., gunshop, crockery.
 Bennett, E. C., wagonmaker.
 Baldwin, Remus, grocer.
 Bryant, J. M., contractor, manufacturer, etc.
 Burton, J. H., druggist.
 Bonnell, Joseph & James, general store.
 Booth, Sidney M., clothing.
 Brewster, A. W., merchant, manufacturer.
 Brewster, William, nursery.

C

Clemens & Caughey, wholesale grocers.
 Caughey & Clark, wholesale grocers.
 Clemens, Caughey & Co., wholesale grocers.
 Caughey, Burgess & Walker, wholesale grocers.
 Caughey, Walker & Co., wholesale grocers.
 Clark, N. J., boots and shoes, wholesale and retail.
 Craig & Marshall, grocers.
 Crawford, Christian & Craig, grocers and ship chandlers.
 Crawford & Caughey, grocers.
 Caughey, McCreary & Moorhead, book store, pictures, frames.
 Carter, John S., drugs, patent medicines.
 Carter Brothers, drugs, patent medicines.
 Curtis & Boyce, coal dealers.
 Claus, H. V., groceries, liquors.
 Calkins, W. J. & Co., wall paper and paints.
 Carver, J. B. & Co., drugs.
 Carver, J. & J. B., leather store.
 Clemens, F. A., Fulton Market.
 Canty, J. H., contractor.
 Clark, David S., grocer, oil refiner.
 Cadwell, Henry, dry goods, crockery.
 Cole, E. M., bookbinder.
 Casey, John & James, contractors.
 Colton, Geo. W., banker.
 Cochran, John R., miscellaneous.
 Cochran & Young, paper, rags, etc.
 Campbell, Henry, hotel.
 Carlisle J. & Co., dry goods.
 Carse, John, warehouseman.
 Carver, J. & Co., broom makers.
 Cavanagh, Thos., contractor.
 Christian, E. F., ship broker.

Clark & Goodwin, bankers.
 Clark & Metcalf, bankers.
 Cleveland, W. L., oil refiner, manufacturer.

Cohen, N., hoop skirt factory, etc.
 Colton & Kendig, grocers.
 Conrath Bros., builders.
 Cooper, Frederick, grocer.
 Coughlin E., shoe shop.
 Crooks, J. P. & Son, sash factory, etc.
 Cummins, S. & J. M., grocers.
 Cummins, Samuel, grocer.
 Curry, W. C., banker.
 Conrad, C. M., cigar factory.
 Clark & McCord, boots and shoes.
 Crouch & Bro., flour and feed store.
 Cooper, William, flour and feed.
 Constable, John, builder, planing mill.
 Chevalier, L. B., art room.
 Caughey, David B., clothier.
 Craine, Abiather, contractor.
 Caughey, Miles W., forwarding and commission.

Colt, Judah, capitalist.
 Chase, Edward H., general store.
 Clark, James S., first landlord Reed House.

Clark, Jos. D., general store, banker.
 Campbell, Jno. R., general store.
 Cathcart, Hugh, tinner.
 Cowell, E. J., real estate.
 Chester, Walter, merchant, manufacturer.
 Callender, D. B., manufacturer.

D

Diefendorf, Gross & Foster, dry goods.
 Dreisigaker, Jacob, groceries, liquors.
 Dill & Lackie, paints, wall paper.
 Dill, Robert, paints, wall paper.
 Dickinson, Dr. S. and Dr. John, drugs.
 Deitz & Haas, butchers.
 Dunn, Geo. C., photographer.
 Davenport, Wm. R., manufacturer.
 Dobbins, Leander, insurance.
 Dunlap, James & John, contractors.
 Doll, Conrad, shoe-shop.
 Denmore, W. W., malster, etc.
 Downing & Gaggin, insurance.
 Decker, J. F., grocer.
 Deitley, Joseph, grocer.
 Disbro, J. Q., railroader.
 Diefenthaler, Jacob, ice dealer.
 Deitley, Joseph, jr., restaurant.
 Dean, D. K., architect.

Deming & Davis, lumber.
 Decker, George, dry goods.
 Decker, J. F., general store.
 Davis, G. P., grocer.
 Deming, W. H., planing-mill, &c.
 Dolph, O. A., photographer.
 Douglas, J. J., boots and shoes, oil refiner.
 Drumgoil, James, boots and shoes.
 Drodzewski & Jarecki, jewelers.
 Dunbar, Chas. F., contractor.
 Doll, M. & Co., boots and shoes.
 Dudley, R., oil refiner.

E

Ensign, D. P., bookstore.
 Ensign, S. P. & Co., books, wall paper, etc.
 Edson, Churchill & Co., dry goods.
 Eichenlaub, Joseph, boots and shoes.
 Englehart, C. & Co., boots and shoes.
 Erhart, Stephen, harness.
 Eliot, John & Co., bankers.
 Englehart, F., contractor.
 Ely, Hervey, oil refiner.
 Eichenlaub, Ferdinand, butcher, grocer.
 Evans & Brown, grocers.
 Evans & Bennett, grocers.
 Ellsey, G. W., furniture.
 Evans & Strong, boots and shoes.

F

French & McKnight, grocers.
 Follansbee, Joshua, coal and commission.
 Forster, E. S., tea store.
 Fuess, Joseph, hardware.
 Fry, Geo. E., plumbing.
 Fross, Abijah, grocer.
 Fairbairn, John, manufacturer.
 Fleming, Wm., general store.
 Farrar, F. F., wholesale grocer, manufacturer.
 Flickinger, Tobias, miller.
 Finn & Stearns, lumber, barrel-makers.
 Flynn, Thomas, stonemitter.
 Flynt, Levi R., insurance.
 Foote, Samuel E., leather store.
 Foster, John T., ticket agent.
 Friday, G. L., grocer.
 Finch, Silas E., blacksmith.
 Ferguson, Jos. R., livery, &c.

G

Gallagher, Wm. M., coal, contracting.
 Gallagher, George, forwarding and commission.

Gaggin, Richard, chemist.
 Goodwin, P., restaurant.
 Griswold, Wm. A., dry goods.
 Gray & Farrar, wholesale grocers.
 Goodrich, Geo. W., confectioner.
 Graham, John, clothing.
 Graham, W. B., confectioner.
 Goodwin, S. E., merchant, boarding-house.
 Gensheimer & Tanner, clothing.
 Guckenbehl & Schlaudecker, boots and shoes.
 Glazier, Jno. M., job printing.
 Gunnison, E. B., merchant, real estate.
 Glazier, P. P., painter.
 Gilson, James, sewing machines.
 George, Clinton, hatter.
 Goodells (The), painters.
 Goff, Azro, grocer, publisher.
 Gallagher, Geo. W., auctioneer.
 Goodwin, Myron, general store.
 Gaggin, James P., insurance.
 Glenn, W. H., crockery store.
 Gloth, Schutte & Co., planing mill.
 Goodrich & Brown, variety store.
 Gray, Geo. W., oil refiner.
 Gabel & Henrichs, dry goods.
 Griswold, James H., lumber.
 Gans, Moses, miscellaneous.

H

Hamot, P. S. V., general store.
 Haverstick, H. B., flour and feed.
 Hearn, John & Co. (W. L. Scott), coal and shipping.
 Hanson, Jacob, grocer.
 Hall & Warfel, druggs.
 Hoskinson & Williams, commission merchants.
 Harris, W. H., restaurant.
 Hofies, A., ship chandler.
 Hayes & Kepler, real estate.
 Hulbert, Henry, job printer.
 Hughes, James, general store.
 Harlow, John, restaurant.
 Hubbard Bros., tinners.
 Hunter, R. S., hats and caps.
 Hartleb, M., grocer.
 Hartleb, D., grocer.
 Hummel, M., boots and shoes.
 Horrell, R. A., contractor.
 Haller, Jacob, grocer.
 Humphrey & Jones, slate roofers.
 Hart, Ira W., stage and railroad agent.
 Henry, William, manufacturer.

Henry, Robert H., lime, boots and shoes, etc.
 Hughes, John, general store.
 Hughes, Alex., general store.
 Hughes, Thos., saddler.
 Hughes (George) & Moorhead (Thos.), general store.
 Hills, Rufus, druggs.
 Hitchcock, Julius W., grocer.
 Hulbert, Richard O., grocer.
 Hays, Samuel, tanner.
 Hays, W. B. & Co., tanners.
 Hulbert, Wm. C., general store.
 Hilton, A. C., harness shop.
 Hart & Burd, livery.
 Hoskinson, Wm. & James, masons, brick-yard.
 Harlow, Wm. H., confectioner.
 Hatch, Ira G., oil refiner.
 Heffner, Julius, boots and shoes.
 Henrichs, P., dry goods.
 Henry, Bryant & Co., Eagle foundry.
 Hill, John, architect and builder.
 Hubbard, Geo. L., plumber.
 Hallock & Richmond, patent agents.
 Hayes, Wm. P. & Co., dry goods.
 Hammond, John W., oil refiner, real estate.
 Hearn & Scott, coal and iron ore.
 Himrod, Wm., sr., manufacturer.
 Himrod, Wm., jr., shoe factory.
 Hubley, Bernard, coppersmith.
 Hoskinson, T. J., civil engineer, brickyard.

I

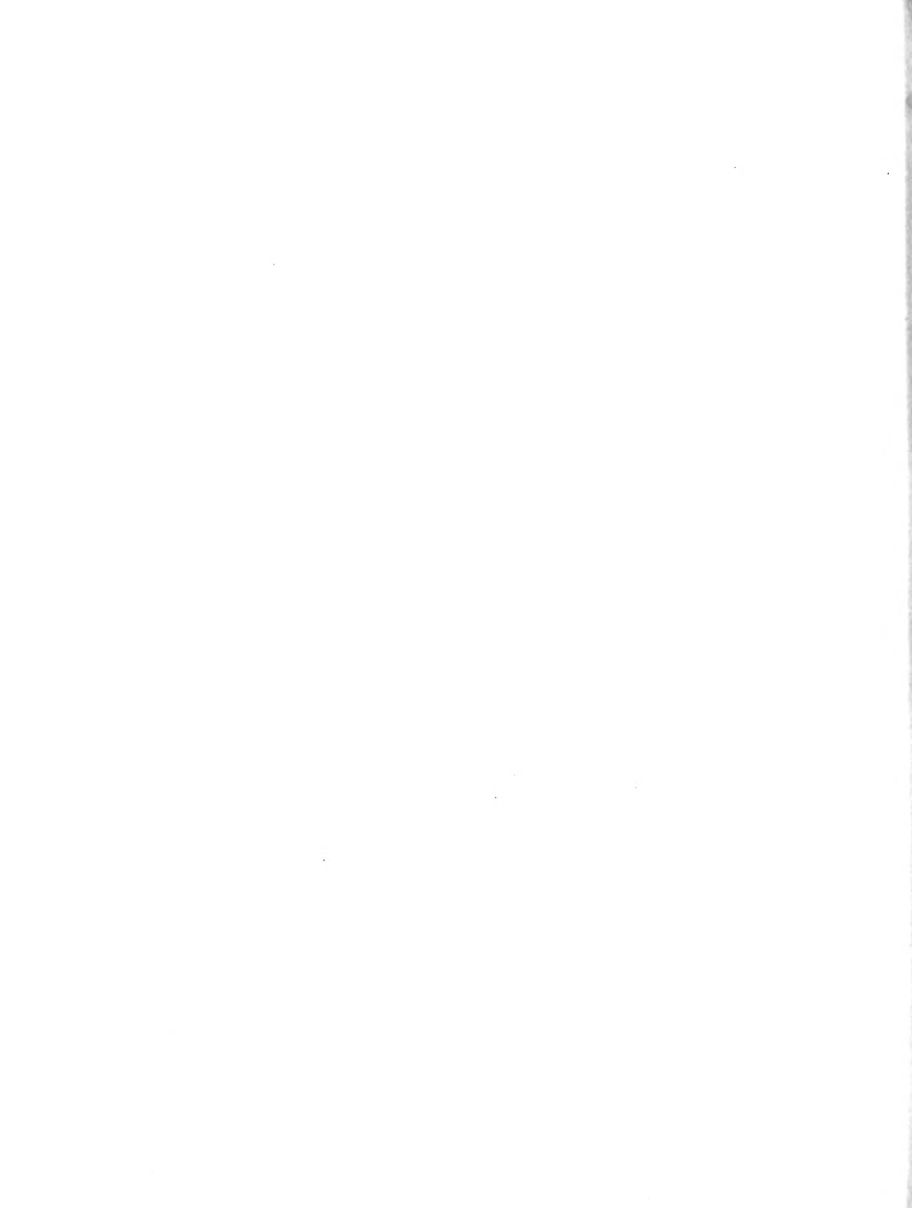
Irish, O. W., insurance.

J

Justice, John M., clothing.
 Johnston, Jos. & Bro., wholesale grocers.
 Jarecki, Henry, brass works.
 Jarecki & Metz, brass founders.
 Jarecki, Gustave, jeweler, banker.
 Johnson, R. M., livery.
 Jones, Daniel, clothing.
 Jones & Lytle, clothing.
 Johnston, J., sr., groceries.
 Johnston, Booth & Co., oil refiners.
 Justice, Joseph, gents' furnishing.
 Jones, Hugh, contractor.
 Jackson, Smith, general store.
 Joy, Miles, coal and shipping.
 Johnson, Grove H., manufacturer.
 Jones & White, builders.
 Jones, Mallory & Co., planing mill.
 Jacobi, Wm., brewer.



J. R. Phillips M.D.



Johnson & Lufkin, photographers.
Janes, Heman, lumber, oil, real estate.

K

Keene, Galen and Henry, tailors.
Kelsey & Co., ice dealers.
Kalvelage, Henry, brewer.
Kennedy, D., oil refiner, brick maker.
Kingsbury, Chas. R., sewing machines.
Knipper, M. & P., grocers.
Koehler, Chas., brewer.
Kimball, J. M., superintendent Erie and
Pittsburg R. R.
Koster & Lehman, merchants.
King, Brown & Co., contractors.
Kelsey, S. H., boots and shoes.
King, Alfred, maltster, brewer, etc.
King, Wilson, contractor.
Kolb, C., barber.
Koster, L., carpets, etc.
Kurtis & Gross, grocers.
Kunz, J., hats and caps, etc.
Koch, Moses, clothing.
Koch, Jacob, clothing.
Knobloch, Daniel, hotel and restaurant.
Kepler & Liddell, dry goods, etc.
Kirschner, Sebastian, contractor.
Kohmiller, J., dyer.
Kellogg, Josiah, coal and shipping.
Kellogg, Philander, coal and shipping.
Kellogg, George, general store.
Kellogg, Geo. H., forwarding and com-
mission.

Kellogg, Aaron, general store.
Kellogg, Sidney, pottery.
Keefer, S. W., hotel-keeper.

L

Lamb & Co., lumber, coal.
Lamb, L. L., banker.
Locke, W. S. & Co., dry goods.
Lee, A. R., coal and shipping.
Lytle, James, clothing.
Lytle, C. W., clothing.
Loomis & Tyler, Brown's Hotel.
Loomis & Ross, Brown's Hotel.
Liebel, F. P., grocer.
Laird & Rust, general store.
Lester, Sennett & Co., general store and
stove works.
Lintz, J. J., insurance, etc.
Loomis, Guy, jeweler.
Lowry, M. B. & Co. (W. L. Scott), coal
and shipping.

Lowry, M. B., capitalist.
Lorei & Eppley, dry goods.
Lyle, W. W., contractor.
Lennon, Thomas, livery.
Louch, Abraham, sailmaker.
Luce, W. H., dentist, furniture.
Loomis, W. W., sr., forwarding and com-
mission.

Loomis, W. W., jr., shipyard.
Loesch & Matthews, boots, shoes, etc.
Lynch, Charles, painter.
Lytle & Constable, builders.
Landon & Riblet, grocers.
Lantz & Mayo, saddlers.
Law, John, saddler.
Leland, Alvan, general store.
Leeds, James S., general store.
Littell, A. L., paper dealer.
Liddell, W. F. J., manufacturer.
Liddell & Kepler, Erie City Iron Works.
Laird, Thomas, hotel-keeper.
Laird, Johnson, general store.
Low, Samuel, civil engineer.
Lander, Fred., restaurant.
Lawrence, J. J., superintendent E. & P.
R. R.

Leonard, W. E., grocer.
Liebel, A. & P., clothiers.
Liley & Son, machinists.
Loverin, Charles H., manufacturer.
Lowry, L. L., oil operator.
Low, Merrick, pump manufacturer.

M

Morrison & Densmore, wholesalers.
McConkey & Shannon, hardware, plumb-
bers.

Murphy, N., stoves, tinware, etc.
Morton, George J., coal and shipping.
Metcalf, Prescott, coal, shipping, etc.
Moore, John, steamboating and railroad-
ing.

Moore, Richard T., undertaking.
Marks & Meyer, clothing.
Messenkopf & Bittig, barbers.
Merrill & Co., dry goods.
Metz, Eugene, hardware.
Morrison, R. S. & Sons, dry goods.
Mehl, Michael, barber.
Mehl, M. W., restaurant.
Moffet, R. S., crockery store.
Meng, J. H., sign painter.
Mack, C., grocer.
McCarter, Joseph, grocer.

McCarter & Liddell, Erie City Iron Works.
 Morand, W. A., photographer.
 Moorhead & McCreary, books, pictures.
 Mayer, Mathias & Son, stoves and tinware.
 Mullane, Anthony, contractor.
 Mullane, Dennis, contractor.
 Metzner, John, butcher.
 Meyer, X., butcher.
 Meuser, F., butcher.
 Morgan, F. W., grocer.
 Miller & Henry, boots and shoes.
 Millar, Jno. H., civil engineer.
 Moseley, Thos., wagon-maker.
 Metcalf, Samuel H., contractor, etc.
 McBrier, James, lumber, etc.
 Mead, Alex. J., architect.
 Mayer, Henry, stoves, tinware.
 Moore, Thomas W., railroad eating-house.
 Motsch, Michael, wagon-maker.
 Miller, Egbert, milk dealer.
 May & Sell, newsdealers.
 McCann, John, grocer.
 Moorhead, Thomas, general store.
 Mehaflay, Alex. & H. P., furniture.
 Mehaflay, Thos., builder.
 Mains, Walter, furniture.
 Marvin, Elihu, capitalist.
 McCord, Simeon, boots and shoes.
 Minium, B., boarding house.
 McSparren, A. J. & W., millers.
 McSparren, Clark, real estate, etc.
 McCarter & Shannon, commission merchants.
 Marsh & Low, pump manufacturers.
 Maus, Geo. V., general freight agent.
 Mehan, Wm., blacksmith.
 Metcalf & Pelton, coal, shipping.
 Marsh & McCarter, manufacturers.
 Miller, F. W., builder.
 Miller, John, sr., builder.
 Moore & Riblet, undertakers.
 McGrath, B., clothing.
 Mackintosh & Co., hardware.
 Magill Brothers, crockery.

N

Newberger, Isaac, clothing.
 Nick, Wm., drugs.
 Noble, Orange, capitalist.
 Noble & Hall, Bay State Iron Works.
 Noble, Brown & Co., coal, etc.
 Neimeyer, Henry, florist.
 Nunn, Chas. H., restaurant.
 Neely, Joseph, miller, capitalist.

Nelson, C. B., general store.
 Nelson, James, general store.
 Neiler & Spooner, lime, etc.
 Neiler & Warren, bankers.
 Neubauer, H., grocer.
 Noonan, Jeremiah, boots and shoes.

O

Oxtoby & Duffield, jewelers.
 Oliver, Perry H., livery.
 Ohlwiler, I. & E. H., photographers.
 Orton, Thos. H., coal and iron ore.

P

Perkins, John B., confectioner.
 Patterson & Avery, stoves, tinware, etc.
 Patterson & Bro., stoves, tinware, etc.
 Pfeffer, Francis & Son, boots and shoes.
 Pierce, W. W. & Co., hardware.
 Paasch, J. D., boat house.
 Peffer, John E., sewing machines, etc.
 Preuss, N., baker.
 Paulson, ———, photographer.
 Pelton, Halsey, lime, etc.
 Pelton & Son, marble shop.
 Payne, John E., manager Anchor Line.
 Parkinson, Aaron, dry goods.
 Parkinson, M. C., watchmaker.
 Pierce, Albert, general store.
 Pierce, Peter, general store.
 Perkins, R. L., druggist, manufacturer.
 Perkins, C. F., drugs.
 Perkins, John C., paper manufacturer.
 Parsons & Co., oil refiners.
 Peckham, Hoag & Co., lumber.
 Plattman & Sprague, nurserymen.
 Palmer, O. B., photographer.

R

Reed, Rufus S., general store, capitalist.
 Reed, Chas. M., shipping, capitalist.
 Reed & Co., coal, etc.
 Reed, Rufus, hardware.
 Reed, W. W., civil engineer, etc.
 Riblet, J. H. & Co., furniture.
 Riblet, Wm., furniture.
 Riblet, Geo. W., tax collector.
 Rechter, Wm., barber shop, saloon.
 Rindernecht, Wm. F., grocer, hat store.
 Rindernecht & Beckman, grocers.
 Reed, E. W. & Co., coal, etc.
 Rosenzweig, Isaac, clothing.
 Rosenzweig, John, clothing.
 Rosenzweig, Louis & Co., dry goods.

Russell, R. W. & Co., insurance, coal, etc.
Richards, Rawle & Co., coal and shipping.

Ruth, John B., grocer.
Ross, W. W., paints, wall paper, etc.
Rust, Lucien, oil refiner.
Riddle, J. S., maltster.
Rabe, C., grocer.
Roemer, August, restaurant.
Rockwell, P. K., hatter.
Record, Geo. J., hardware.
Richards, Wm. L., vessel owner.
Rawle & Co., coal and iron ore.
Rawle & Richards, coal and iron ore.
Rawle & Tennant, coal and iron ore.
Rea, Samuel, lime and cement.
Reichscheidt, Jos., tanner.
Ristine, Geo. W., agent Empire Line.
Robinson, J. & Co., millers.
Ruth & Beatty, grocers.
Rutherford, Jesse, auctioneer.
Rogers & Bennett, crockery.

S

Southard & McCord, wholesale dry goods.
Scott, Andrew, coal and shipping.
Scott & Rankin, coal and shipping.
Schlaudecker, Frank, groceries.
Strong, Dr. L., drugs.
Slocum, Hiram, flour and feed.
Schlaudecker, George, sewer pipe, etc.
Schlaudecker, M., grocer.
Steubgen, C. G., insurance.
Sterrett, James S., groceries.
Sterrett, Wm. J., livery.
Schaff, P., grocer.
Siegel, C., grocer.
Schultz, V. & Bro., grocer.
Saltsman, John R., coal.
Sherwood, Wm., baker.
Sloan, Booth & McCreary, grocers, ship chandlers.

Starr & Payne, shipping, coal, etc.
Swalley, C., spice mills.
Swalley, J. W., soap factory, etc.
Scott & Miles, grocers.
Stark & Franz, furniture.
Smith, Geo. M., wholesale liquor dealer.
Shannon, John W. and Henry C., grocers.
Selden, John C., hardware.
Spafford, O., book-binder, book store.
Sexms, J. T., pictures and frames.
Schneider, Fred'k, grocer.
Smith, Sherburn, hat store, wool buyer.

Sanford, Giles, general store.
Suerken, B. J. and J. B., jewelers.
Schabacker, H. G., grocer.
Schuster, Jacob, junk dealer.
Sobel, Semel, dry goods.
Sherwood, Alanson, painter.
Smith, Wm. H., boots and shoes.
Scott, Wm. L., coal and railroad operator.
Sherman, Wm. H., photographer.
Sloan, B. F., oil refiner.
Sterrett, J. Q. A., livery.
Schutte, Fred'k & Bro., planing mill.
Schutte, Wm., grocer.
Selden, George, general store.
Sanford, M. & Co., bankers.
Selden, George, jr., manufacturer.
Selden, Samuel, manufacturer.
Sanford, Myron & Co., bankers.
Spencer, Judah C., banker.
Sennett, Pardon, manufacturer.
Shirk, David, manufacturer, general store.
Sterrett, Robert T., grocer.
Stearns, E. H., inventor, manufacturer.
Sherwin, G. W. F., civil engineer.
Salsbury & Goodwin, restaurant.
Selden & Bliss, barrel factory, engines and boilers.

Sampsons (The), gardeners.
Schaal, Jacob, glue, fertilizers.
Shabackers (The), boots and shoes, grocers.
Schlaudecker, Urban, auctioneer.
Selden & Griswold, manufacturers.
Smith, Zebina, music store.
Snell, D. F., billiard room.
Stahl, H., insurance, oil, real estate.
Stearns, Clark & Co., manufacturers.
Sterrett, Jos. A., furniture.
Sterrett, S. T., tinner.
Schaaf & Knoll, grocers.

T

Tanner, Jos. I., tinner.
Tibbals, Shirk & Co., general store and stove manufacturers.
Tibbals & Hayes, dry goods.
Tracy, John A., general store, contractor.
Tibbals, L. N., insurance.
Teel, John, builder.
Thornton, J. M., clothing.
Thayer, Alvanus, livery.
Truesdall & Goodwin, general store.
Truesdall, William, contractor.
Thayer, R. H. & Bro., oil refiners.
Thayer & Price, pottery.

Tuttle, A. C., general store.
 Thayer & Brown, oil refiners.
 Thompson, V. M., oil operator.
 Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, stove manu-
 facturers.
 Townner, Jehiel, sewer pipe, flour and feed.
 Tyler, A. L., gen. supt. P. & E. R. R.
 Todd, W. W., coal dealer.
 Todd & Thomas, coal dealers.

U

Ulrich, Dr. G., drugs.
 Upson & Dobbins, Reed House.

V

Viers & Elliott, drugs.
 Vosburg, Albert, barber.
 Van Scoter, J. C., dry goods, shipping,
 oil refiner.
 Vincent, Bailey & Co., bankers.
 Vincent, Tibbals, Shirk & Co., stove fac-
 tory.
 Vincent, Thos. B., insurance.
 Volk, Andrew & Co., Humboldt Iron
 Works.
 VanTassel, A. W., Morton House.

W

Whallon, J. H., & Son, coal.
 Wagner, Frank; clothier.
 Watkins, W. J., oil refiner.
 Webber, F. A. & Co., grocers.
 Welshman, E. R., tobacconist.
 Weschler, Jacob, brewer, maltster.
 White, L. F. & Co., planing mill.
 Walker & Armstrong, coal, iron ore.
 Warren, William C., banker.
 Webb & Kellogg, stoneware.
 Woellmer, A. C. H., leather store.
 Wright, Hatch & Perry, oil refiners.
 Wadsworth, Jno. J., Anchor Line, salt, etc
 Wager, S. D., photographer.
 Welsh, John H., wholesale liquors.
 Wittich, Frederick, carriage shop.
 Walker & Gilson, coal and shipping.
 Walker, D. D., commission merchant.
 Walther & Streuber, dry goods.
 Wild, Adam, butcher.
 Wilkins & Doll, drugs.
 Warner, M. Rush, J. S. and Joseph, in-
 surance.
 Wicks, D., gunshop.
 Woellmer, A., coal.

Williams, John and James, boots and
 shoes.

Winchell, Frank & Co., auctioneers.

Walther, Jacob, shoemaker.

Walther, J. F., dry goods.

Willing, Wm., music store.

Williams, J. H., dry goods, banker.

Wright, Chas. B., general store, banker.

Whitley, Morris, coal dealer.

Williams & Hoskinson, coal and shipping.

Woods, Geo. L. & Eli, livery.

Walker, W. A., hotel-keeper, etc.

Y

Yale, A. & Son, carriage makers.

Yale & Breeze, carriage makers.

Z

Zeigler, E. D., music store.

Zum, George, boots and shoes.

Zimmerly, John, grocer, etc.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

The Erie branch of R. G. Dun & Co.'s
 Mercantile Agency was established in 1872,
 and has been kept up in the city ever since.
 Among the managers of the Erie office have
 been Messrs. Goalding, Love, Price and New-
 begin. The latter, after a long service, went
 to New York in October, 1894, and was im-
 mediately succeeded by R. R. Hopkins, the
 present manager. W. J. Young has been
 attorney for the agency since June, 1880.

Bradstreet's agency has never had a branch
 in Erie, but has long been represented here in
 connection with the Buffalo district R. L.
 Perkins, its representative for many years,
 has been succeeded by Walter Reitzell.

LAKE AND RAILROAD BUSINESS.

The imports and exports by lake are given
 in detail in a preceding chapter. More than
 ninety per cent. of the lumber and grain
 and all of the iron ore received at Erie
 come by lake. The grain goes east by
 the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., which
 also carries the bulk of the lumber that is
 shipped to the interior. The latter road
 brings in anthracite coal from the Luzerne,
 Schuylkill and Shamokin regions, while the
 principal amount of bituminous coal comes
 over the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. from the
 southern counties. The iron ore goes east
 and south over both roads, though by far the

largest amount is used in the Shenango valley and at Pittsburg and vicinity. As nearly as can be ascertained, the following figures show the coal trade for 1891:

	SEMI TONS.	NET TONS.	TOTAL.
<i>Shipments to Erie:</i>			
By Philadelphia & Erie R. R.	580,254	35,681	615,935
By Erie and Pittsburg	.....	317,000	317,000
By L. S. & M. S.	.....	50,000	50,000
By P., S. & L. E.	.....	21,000	21,000
<i>Shipments from Erie and Local Trade:</i>	580,254	423,681	1,003,935
By Lake	.....	424,005	689,043
By Rail	.....	121,435	121,175
Local Trade	.....	35,123	193,797
	580,254	423,681	1,003,935

BUSINESS BLOCKS, ETC.—WHEN ERECTED.

The following shows the years when some of the principal hotels and buildings on North and South Park Rows, State, Peach, Turnpike, Parade, Eighth, Eighteenth and other streets were erected—only brick or stone business structures being included. It will surprise most readers to learn how much of the best property in Erie is owned by Germans and citizens of German descent:

A

Ashby & Vincent block, State street, between Fourth and Fifth, 1840-41.

Austin & Moore block, North Park Row, 1857-58.

Arcade Hotel, State street, between Seventh and Eighth, 1870-71.

Alberstadt block, southeast corner Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, built in 1860, remodeled in 1882.

Abell block, Peach street, near Lake Shore R. R., 1895.

B

Beatty block, North Park Row, 1841-42.

Baker & Osthimer block, southeast corner State and Fifth streets, built in two parts, 1848-49—1852-53.

Beckman block, State street, near Fifth, 1859.

Biley block, northeast corner State and Tenth streets, 1865.

Berst block, State street, near Eighth, north building, 1867; south building, 1870.

Becker block, northeast corner French and Sixth streets, 1871-72.

Blass (L. & P.) block, 1610 and 1612 Peach street, 1872.

Bloeser (C.) block, northwest corner Holland and Eighteenth streets, first building, 1874; second building, 1884.

Brown block, French street, opposite Central Park, remodeled in 1882.

Bloeser (J. S.) block, Myrtle and Eighteenth streets, 1884.

Blass (A.) block, Sassafras and Eighteenth streets, 1888-89.

Beck block, 1008 State street, 1891.

Bass block, 1318 Turnpike street, 1891-92.

Blum block, southwest corner State and Seventeenth streets, 1890-91; 1617 Peach street, 1893; 1621 Peach street, 1894.

Bush block, 1105 State street, built in 1868; remodeled in 1894.

Berriman & Fisher block, southwest corner State and Thirtieth streets, front building, 1893; rear building, 1895-96.

Bach block, 410 West Eighth street, about 1876; 412 West Eighth street, 1893.

C

Carter block, North Park Row, 1859.

Cronenberger block, southwest corner Peach and 25th streets, 1861.

Cooper (F.) block, State street, south of Thirtieth, about 1870.

Conrad block, 1406 Turnpike street, 1876; State street, south of Twelfth, 1891; State street (new one), built in 1891; State street (old one), remodeled in 1894.

Cohen block, 904 and 906 State street, 1880; State street, near Eleventh, 1891.

Clemens block, State street, near Ninth, 1882.

Claus block, State street between Eleventh and Twelfth, 1885.

Camphausen block, 1513 and 1515 Peach street, 1885.

Christoph block, 2518 Peach street, 1890.

Cantlon block, southwest corner State and Twelfth streets; rear building, 1891; corner building, 1895.

Central Market House, 1892-3.

D

Dime Bank block, southwest corner State street and South Park Row, 1875; 1527 Peach street, 1858-9.

Dewitt block, southeast corner State and Seventh streets, 1880.

Downing building, northwest corner Peach and Ninth streets, completed spring of 1883;

northeast corner State and Ninth streets, completed spring of 1892.

Dunn's livery stable, Peach and Tenth streets, 1883.

Demuling block, Twelfth street, between State and Peach, 1884; Parade and Eleventh streets, 1893.

Dispatch building, Seventh street, near State, 1886.

Disterdick block, State street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, about 1874.

Doll block, 1512 Peach street, 1868.

Decker block, 452 West Eighteenth street, 1883; 450 West Eighteenth street, 1887; 451 West Eighteenth street, 1893; 440 and 442 West Eighteenth street, 1895.

Detzel (M.) block, 1306 Parade street, 1887.

Detzel (F. J.) block, northwest corner Parade and Thirteenth streets, 1893.

Dickson block, Seventh street, between State and Peach, 1876.

E

Elliott block, 18 East Seventh street, 1875.

Elliott block, State street, between Fifth and North Park Row, 1857.

Ellsworth House, State street and North Park Row, northeast corner, 1851-2; torn down in 1891.

Exchange building, northwest corner State street and North Park Row, built in 1857; remodeled in 1886.

Eichenlaub (Joseph) block, State street, between Sixth and Seventh, 1856; Parade and Tenth streets, 1882.

Eichenlaub (J. A.) block, State street, near Ninth, 1878.

Eichenlaub (Ferdinand) block, northwest corner State and Twelfth streets, 1882.

Eichenlaub (V. D.) block, State and Eighteenth streets, 1884.

Erhart block, 1012 State street, 1869; State street between Eighth and Ninth, 1880.

Englehart (F.) block, northwest corner State and Eleventh streets, 1856.

Englehart (C.) block, State street, between Seventh and Eighth, 1856.

Eppley & Buerer block, 1114 and 1116 Parade street, 1895.

Erie Burial Case Co.'s office and store room,

Peach street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, built about 1865; remodeled in 1888.

Esser block, 414 West Eighth street, 1884.

F

First National Bank building, State street, between Seventh and Eighth, 1886.

Forman block, State street, between Tenth and Eleventh, 1895.

Fisher block, northwest corner State and Eleventh streets, 1886.

Fink block, southwest corner Chestnut and Eighteenth streets, 1894-5.

Fargo block, 1708 Peach street, 1861.

G

Griffith block, northwest corner State and Eighth streets, 1870.

Gensheimer block, northwest corner State and Seventh streets, 1854.

Germer block, southwest corner State and Ninth streets, 1872.

Gabel block, State street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, 1874; Peach and Fourteenth streets, 1885.

Grant & Metcalf block, French street, opposite Reed House, originally built in 1860.

Gloth block, Twenty-fifth and Peach streets, 1866 or '67; Eighteenth street, near Holland, 1885.

Gross block, Peach street, near Thirteenth, 1872.

H

Hughes block, southwest corner State and Seventh streets: first part in 1834, second part in 1838.

Herald block, southeast corner State and Tenth streets; main building, in 1873; 1005 State street in 1887.

Hall block, State street, near Seventh, 1854.

Hicks block, 1216 State street, 1891; 1218 State street, 1892.

Haller block, 1225 State street, 1887.

Heigel block, southeast corner Chestnut and Eighteenth streets, 1895.

Hengstler block, Cherry and Eighteenth streets, 1892-3.

Heidt block, 1711 Peach street, 1884.

Hamberger block, 1704 Peach street, 1854.

Hartleb block, northeast corner Peach and Sixteenth streets, 1860.

Hoffman block, 1508 and 1510 Peach street, remodeled in 1882.

Heidt block, Peach and Twenty-fourth streets, about 1886.

I

Illig block, 1524 Peach street, 1868; 1106 State street, 1887; northwest corner Peach and Twentieth streets, 1876.

J

Jarecki (G. & H. T.) block, State street, between Seventh and Eighth, 1876.

Jarecki (A. H.) block, 1010 State street, 1888.

Jarecki (Henry) block, 822 and 824 State street, about 1858.

Jarecki (Charles and Henry) block, 922 State street, about 1883-84.

Jarecki (August) block, 622 State street, 1835.

Jarecki (August) block, 1525 Peach street, 1860-61.

Jones & Sandusky block, northeast corner State and Fourteenth streets, 1890.

K

Krug block, 912 Parade street, 1883.

Kessler (C.) block: Southeast corner of State and Fourth, 1846 and 148; 730 State street, 1873; 1118 and 1120 State street, 1876; southwest corner State and Fourth streets, 1865.

Keystone Bank building, northeast corner State and Eighth streets, 1866.

Klick block, 1007 State street, enlarged 1894-5.

Koehler (L.) block, northwest corner State and Thirteenth streets, 1893.

Kneib block, State street, near Ninth, 1894-5.

Kessler (Henry) block, Eighteenth street, between Walnut and Cherry, 1887.

Kalvelage block, southwest corner Peach and Twenty-fourth streets, 1880.

Kraus block, 810 and 812 Parade street, 1890.

Kern block, Peach street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, 1866.

Keller block, Peach street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, 1880.

Kuntz block, Peach street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, about 1871-2.

L

Liebel House, 1886.

Loeb block, 927 State street, 1890.

Levi block, 929 State street, 1884-5.

Levi Bros.' block, North Park Row, 1862.

Lytle block, 1523 Peach street, 1895.

Loesel block, 1718 and 1722 Peach street, 1891; southwest corner Eighteenth and Holland streets, 1883.

Loesch building, 1706 Peach street, 1854.

Lyons block, Peach street, between Ninth and Tenth, 1895.

Link block, 1124 Parade street, 1877.

M

Minnig (P.) block, State street, between Fourth and Fifth, 1840-41.

Minnig (A.) block, State street, between Eighth and Ninth, 1867.

McGrath block, State street, between Seventh and Eighth, 1870-71.

Metcalf block, State street, between Seventh and Eighth, 1872.

Murphy block, North Park Row, 1857.

Masonic block, State street, between Ninth and Tenth, 1884.

Metzner block, Seventh street, between State and Peach, 1890.

Maya (F. C.) block, State street, near Eleventh, built in 1867, remodeled in 1887.

Mannerchor Hall, State street, south of railroad. Corner stone laid in 1889.

Moore block, State street, adjoining First National Bank, 1856.

Mullane block, southeast corner Chestnut and Eighth streets, 1875-6.

Mission block: North Park Row and Peach street, 1861-2 (rear portion 1865); Northwest corner Peach and Fourteenth streets, 1872.

Mauer block, Seventh street, between State and Peach, built about 1864-5, remodeled in 1882 and 1890.

Meyer (A.) block, Parade street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, 1894.

Minnig (John) block, northwest corner Peach and Eighteenth streets, 1875.

McCarter block, 1511 Peach street, 1894.

Morton House, about 1849 or 1850.

Mayer (Henry) block: State street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. South building in 1855, remodeled about 1880; North building, 1888.

Metropolitan Hotel, State street, near Sixteenth, 1892-3.

Meehan block, Peach street, between Tenth and Eleventh, about 1864.

Magill block, Peach street, near Tenth, 1868.

McCallup block, 7, 9 and 11 East Seventh street, 1888.

N

Neubauer block (Colby Hall), State street, near Thirteenth, 1892.

Neimyer block, 1108 State street, 1892.

Nicholson (formerly Boyer) block, State, near Fourteenth, 1873-4.

Nicholson block, 422 and 424 West Eighth street, 1890.

Newberger block, State street, between Fifth and North Park Row, 1857.

Nagosky block, northwest corner Parade and Tenth streets, 1891.

Nick block, Seventh street, between State and Peach, 1876.

Neid block, 1208 Parade street, 1875.

O

Olds block, State street, between Seventh and Eighth, 1870.

Ostheimer block, 1006 State street, 1891.

O'Brien block, southwest corner Chestnut and Eighth streets, about 1870.

O'Brien block, 404 and 406 West Eighth street, 1887.

P

Perry block, State street, between Seventh and Eighth, 1837.

Park Opera House, remodeled from Farrar Hall in 1872-3; partially burned September 23, 1894; reopened March 17, 1895.

Penn building (formerly Noble block), southeast corner State and Eighth streets, built in 1866; remodeled in 1894-5.

Palace Hotel, southeast corner Sassafraz and Fifteenth streets, 1891.

Pfleuger block, 1216 and 1218 Peach street, 1891.

Parade Street Market House, Parade and Tenth streets, 1895.

People's Market House, State and Fourth streets, 1895.

Pinney block, 1520 and 1522 Peach street, 1865.

Pfister block, Peach street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth, 1893.

Park View Hotel (brick part), in 1884.

R

Rosenzweig (L.) building, South Park Row, built in 1835, remodeled in 1886.

Reed House (burned three times), rebuilt in 1839-40, 1864-65, 1872-73.

Rindernecht block, southwest corner State and Fifth streets, 1858.

Riblet block, 926 State street, 1869; northwest corner Peach and Twelfth streets, 1886-7.

Rees block, State street, between Seventh and Eighth, 1856.

Reed block, northeast corner State and Seventh streets, 1871-2.

Reidel block, 1324 State street, built in 1880, remodeled in 1894.

Reaveley block, Parade street, between Ninth and Tenth, 1891.

Rauper block, 1517 and 1519 Peach street, 1866; northeast corner French and Seventh streets, 1894.

Rosswog block, southeast corner Peach and Fourteenth streets, 1892.

Rastatter (L.) block, northeast corner Parade and Fifteenth streets, 1870.

S

Selden block, 920 and 922 State street, remodeled from residence in 1880.

Simon block, 1014 State street, about 1875; 1022 State street, 1890.

Smith (Z.) block, 815 State street, 1870.

Suerken block, 810 State street, 1855-6; 924 State street, 1869.

Scott block, northwest corner State and Tenth streets, 1873-5.

Schaaf & Knoll block, State street, between Eighth and Ninth, about 1860.

Sevins block, State street, between Ninth and Tenth, 1884; Seventh street, between State and Peach, 1873.

Seigel (E. C.) block, State street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, 1891.

Schlosser block, 1220 State street, 1892; State street, opposite Central Market House, 1895-96.

Schneider block, State street, near Fourteenth, north building about 1867; south building 1870.

Stricker block, 1104 State street, 1856.

Schlaudecker (Geo.) block, northwest corner State and Ninth streets, 1860; Ninth street, between State and Peach, 1878.

Stancliff block, 1116 State street, 1870.



M. A. Wilson, M.D.



Shannon, (H. C.) block, 814 and 816 State street, 1855.

Sterrett block, French street, opposite Reed House, 1851.

Schlaudecker block (owned by Guckenbeil, Weiss, Rastatter) 908, 910 and 912 Parade street, 1868.

Siegel (Geo. L.) block, 1119 to 1123 Peach street, built in 1881, remodeled in 1894.

Scarlett block, southwest corner Parade and Tenth streets, 1894.

Second Ward Market House, southeast corner Parade and Twelfth streets, 1895.

Stern block, State street, between Seventh and Eighth, 1870-71.

Strauss block, 1320 Turnpike street, 1873; 1322 Turnpike street, 1885-6.

Stuhlfad block, 1404 Turnpike street, 1886.

Swift block, 1501 Peach street, 1893.

Semel block, 1710 Peach street, 1869.

Smith (Dr.) block, northwest corner Peach and Eighteenth streets, 1875.

Shannon (Mrs. J. W.) block, 1518 Peach street, 1866.

Schultz Bros.' block, northwest corner Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, 1873.

Schulze block, northeast corner Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, 1890-91.

Saltsman block, Peach street, near Twelfth; first building, 1883; second building, 1889.

Schabacker block, northwest corner Peach and Thirteenth streets, 1874.

Schuster block, Peach street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, 1891.

Steiner block, northeast corner State and Eighteenth streets, 1885.

Smith block, 1620 Parade street, 1878.

Shalkman block, 1210 and 1212 Parade street, 1891.

Schneider block, 910 Parade street, 1885.

Sedelmyer block, 908 Parade street, 1887.

T

Trask block, 817 and 819 State street, 1873.

Troy Steam Laundry, State street, between Fourth and Fifth, remodeled in 1892.

Tonson block, southwest corner Eighteenth and Holland streets, 1885.

U

Union block (Reed, Gunnison, Gallagher), North Park Row, 1861-62.

Union Railroad Depot, 1864.
Ultsch block, Eighteenth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, 1883.

V

Vollmer block, 1521 Peach street, 1861.

W

Walther (J. F.) block, southwest corner State and Eighth streets, 1867.

Walther (F.) block, southeast corner State and Eleventh streets, 1867.

Walther (F. G.) block, 1620 Peach street, 1892.

Wilcox House block, two south buildings, in 1873; north building, 1876.

Wheeler & Williams block, Eighth street, between State and French, 1886.

Wright (now Harlan) block, northeast corner State and Fifth streets, 1838-9.

Wayne block, 725 and 727 State street, 1870; remodeled in 1894.

Wilson House, State and Turnpike streets, 1887-8.

Wittich block, southwest corner State and Tenth streets, 1890.

Walker (T. W.) block, 1305 State street, 1869-70.

Wetmore block (Kimberly House), corner building, 1879; old Foster mansion remodeled in 1885.

Warfel (J.) block, northeast corner Peach and Sixteenth streets, 1857.

Warfel (M.) block, 12 West Seventh street, 1854.

Wingarter block, Peach street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth, 1865.

Willis block, 630 Parade street, 1884.

Y

Yantzer & Greiner block, southwest corner Peach and Twenty-fifth streets, 1870.

Yochim block, Peach street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, 1873 or 1874.

Z

Zeigler block, 1012 State street, 1890.

Zuck block, southwest corner Peach and Sixteenth streets, 1872; southeast corner Peach and Sixteenth streets, 1892-3.

Zepfel block, Peach street, near Fourteenth, 1887.

CHAPTER XV.

HOTELS, ANCIENT AND MODERN—MARKETS AND MARKET HOUSES—PUBLIC HALLS—THE MILITARY.—[See Chapter XV, General History.]

IT has already been stated that the first public house in Erie was started by Col. Seth Reed, the pioneer of the Reed family, in a one-story log cabin which he built at the mouth of Mill creek. This was in 1795, and the establishment was dignified with the high-sounding title, "Presque Isle Hotel." The following year the Colonel erected a large two-story log house on the southwest corner of Second and Parade streets, which he placed in charge of his son, Rufus S., who kept a tavern and store in it until 1799, when it burned down. The next season Rufus S. Reed rebuilt it, and for some years afterward carried on business at that place.

The third public house was built by George Buehler, in 1800, at the northeast corner of French and Third streets, which became known at a later date as the Rees House and the McConkey House, from the name of its respective landlords, Thomas Rees, jr., and Thomas McConkey. This was the headquarters of Perry during his stay in Erie.

Later hotels or taverns were as follows:

The Bell House at Sixth and French streets, built by William Bell in 1805, and kept in succession by himself, William Hughes and John W. Bell. It was torn down in 1871, to make room for the Becker block.

The American Hotel, on the site of the Dime Bank building, a stone structure, which stood until 1875, built by Robert Brown in 1811, and kept by him until 1829, when he was succeeded by Joseph Y. Moorhead.

Dickson's Hotel, at Second and French streets, built by John Dickson just before the last war with Great Britain.

The Dobbins House at State and Third streets, in which Lafayette was entertained, built by Capt. Daniel Dobbins in 1815, and still standing.

The Farmer's Hotel, at Fifth and French

streets, built in 1820 by James Duncan, and kept by Capt. Dewey, John Duncan, and, in comparatively recent years, by John Boyle.

The Laird House, which occupied the lot now covered by the Walther block, at State and Eighth streets, built by Thomas Laird in 1829, and removed in 1867.

The Park House, on the site of the City Hall, built by John Morris in 1829.

STILL LATER PUBLIC HOUSES.

The Erie House, at Front and French streets, kept by John Zimmerly (now used by the Bethel Association).

The Lafayette House, on the west side of French street, near Fifth, kept by Mr. Durlinger.

The United States Hotel, a large brick building, at the northeast corner of Second and French streets, kept by George W. Reed, Capt. D. P. Dobbins, H. L. Brown, sr., and others.

The Canal House, at Fourth street and the canal, kept at various times by Mr. Diefenbach.

The Cronenberger House, on Fifth street and the canal, kept by John Cronenberger.

The Franklin House, at Second and State streets.

The Sunbury House, on the east side of French street, near Second, opened by Mr. Schafer.

Keefer's Hotel, on the site of the present Liebel House, kept by S. W. Keefer, a famous landlord in his day.

The Western Hotel, kept by A. M. Tarbell, at Eighth street and the canal.

A hotel on the site of the present Park View Hotel, which was built about 1838.

The Commercial House, near the depot, kept by John Anthony (now the Pittsburg House).

In 1835, Hiram L. Brown came from North East, purchased of Joshua Beers the brick block erected by the latter in 1827-28, and in the spring of 1836 opened the Eagle Hotel. He carried on the hotel business in that building until its destruction by fire April 1, 1851. Mr. Brown immediately erected a five-story structure on the site of the old building. This was kept by Mr. Brown until his death in March, 1853. It was long called Brown's Hotel, but, on falling into the control of Col. Ellsworth, in 1869, the name was changed to the Ellsworth House. Among the managers during the interval between Mr. Brown's death and Col. Ellsworth's purchase, were Wm. Walker, Gen. H. L. Brown, Loomis & Ross and Loomis & Tyler. Col. Ellsworth sold the property in 1883, and it was abandoned as a hotel. The premises were bought by Wm. L. Scott, who had the building torn down in the spring of 1891, with the intention of erecting a handsome structure upon the site. Unfortunately for the city, he died before his plans were completed, and the lot remains vacant.

Of public houses in what may be called the outskirts of the incipient city, there were the American Eagle Hotel (afterward the South Erie House), and the Western Prospect House, both on Federal Hill, and the Saltsman House, kept by Anthony Saltsman, at the elbow of the Buffalo road, opposite the John R. Saltsman place. The American Eagle Tavern, or South Erie House, once a famous hostelry, was built by Nathan McCammons, on the northeast corner of Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, in the winter of 1817-18. It was purchased by Capt. John Justice in April, 1821, and in 1824 passed into the hands of James Parks. It was subsequently kept by George Kelly, Abraham Shank, M. B. Mills, James Gray, John Wiley and George Tabor. During the speculation of 1837 this property sold for \$17,500. The Western Prospect House was kept at various times by George Moore, Thomas Laird, Ira Glazier, George Kelly, Thomas Childs, N. M. Manly, Simeon Dunn and others.

PRESENT HOTELS.

The Mansion House, occupying part of the site of the present Reed House, was built by Rufus S. Reed in 1826, and immediately be-

came the leading hotel of Erie. On the 22d of February, 1839, the town was visited by the most destructive fire that had yet occurred, and the Mansion House, together with all the outbuildings, containing stage coaches, horses, etc., also several frame houses and stores, were consumed. It was all the property of Mr. Reed, excepting the stages, stock, etc., which were principally owned by Messrs. Hart and Bird. With his usual energy and public spirit, Mr. Reed covered the burnt district with a new hotel, known as the Reed House, which was burned in March, 1864, rebuilt and again destroyed by fire in September, 1872. The present building, erected by the Reed estate soon after the third fire, is therefore the fourth hotel structure on the site. Among its best known landlords have been Messrs. Guild, Keith, Griswold, Elliott, Upson, Wadsworth, Johnson, Ellsworth and Coleman, the latter being in charge at present.

Col. Ellsworth, the veteran hotel manager, came to Erie in 1869, as proprietor of Brown's Hotel, the name of which he changed to the Ellsworth House. After some seven years, he went into the Reed House, but continued to operate the Ellsworth House. He remained in the Reed House until 1883, and was succeeded by D. M. Johnson, who was its landlord about five years. A Mr. Eldridge was in charge a short time. He was followed by Maj. W. B. Coleman, who has been the landlord some seven years.

The Liebel House, built by Michael Liebel on the site of the old Keefe House (also known as the United States Hotel), was first opened to the public January 1, 1887. It was originally called the Arlington, but, after several years, the name was very properly changed in honor of its owner and builder. It is fitted up with all of the modern appliances, and, next to the Reed House, is the largest hotel of the city.

The Wilcox House occupies the second and third floors of three buildings on the east side of State street, between Eighth and Ninth, two of which were erected respectively by Mr. Wilcox, of Girard, and Mr. W. E. Hayes, of Erie, in 1873, and the third, or north one, by W. B. & J. W. Hayes, in 1876. The hotel was established by George B. Kimberley in 1880, who continued as host until 1887. One peculiarity of the house is, that,

although well patronized from the start, it has never had a bar.

The Arcade Hotel, on State street, east side, adjoining the Keystone Bank and Wayne block, was built by Henry Neubauer, who remains its owner, in 1870. After carrying on a grocery business in the building for eight years, Mr. Neubauer formed a partnership with Jacob Geib, in 1878, and they opened a restaurant and hotel. Mr. Geib withdrew in 1882, and Frank Neubauer became associated with his father, under the firm name of Neubauer & Son, who conducted the business until 1889, when Frank became proprietor, which he still remains.

The Wilson House was built by M. Knobloch in 1887-88, on the triangle formed by the intersection of State, Turnpike and Fourteenth streets. It was opened by J. H. Wilson as landlord, who remains in charge.

The Kimberly, originally known as the Wetmore House, is kept by George B. Kimberly, on the upper floors of the Wetmore buildings, at Seventh and Peach streets. The corner structure was erected in 1879 by J. W. Wetmore, who enlarged and remodeled the Foster mansion adjoining in 1886. Mr. Kimberly took charge as landlord in 1891, and named the hotel as above. He has never had a bar, and does not believe that one is necessary to succeed in the hotel business.

The Moore House, at the northwest corner of State and Eighth streets, was long conducted by Darius Northrup. Arthur O'Donnell became landlord January 7, 1893, and associated John Delaney with him in 1895.

The Livingston, at Eighteenth and Peach streets, is one of the oldest hotel stands in the city. It was long known as the New Moore House, but changed its name when Charles Livingston became the landlord.

The Park View House, on South Park Row, between State and French streets, has been in charge of James D. Allen since 1884. Mr. Allen purchased the premises in the summer of 1895, and intends to put up a larger building on the site.

The Union Depot Hotel, in the Union Depot, has been in operation since the erection of the latter structure in 1864. It was opened by John Moore, and subsequently kept by D. M. Johnson. Charles Kepner is its present landlord, who has had control a number of years.

The Motton House, opposite the Union Depot, has been in existence since some time previous to the opening of the Lake Shore road, probably about 1849 or 1850. It was built by Daniel Knobloch and opened by a Mr. Sessions, and for many years has been in charge of Charles Holcomb. Among its best known landlords, in the olden days, was A. W. Van Tassel, best known as "Sandy," who was an influential man twenty-five or thirty years ago.

The Massasauga Hotel, the Tracy Point Hotel, the Grove House and the Maples are described under the heading of Pleasure Resorts.

The Metropolitan Hotel, on State street, near Sixteenth, was built by David Schlosser, and completed in April, 1898.

The Palace Hotel, at the corner of Fifteenth and Sassafras streets, was erected during the spring of 1891, by A. Blenner, who withdrew from its management in the summer of 1895. It was originally known as the Central House and the name was changed by the new proprietor.

The South Erie Hotel, on Peach, near Twenty-sixth street, occupies in part the site of one of the oldest hotel stands in the city.

Other public houses are as follows:

Arlington, 149 East Eighth street.

Beck's Hotel, 502 West Twelfth street.

Brown's Avenue Hotel, Eighteenth and Cherry streets.

Carpenter House, 1406 Turnpike street.

Eric and Pittsburg House, 949 West Third street.

European House, 1219 State street.

East Eric Hotel, 249 East Sixteenth street.

Eric Hotel, 1321 Peach street.

Germania House, 1319 Peach street.

Globe Hotel, Fourteenth and Peach streets.

Grant Hotel, 138 West Fourteenth street.

Grabowski House, 1425 Parade street.

Herbert House, Sixteenth and Holland streets.

Link House, 1128 Parade street.

Morgan House, 1117 Peach street.

Ninth Avenue House, 20 West Ninth street.

Pittsburg House, 1505 Peach street.

Railroad House, 1331 Holland street.

Sailors' Home, foot of State street.

Vollmer's Hotel, 1521 Peach street.

Weigeltown Hotel, Twenty-sixth street, near Brown's avenue.

White's Hotel, Fourteenth and Sassafras streets.

PUBLIC HALLS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The principal public halls at the beginning of the war for the Union were: Farrar Hall, now the Opera House; Wayne Hall, on the third floor of the building at present occupied by Johnston & Brevillier, and Park Hall, on the second floor of a frame building on the French street side of Central Park. For a number of years all lectures, dramatic entertainments and political meetings on a large scale were held in one or the other of these places. Wayne Hall, though on the third floor, was at one time quite a popular resort. Edward Everett delivered his famous address on Washington within its walls, and it was the scene of Artemas Ward's first appearance in Erie as a lecturer. At a later date, Dreisigaker's Hall, in the present Wayne block, on State street, near Eighth, and the Academy of Music, now Gabel's Hall, took the place of Wayne Hall and Park Hall as auditoriums for gatherings of a public and semi-public nature.

Previous to the erection of the above places, all concerts, entertainments and public assemblies were held in the Court House or in the dancing rooms of the Reed House and American Hotel. Forrest, the great actor, once gave a dramatic performance in the large room of the Reed House, under the management of W. H. Harris.

Farrar Hall (named after F. F. Farrar), which was a long, narrow room, with a stage at the Fifth street end of the same, was converted into the Park Opera House during the winter of 1872-3. The latter was opened to the public March 17, 1873, and, for the period, was a handsome and creditable place of amusement. The owners and builders were F. F. Farrar, A. H. Gray, John Clemens and Wm. M. Caughey. The Opera House was seriously damaged by fire on the 23d of September, 1894, promptly rebuilt in better style than before, and reopened as the New Park Opera House, on March 17, 1895, the twenty-second anniversary of its original dedication to the use of the public.

The history of "Wonderland" is briefly as follows: The idea of a place in Erie that

should furnish attractions for the public at a low price of admission was conceived by Walker & Gallagher, who were then together in the printing business. They opened in the Claus block in the fall of 1888, and ran a variety of cheap entertainments for about a year, at a heavy loss. Some time after, Col. McClure started a museum in the store room now occupied by Straus Bros. In the course of a few months he moved to the Claus block, and built up considerable of a patronage. The institution passed into the hands of Joseph E. Gerard and Frank E. Woods, who opened during the first week in September, 1892. They remained in partnership some time, when the former became sole owner, which he still continues to be. The same season Col. McClure started a rival show, called the Crystal Dime Museum, in the Cohen block, near by, but was only able to keep it in operation a few months.

Below are the principal halls for dancing, concert and secret society purposes at present in the city:

Becker's Hall, Becker block, Sixth and French streets.

Brown's Hall, 21 North Park Row.

C. M. B. A. Hall, McGrath's block, State street.

East Erie Turn Hall, Tenth and Parade streets.

Elk's Hall, Ninth and State streets.

Eichenlaub's Hall, 626 and 628 State street.

Gabel's Hall, Gabel block, State street.

Grand Army Hall, 1305 and 1307 State street.

Harugari Hall, 1118 State street.

Hays' Hall, State street near Ninth.

Jarecki's Hall, 728 State street.

Liedertafel Hall, Walther block, State street.

Männerchor Hall, State street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

Masonic Hall, 914 and 916 State street.

Metcalfe's Hall, 726 State street.

Music Hall, Scott block, State street.

Nagosky's Hall, Tenth and Parade streets.

Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and State streets.

Penn Hall, Penn building, State and Eighth streets.

Pythian Hall, Olds block, State street.

South Erie Turn Hall, Twenty-eighth and Peach streets.

Sterrett's Hall, 515 French street.

Walther's Hall, Eighth and State streets.
Wayne Hall, Wayne block, east side of
State street, near Eighth.

Zuck's Hall, Sixteenth and Peach streets.

THE PUBLIC MARKET.

As long ago as 1807 steps were taken by the town Council looking to the erection of a public market house. The building was not completed, however, till late in 1814. It was constructed under the supervision of Thomas Laird, Robert Brown and Ebenezer Dwinell, a committee named by Councils, and the cost was limited to \$250. The ordinance provided that Wednesdays and Saturdays should be the market days, and that the Burgess should have charge of the sale of stalls. A hay scales was built by private parties at the corner of the market house in 1819. That the business was not very heavy in either case is proven by a record in the Council books which shows that the general market was leased to Jos. M. Sterrett in 1832 for the sum of twenty dollars, and the hay scales for six dollars.

In 1837 provision was made by Councils for the building of a new market house, to have "brick walls and be 100 feet long, with an attic story." The contract for the brick work was let to Thomas Meahaffey at two dollars per day, and one dollar per day for any hands he might employ; and for the joiner work to A. J. Mead on the same terms. This building stood in the center of the west park, fronting State street, and was rather imposing for the time. It had six columns in front, was without partitions and was well lighted. The first sale of the meat stalls, on March 23, 1839, realized \$375, as follows: Stalls numbered one, two and three, to Peter E. Burton for \$100, ninety dollars and sixty-one dollars respectively; number four, to Henry Heethman for forty-five dollars; number five, to Jones and Salisbury for thirty-eight dollars; number six, to Henry Heethman for forty-one dollars. During the same month the hay scales became town property, in consideration of the payment by Councils of \$250. G. J. Ball, City Clerk, was appointed Market Master, at a salary of \$100 per year. This position was afterward filled by Edward B. Lytle and Samuel L. Foster, and it is evident that there must have been a struggle for the place, as the yearly pay was cut down to fifty dollars. Sherburn Smith

filled the post of Weigh-master for a number of years.

The market house was torn down in 1866, as a part of the general plan for the improvement of the parks, and from that year on all of the public markets in the city proper were held in the open air along the east side of State street. At the beginning they were mainly limited to the shady part of the street, fronting on the east park, but they frequently lapped over so as to reach to Fifth and Seventh streets. In due time Councils voted to move them further up town, designating Seventh street as the starting point. From there they reached at first up to Tenth and Eleventh streets, and finally, as the population increased, it was not an unusual sight to see a string of teams and benches stretching from Seventh street to the Lake Shore railway bridge.

When South Erie became a borough a market house was built on Peach street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, which is still standing. Although well planned, it never "took" with the market people, who preferred, for some reason, to go to the outdoor market on State street.

The hay and wood market, which was long held around the park, was removed to Twelfth street about twenty years ago, and from there was again changed to Parade street. About three years ago, Councils established a general market on the west side of the latter thoroughfare, which continued till the abolishment of the street market system.

THE MODERN MARKET HOUSES.

In 1893 a party of gentlemen living south of the Lake Shore R. R., conceived the plan of building an extensive market house in that part of the city. A company for the purpose was incorporated May 23 of that year, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The incorporators were William, Fred'k and Park Densmore, John Depinet and Jacob Warfel, the three gentlemen first named taking more than nine-tenths of the stock. The plot of ground on the west side of State street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, was selected as the site of the building, and, by January, 1894, it was ready for occupancy. The Elks Charity Fair was held in it during the latter month, and the building was regularly opened as a market

place in February, 1894. It was given the name of the Central Market House.

Contrary to the expectations of the projectors, the market did not meet with favor by the country people, who were in the habit of attending the street market. The Messrs. Densmore were naturally anxious that their enterprise should not be a failure, and as naturally concluded that the surest way to secure patrons for the building was to get rid of the street market. Their first step was to obtain the street market privilege from the city, by outbidding all competitors. They then entered upon an ingenious campaign to have the street market abolished, which did credit to their shrewdness and energy, whatever may be thought of their methods or the result they effected. In consequence chiefly of their efforts, Councils voted, against the protest of a large number of citizens, to abolish the street market upon State and Parade streets on and after April 1, 1895. When this action was taken the city was receiving a net profit of \$4,500 per year from the market privileges, with a prospect of a still larger revenue. Those who opposed the abolishment of the market argued that, as State street had for years been in a most disgraceful condition, and as the city treasury was short of funds for its improvement, sound business policy required that the money realized from the market privileges should be retained for a few years and applied toward laying down a decent pavement on the main business avenue of the city.

MARKET HOUSES ON PARADE AND FOURTH STREETS.

The people of Parade street, and the east side generally, were very indignant over the action of Councils, and decided at once that they would have a market upon that street in spite of the city authorities. Measures were promptly taken to organize a market company and a lot was secured at the corner of Tenth and Parade streets. About the same time another company was formed to build a market house at Parade and Twelfth streets. Both organizations were quite determined in favor of their respective localities, and, as a consequence, Parade street has two handsome market houses in close proximity to each other.

The Second Ward Market, as the building at Twelfth and Parade is known, was first

opened to the public on Wednesday, May 29, 1895. It was planned by A. F. Myers, a Cleveland architect, and cost about \$7,500, exclusive of the ground, which is valued at \$9,500. The main stockholders are Charles Huster, M. Detzel, Stephen Grabowski, Max Bosch, C. M. Conrad, F. Koehler, Jackson Koehler, Eugene Loesch, Frank Link, F. J. Detzel and John Knoechel.

The Parade Street Market House, at Tenth and Parade streets, was not formally opened until July 27, 1895, but an out-door market was held on the premises and upon the sidewalk adjoining, in defiance of the city officials, all of the time from April. The company was incorporated on April 8, 1895, with a capital of \$15,000. Its officers are: President, John Scarlett; Secretary, Geo. B. Conrath; Treasurer, J. G. Krug; Directors, Alois Nagosky, C. M. Conrad, Jacob Weiss, J. G. Krug, John Scarlett; and its principal stockholders, aside from these parties, are Dr. Reaveley, Edward Heuer, Edward Krauss, William C. Smith, A. Flath, Jackson Koehler, Fred'k Koehler, Wm. F. Momeyer, Felix Graf, P. Duttlinger, Wm. Schneider, F. Wm. Webber, William Lang, Kirschner Brothers, A. Kneib, George Hein, John S. Ruland and P. J. Rastatter. The architect was Charles P. Cody, of Erie. The building stands on leased ground with the privilege of purchase. It cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

It soon became evident to the down-town merchants and property owners that, in order to hold the trade which bade fair to be diverted by the movements above described, a market in the north part of the city was a necessity. Chiefly through the efforts of C. Kessler and W. J. Sands, a large piece of land fronting on State, Fourth and French streets was secured, and an association incorporated under the name of the People's Market House Company, with a capital of \$50,000. This amount was promptly subscribed by the following gentlemen: George W. Starr, Charles M. Reed, Charles C. Kolb, W. J. Sands, C. Kessler, J. F. Downing, Baker & O-theimer, W. A. Galbraith, C. M. Conrad, Jackson Koehler, Martin Higgins, W. F. Weiblein, P. Harlan, Fred'k Koehler, F. A. Mizener, Benjamin Whitman, Henry Beckman, Eric Dime Bank, Joseph Johnston, P. Mimmig, Frank Neubauer, C. A. Curtze, Henry Herbst, George D. Williams, Dr. John Bryce, Walker & Roberts, Robert

Hunter, Wm. B. Trask, C. B. Wuenschell, E. C. Schmidt, F. F. Curtze, Mrs. W. F. Rindenecht, Edward Heener, Henry Mayo, John Gensheimer, Joseph P. O'Brien, W. W. Lyle, C. Englehart, James T. Noonan, Philip Kuch, C. Rabe, sr., D. F. Matthews, P. A. Becker's Sons, E. S. Rockafeller. H. R. Dunning is the architect of the building, which was commenced about July 1, 1895, and regularly opened on Thursday, Oct. 31 of the same year. The excellent plan and convenient location of this market house assure it a liberal patronage.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

An account of the military organizations in the city and county previous to the war for the Union is given in the General Chapters of this book, to which those are referred who desire information on the subject. After the war the military spirit was dormant until 1871, when the Erie Guard, Co. B, Seventeenth Regiment, was organized, with C. W. Lytle as Captain. His successors in command were Adam Kurtis, J. W. Burns, J. J. Baxter and O. S. Riblet. Two of its Captains, Lytle and Kurtis, became Colonels of the Seventeenth Regiment. The company went out of service in the summer of 1887 or 1888.

Captain J. S. Riddle organized the McLane Light Guard, Co. C, Seventeenth Regiment, in March, 1875. He was succeeded by Captain John Dodge after the misfortune which caused Captain Riddle to lose his leg. The company was mustered out at the expiration of its term of service. Both of these companies responded to the call of the State during the riots of 1877.

The Sheridan Guard, Co. G, Seventeenth Regiment, was organized in 1875. Its Captains, in succession, were Charles D. Sweeney, John Craine and John H. Wilson. The company disbanded in 1880, at the same time the regiment was mustered out of service.

The Noble Light Guard, an independent company, was recruited in 1880 by Captain Elzie, and had an existence of several years.

The Governor's Guard, Co. E, Seventeenth Regiment, was organized in 1880, with C. C. Hearn as Captain, who soon retired. His successors have been F. M. Lamb, elected in 1880; D. S. Crawford, elected in 1882 and 1887; Charles N. Dinkey, elected in 1891; and Harry C. Mabie, elected in 1893. Messrs.

Lamb and Crawford were promoted to be Majors, and Mr. Dinkey resigned for business reasons. When the Seventeenth Regiment was mustered out in 1880, this organization became Co. C, of the Fifteenth Regiment. The present Lieutenants are: First, J. Wilson Hall; second, Philip Hockenbury. The armory of the company is in the Becker block, which they have occupied since 1882.

Company A, Fifteenth Regiment, is the outgrowth of a political marching club organized during the campaign of 1888, and known as the Culbertson Zouaves. The "boys" rather enjoyed the military drill in which they had been exercised, and, after the election, learning that there was a vacancy of one company in the Fifteenth Regiment, offered to fill it, and were mustered into the State service May 10, 1889. Their armory was in the Noble block (now Penn building) until May 1, 1894, when they changed to the Wayne block. The principal officers have been as follows: Captains, John B. Boyd and James H. Hoskinson; First Lieutenants, W. W. Reed, C. C. Middleton and Ralph B. Sterrett; Second Lieutenants, Frank W. Bailey, John D. Sullivan, James H. Hoskinson, Ralph B. Sterrett and Charles E. Spencer.

Companies A and C were called upon, in connection with the entire Fifteenth Regiment, to do very hard and unpleasant service during the Homestead riots, in 1892. They left Erie at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of July 11, and did not return until the 19th of September. On their arrival home they were enthusiastically received by the citizens and a banquet was provided for them.

The Fifteenth Regiment, to which the Erie companies are attached, is a part of the National Guard system of Pennsylvania. Its chief officers are: Colonel, W. A. Kreps, of Mercer county; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. A. Mechling, Butler county; Majors, D. S. Crawford, of Erie county, and W. W. Hanna, of Mercer county. Other officers of the regiment from Erie are: Dr. Wallace R. Hunter, Lieutenant-Surgeon on Col. Kreps's staff, and Louis G. Brown, Adjutant on the staff of Maj. Crawford.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania consists of one division, under the command of



J. W. Wetmore



Maj. Gen. George R. Snowden, of Philadelphia, acting under the orders of the Governor, who is Commander-in-chief. The division is composed of three brigades, commanded as follows:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. John W. Scholl, of Norristown.

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, of Franklin.

Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon.

The Second Brigade embraces the Fifth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth regiments, division A of the naval reserves, the Sheridan Troop of Tyrone and Battery B of Pittsburgh—in all about 3,000 men.

Each regiment is divided into two battalions. The First Battalion of the Fifteenth Regiment is commanded by Maj. Crawford, of Erie, and the second by Maj. Hanna, of Mercer county.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS—INFORMATION ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS—CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF 1895.

THE most interesting and impressive event in the recent history of Erie was the celebration, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of September, 1895, of the one hundredth year of the city's existence.

At no time since Erie was founded has the city been so generally and handsomely decorated, nor the interest and enthusiasm of the people so universal and hearty. On State, Peach, Parade and other business streets nearly every building was elaborately trimmed with flags, streamers and appropriate designs, while there was scarcely a business house or private residence in any part of the city that did not exhibit some beautiful emblem. Four very fine arches were erected in prominent locations, viz.: One at Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, in memory of Washington and Lafayette; one on Peach street, near the Union depot, extending a generous welcome to all; one, as a testimonial to Anthony Wayne, across State street, between Tenth and Eleventh; and one on State street, opposite the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, in remembrance of the services of Perry and Dobbins. Central Park was brilliantly illuminated each night of the festivities, and even the street cars, hacks, drays, many private

carriages and the boats in the harbor were gaily fitted up in honor of the occasion. Erie never saw such vast crowds, nor such a bountiful display of home pride and genuine good will among its citizens as was witnessed during the three days of the Centennial celebration.

On Monday evening, the 9th, there was a splendid bicycle parade, in which some five hundred riders took part, each machine being more or less decorated for the purpose. Many novel and effective features were shown that called forth continual applause from the tens of thousands who lined the route.

Tuesday, the 10th, was ushered in with a salute of one hundred guns, and the ringing of bells throughout the city. At 10:30 in the morning there was a parade of seven thousand Sunday-school children, including all classes, creeds and colors. Each child carried a small American flag, and each of the five divisions in the procession was led by a brass band or a drum and fife corps. The children were accompanied by their pastors and teachers, all being under the marshalship of Major Crawford, of the State National Guard. The parade halted before the City Hall, where the children joined in singing 'The Star Spangled

Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." An inspiring incident of the morning was "The Living Flag," formed of two hundred and fifty little girls, suitably dressed and arranged upon an inclined stage built up against the front of Park Presbyterian Church. Commencing at 1 p. m., the Pennsylvania League of American Wheelmen, which held its annual session in the city, gave a number of exciting bicycle races upon the Reed track, on the Lake road. At 2 o'clock the literary exercises of the day were begun on a platform upon the north front of the City Hall. Historical addresses were delivered by J. F. Downing, James Sill and H. C. Missimer, and a Centennial poem was read by Henry Catlin. Judge Vincent presided, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. C. Wilson, of the United Presbyterian Church, and closed with a Pontifical benediction by Bishop Mullen, head of the Roman Catholic diocese of Erie. Later in the afternoon the corner-stone of a proposed free public library was laid by the Masonic fraternity on a lot upon Seventh street, just east of Freich, donated by Mrs. M. Sanford and Miss Laura G. Sanford. The official program of the day ended with a grand jubilee concert in the Opera House, which was participated in by all of the musical societies in the city. One of the incidents of the evening was the singing of a Centennial ode, composed by Rev. A. H. Caughey, and set to music by H. N. Redman.

On Wednesday, at sunrise, one hundred more guns were fired, and the bells were rung as before. From 9 a. m. until late in the afternoon a spirited series of boat races took place on the bay. At 10 o'clock the historical and industrial parade, the largest and finest ever seen in Erie, began its course through the principal streets, marshalled by E. J. Riblet and a number of aids. It was five miles long, and took about two hours to pass a given point. In the afternoon the civic societies, military and naval organizations marched in procession, under the same leadership, forming a line two or three miles in length, and only exceeded in interest by the parade of the forenoon. Among the participants were the Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with a full force of officers and about five hundred men. The celebration ended with a magnificent display of fireworks on the

bay, which was witnessed from the front of the city by the largest audience ever brought together in Erie.

During the three days' festivities there was a daily Lafayette reception in the historic Dobbins house, and the ladies also conducted a museum, art gallery, old folks' concert and old time kitchen in the People's Market House, at State and Fourth streets, all of which were well attended.

A tribe of Indians, numbering over a hundred, from the Cattaraugus Reservation in New York, gave exhibitions daily of aboriginal customs, amusements, modes of life, etc., on the base ball grounds.

The daily press of the city did their whole share in aiding the celebration, by printing very creditable special editions, and the occasion was not only widely noted by the papers of other cities, but, in several instances, elegantly illustrated.

The Executive Committee of the Centennial, which had the appointment of the sub-committees and general charge of the arrangements, was composed of the following gentlemen: F. F. Adams, Chairman; Walter Scott (Mayor), E. Camphausen, W. J. Sell, F. P. Magraw, S. W. Bolles, E. J. Howard, J. P. Hanley, F. Brevillier, W. J. Sands, M. Liebel, Joseph H. Williams, John Flecharty, J. F. Downing, Harry Vincent and A. B. Felgmaker.

THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

The pioneer tannery of Erie was built by Ezekiel Dunning, on Holland street, between Fifth and Sixth. It fell into the hands of J. M. Sterrett and was kept up until 1852. Samuel and Robert Hays started a tannery in 1805, near the corner of Eleventh and French streets, which finally became the sole property of Samuel. It was conducted until 1876 or '77 by his sons, W. B. and J. W. Hays. The next tanneries were started by William Arbuckle in 1820, on Eighteenth street, west of Myrtle, and by Luther P. Searles, some years later, on the bank of Mill creek, where the stream crosses Ninth street. The first mentioned was given up in 1830, and the second became the property of J. J. Fuzler, who took John Sanner into partnership. C. E. Gunnison & Co. started their tannery on Eighteenth street, between Sassafras and Myrtle, in the winter of 1857. A tannery was

established in 1862 or '63 by Joseph Richtscheit, on Eleventh street, between German and Parade, and discontinued in 1880. About 1840, Abraham Johnson and John H. Walker built a large tannery at the southeast corner of Eighth and Holland streets. They discontinued the business after a few years. For a year or so the building was leased by Mr. Fuezler. It was consumed by fire in 1859 or 1860. The Streuber tannery, on State street, near the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R., was started in 1867, by John Streuber. F. R. Simmons bought the Fuezler tannery in 1880, put up new buildings in 1881, and has added largely to the property since. Most of the leather manufactured in Erie in the early days was sold to home dealers; now it is mainly disposed of to the large factories in other cities. [See Chapter XIV, General History.]

NATURAL GAS.

Indications of natural gas in the vicinity of the city were observed long before it began to be bored for as a source of heating. The most remarkable flow was on the Knox farm, just outside of the southern city limits, on the line of State street, where gas emanated at times in sufficient quantity, when lighted, to create a brilliant illumination. From some cause, the supply has almost or entirely ceased. Emissions of natural gas are quite observable at certain periods along the south side of the bay, between the Pittsburg docks and Tracy Point. It has been lighted on the surface of the water, and the flame would last at times for several seconds. Impelled by the belief that where there is gas there must be oil, Clark McSparran, in 1864, put down the first well at Erie in search of the latter fluid, which he failed to find in paying quantities. A similar experience attended later experiments, but gas was almost invariably found to an extent that would have proved fairly profitable had its value been known at the time. The boring of wells to secure gas for fuel did not commence until a later date. It is estimated by some that enough gas has been allowed to run to waste in the various efforts to find oil in and about Erie to have supplied the entire city for a long period.

John J. Roemer claims to have been the first person in Erie to apply natural gas to practical use. Fully thirty years ago he

pipied gas from a well along Mill creek to his office, and used it for lighting and warming the same.

TEST GAS WELL.

It is almost forgotten by most of our citizens that the deepest and perhaps the costliest well in the country was put down at Erie for the purpose of testing whether gas could be found to a permanent and profitable extent. An organization for the purpose, under the name of the Presque Isle Natural Gas Co., was formed at the Board of Trade rooms in June, 1887. During the boring of the well two sets of tools were lost, and the subscribers finally became discouraged early in 1889. The well, which was on the Reed tract, near the intersection of Fifth and German streets, reached a depth of 4,585 feet, and, in all, the large sum of \$14,700 was expended upon the enterprise. This amount was furnished by 135 stockholders, who are deserving of great credit for their willingness to aid in the experiment. At the depth of 4,380 feet the temperature at the bottom of the well was ascertained to be 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and the tools when brought up were too hot to be safely handled. It is claimed by the managers of the company that at no time was sufficient gas found to indicate a valuable supply—in fact, that no gas was met with that was worth talking about. This was so different from most of the other wells put down in the city that it indicates either an unfortunate site for the experiment, or that the gas-producing rock lies deeper at that point than elsewhere in Erie county. Some of the stockholders still believe that the company would have been warranted in going 500 or 1,000 feet further into the bowels of the earth.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN MILL CREEK.

The usually insignificant stream of Mill creek, which flows nearly through the center of the city, is subject to sudden and sometimes destructive floods.

In 1878, James Dodsworth and daughter, who lived near the creek on Seventh street, were drowned by an extraordinary rise in the stream.

In May, 1893, an unprecedented fall of rain swelled the creek into a torrent. The bridges and culverts became clogged, and the stream was forced out of its channel in several

places. On the night of May 16th, it broke over Eighteenth street, and a large body of water ran down French street nearly to Eleventh, tearing up the asphalt paving and the sidewalks and driving many families out of their homes. A boy named Jacob Heberle was drowned, and various persons narrowly escaped death. It was estimated that the damage to property along the stream amounted to \$100,000. The city suffered a loss of quite \$15,000 in injuries to bridges, culverts and streets. A number of people had to be relieved by the public and were generously cared for by the ladies of the Erie Bureau of Charities and other kind-hearted citizens.

GRAND EFFORTS FOR CHARITY.

Probably the two greatest efforts for charity in the history of the city were made by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—the first in the form of a fair, and the second in the shape of a charity edition of the *Daily Herald*. The fair was held in the Central Market House during the month of January, 1894, and the Society was aided by the ladies of a number of the city churches. The cash receipts were \$5,130.51, and the disbursements \$451.53, leaving a net profit of \$4,678.98, which was placed in the treasury of the Bureau of Charities. Donations of packages for the worthy poor were received, in addition, to the value of \$1,000.00.

The *Elks' Charity Herald* was printed on April 23, 1895, and reached a circulation of some 50,000 copies. It embraced thirty-two pages of the usual size of the *Daily Herald*, all of the matter in which was written and edited by the Elks and their friends. The Treasurer of the Erie Bureau of Charities received a check for \$2,420.50, the net proceeds of the enterprise.

The Order of Elks is entitled to unusual credit for inaugurating and carrying out to a successful conclusion the most notable charity undertakings ever known in the city.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The earliest musical convention in Erie of which any record is at hand was held in 1855, under the direction of W. H. Bradbury. Later ones were conducted by Profs. Taylor, Emerson, Webster, Palmer and Root. The Erie Liedertafel was organized September 2, 1862, being an outgrowth of the Arion Society, a small German organization. Prof. Charles

Diefenbach was the first Director of the Liedertafel. The Union Musical Association, organized in 1868, and conducted in succession by L. M. Little and G. F. Brierly, was a notable institution in its day. The Orpheus Society, still in existence, was founded in November, 1878, with Henry Catlin as President and G. F. Brierly as Director. An association under the name of the Harugari Männerchor was started in January, 1872, which was changed to the Erie Männerchor in 1875. The Ladies' society, in connection therewith was formed in 1885. The lot on State street upon which the building of the Männerchor stands was bought about 1887, and the corner stone laid in 1889. Among other musical societies have been the Teutonia, with Prof. John Eckert as Director, and the Schurzo, of which F. Brevillier was President.

The latest musical organizations of prominence (not otherwise noted) have been the Erie Conservatory of Music, organized in June, 1893, with G. W. Hunt as Director and Miss Laura Carroll Dennis as vocal teacher; the Erie Church Musical Society, organized September 14, 1894, with H. N. Redman as Director; and the Erie Vocal Society, organized in October, 1894, with H. J. Fellows as Director. The Conservatory of Music, which at one time seemed quite flourishing, was discontinued in August, 1895. During its short career it developed some of the finest musical talent now in the city.

Two other well-known organizations were in existence in 1895, viz.: The Cecilian Quintette, formed in 1891, composed of Mrs. Geo. B. Swaney, Mrs. P. E. Eggleston, Mrs. C. C. Colby, jr., H. R. Barnhurst and Geo. E. Barger; and the Schumann Quartette, formed in 1893, with Mrs. J. P. Covert, Mrs. C. W. McKean, Mrs. W. H. F. Nick and Miss Louisa Whitehead as its members.

Of the early bands, the best remembered was that led by M. W. Mehl, which was in existence when the war broke out, and accompanied the troops to the front. Sometime during the war or soon after, Anton Knoll started his famous band, and long remained its leader. It was allowed to run down, but was reorganized in the fall of 1895.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE EARLY DAYS.

A contract was made by the County Commissioners on the 27th of October, 1829, for

twenty to eighty cords of stone at \$5 per cord. David Kennedy, on the date last mentioned, offered to furnish 100,000 brick for the proposed new jail at \$3.25 per thousand. This offer was thought to be too high and was not accepted. On the 24th of September, 1835, the County Commissioners contracted for 100 cords of "good, dry, hard wood," at \$1.12½ per cord. Subsequent contracts were made as follows: \$1.50 per cord in 1837; \$1.45 in 1840; \$1.25 in the fall of 1841; \$1.06½ in the fall of 1842. The brick for the courthouse were furnished in 1852, by Daniel Youngs, at \$3.87½ per thousand.

When Gunnison's tannery was built, in 1857, wages were much lower than now. Common laborers received from fifty to seventy-five cents per day, and carpenters \$1.25. Bricklayers received \$1.75 per thousand for laying brick. It may be safely stated that wages and salaries have advanced in Erie since 1860 from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

A noteworthy feature of the iron manufacture in Erie is the difference in prices between the early 60's and to-day. "The class and capacity of engine and boiler that twenty years ago commanded \$2,800 to \$3,000 as the purchase price can now be bought of equal capacity and superior finish for \$450 to \$500. The difference in cost is the result of cheaper material, better facilities for manufacturing, and the more general application of machinery in all processes of manufacture."

"The extremes in prices of flour reached within the last thirty-five years have been equally remarkable. Within that time a barrel of flour, of average grade, has been sold for twenty-two dollars, and the same grade for \$3.60. The high price was of course largely owing to the war, while the low price was the result of general business depression and abundant crops."

CRANBERRIES AND CRANBERRY DAY.

Up to twenty or twenty-five years ago the peninsula abounded in cranberries, the production of which was carefully looked after. An act of Assembly imposed a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, on any person who should gather cranberries between July and October. The first Tuesday of October was "Cranberry day," a great event in olden times. Large parties would cross the bay the night before

and remain until morning. The event was regarded as a general holiday, and awaited as eagerly as the Fourth of July or Christmas.

PIONEER MECHANICS.

The following were the pioneers of Erie in their respective trades: Jonas Duncan and John Teel, carpenters; Peter Growtow, mason and bricklayer; Robert Kendall, cooper; John Morris, hatter; Thomas Stewart and Archibald McSparren, tailors. There was no regular copper or brass smith until 1822, when Charles Lay opened a shop on the south side of East Park.

TAXES IN 1820.

The total borough tax in 1820, as shown by the duplicate of that year, was \$175.20. Rufus S. Reed stood highest in valuation of real estate, viz.: \$6,798, followed by the heirs of John Kelso with \$3,740; P. S. V. Hamot, \$3,120; Judah Colt, \$2,940; John W. Bell, \$2,052; Giles Sanford, \$2,012; Thomas Laird, \$1,579; Samuel Hays, \$1,552; Benjamin Wallace, \$1,461; heirs of William Wallace, \$985; Thomas H. Sill, \$790. The corner where the Dime Savings Bank stands, with the buildings then occupying it, was valued at \$1,600; the four lots occupied by the Reed House and Ellsworth House, at \$656; the Teel House with two lots, on Peach, from Ninth to Tenth streets, at \$290; house and two lots, corner of Seventh and Sassafras, at forty-nine dollars; Farmers' Hotel, Fifth and French streets, \$587; lot corner French and Second, \$850; Dobbins' house and lot, \$575; two lots of George A. Eliot, corner of Peach and Sixth, present site of Mrs. Strong's house, \$300; the lot on which Carter's and Murphy's stores stand, \$150; house and two lots, northeast corner of State and Tenth, \$164; sixteen lots, corner of Twelfth and Parade, on the west side of the latter street, sixty-four dollars; thirty-two north of these, \$172. The lots on which the Exchange, Rindernecht and other blocks stand, were purchased by John Warren in 1824 for \$200. Tax was then collected by the High Constable.

THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF ERIE.

Erie was originally nearly all at the mouth of Mill creek. Travelers from the east entered by Parade and East Sixth streets, the latter intersecting the Lake road near the eastern

limits of the town. From Mill creek, the town gradually extended up Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets to French, which was long the main business artery.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM.

A custom prevailed, prior to 1810, which required every man to spend each Saturday afternoon in grubbing out stumps from the streets. There was also an ordinance in operation until June, 1846, requiring every person who got on a spree to dig three stumps from the highway as a penalty. Whether it had a tendency to decrease intemperance, the ancient chronicles fail to relate.

DRIVE ALONG THE BEACH.

In 1813 there was a fine drive on the sand beach of the bay, from State street to the mouth of Cascade creek. It had been used for several years, and was a favorite resort among those who were fortunate enough to possess a saddle horse or suitable turnout. With all the talk of late years about low water in the lake, it is doubtful if it has been worse than in seasons long ago. The average depth of water in both bay and lake depends very much upon the rainfall along the entire upper chain.

ERIE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This popular organization was founded on the 12th of September, 1888, by a number of gentlemen living in the city and neighboring townships. Its first exhibition was held on that date, and it continued giving displays of fruits and flowers at intervals of one, two or three months until 1891. In the latter year it organized an annual chrysanthemum exhibit, and continued the same till 1891, when a general display of flowers was made. L. H. Couse has been President and G. Lyman Moody Secretary of the society from its organization.

AN ANCIENT STRUCTURE.

The ruins of a large brick structure, erected near the eastern end of the peninsula long prior to American occupation, were still to be seen in 1795. Who its builders were, or what the purpose of its erection was, is unknown.

LETTER CARRIER SYSTEM.

The letter carrier system was introduced into Erie on April 1, 1867, under the postmas-

tership of Judge Sterrett. The first carriers were Phineas Wheeler, Jacob Rindermecht, Peter W. Smith, Thomas Lee, George Momeyer, George Mallory and Spencer H. Booth.

ERIE CITY DIRECTORY.

This valuable publication, which may be said to be one of the "institutions" of Erie, was commenced by W. P. Atkinson in June, 1871, and has been printed by the same gentleman ever since. It is issued regularly in June of each year. The first Directory of the city was published in the spring of 1860, by H. W. Hulbert, who conducted a small job office.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Lake Shore Masonic Relief Association was organized April 16, 1872, for the purpose of more effectually assisting the widows and orphans of worthy brethren. By the payment of a small assessment, the family of each deceased member received a considerable sum in case of his death. Its secretaries (who were the executive officers) at various periods were: E. A. Simons, A. A. Adams, Dr. W. H. Luce and Wm. Hinrod. The association was dissolved by the action of its board of directors in the latter part of 1891.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Among the best known artists have been Moses Billings, who was long the leading portrait painter, Mrs. I. B. Gara, Mrs. John Abell, Miss Ella Babbitt, C. A. Prescott and Miss Sara H. Woodruff. Miss Rosina Hayt was long employed as teacher of drawing in the High school. The first regular art school was established by Miss L. O. Card, now Mrs. Henry Catlin. The Sevins Art Store, started in 1850, by J. T. Sevins, father of the Sevins Bros., present owners, has been largely instrumental in fostering a taste for fine paintings and engravings. F. J. Bassett has been longest in the photographic business of any person now in the city. L. B. Chevalier was for years the leading "general utility" artist. He was a man of a good deal of skill in his line, and gave his attention to all classes of work.

MASONIC HISTORY.

The first Masonic society in the city was constituted September 1, 1814, and was known as Lodge No. 124. Its officers were:

W. M., Giles Sanford; S. W., Rufus S. Reed; J. W., John C. Wallace. The warrant of the Lodge was vacated for delinquency March 7, 1825. Presque Isle Lodge, No. 235, the second in order, was constituted March 13, 1849, having for its officers: W. M., Wm. Flint; S. W., James C. Marshall; J. W., W. W. Reed; Secretary, C. G. Howell; Treasurer, Smith Jackson; Senior Deacon, Wm. Wyatt; Junior Deacon, Daniel Dobbins; Tyler, John Lantz. It disbanded May 3, 1864. The dates of organization of the later lodges will be found under the heading of societies.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

The ladies comprising this Order number 110 in the Erie diocese. Besides the parochial schools previously referred to, they have charge of the Villa Maria Academy, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent's Hospital and the Old Folk's Home. At their annual retreat held in Erie on August 14, 1895, Sister Eugenie was elected Mother Superior for the fourth time. The Mother Superior is chosen every three years by a vote of the sisterhood.

BEER, ALE AND MALT.

For many years Alfred King was the largest buyer, seller and shipper of barley in Erie. He established an ale brewery near Twenty-sixth street and the cemetery, and a malt house on Parade street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, which was afterward operated by Birdsall & Parsons, Wm. Densmore, the Straus Brothers & Bell, of Baltimore, and by Jacob Weschler. The property is at present owned by the Straus estate, of Baltimore. After closing out the Parade street malt house, Mr. King started one at Fourteenth and Holland streets, which was subsequently operated by the Messrs. McCarter, J. S. Riddle and others. It is now used as a machine shop.

Mr. Weschler, who was formerly an employe of Mr. King's, built a malt house on West Ninth street in 1873, and erected the original building of the mammoth enterprise at Parade street and the Lake Shore R. R. in 1883. He was the most successful person in Erie who ever engaged in the malt business, which was probably due to his familiarity with all of its details. Following Mr. King in ale

brewing came Downer & Howard, who have always done a prosperous business. An account of the earlier breweries will be found in the General Chapters devoted to manufactories, and the history of the breweries at present in operation is briefly given under the appropriate heading in the portion of the work relating to Erie city.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

Among the early lumber dealers in Erie were George Selden, William Truesdale, Henry Jaques, James & Sanborn and William Walker. The dealers of those days bought most of their material from the country people in the vicinity of the city, and shipped large quantities by lake and canal to Hudson river points. Some of the merchants also took lumber from the farmers in exchange for goods, money being scarce then, a man considering himself very fortunate if he could get enough to pay his taxes. When the canal was opened southward, great quantities of lumber came to Erie from Girard, Lockport, Albion, Conneautville, Spring Corners, Hartstown and other places along its line.

Heman Janes, who continued the business after Mr. Sanborn retired, sold out to Finn & Stearns. The latter firm, in 1860, bought the first cargo of pine lumber ever imported into Erie from Canada. George and Thomas H. Carroll located in Erie in 1866, and have continued the business ever since. They removed to their present site in 1871. Other lumber firms were Ketcham & Bannister, who started about 1867; Wheeler & Hill, in 1869 or 1870, and Clemens, White & Co., in 1871. Mr. White withdrew from the latter firm in 1873, and finally it fell solely into the hands of James McBrier, who remained in the business until the spring of 1888.

The first planing mill in Erie was fitted up in an old building on Eleventh street, near Holland, by the three Carter brothers, about the year 1844. It was a sad and curious circumstance that two of the brothers each had a hand cut off by the rip-saw in the mill. The next firm to start a planing mill was Constable & Jones, whose business is continued by the Constable Bros.

EFFECTS OF RAILROADS.

It is interesting to note the affinity of population for the lines of travel. Before the era

of railroads Wattsburg, Waterford and Edinboro were the principal business marts outside of Erie city. The operation of the canal built up Albion, Lockport, Girard and Fairview, but when that thoroughfare was abandoned their growth ceased. It is true they had railroads near them, but not through them. Corry, North East, Union City and Mill Village have been created within a comparatively short time by railroads.

ERIE CAPITAL ABROAD.

A large amount of Erie county capital is employed in other counties and States. William L. Scott, William A. Galbraith, J. F. Downing, Addison Leech, W. B. Trask, T. M. Walker, the Reeds, John C. Brady and others of Erie; L. Hammond and T. A. Allen, of Corry; Samson and Alfred Short, of North East; W. C. Culbertson and R. S. Battles, of Girard; and C. M. Wheeler, of LeBoeuf, have large investments in various portions of the United States, and some in Canada.

A HEALTHY CITY.

That Erie is a remarkably healthy locality was strikingly manifested in its comparative exemption from the ravages of cholera in 1832 and again in 1849, when neighboring cities suffered so severely. The death rate is low and epidemics are unknown. The late Dr. Germer, City Health Officer, used to take particular pride in claiming, and showing the figures to prove his claim, that Erie was one of the healthiest if not the very healthiest city in America.

LIME AND CEMENT TRADE.

Benjamin Soules was the first person to establish a lime kiln in Erie in 1834, near the foot of French street. Prior to that, all lime was brought from Buffalo or the western end of the lake. At a later date lime kilns were established at various points by Smith Jackson, Halsey Pelton, Dr. Seymour and perhaps others, all of which were abandoned. Henry & Ormsbee started a kiln about 1860, and about 1862 another was built by Spooner & Neiler. These gentlemen, in 1864, bought out the Henry & Ormsbee plant, took John R. Cochran into partnership, and founded the Erie Lime and Cement Company. In due time the concern was purchased by Spooner Rea, who conducted it until 1895. The

latter gentlemen moved the plant to the foot of French street, where they had kilns and a dock. The limestone used was from Kelly's Island, and the gypsum from Grand river, Ontario.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are extracts from the records of the borough councils:

June 23, 1817—"Resolved, That Giles Sanford and John Teel be a committee to receive proposals from Gen. Kelso, Capt. Dobbins and Major Wallace to work on certain streets to the amount of their respective taxes."

May 19, 1832—"Resolved, That a public meeting be held by citizens of the borough of Erie regarding the prevalence of cholera morbus and for the adoption of preventive measures. Meeting held Saturday morning, June 23d. Capt. Daniel Dobbins Chairman, Edwin J. Kelso Secretary. Two hundred hand bills were circulated announcing the meeting."

March 25, 1842—"Tax rate fixed at five mills on the dollar."

November 24, 1843—"Resolution passed to pay James Duncan five dollars for keeping fires for the town watch."

"Resolved, That the Weighmaster shall receive all of the receipts from his office as compensation for his services."

GROWTH OF THE BOTTLING BUSINESS.

The Eagle Brewery Bottling Works, corner of Twenty-second and State streets, was purchased December 1, 1892, by its present proprietor, Edward Heuer, the inventory valuation being at that time \$10,000. All of the newest bottling appliances and machinery generally have been added, and the plant had, in 1895, an inventory valuation of \$25,000. Eight men were employed in the works in 1893; twenty are now employed. In 1893, 2,436 barrels of beer were bottled, or more than 60,000 dozen bottles; in 1894, 3,683 barrels—over 92,000 dozen bottles; in 1895, 5,000 barrels—125,000 dozen bottles. The only beers bottled by this concern are Jackson Koehler's "Export" and "Special Brew."

LARGEST PICNICS AND FAIRS.

Probably the greatest picnic ever held in Erie was that of the Railroad Firemen and Trainmen, held at the Head, on Saturday, August 17, 1895. The reports of the railroad



Herman James



companies show that 9,500 persons came to Erie by rail on that day, and this number was certainly increased by 5,000 or more from the city and vicinity.

The picnics of the Harvest Home Association have always been well attended, and some of them have only been second in size to the above-mentioned. These gatherings have always been held at the Head, usually or invariably in August of each year.

Some of the picnics of the Roman Catholic Church, for charitable purposes, which have been generally held in Cochran's Grove, have been remarkable gatherings. It is no uncommon thing for these picnics to realize a net profit of \$2,500 to \$3,000.

The Elks' Fair, in the People's Market House, from Monday, October 21, to Saturday, October 26, 1895, was attended by 17,872 persons, and the gross receipts were about \$4,000.00.

COAL DEALERS AND DOCK BUILDERS.

Capt. John Dunlap, whose memory goes back as far as any person who is familiar with the lake business, is of the opinion that the first to establish a coal trade at Erie were the Renos, one of whom was the father of the lamented Gen. Reno. Soon after they started, Joy & Webster went into the same line of business, and they were succeeded by others whose names are better known.

Capt. James Dunlap was for years the principal dock builder at the harbor. When his son, Capt. John Dunlap, grew up, he took him into partnership, and, for a long period, the firm built and repaired all the docks in Erie harbor. In due time Mr. Bowers, a son-in-law of Capt. James Dunlap, engaged in the business and has continued it since.

A MEMORABLE EVENT.

Probably the most important event, in its effect upon the reputation of the city throughout the State, was the visit of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association in 1888. The members of the Association, with their ladies, in all numbering some three hundred persons, reached Erie by special train on the evening of June 26, and remained three days. Their treatment was so cordial, and the city was so handsomely decorated in honor of their presence, that every person in the party formed

the most pleasant impression of Erie and its citizens. On returning home the editors took special pains to sound the praise of Erie through the columns of their respective journals, and the city became known far and wide as one of the most handsome, prosperous and hospitable in the country.

LOW WATER IN THE LAKE.

The prevalence of low water in Lake Erie for several seasons has led to innumerable suggestions and arguments as to its cause. Some persons think the lakes are gradually drying up, while others contend that the low stage of water is due to the small amount of rainfall over the section of country tributary to these bodies. It will be well to remember, in discussing the question, that stages of low water were noted a hundred years ago, and that they have occurred at various periods during the century. When the pioneers came into Erie county, there was a wide beach along the entire front of the lake from Buffalo to Elk creek, which was used as a road, in the absence of any thoroughfare through the woods. This would indicate a lower stage of water than has been known for a long time, as the beach could not have existed had the lake been at its average height in recent years. Whether the amount of water that falls and flows into Lake Erie is less than it formerly was, or not, it is beyond question that there have been various periods, within the last hundred years, when the level of the lake was as low as it is now or has been recently.

In a symposium of opinions relating to the level of the lakes, in the *Chicago Times-Herald* of September —, 1895, Capt. Robert Hunter, of this city, is quoted as saying that the water in 1880 was at a high stage. This year (1895) it has averaged three feet below the gauge of that year, while in 1886 it was two to three feet above zero. Capt. John Fleeharty stated that a pier mark he established eight or nine years ago shows a fall of about four feet since that time. He had observed that the periods of high and low water extended all the way from seven to twelve years. The United States assistant engineer, in charge of the government works at this port, reported that "the highest average stage of water is in June. In June, 1803, Lake Erie was nine inches above the mean level of that month; in June, 1891, it was a few inches below the mean level. He

has found the periods of rise and fall to be irregular, although there are such periods, varying from seven to twelve years, with no apparent system or regularity."

The water in Presque Isle bay on Tuesday night, November 19, 1895, was one foot lower than the zero mark, being the lowest within the recollection of Capt. Hunter.

THE NIAGARA.

It has already been explained that Perry's famous vessel, the Niagara, was sunk in Misery bay, where a portion of her hulk still remains. The exact location of the venerable relic is in the northeast corner of the bay "on a line south by east of the little house at the head of the latter, and not much more than a hundred yards distant from said building." The fragments of the vessel lie north and south, in ten feet of water. During the week of the Centennial celebration in 1895, the site was marked with a spar, so that those who are curious to visit the hulk can easily find the place.

TONNAGE IN 1894 THROUGH THE "SOO" CANAL.

The following information, furnished by a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, is of local interest: "The tonnage passing last year (1894) through the Sault Ste. Marie was twice that passing Suez, while that of St. Mary's Flats Canal (Detroit river) was five times that of Suez. The round figures are: Suez, 7,000,000 tons; Sault Ste. Marie, 12,000,000; Detroit river, 35,000,000 tons."

EARLY POSTOFFICE SITES.

The postoffice was kept in 1837-40 in the frame building adjoining Allen & Rosenzweig's office on South Park Row, in the rear of the present postoffice.

It was also held for a long time in the old brick structure at the northwest corner of French and Third streets.

EARLY DOCTORS AND DENTISTS.

Among the doctors and dentists during the early sixties, who have died or moved out of the city, were the following:

Doctors—Geo. C. Bennett, Peter, Robert

and William Faulkner, E. J. Frazer, J. S. Whillden, E. W. Germer, C. Sevin, H. A. Spencer, J. L. Stewart, W. M. Wallace, Thos. H. Stuart, Chas. Aichner.

Dentists—M. Chapin, O. L. Elliott, C. D. Price, Thompson & Rathburn, T. J. Elliot.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Citizens' Association was organized on April 29, 1895, with the following officers: President, R. S. VanCleve; Vice-Presidents, H. P. Sullivan, George D. Selden; Secretary, E. M. Foye; Treasurer, W. D. Fellows. Its "object is to bring together all good citizens, on a non-partisan, non-sectarian basis, who want to see our affairs, of every name and nature, administered in an enlightened spirit, in the interest of public morals and municipal economy and against vice and lawlessness in all of their forms. The means employed are education and organization, the latter aiming to combine and direct the best forces of the city for the betterment of municipal life." The Association has commenced a series of lectures by leading advocates of Municipal Reform, and gives promise of doing a good work in its line.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Army of the Republic numbers about 475 active members in Erie city, 1,450 in the entire county, and 48,000 in the State of Pennsylvania. Below is a list of the posts in Erie county:

- No. 67, Strong Vincent Post, Erie.
- No. 70, J. J. Andrews Post, Corry.
- No. 102, J. W. McLane Post, Union City.
- No. 295, Gen. H. L. Brown Post, Wattsburg.
- No. 240, Col. J. W. Lytle Post, Lundy's Lane.
- No. 309, Maj. W. W. Miles Post, Girard.
- No. 345, John F. Rice Post, Waterford.
- No. 359, Lieut. H. F. Lewis Post, Fairview.
- No. 416, Proudfit Post, Edinboro.
- No. 464, R. W. Scott Post, Erie.
- No. 479, Capt. John M. Sell Post, Westville.
- No. 488, John Braden Post, North East.
- No. 583, Capt. Deveraux Post, East Springfield.

THE CITY OF CORRY.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND FACTORIES,
NEWSPAPERS, SOCIETIES, ETC.

CORRY owes its origin and growth to the circumstance of its being adopted as the point of junction of the Philadelphia and Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western R. R.'s. The Philadelphia and Erie R. R. (then the Sunbury and Erie) was opened from Erie to this point in 1858, and to Warren in 1859. In June, 1861, the Atlantic and Great Western (now the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio) was completed from Jamestown to the junction, and the next year it was continued through to Ohio. The Oil Creek R. R., with a broad gauge track to correspond with the Atlantic and Great Western reached Corry from Titusville in 1862 and the Cross-Cut road was built to Brocton in 1867. These roads were consolidated and are now a part of the Western New York and Pennsylvania R. R. system.

For awhile, the little huddle of shanties that sprung up at the intersection of the Philadelphia and Erie and Atlantic and Great Western R. R.'s was known as "Atlantic and Erie Junction." In October, 1861, a piece of land was purchased by the Atlantic and Great Western R. R. Company, from Hiram Corry, who owned the tract at the junction, and, in consideration of his liberal dealing, Mr. Hill, General Superintendent of the road, named the station in his honor.

The first building was a small, wedge-shaped ticket office and eating house, directly in the angle between the Philadelphia and Erie and Atlantic and Great Western R. R.'s, on the east side. Beginning at this point, the settlement spread out during 1861 along Main street, and to some extent along Cross street. There was little or no improved land in the immediate vicinity, and a good part of the

tract since covered by the eastern part of the city was a swamp, grown up with pine and hemlock trees. A less promising location for a town than Corry was at that time could not be conceived by the most lively imagination.

FROM NOTHING TO 7,000 IN A FEW YEARS.

Samuel Downer, a wealthy Boston oil refiner, conceived the notion that by erecting a refinery at some point, adjacent to the oil fields, and convenient for shipping, he would possess an immense advantage over his rivals, who had to carry the crude oil over hundreds of miles of railroad. With this end in view, W. H. L. Smith was sent from Boston in the summer of 1861, to prospect for a favorable site. His choice fell upon the junction, and he purchased fifty acres from Mr. Corry, for what would now seem a "mere so-g." This tract he laid out in town lots, and it was cleared under the superintendence of Eugene Wright, of Boston.

By fall, a frame building had been put up, as the office of the Downer Oil Company, a post office had been established, with C. S. Harris as Postmaster, and a small refinery, known as the "Frenchman's," had been set in operation, in the rear of the present Radiator works. By this time it had dawned upon the minds of a good many people that Corry was destined to become a place of more than ordinary importance. The summer of 1862 witnessed the erection of the Downer & Kent Oil Works, several other factories, the Boston Hotel and Gilson House, and a number of store buildings and residences. People from every section flocked in, many of them men of uncommon dash and fertility of resource. Money was plenty and real estate sold readily.

The founders of the town realized a small fortune from the sale of lots, and several parties who owned land adjoining the plot were also made wealthy. From that period on to the panic of 1873, Corry continued to grow at a rate that encouraged its citizens to think that it would some day be a formidable competitor with Erie for the leading position in North-western Pennsylvania.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Looking down upon Corry from the hills which surround the city, three valleys are seen extending in as many separate directions, the one to the west being that of the South branch of French creek, the one to the north that of Hare creek, and the one to the east, which is the widest and most important, that of the Broken-straw. The central portion of Corry is built on the low summit land between these streams, but the residence and manufacturing sections have spread out east, north and west, until they reach into each of the valleys. The South branch of French creek almost touches the southwestern edge of the city, while the Broken-straw is two or three miles beyond its eastern boundary. Bear creek—so named from the number of those animals that gathered in the swamp on the north-western verge of the city—flows through it from west to east, rising in Wayne township, and emptying into Hare creek. The latter stream, which cuts across the northeastern corner of the city, was named from Michael Hare, who was one of the pioneers of Wayne township, and died at Waterford, at the most advanced age attained by any citizen of the county. It rises in French Creek township, Chautauqua county, New York, crosses Wayne township, and joins the Broken-straw in Columbus township, Warren county, about three miles east of the city. Hare creek was once navigable for rafts as far up as Corry. A smaller stream than any of the above rises on the high land, in the south part of the city, and enters Hare creek on or near the north-eastern boundary.

The town as laid out by Mr. Smith did not cover more than a third of its present dimensions. Since then, additions have been made which render the city lines about two and a half miles in width from east to west, and nearly three miles in length from north to south. The original owners of the land,

besides Mr. Corry, were Amos Heath, H. D. Francis, Mr. Crandall, Anson Johnson, Hollis King, Lorenzo Dow and Mr. Dunham. In laying out the place, a portion was taken from both Wayne and Concord townships, the straight portion of Smith street marking the old boundary between them.

BOROUGH AND CITY CHARTERS.

A charter for a borough was secured in 1863, and the first election held in August of that year. In 1866 the borough was created a city with two wards, the dividing line being the track of the Atlantic and Great Western R. R. The first city election was held in the spring of 1866. The city was divided into four wards twenty years later.

The Mayors of the city have been as follows: W. H. L. Smith, 1866-67; S. A. Bennett, 1867-68; R. A. Palmer, 1868-69; F. S. Barney, 1869-70; M. Crosby, 1870-72; F. A. Phillips, 1872-73; A. F. Kent, 1873-74; B. Ellsworth, 1874-75; T. A. Allen, 1875-79; F. Stanford, 1879-81; J. D. Bentley, 1881-82; T. A. Allen, 1882-83; Isaac Colegrove, 1884-85; J. L. Hatch, 1886; W. C. Shields, 1887; W. E. Marsh, 1888; A. F. Bole, 1889; Eli Barlow, 1890; J. M. Lambing, 1891-92; A. B. Osborne, 1893-94; R. N. Seavor, 1895.

POPULATION.

The population, by the United States census reports, has been as follows at the periods named:

	1870.	1880.	1890.
First ward.....	3,559	2,788	957
Second ward.....	3,250	2,519	1,357
Third ward.....	—	—	1,737
Fourth ward.....	—	—	1,626
Total.....	6,809	5,277	5,677

FACTORIES AND BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS.

As a railroad center and shipping point, Corry has few equals and no superiors among the inland cities of Pennsylvania. With three railroads passing through, giving direct connection with the oil regions, the anthracite and bituminous coal fields and the markets east, west, north and south, the city possesses rare advantages as a manufacturing center. Among the leading industries of Corry are the following:

Howard tannery, erected in 1867—one of the best equipped plants in the country.

Weisser's tannery, erected by Mr. Auer in 1862, and purchased by the present owner in 1871.

The Corry Radiator Works, started in 1892, which supplies power to three other concerns. These establishments occupy the site of the old Downer Works, which were discontinued as a manufactory of oil in 1882, but run two or three years later on a process for distilling tar.

The Corry Chair Co., with a capital of \$40,000. This concern bought the works of the Wooden Ware manufactory in 1889. The latter was started in 1865-6.

The Lever Engine Company, occupying the buildings formerly owned by Harmon, Gibbs & Co., and the Ajax Iron Works, erected in 1877. The latter works were damaged by fire on the morning of December 1st, 1895, to the extent of \$15,000.

The Climax Machinery Company, formerly known as the Gibbs & Sterrett Works, started some twenty years ago.

The Corry Novelty Works, started in 1870.

The Corry Electrical Works, started in 1894.

Other important industries are as follows: One specialty factory, six cigar factories, two brush block factories, three planing mills, three feed-mills, one flouring-mill, one broom factory, one creamery, one garment factory, one bed-spring works, one bedstead works, three bottling works, two mineral water works, one novelty works, F. Stanford's extensive brickyard, one cigar-box factory, one brewery, two pail and tub works and one copper tempering works.

There is also an extensive killing and packing establishment, and a large supply depot, the latter under the auspices of the Grange.

The hotels and stores of the city are generally creditable and one of the latter enjoys the reputation of carrying the largest stock of its class in the county.

Corry has been unfortunate in having two serious bank failures—the First National having suspended September 14, 1887, and the Corry National November 7, 1891. M. Crosby was appointed receiver of the former and J. W. Sproul of the latter.

The present banking institutions are the Citizens' National, organized December 18,

1890, with a capital of \$100,000, and the National Bank of Corry, organized December 12, 1892, capital \$50,000.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of the city are held in four large buildings—one in each ward—known respectively as the Hatch, Fairview, Washington street and Concord schools. The first-named is used as a High school, as well as for minor school purposes.

The first school under the control of the Corry board was held in a building on Concord street, which had been ceded by the school directors of Concord township, in the winter of 1863. In 1865, an acre of ground was purchased at the corner of Washington and Essex streets, and the building erected thereon, designated the Union schoolhouse, was completed in March, 1866. In 1865, the board leased a building on East Main street, near the Philadelphia and Erie crossing, where school was held until 1870. In 1866, the old red schoolhouse on the Columbus pike became city property, was re-named Wayne school, number four, and used until the completion of the Hatch school. In 1869, a building was leased on Pleasant street. This burned down in March, 1869; but a room was engaged on the corner of Main street and Second avenue and the school re-commenced in a few days. It was continued until the completion of the Fairview schoolhouse. In 1869 a tax was levied to erect a new brick schoolhouse on the corner of Second avenue and Fairview street, the lot having been purchased two years previous. The building was dedicated April 2, 1870. A new frame building was erected in 1869, on Concord street, for the accommodation of primary pupils, and lots were purchased between Congress and Bond streets, east of Wright, for the erection of a large brick edifice. A special act of Legislature was obtained in 1870 authorizing an additional tax of seven mills. The building was completed in 1871, and, including heating, seating and furnishing, cost \$50,000. It was named in honor of J. L. Hatch, who had been a member of the board since its first organization. The schoolhouse on Washington street was destroyed by fire December 12, 1871, and replaced in 1872. The Concord street school building was erected about 1885.

The Superintendents of Schools have been

A. B. Crandall, elected in 1872; V. G. Curtis, elected in 1873; and A. D. Colegrove, elected in 1883, who still holds the position.

In addition to the public schools, there is a prosperous business college, established in 1889 by Charles A. Twining, and a well-attended Conservatory of Music, started some ten years ago. The business college was purchased in June, 1895, by W. E. Tooke, who proposes to make it one of the best institutions of the kind.

CHURCHES.

The earliest Methodist Episcopal class was organized in Wayne township about fifty years ago and erected a meeting house in 1860, about a mile and a half north of Cory. The society was reorganized in 1870, and the house of worship moved to Pike street in Cory, where the body has since been known as the North Cory Methodist Episcopal congregation.

The First Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in September, 1862. Its building was erected during the summer of 1865, and dedicated October 27th of that year.

St. Thomas Catholic congregation (Irish) was established by Rev. Father Lonergan in 1860. A frame church building was dedicated in September, 1862. The corner-stone of the present structure was laid in 1872, and the building was ready for occupancy in 1884. Connected with the church is a large parochial school and St. Thomas' Academy, both being in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The parochial school has an average attendance of 300. Rev. Thomas Lonergan, the original pastor, is the present rector, assisted by Rev. Patrick McGovern.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church (German) was organized in April, 1875. The congregation completed their building in 1876, and it was consecrated in September of the same year. Rev. E. Franck is the present rector. The parochial school has an average attendance of fifty-five.

The first Baptist services were held November 28, 1862. A congregation was organized October 18, 1862. The church building was dedicated April 26, 1865. This was torn down in 1894 and the foundation has been laid for a larger and better structure on the old site.

The First Presbyterian congregation was organized January 18, 1864, and erected a

frame structure in the winter of 1865-6. The present building was put up in 1883-4, and the old church sold to the Hebrew congregation.

Emanuel Episcopal congregation laid the corner-stone of their building in September, 1865. Their first services were held in a private hall July 10, 1864. The original structure was remodeled in 1894.

A United Brethren class was organized in 1864, and a building commenced in 1865. The site was changed in 1866, and a church erected on the turnpike. This burned down in 1872, and the present building was put up immediately.

The First Congregational society was organized in 1864, and purchased the building of the Christian denomination, in which they had worshipped for some time, in 1878. It was enlarged and repaired in 1882.

The German Lutheran Church was dedicated June 3, 1877. The congregation was organized several years previous.

The Hebrew congregation was started some twenty years ago, and purchased the old Presbyterian church in the autumn of 1883, which is still their place of worship.

The Universalist congregation are without a building of their own. The society was organized March 7, 1877.

A Danish Lutheran church was established in the fall of 1890, by Rev. A. L. Benze, of Erie. It started with eighty members. The congregation worship in the German Lutheran church.

NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest newspaper venture was by Stebbins & Larkins, who started the *Corry City News* on the 22d of October, 1863. A half interest in this paper was purchased by Joseph A. Pain in November, 1865. The *Petroleum Telegraph*, a daily, had been started by Baldwin & Day a short time before. This was discontinued in 1867. Under Mr. Pain's management the office became one of the best equipped in the country. The *Daily Itemizer* was started in 1868, and fell into the hands of Mr. Pain January 1, 1869, who changed its name to the *Daily Blade*. This succumbed to the hard times in 1875. Mr. Pain continued the publication of the weekly *Telegraph*, which has been in existence ever since. The office was burned out on election night, 1884, but was promptly renewed. The

following fall Mr. Pain started another daily, under the name of the *Corry Leader*, which has been continuously published from that date.

The *Daily Flyer* was started April 3, 1885, by W. C. Plumb, who has always been its editor and publisher. In 1887, the *Flyer* office absorbed the *Herald*, established in November, 1867, which is still kept up as the weekly edition of the paper.

All of the above papers are Republican in politics.

The *Saturday Democrat*, a weekly journal, the name of which indicates its politics, was established December 1, 1890, with the Trimble Bros. as publishers, and D. M. Colegrove as editor. The paper passed into the control of C. T. Trimble in 1891, who remains editor and proprietor.

Among journals that have died out, after a lingering illness, as the obituary writers say, were the daily and weekly *Review*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Democratic Press*, *Democrat*, *Daily Whetstone*, *Temperance Vindicator*, *Weekly Republican*, *Daily Republican* and *Enterprise*.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Probably no city of the same size in the United States exceeds Corry in the number of its secret societies. Almost every secret organization in the Union is represented, as will be seen by the following list:

Jonathan Lodge, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 19, 1870; Corry Encampment, of the same order, July 26, 1873.

Corry Lodge, F. & A. M., March 19, 1866; Columbus Chapter, R. A. M., instituted at Columbus, Warren county, May 10, 1866; removed to Corry January 13, 1870. Clarence Commandery, K. T., January 22, 1874.

Corry Union, E. A. U., May 2, 1879.

J. J. Andrews Post, G. A. R., June, 1867.

Corry Grange, P. of H., December 23, 1873.

Corry City Lodge, K. of P., October 16, 1880.

Lincoln Council, R. A., April 10, 1878.

Teutonia Lodge, D. O. H., August 17, 1867.

St. Joseph Branch, C. M. B. A., April 24, 1878.

Aharath Sholem Lodge, B'nai Brith, May 30, 1871.

Bliss Council, R. T. of T., April, 1879. Hope Council, March 15, 1880. Humboldt Lodge, February, 1874.

Ely Lodge, K. of H., November, 1874.

Washington Lodge, A. O. U. W., January, 1870.

Lafayette Council, G. K., December 8, 1879.

Evening Star Lodge, K. & L. of H., March, 1878. Germania Lodge, March 26, 1878.

Other lodges were established as follows: K. O. T. M., October 20, 1881; L. O. T. M., August, 1894; Woodmen of the World, May 20, 1892; National Union, July, 1886; L. C. B. A., March, 1890; C. B. L., February 12, 1887; C. K. of A., June 15, 1885.

In addition to the above, there are other societies, the date of organizing which had not been secured at the time of preparing this matter.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the citizens of Corry who have held State and county offices: Associate Judge, Hollis King, November 8, 1866, to November 17, 1871. Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, C. O. Bowman. Assembly, C. O. Bowman, 1869; W. W. Brown, 1872 to 1874; Isaac B. Brown, 1881-82, and 1883-84; J. D. Bentley, elected in 1889. District Attorney, C. L. Baker, elected in 1884. County Commissioner, W. T. Brown, elected in 1872. Jury Commissioner, D. L. Bracken, elected in 1879; H. L. Spiesman, elected in 1891. Director of the Poor, S. A. Bevis, elected in 1869; G. S. Beavis, elected in 1895. Mercantile Appraiser, L. E. Guignon, 1875; Wm. T. Brown, 1880; John W. Leech, 1890. Oil Inspector, A. J. Hubbard, appointed in 1873.

W. W. Brown, chosen to Assembly, as stated above, moved to Bradford, and represented the McKean district in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses.

Isaac B. Brown was Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs from May, 1887, to January, 1895, and was appointed Secretary, to fill a vacancy, on the latter date. He served as Secretary until May 7, 1895, and was then appointed to his former position as Deputy.

Charles Porter was State Fish Commissioner for a number of years.

POSTMASTERS.

Below is a list of the postmasters of Corry since the office was established, with the dates of their appointments and the time they took charge of the office, as nearly as the same can be ascertained:

C. S. Harris, Republican, appointed 1861.

James Foreman, Republican, appointed April, 1863.

J. Guy Foreman, Republican, appointed August, 1867.

Oliff E. Gleason, Republican, appointed April, 1877.

Frank H. Button, Republican, appointed February 24, 1885, took charge March 3, 1885.

Max Cameron, Democrat, appointed September, 1888, took charge September 8, 1888.

Frank H. Button, Republican, appointed January 6, 1891, took charge February 1, 1891.

John B. Patterson, Democrat-Populist, appointed March 1, 1895, took charge April 1, 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Corry Water Company began its supply in September, 1886. The water was originally taken from Hare creek, but is now drawn from artesian wells. A reservoir of 5,000,000 gallons capacity, at an elevation of 287 feet, furnishes a pressure that avoids the necessity of steam fire engines. The company has put down fourteen miles of pipe and set sixty-one fire hydrants. For some reason considerable opposition to the company has arisen, and on March 25, 1895, the city Councils let the contract for another plant, to cost \$80,000. This became a matter of very animated litigation. The Court of Erie county, on August 13, 1895, issued a permanent injunction restraining the Councils from carrying out the contract and the contractor from going ahead.

A system of sewerage was commenced in October, 1891, and finished in August, 1894, as far as its general features were concerned, at a cost of \$64,000, raised by assessment on the property thought to be benefited. The main sewer, which empties into Hare creek, east of the city, is four feet in diameter and 8,000 feet long. Of this, 1,200 feet are iron pipe and the balance is brick. The system begins on Spring street, at the intersection of

Church, and passes through the business portion of the city. A number of lateral sewers are under course of construction.

The great rainfall and flood of June, 1892, the severest ever known in Erie county, did a great deal of damage in Corry and its vicinity, especially to the railroads and public roads.

Corry has four cemeteries, viz.: Pine Grove, St. Thomas (Irish Catholic), St. Elizabeth (German Catholic) and the Jewish. The first named, which is the general burial ground of the city and vicinity, embraces ten acres, and was started in 1805.

The principal public halls are the Week's Opera House and the Armory of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

In 1895, the city commenced a general system of street paving, which is intended to be carried along until all the principal streets are properly paved. During the year named Center street was paved from First to Washington. The material used up to date (September 1, 1895) is vitrified brick.

"The Park," an enclosure of between four and five acres, was donated to the city by W. H. L. Smith. It is surrounded by handsome residences.

The Corry Hospital Association was organized in 1895, and its property purchased the same year.

Natural gas was introduced into the city in 1886 through the mains of the Pennsylvania Gas Company, bringing the article from Warren and Elk counties. The same company supplies Erie, Jamestown and Warren.

A Board of Trade was organized September 4, 1895.

A fair has been held at Corry regularly each fall for many years, under the auspices of the farmers of the surrounding townships, who receive the hearty co-operation of the people of the city. It has always been well patronized and the society, which was organized in 1870, is in a flourishing condition.

Capt. Edward Dow, formerly an officer in the merchant sea service, died in Corry on November 26, 1895, aged 92 years. He located there in 1851.

For an account of the State Fish Hatchery see Wayne township; and for a list of Corry physicians, lawyers and dentists, see Chapters XX and XXI, General History.



N. P. Coleman



PART VI.

FAMILY HISTORIES AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Family Histories and Biographical Sketches.

The Reed Family are closely and intimately associated with the history of Erie county, from the very beginning, and may be said to have been the pioneers in its development. Col. Seth Reed, the founder of the family fortune, was a physician at Uxbridge, Mass. When the Revolution began he was given command of a regiment, and fought at Bunker Hill. After the Revolutionary War he finally located in Ontario county, New York, where he became possessed of a tract of land eighteen miles in extent by a trade with the Indians. Impressed with the favorable location of the then new town of Erie, and believing that it was destined to become an important commercial center, he sold out his Ontario county estate, and, with his wife and sons—Charles John and Manning—started for the frontier. At Buffalo he met James Talmadge, who had fitted out a sailboat to run between that place and Erie, with whom a contract was made to bring the party and the few goods they had along with them to their destination. They reached the harbor of Erie on the evening of the last day of June or 1st day of July, 1795, and camped on the peninsula for fear of the Indians. Thos. Rees and a company of State militia, under the command of Capt. John Grubb, with some friendly Indians, were quartered upon the Garrison ground. On seeing the fire in Mr. Reed's camp, they were greatly alarmed, thinking a hostile band had landed there preliminary to an attack. Sentinels were kept on watch all night, and the troops were ordered to be ready at any moment to meet the expected foe. In the morning a boat, with men well-armed, carrying a flag of truce, and accompanied by a canoe-load of friendly Indians, was sent over to the peninsula to ascertain the cause of the alarm. Landing with extreme caution, they were surprised to find a white man and his family equally anxious and alarmed. Mutual explanations ensued, and all fear was allayed. Soon after his arrival, Col. Seth Reed proceeded to erect a place of shelter, choosing a location at the mouth of Mill creek. The building was a one-story log cabin, roofed with bark; it had no floor, strips of bark serving for carpets. This was the first building on the site of Erie, and, primitive as it was, it was called the "Presque Isle Hotel," and used by Col. Reed as a public house. Martin Strong, one of the pioneers of Erie county, on a visit to the locality, said the house was provided "with plenty of good refreshments for all itinerants that chose to call." In September, Col. Reed's sons—Rufus S. and George—came on by the way of Pittsburg, with Mrs. Thos. Rees and Mrs. J. Fairbanks. The following year a larger and better building was constructed for hotel purposes, which was placed in charge of Rufus, when the Colonel moved to a farm he had located on the Walnut creek flats, on the present site of Kearsarge. Here he remained in a rough cabin, until his death, on the 19th of March, 1797, at the age of 53. There being

no burying ground, the remains of Col. Reed were temporarily interred on the Walnut creek farm and were later successively removed to the United Presbyterian graveyard, corner Eighth and French streets; then to the Episcopal graveyard, and finally to the family lot in the beautiful Erie cemetery. Hannah, his wife, died December 8, 1821, in her 74th year. Chas. J. Reed, who had moved with his father on the Walnut creek farm, remained there after his father's death. On the 27th of December, 1797, he was united in marriage to Rachel Miller, Thomas Rees, performing the ceremony, as a justice of the peace. This was the first wedding in Erie county. Their bridal trip was taken in a plain sled from the fort to their home on Walnut creek. Mr. Reed died in 1830, and his wife survived until 1851. George W. Reed, another of the sons, went two miles further up the creek, in Summit township, and located a farm. From there he moved to Waterford and opened a public house. In 1823 he changed to Erie, where he continued in the hotel business a number of years. Returning to Waterford in 1844, he died there three years later. Rufus S. Reed, the most prosperous and best-known of the sons, always remained in Erie. He was born at Uxbridge, Mass., on the 11th of October, 1775. While the rest of the family took to farming, his taste was altogether for business, in which he had extraordinary success. He started a store in 1796, which did a large trade with the Indians, the soldiers and the settlers. In 1797 he began an extensive fur trade with the Indians which was very profitable. His boats ran constantly on the lake, loaded with store goods one way and furs the other. He secured large government contracts for supplying the Western posts with beef, pork, flour and whisky. His business becoming too large for him to conduct alone, he associated Giles Sanford in the mercantile branch, and the partnership continued many years. In 1817-18 he erected a grist-mill and distillery on Parade street, near Fifth, and seven years later he built another distillery on his farm, near the corner of Parade street and the Buffalo road. He purchased large bodies of land and fed many cattle, which he killed or drove to the Eastern market. He became an extensive owner of lake vessels, and was the foremost man in enterprise in the whole lake country. To illustrate his shrewdness: The law forbade the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians by the gill, quart, or barrel. Mr. Reed evaded the statute, and preserved the peace of his conscience, by having a hollow stick made, and selling the liquor by the yard. Rufus S. Reed was married twice, his first wife being Dolly, daughter of Jonathan Oaks, of Palmyra, N. Y. The ceremony was characteristic of the man. In 1798, he left Buffalo by lake with a lot of goods in small boats. The party stopped in the evening at the mouth of Smok's creek (now Hamburg, N. Y.), where Mr. Reed informed the men that he had

a matter of business to attend to some three miles back in the country. He was gone all night, and returned in the morning accompanied by his wife. She died the same year, and was buried by the side of Col. Seth Reed, at Walnut creek. In 1801 he married Agnes, daughter of Gen. William Irvine, who bore him one son, the well-known Gen. Charles M. Reed. The marriage ceremony was performed by Thomas Robinson, a justice of the peace at North East. Rufus S. Reed died at the age of 70, on the 1st of June, 1846, leaving the largest fortune that had been accumulated up to that time in the lake shore region. Gen. Charles M. Reed, the only child of Rufus S. Reed, inherited his father's great business abilities. He was born in Erie in 1803; after receiving the best education the schools of the time afforded, he was sent to college at Washington, Pa., and from there went to Philadelphia, where he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. Returning to Erie, he almost immediately engaged in business with his father, and developed such aptitude for money-making that it was a question which was the more skillful of the two. He early foresaw the advantages of steam navigation, and became the largest owner of steamboats on the lakes. Some of his boats were fitted up magnificently, equaling the finest of the present day. While the canal was at the height of its prosperity, he realized all the benefits of that enterprise, and when the time came for building railroads, he quickly grasped their importance. In his early years he was fond of military display, and became a brigadier general of militia. He served a year in the State Legislature and a term in Congress. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican. He died in the 69th year of his age, December 18, 1871, in the mansion at the corner of Sixth street and the West Park. His fortune at the time of his death was variously estimated at \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000. None but the family and a few intimate friends knew the exact amount, but it was certainly not less than the sum first named. Gen. Reed was married in September, 1838, to Miss Harriet Gilson, of Watertown, N. Y., who is still living. They had a number of children, of whom only two sons, Charles M. and Lloyd G., survive. Harriet, one of the daughters, married Hon. Henry Rawle, and at her death left two children, who are heirs to their mother's portion of the large estate. It will be seen from the above that Charles M. and Lloyd G. are the fourth generation of the Reeds in Erie. All of the members of Col. Seth Reed's family are buried in the Reed lot in the Erie cemetery. Hon. Charles M. Reed has served as mayor of Erie two years, having been twice elected, in 1872 and 1873. He is a director of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R., and has been often and strongly urged as a Republican candidate for Congress. Mr. Charles M. Reed married Miss Ella M., daughter of the late R. S. Morrison, one of the leading merchants of Erie, who came to the county about 1800. His widow survives and resides in Erie. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Reed have two children, Carl Morrison and Harrison. Mr. Reed is one of the largest stockholders of the First National Bank of Erie, a member of its board of directors, and since the decease of his father is second vice-president of the board. He and his brother, Lloyd G., and their mother (Mrs. Gen. Reed) reside in Erie, the latter in the fine family mansion, at the corner of West Sixth street and the park; Hon. Charles M. Reed in a magnificent residence on West Sixth street, and Lloyd G. Reed has

just completed a fine country residence near Massasauga Point.

Captain Daniel Dobbins (deceased), was born in Lewistown, Millin county, Pa., January 5, 1776, and was married to Miss Mary West, near Cannonsburg, Pa., April 1, 1800. She was born October 26, 1779. They had eight children: William W. (deceased); Jane S. (deceased), wife of the late John A. Tracy, of Erie; Stephen Decatur (deceased); Mary Ann; David Porter; Leander; Eliza M., wife of the late Captain John Flecharly, and Marcus (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins came to Erie on horseback, in company with "Squire Rees'" party of surveyors in the year 1795. Soon after his arrival, Captain Dobbins engaged in the merchant service, and was part owner and master of the schooner Harlequin, which he sailed for some time. In July, 1812, he sailed the schooner Selma, and while he was lying at Mackinac, the British landed on the island, took possession of the fort, captured his vessel and took him and his passengers, Rufus S. Reed and William W. Reed, of Erie, prisoners. They were all soon after released on parole and returned to their homes in Erie. This was the first intimation that war had been declared. Capt. Dobbins' experience in lake navigation, and his thorough knowledge of the harbors of the lake rendering him well qualified for the position, he was appointed by the government, in 1813, as sailing master in the United States navy, and given the superintendency of the construction and equipment of the fleet of war vessels then being built at Erie (an account of which appears in another part of this history), and it was through his efforts and indomitable perseverance that Erie was made the United States naval station. While connected with the navy he was also engaged in the merchant service. He had commanded the schooner Washington in 1816, which the same year conveyed troops to Green Bay, and his was the first vessel to enter that harbor, it then being considered a difficult task to navigate it. On his first visit some of the harbors in that locality were named and still retain the names given them by Capt. Dobbins and the army officers who accompanied him. In 1826 he was ordered to sea in a vessel fitted out to bring home the remains of Commodore Perry, and resigned his commission. In 1827 he was engaged in constructing piers at Ashtabula, O. In 1829 Gen. Jackson appointed him to the command of the revenue cutter Rush, and he was reappointed in 1845 by President Polk to the command of the revenue cutter Erie. He left active service in the revenue department in 1849. Capt. Dobbins possessed many sterling qualities, and having been a close observer, was enabled to relate many interesting and exciting incidents connected with the early navigation of the lakes and life on the frontier. Capt. Dobbins died in Erie, February 29, 1856, aged 85 years. His wife died January 27, 1879, in her 100th year. The remains of both now lie buried in the Erie cemetery.

John A. Tracy (deceased) was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., February 16, 1798. His father, Capt. John Tracy, was a descendant of Lieut. Thomas Tracy, who came to Salem, Mass., from Tewkesbury, England, in the year 1638. Capt. John Tracy, with his family, removed to Little Conneauttee (now Vasshington township, Erie county, Pa.) in 1799, and thence, in

1801, to Waterford. Here John A. Tracy attended school for a few years, under Rev. Russell Stanchiff. He commenced as a boy in the active business of teaming for his father between the head of navigation on French creek and Erie. This business was active in 1812-13-14, during the war, as army and navy stores for Gen. Harrison's army and Commodore Perry's fleet were carried on this route from Pittsburg to Erie, and he thus took his first lesson in inland transportation with ox teams, over stump roads cut through the woods. Mr. Tracy came to Erie when 18 years of age, as clerk in a store, on the southwest corner of French and Sixth streets. He afterwards became a partner of P. S. V. Hamot for several years, and later with Jonas Harrison in a general mercantile business. He was one of the directors of the U. S. branch bank of Erie, and also of the old Erie Bank. He took an active interest in the Erie Extension Canal from the Ohio river to Erie and was a contractor in building the Walnut creek aqueduct, and was subsequently a director for many years. Mr. Tracy was one of the contractors on the New York and Erie R. R. in the early efforts to build it, and again about the year 1848, when the efforts to resume and finish it from New York to Dunkirk were successful. He was among the first and active workers to start the Erie and North East R. R., the first railroad built to the city of Erie, and was one of the contractors in its construction in 1850-51. When completed he continued to be a director until 1853, when he was elected president of the company, and so continued until the company was consolidated with the Buffalo and State Line company, under the name of the Buffalo and Erie company, and when this company was consolidated with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company, making one corporation from Buffalo to Chicago, he became a director and continued in that office until his death. He was also a director of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. Co. After the conclusion of his more active duties of railway construction, he gave much attention to farming; his large farms in West Mill Creek and Fairview were models in their thorough cultivation. He married Susan Jane Dobbins, daughter of Captain Daniel Dobbins, in 1826. She died in 1867. Mr. Tracy died at his residence in Erie, February 26, 1875, leaving seven children: John F. Tracy, Mrs. Mary M. Scott, wife of the late Hon. W. L. Scott; Mrs. Anna M. McCullum, wife of Mr. J. W. McCullum; Charles Tracy, Mrs. Eliza T. Griswold, wife of Wm. A. Griswold; Daniel D. Tracy, and William A. Tracy. Mr. Tracy controlled men by the gentle force of his nature, but was inflexible for right and truth. Though mild in his manners, he was firm when it was proposed to drive him from the right. Plain and unpretending, he disliked shams and false pretenses. Social, friendly, and with an extensive acquaintance, he continued a favorite until the day of his death. His remains and those of his wife rest side by side in the cemetery in Erie.

John F. Tracy (deceased), son of John A. Tracy, was born in Erie, Pa., January 7, 1827. He received his education at the Erie Academy. While his father was building the aqueduct of the Erie and Pittsburg Canal at Walnut creek he had his first experience as superintendent of large engineering enterprises, and developed marked capacity. Subsequently he was engaged in the construction of the Buffalo and State Line, the New York and Erie and North East rail-

roads, and although not 25 years of age, almost the entire management of these enterprises was confided to his care. Shortly after the completion of the latter road he was appointed its superintendent, where he had his full share in devising the plans for the practical operating of railroads. When, in 1853, it was decided to change the gauge of this road and make it a part of a through line—a determination which was violently opposed by a large portion of the citizens of Erie, and which resulted in the famous "Railroad War"—Mr. Tracy held his post with firmness and a courageous devotion to the interests of his road, and never for a moment yielded to the pressure of the mistaken and overwhelming popular sentiment which sought to maintain a break in the continuous line of what was destined to become a great continental highway. Mr. Tracy completed this change of gauge determined on by his company in 1854, and then accepted the office of assistant superintendent of the Chicago and Rock Island R. R., then in process of construction. He was soon promoted to the position of general superintendent; was next made vice-president, and finally president of the road, which office he held for many years, until ill health necessitated his resignation in 1877. Under Mr. Tracy's management the Chicago and Rock Island R. R. was extended through Iowa to the Missouri river and across Iowa and Missouri to Leavenworth, Kan. He built the first railroad bridge across the Mississippi river, which first raised the question of the right to build railway bridges across navigable rivers. The controversy was exceedingly bitter, and the river interests even resorted to the expedient of burning the spans of the bridge to prevent its completion. But Mr. Tracy's determination was not to be balked, and he persevered with the same firmness that characterized his conduct during the "Erie Railroad War," and success finally crowned his efforts. At first the Federal Court decisions were averse to the construction of the bridge, but in the end the United States Government became joint owner with the road in a first-class iron bridge. In 1870, while maintaining his position as president of his favorite corporation, the Rock Island, he secured control of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R., its active competitor, and became its president, which office he held till 1875, when he resigned by reason of failing health. Mr. Tracy was the first capitalist that fully recognized the importance of the New York rapid transit movement, and liberally aided it, and in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Hon. W. L. Scott, fought the battle of rapid transit through years of legislative, legal and popular antagonism, until every point in dispute was settled and the problem solved. Mr. Tracy was the equal, if not the superior, of any man in the country in his expert and invariably successful management of railroad combinations. He was reticent, determined, and above all, self-reliant. One of his marked traits was the great tenacity with which he adhered to any opinion he had formed after mature consideration, and the resolute manner in which he contemplated and executed his favorite projects in defiance of all difficulties and opposition. In his private life he was one of the least ostentatious and most kind-hearted of men. His large wealth was bestowed generously in the direction of public and private charity. Mr. Tracy's health began to fail at the age of 50 years, by reason of his very active life, but he had done his work well, and lived long enough to make himself one

of the fathers of the "American Railway System." He remained unmarried, and died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Hon. W. L. Scott, in Erie, February 13, 1878. His remains rest by the side of his father and mother in the Erie cemetery.

Hon. William L. Scott. The busy and eventful life of Hon. William L. Scott was spent in Erie. Here were his home and family, and here his affections were centered. To him it was "clear Erie," as feelingly expressed in one of that series of masterly and statesmanlike addresses made in his Congressional campaign of 1886. He sought to make it "beautiful Erie," and his efforts towards its embellishment in their wide scope (worthy of a Baron Haussmann or Christopher Wren) embodied not only the city with its blocks and mansions, its churches, parks and avenues, but the construction, development and adornment of Massassauga Point, and the improvement of the cluster of highly cultivated farms, which, with their elegant surroundings, ample approaches and unexcelled roads, surprise and delight those who spend their summers on the shores of Presque Isle Bay. Mr. Scott's life was one of wide activity. It was characterized by methodical and systematic planning, intense thought, alert action and energetic living. These enabled him to accomplish those vast results, which in a review of his life so amaze, when an attempt is made to comprehend the extent of his plans, the directness of action, and his dazzling success in the execution of that which only genius could have originated and an inexorable will performed. William L. Scott was of ancient lineage and of Scotch-Welsh descent. His great grandfather, Rev. James Scott, of the Church of England, graduated at Aberdene University, and was ordained and licensed to preach in Virginia by the Bishop of London in 1755. His grandfather, Gustavus Scott, was educated at Aberdeen and completed his law studies in London in 1771. Returning to America he resided in Annapolis or Baltimore. He was a member of the Continental Congress and held many offices of distinction in Maryland. The family name is indelibly associated with the illustrious Virginians whose patriotic deeds in Revolutionary days are interwoven with the brightest and most honored pages of American history. In recognition of this sentiment, in 1794, President Washington appointed Gustavus Scott one of the first board of commissioners to lay out the City of Washington. Accepting this trust, Mr. Scott built and occupied until his death the noted "Kalamona" residence at the site of the future Federal City. Maj. Robert L. Scott, son of Gustavus, was a graduate of West Point, and served with distinction in the war of 1812. He was the father of William L. Scott, and died when the latter was quite young, leaving six children. Of these William L. Scott achieved commanding position in public affairs; Robert Wainwright Scott (deceased), entered the navy, served through the late war, and was promoted to be commander; and Miss Ann Eliza Scott, a resident of Erie, is now sole survivor of the family. Hon. William L. Scott was born in Washington City July 2, 1828. He received a common school education. He was first appointed a page in Congress about the year 1840. While serving as such he attracted the notice of Gen. Reed, representative of the Erie District of the Twenty-eighth Congress, by whom in 1840, at the age of 16 years, he was brought to Erie. Gen.

Reed was then in the zenith of his commercial career, with his fleet of steamers and vessels on the lakes, his numerous clerks, agents and warehouses. In one of the latter the young southerner was placed, to receive those first lessons in commerce and modes of transportation, which, then in their infancy, were yet to be so vastly developed by the master mind of Gen. Reed's youthful protegee. The celebrated Howell Cobb, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan, served in the same Congress with Gen. Reed from 1843 to 1845. At that time it was a question whether the young page would go with Mr. Cobb to his Southern home to imbibe his heryidea of Southern rights, the assertion of which drove him from President Buchanan's cabinet into the Rebel army, or to the care, the tuition and patronage of Gen. Reed, the noted capitalist, steamboat owner and master mind of lake commerce. A destiny was involved. Fate decided, and William L. Scott came to Erie. It was the pivotal point in the orphan's career. To him the commission house and office of Gen. Reed, with their network of transportation, was as important a school as was the Military College at Brienne in the career of the Corsican orphan who there commenced the studies the fruits of which were developed at Marengo, at Austerlitz and at Jena. Mr. Scott's progressive steps were rapid. In this sketch but the merest mention can be given of them. In 1850 he made his first venture in the coal and shipping business with the late Hon. Morrow B. Lowry. This firm continued in business but one year. In 1851 he engaged in the coal business with Mr. John Hearn, the firm continuing until Mr. Hearn's death, when it was succeeded by W. L. Scott & Co. This company, eventually, did the largest business of its kind in the world. It controlled mines in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. Mr. Scott owned upwards of 70,000 acres of coal land. He gave employment to 12,000 people. He was the controlling owner of the stock of the Youghiogheny Coal Company of Pennsylvania, Spring Valley Coal Company of Illinois and Union Coal Company of Pennsylvania. If his coal investments were large, his railroad interests were on an equally grand scale. In 1861 Mr. Scott built that portion of the Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. which extends from Girard to New Castle, and in 1863-64 constructed the completing link from New Castle to the Fort Wayne R. R., becoming a large owner of the same. He was president of the Erie and Pittsburgh R. R. Company up to his death, and during the war located and constructed the Pittsburgh Docks at the mouth of Cascade run, in Erie. In 1862 he and his brother-in-law, John F. Tracy, extended the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. from Grinnell, Iowa, to the Missouri river, being the first railroad built to that waterway. Prior to his death he was the president and director of 22,000 miles of railroad, being more miles of track than any one man has been the central figure in operating. He was one of the pioneers in rapid transit in New York City, and with John F. Tracy was interested in building the first elevated road in that city. Mr. Scott was one of the builders of the Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R., in 1884, which was the first railroad on the peninsula of Virginia. He aided to develop the Canada Southern and Canadian Pacific Railroads. He was at his decease the oldest director of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R., director and member of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R., director in the Pittsburg,

Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroads; Michigan Central R. R. and Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. He was a manufacturer of iron in the Shenango valley and in Missouri. He was the controlling owner of the Northwestern Fuel Company of St. Paul, and had interests in the Missouri Iron and Coal Company of Missouri, the Sligo Furnace Company of Missouri and the What Cheer Coal Company of Iowa.

The memorials of his presence in Erie are abiding. He built the Scott Block, on the northwest corner of State and Tenth streets, in 1872, costing about \$180,000. His elegant home residence was ample and luxurious. Seemingly averse to change from his original residence, he had enlarged and adorned the old homestead until its size, commodiousness and elegance were in keeping with his position. The vast and imposing three-story mansion erected for a residence for his daughter, on West Park, at a cost of four to five hundred thousand dollars, for which Mr. Scott was so long in consultation with architects, will continue to manifest his grandeur in design and magnificence in execution. He owned 2,000 acres of land in Erie county. The utilization of this land for use as stock farms, and the creation of beautiful Massassauga Point, with its approaches and surroundings, involved the exercise of artistic judgment and the expenditure of vast sums. The result has been the addition of a permanent attraction to Erie and a wider use of the bay as a pleasure resort, which before was but imperfectly realized.

His civil and political career was remarkable; especially so when the great influence he exerted upon the counsels of his party and the moulding of its policy are considered; for aside from his service as mayor of Erie, he never held a political office until his election to Congress in 1884, a position he held but four years. He had become one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party and his influence in their National conventions was most potential and sometimes irresistible. He was mayor of Erie in 1866 and again in 1871, serving two full terms. He was nominated for Congress in 1866 and in 1876, but took no part in the campaign. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1868, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was representative of Pennsylvania on the Democratic National Committee from 1876 to 1884. He was in 1884 elected to Congress from the Erie district. In Congress his surroundings were most congenial and agreeable. They could hardly have been more so. It was his lot to have the fullest confidence and personal friendship of the President and Speaker of the House during his successive terms of service; with very much of influence in shaping the course of the administration. In this respect it is doubtful if any member of the cabinet had more fully the confidence of the President. He introduced and put upon their passage the Chinese Exclusion bill and the Oleomargarine bill, both of which were enacted. His position in the modification of the Tariff was in advance of that of many of the Pennsylvania Democrats; a position to which many of the party came. He took a leading part in the preparation of the Mills bill, in the Fiftieth Congress, in 1888. After its passage by the House and its amendment by the Senate, he prepared a masterly article for a leading publication, calling in question and assailing the constitutional right of the Senate to modify a bill for "raising rev-

enue" which by the Constitution was required to originate in the House. His speech in Congress upon the silver question was most elaborate and exhaustive, indicating remarkable study and research and involving a mass of facts and array of figures and tabulated statistics not often placed together. Later events have shown its predictions to have been prophecy. While his views and wishes on the revenue, owing to the adverse action of the Republican Senate, were not then enacted into laws, yet the large number of appointments made upon his recommendation evinced his sagacity in selection and his consideration for friends, which was one of his most pleasing characteristics. His domestic relations were of the happiest character. Soon after his arrival in Erie he made the acquaintance of Miss Mary M. Tracy, daughter of John A. Tracy, one of the most substantial and public-spirited citizens of Erie, and grand-daughter of the noted Captain Daniel Dobbins, whose fame as an early lake navigator and one of the commanders in Perry's renowned fleet has connected his name with history. With tastes so congenial, and purposes so much in unison, their marriage, September 19th, 1853, became a union of hearts and of hands. It was more for the large experience of Mr. John A. Tracy in railroad construction and the bent of mind of his son, John F. Tracy, destined to so much of distinction, in the extension of Chicago's great system of railroads, doubtless tended materially to encourage and develop the early efforts of Mr. Scott, in the commencement and prosecution of his railroad career, which assumed such large proportions. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had two children: Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Charles H. Strong, of Erie. His personal appearance was striking, and in social intercourse his manners were bland and winning. Of blonde complexion and penetrating glance, his voice was soft and his utterance rapid, earnest and emphatic. His movements were quick. His mind was active and his examination of any subject in hand most exhaustive. He had a large and valuable library in which his investigations of any matter under consideration were studiously concentrated. As a result his after treatment of his subject was masterful. It was his habit to make most thorough investigation of a matter in hand, and it was this comprehensive preparation that made his influence in conference or in public meetings so great. During the war he equipped and fitted out at his own expense Capt. Miller's battery of artillery and sent it to the front. Many residents of Erie in widely separated walks of life were gladdened by the flow of charity emanating from himself or his household; this was further manifested in substantial aid to worthy religious and charitable organizations. These it would be impracticable to specify at length, as his giving was as unostentatious as it was generous. Yet these may be mentioned: A gift of \$10,000 in interest bearing bonds to St. Vincent Hospital; a like sum to the Hamot Hospital, Home for the Friendless, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and a church organ to St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Erie, while all through the community in which he dwelt there were perennial streams from the same inexhaustible source. But Mr. Scott, never physically strong, was unequal to the great strain involved in the conduct of so much business. He sank under his arduous labors, in the Fiftieth Congress. Repeated attacks or shocks continued to remind him of his wan-

ing strength. Finally under most eminent medical advice, he sought rest and recuperation in the pure air and sea breezes of Newport. But his healing was too late. He was never to see Erie again. On the 18th of September, 1891, while still at the seaside, he sank into his final sleep. His death was a startling and sad event for Erie. His funeral was most notable. Distinguished men gathered from various parts of the country, from Chicago to New York, magnates of civic, of political and of railroad celebrity. These with all classes of the community gathered at the darkened home. The President of the United States (then in the interim of his exalted service), the Governor of Pennsylvania, railroad magnates and Erie's best citizens, stood around the bier containing the honored dead, to bid a last farewell to him who lay in the calm repose of eternal sleep. On the beautiful afternoon of the Thursday following his death, a typical September day, amid crowded streets and masses of sympathetic friends and townsmen, reaching from his home to the cemetery, the remains of Erie's most honored and distinguished citizen were borne to their last resting place, the President and Governor heading the pall-bearers. The casket was placed in the splendid mausoleum, designed for the resting place of Mr. Scott and his family.

The Galbraith Family, of Pennsylvania, came of Scotch-Irish stock, so prominent in the early history of the Commonwealth. James Galbraith, the founder of the family in this State, emigrated from the North of Ireland and settled at Donegal, in what is now Lancaster county, in 1712; he bought large tracts of land from William Penn proprietor; his son, James Galbraith, jr., great-grandfather of Wm. A. Galbraith, married, in 1755, Elizabeth Bertram, who, with her father, Rev. William Bertram, came from Edinburgh, Scotland. These people were all Presbyterians in their religious faith, and the old stone church at Donegal, where they worshipped, has in its churchyard the bones of many of the family. James Galbraith, jr., was elected sheriff of Lancaster county in 1742; he was made Judge of the Common Pleas in 1745, and was for many years a justice of the peace; he removed to Cumberland county in 1760, and in 1763 was appointed judge in that county. He took an active part in the French and Indian war in 1755-56, and during the Revolution, in 1777, was appointed colonel for Cumberland county, being then 23 years of age; he was obliged, however, to resign after a twelve-month's service, on account of advanced years and bodily infirmities. In Eggle's History of Pennsylvania, the writer says: "The Galbraiths of Cumberland county all came from James Galbraith, jr.; every one of his sons became prominent in the Revolutionary war on the side of the patriots. Bertram Galbraith, first lieutenant in Lancaster county, was his son, and did noble service in the cause of his country. Andrew Galbraith, another son, served with distinction as an officer in the Revolution. Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson married one of his daughters. John Galbraith, the youngest son, was a soldier of the Revolution; he was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and, with many others, suffered great hardships in the British prisons in New York city. After the war he removed to Huntingdon county, and from there to Butler county, where he resided until his death. In the southeast corner of the old Derry churchyard, on

the line of the Lebanon Valley R. R., at Derry station, is a stone slab bearing the following inscription: 'Here lieth the remains of the Rev. Wm. Bertram, first pastor of this congregation, who departed this life ye 2d Feb., A. D. 1799, aged eighty-five years.' Immediately beside it is another slab with this inscription: 'Here lieth the remains of James Galbraith, who departed this life ye 28d August, 1744, aged seventy-eight years; also James Galbraith, Esq., the younger, on ye 11th June, 1787, aged eighty-three years, who dwelt beloved by all, in rational piety, modest hope and cheerful resignation.'" Andrew Galbraith, brother of James Galbraith, jr., was the first coroner of Lancaster county. In 1739, he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, a position he held until 1746. He was created a member of Assembly in 1730, and for eight consecutive sessions thereafter. In 1732, when a candidate for Assembly, he had a most extraordinary canvass; his wife, mounting her mare, Nelly, with spurs strapped to her heels, rode out among the Scotch-Irish in Donegal and collected more than 100 voters, at whose head she rode into Lancaster borough, where the elections were held, and in Penn Square haranged them with such effect that her husband was returned elected by two or three votes. This incident is thus referred to in a biographical sketch of Madame Patterson Bonaparte in Lippincott's Magazine for September, 1877 (Mrs. Patterson, Madame Bonaparte's mother being the grand-daughter of the successful feminine electioneer); "Mrs. Patterson came of that sturdy, independent, Scotch-Irish race that has peopled Pennsylvania's prosperous valleys. Her grandmother, Mrs. Galbraith, was of considerable force of character, taking a prominent part in Revolutionary stir and, on one occasion, traversing on horseback the then almost wilderness, canvassed votes for her husband's election to the Assembly, which she won, whether by robust argument or in the felicitous way of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, is not recorded." Robert Galbraith, one of the sons of James Galbraith, jr., was appointed prothonotary for Bedford county, March 21, 1777; he was also justice for the same county. In 1778 he removed to York and there practiced law; he was member of the Assembly from that county, and was appointed agent to sell the confiscated estates of the Tories; he returned to Bedford county in 1784, and was, in 1788, appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county; he was an officer in the Revolution, and served with honor to himself and country. The late Judge John Galbraith, the son of the John Galbraith above referred to, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., in 1794. His father moved to Butler county about the beginning of the nineteenth century, where the son was reared on a farm. Long before he was of age he was in charge of a school, and in due time served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the same office in Butler where James Thompson, afterward Chief Justice, was employed. Tiring of printing, he studied law with General William Ayres, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar, at the age of 24. Soon after he married Miss Ann Ayres, daughter of Rev. Robert Ayres, an Episcopal minister, long resident at Brownsville, Pa., brother of General Ayres. About the same time he moved to Franklin, Pa., where he rose rapidly both in his profession and in popular esteem. His first official position was as a member of the Assembly, to



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which he was thrice elected; was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1832-34-38, serving on important committees. In 1837 he moved to Erie and was ever after a resident of that city. On retiring from Congress he practiced law until the fall of 1851, when he was elected President Judge of the Sixth judicial district, running as Democratic candidate in a district which usually gave a Whig majority of 1,100. His death occurred June 15, 1860, near the close of his judicial term. Judge Galbraith was one of the foremost men in promoting the various public enterprises that gave the first strong impulse to Erie county; he was the pioneer in building the railroad to the Ohio line; was the largest stockholder in the Erie and Edinboro plank road, and aided greatly in reviving the long projected railroad from Erie to Sunbury. One of his favorite ideas, the establishment of a reform school for youthful offenders, has been adopted by the State in the institutions at Huntingdon and elsewhere. Mrs. Galbraith died in Philadelphia, March 2, 1868. Their children were; William A., and Elizabeth Ann, intermarried with William S. Lane, for some time a practicing lawyer in Erie, and later of Philadelphia.

William Ayres Galbraith, Erie, Pa., was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pa., May 9, 1823, and came to Erie with his parents in 1837. He is a descendant of one of the most noted families during two centuries of Pennsylvania's history, whose annals, inclusive of the personal history of the late Judge John Galbraith, the father of William A. Galbraith, are contained in this volume, under the caption, "The Galbraith Family." William Ayres Galbraith received his early schooling in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and upon the removal of the family to Erie, Erie county, Pa., he entered Erie academy, from which institution he was duly graduated. Studying law under the preceptorship of his father, he was admitted to the bar on the 21st anniversary of his birth, May 9, 1844. In September of the same year he entered Dane Law School of Harvard University, of which Professors Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf were the instructors, and was graduated therefrom in 1845. Returning to Erie, he entered upon the practice of his profession in company with his brother-in-law, William S. Lane. In 1846 he was appointed deputy attorney general for Erie county (an office equivalent to the present one of district attorney) by Judge Kane, the attorney general of the State, which position he continued to fill until 1850, under John M. Reed and Benjamin Champneys. From his return to general practice until 1856 his clientage steadily grew, assuming such proportions by the latter year that his health failed and he was compelled temporarily to abandon his practice. Under the advice of his physician, to engage in out-door occupation, he took an interest with General Herman Haupt and others in the Housatonic Tunnel, the building of which required his personal presence for the major portion of two years in Massachusetts. Returning in 1858, he was appointed attorney for the Sunbury and Erie R. R., and quickly re-entered upon a large practice. From his early manhood he was actively identified with the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1846 and of numerous others. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Charleston in 1860, and in Chicago in 1864. In 1861 he was nominated as a Union candidate for State Sen-

ator against Morrow B. Lowry, the regular Republican nominee, and was only defeated by about 100 votes in Erie county, which, the preceding year, had been carried by the Republicans by a majority of 3,700. In 1876 he was elected President Judge of the Sixth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, as a people's nominee, though the Republican candidate for President carried the county by a majority of nearly 3,000. His term of office expired January 1, 1887, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Erie. Judge Galbraith has contributed materially to the growth and development of this community. He was director of the railroad to the Ohio line, a director of the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Company, and was actively identified with the establishment of the car works, the car wheel works, the Burdett organ factory and other manufacturing establishments. He was one of the original stockholders of the Erie Dime Savings and Loan Company, of which he is now president. He was married May 25, 1846, to Fanny, daughter of the late Capt. William Davenport, of Erie, a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this volume. Judge and Mrs. Galbraith have had four children, of whom but two survive. One child died in infancy, and the eldest, Fanny, wife of Dr. Arnold P. Gilmore, of Chicago, son of the late Judge Gilmore of the Washington (Pa.) district, died May 30, 1893. The surviving children are: Davenport and John W. Galbraith, attorneys-at-law, associated in the practice with their father in Erie. Davenport Galbraith was married June 15, 1885, to Winifred, daughter of J. F. Downing, of Erie. John W. Galbraith was married April 25, 1888, to Mary, daughter of the late Matthew Henning, banker, of Evansville, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Galbraith have one child, William A. Galbraith.

Colonel Thomas Forster (deceased), son of John Forster, born near Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1792; brought up as a surveyor; served during the Revolution in defense of the frontier, was a colonel of volunteers during the whisky insurrection; appointed associate judge of Dauphin county in 1795; member of the assembly one term; came to Erie county as agent of the Harrisburg and Presque Isle Land Company in 1796 or 1797; moved his family to the county in the spring of 1799, settling in Erie; commissioned collector of the port of Erie in March, 1799, a position he filled until his death in 1836, meanwhile acting as government agent for the construction of the breakwater in Erie harbor, serving as captain and brigade inspector in the war of 1812, and holding numerous town and county offices. He married, October 5, 1786, Sarah Pettit, daughter of Rev. Joseph Montgomery, who was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, and the first member of Congress from Lancaster county under the Constitution of the United States. She died in Erie, July 27, 1808. Among her children were the wives of General E. V. Sumner, General George W. Wright, Colonel John Harris, Major Henson and Captain Bailey, U. S. army. Colonel Forster and Rev. Mr. Montgomery were both educated at Princeton College, New Jersey.

Thomas Forster, Jr. (deceased), son of Colonel Thomas Forster and Sarah, his wife, born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1796; came to Erie with his father; carried on a forwarding and commission business at Erie

harbor several years; captain of a military company, and vestryman of St. Paul's Church; moved to Dunkirk, N. Y., about 1828, from which date he was government agent for the construction of breakwaters at the various harbors on Lake Erie between Erie and Buffalo, until his death; moved to Westfield, N. Y., about 1862, where he died in 1864. He married, in 1821, Juliet M., daughter of Hon. William Bell, of Erie, a settler of 1800, officer in the Revolutionary war and associate judge. Mrs. Forster died in Westfield in 1866. Their children were as follows: John H. and Sarah P., residents of Michigan; William T.; Theodore M.; Annie M.; and E. S., residents of Erie city.

John P. Vincent, of Erie, Pa., is the great-great-great-grandson of Levi Vincent, who was with his family driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to England. He came with his family to America during the reign of Charles II, probably about the year 1676, and settled at or near Bergen, in New Jersey. His son, John, also lived in New Jersey. His son, Cornelius, left New Jersey and settled on a farm on Warrior's run, about four miles from the present town of Milton, in Northumberland county, and was living there about the beginning of the War of the Revolution. His father, John Vincent, came with him to Pennsylvania. The settlers in that vicinity built a stockade fort called "Vreeland's Fort." This fort was invested by the English and Indians in 1739, and after a sturdy resistance by the settlers, was captured, the English commander agreeing that if they surrendered they would be protected from the Indians, which he assured them he could not do if the fort was taken by storm, or after so long a resistance as to seriously anger the Indians. One of the sons of Cornelius Vincent was killed in one of the skirmishes around the fort. Cornelius Vincent, with his family and his old father, were taken prisoners, but were all liberated except two of his sons, Benjamin and Bethuel, the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch. Benjamin, though quite a young man, was married when captured. After they reached Canada, Benjamin was claimed by a squaw whose husband had been killed during the fights at the fort, and was adopted into her tribe. He was skillful with his rifle, and after a time he was permitted to go hunting, but always accompanied by two young Indians. He was determined to make his escape, if possible, and return to his family, and for that purpose studied the geography of the country carefully, while seemingly contented with his lot. On one of his hunting expeditions he lured his companions towards the border as far as he could, until they became uneasy, and at last attempted to compel him to return to the tribe. He then turned upon them, killed both, and after much hardship joined his family in New Jersey, where his father had returned after being released by the English after the capture of the fort. Bethuel Vincent was exchanged at the end of the war, and returned to Milton, where he died. He was postmaster for a great many years. He married Martha Hinrod, an aunt of the late William Hinrod of Erie. She was of Dutch ancestry, and was possessed of many of the staunch and indomitable characteristics of that nation. Their eldest son, William, was born in 1791. In the latter part of 1816 he came to Erie county and settled in Water-

ford. In February, 1817, he married Elsie Jackson Nichols of Lycoming county. She was of Scotch descent. William Vincent held the office of justice of the peace, and was postmaster for several years. He died in 1872. His wife died in 1886. John P., his eldest son, was born December 2, 1817, in Waterford. He was educated at Waterford Academy, securing a thorough English and classical education, under the instruction of Robert W. Orr, James Park, John Livingston and Edward A. Geary. In 1839 he began the study of law with Hon. Elijah Babbitt, and was admitted to practice February 2, 1841. In 1862-3 he was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and in 1863 was the candidate of the Republicans for Speaker. He was an active Republican from the formation of the party. Before that he cast his first vote for Gen. William H. Harrison for President. In 1866 he was elected additional law judge of the Sixth judicial district, composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford and Warren, and subsequently of Erie, Warren and Elk. Under the provisions of the constitution of 1874 the State was re-districted, and Erie remained in the Sixth district. Judge Vincent was then commissioned as the President Judge of the district until the first Monday of January, 1877. He then resumed the practice of the law, and is still in practice. He is now the senior member of the bar.

Strong Vincent was born in Waterford, Erie county, June 17, 1837. He was the oldest son of Bethuel B. Vincent, and a grandson of Judge John Vincent, of this county, both of whom are referred to. His mother was Sarah Ann (Strong) Vincent, a daughter of Captain Martin Strong, of Summit township, one of the earliest pioneers, and in his day one of the foremost citizens of the county. In 1843 his parents removed to the city of Erie. His school days were passed chiefly at the old Erie academy. Here he formed many boyish friendships, which, notwithstanding his long absences afterward from his native town, were warmly cherished by him as long as he lived. When he was about 14 years old he was put to work in his father's iron foundry. For six months he worked as a day laborer. He was then taken into the office of the concern. After being thus occupied for a year or more, he left home and entered the scientific school at Hartford, Conn., to secure a scientific education. Desiring after a full collegiate education, he entered Trinity College. Harvard College had a great charm, and he persuaded his father to allow him to enter it as a sophomore in the class of 1859. A college friend, afterward an intimate army friend (Major W. W. Swan) thus speaks in the "Harvard Memorial Biographies" of his college career: "Vincent was a man of mark in his class, and in the college. His personal appearance was in his favor. There was not a student from sophomore to senior who did not on first seeing him seek to learn who he was. Physically he seemed fully developed. Of rather above medium height, he had a well-formed, powerful frame, and his face was remarkably striking and handsome. He looked many years older than he really was, and in every respect his mind corresponded with his body. One would have said on hearing him converse that he was 25 years old. He was not a hard student. And yet when the class of 1859 graduated, if the professors had been asked to name those whom the college would

afterward delight to count among her children, Vincent would have been high on the list." Graduating in 1859, he began the study of law in the office of William S. Lane, Erie. In fifteen months he had been creditably admitted to the bar, became Mr. Lane's partner, was taking an active interest in the public affairs of the city and county, and stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. In 1861, on the day after the President's first call for volunteers, he enlisted as a private with his company, the "Wayne Guards," in the "Erie regiment" of three months' men. As his Harvard biographer says: "His motive was pure patriotism. Manhood and patriotism made him a soldier." He was at once married to a lady to whom he had been sometime engaged—Miss Elizabeth Carter, of Newark, N. J. Vincent was elected the second lieutenant of his company (A) before it left Erie, was soon afterward appointed adjutant of his regiment, and on arrival at Pittsburg, Colonel McLane of the Erie regiment became post commander, and Vincent post adjutant. His efficient discharge of the duties began to attract attention. On the mustering out of the three months' men, he at once re-enlisted in the 83d Reg. P. V. I. for three years, was again appointed acting adjutant of the new regiment, and was elected its major before leaving Erie. On its arrival at Hall's Hill Camp, near Washington, he was elected and commissioned its lieutenant colonel. Just after leaving home he wrote to his wife: "Surely the right will prevail. If I live, we will rejoice over our country's success. If I fall, remember that you have given your husband a sacrifice to the most righteous cause that ever widowed a woman." During that fall and winter (1861-62) Vincent rendered frequent service as brigade inspector. Before Yorktown he was incessantly in the saddle in charge of working parties in the trenches. He made the siege a constant study. His first battle was that of Hanover Court House. Shortly after that he was prostrated by the poisonous air of the Chickahominy swamps, so that his life was despaired of. While in this condition the terrible battle of Gaines' Mill took place, in which over half of his regiment were either killed or wounded. The colonel and major were both killed. The news was kept from him, but the preparations for retreat revealed the truth. Sick as he was, he forced his attendants to let him go, and mounting his horse he led his regiment until he fell helpless from the saddle. Carried for a long distance on the back of his faithful servant, John Hickey, he knew nothing more until he found himself on board a sick transport on the James river. He was met by his wife and father in New York, and taken home, where he remained until October 1, when he returned to his regiment. During his absence he had been chosen and commissioned its colonel. In December this brigade took part in the battle of Fredericksburg. Here he gained the enthusiastic and lasting confidence of his men and fellow-officers by his example of personal bravery, and the command of the brigade falling temporarily to him, he proved his generalship when ordered to fall back, by rescuing his troops from their perilous position.

Socially, he was an unusually attractive man, and his quarters at Acquia Creek during the following winter were always a popular resort. Major Swan's article says of him: "As a general thing his companions were older than himself, for though Vincent was but twenty-five years old, his decisive countenance

and confident address made him seem the compeer of men of forty. Among his associates were officers of the highest rank. He could adapt himself to all; could talk with the politicians on questions of history, with a general officer on military evolutions, or with a sporting man on the merits of horses, and all respected his opinion."

For several weeks Vincent was president of a court martial, and later was offered the position of judge advocate general of the Army of the Potomac. This he declined. "I enlisted to fight," he said laughingly, when urged to take the staff position. In April, 1862, he was regularly appointed as ranking colonel to the command of the brigade. Shortly after this he rendered signal service with it, in support of General Pleasanton's cavalry at the battle of Aldie. He there received the special thanks and commendation of the Commander-in-Chief, General Meade. From Aldie his brigade marched to Gettysburg. "As we rode slowly through the town (Hanover) Vincent had the torn colors of the old 83d unrolled and brought to the front of the brigade. As they rustled in the moonlight before him, he reverently bared his head, and said to one of his staff in tones that will never be forgotten: "What death more glorious can any man desire, than to die on the soil of old Pennsylvania, fighting for that flag!" As his command lay quietly on the field at Gettysburg awaiting orders, he said: "To-day will either bring me my stars or finish my career as a soldier." On the afternoon of the 2d, orders arrived for a brigade of their division to move to the support of General Sickles' Third Corps. Vincent (so says an eye witness) in the absence of his superior officer, took the responsibility of taking his own brigade to the front, and posting them so as to hold "Little Round Top." This was the real key, as it afterward appeared, to the position of our army in that day's fight, and the rebels strove desperately all that afternoon to take it, in order to turn our flank, and so drive us certainly from our position. This hill, since known as Vincent's Spur (and now marked by a marble slab erected by "Strong Vincent Post," G. A. R., of Erie), was held by this brigade, though at fearful loss. The disposition of these troops was afterward cited in the classroom at West Point as one of the most signal instances in the war of first-class military strategy by a volunteer officer. But it cost Vincent his life. While standing on a conspicuous rock, encouraging his troops, he was shot by a sharp-shooter, and died five days afterward. The appointment of brigadier general was sent him the day after he was wounded, but it reached him too late. He was buried at Erie with military honors. A little girl was born to him three months after his death. She lived only a year and then was buried in the same grave with "the hero of the Little Round Top."

Bethuel Boyd Vincent.—The earliest ancestor of the Vincent family in this country was a French Huguenot of the name, who fled from religious persecution in France in the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in New Jersey. In 1772 part of his descendants removed and settled near what is now Milton, Pa., on the west branch of the Susquehanna. During the Revolutionary war they suffered greatly from attacks by the Indians and British, some being killed and others carried as prisoners of war to Quebec. Other families afterward settling in Erie county

(the Himrods, Mileses, Boyds, Lytles and others), had a like experience. Three relatives of the name—John, William and Daniel—removed to Waterford, in Erie county, at different times, about the year 1800. Among the children of William are the Hon. John P. Vincent, lawyer and ex-County Judge, of Erie, and Miss Sarah Vincent, present postmistress in Waterford; and of Daniel, T. D. Vincent and Elizabeth (Mrs. Dr. William Faulkner), of Erie.

John Vincent came to Erie county in 1797, and settled in Fort Leticia (now Waterford) when the region was still a howling wilderness. He was a man of strong natural intellect, sound common sense and inflexible integrity. These qualities, though he had but a limited education, procured his appointment as justice of the peace in 1803, and in 1805 as associate judge of Erie county. This latter position he filled with entire satisfaction to the public for forty years. He married twice first Nancy Boyd and afterward Nancy Anderson, and his children were Bethuel, Boyd, John A. (now of Cleveland, Ohio), Phebe W. (Mrs. John Wood), Henry R., Cornelius H. and James P. He died in February, 1869, in the old homestead in Waterford. Bethuel Boyd Vincent was the oldest son of the judge, and was born in Waterford August 4, 1803. He helped his father on the farm and in the salt trade, picking up such education as he could at a country schoolhouse. Later, he studied surveying at the Waterford Academy. In June, 1826, he was employed as assistant to Col. James Kearney, U. S. A., in making surveys for a Government canal from the Ohio to the lakes at Erie. He was afterward some seven years in the State service in Meadville, as civil engineer. In 1834 he returned and lived as a merchant in Waterford until 1843. He then removed to Erie, where he had previously formed a partnership (Vincent, Himrod & Co.) with William and David Himrod and William H. Johnson, in the business of an iron foundry and machine shop. In 1860 he retired from this firm and formed, with others, the banking house of Vincent, Bailey & Co.; and when this was converted, in 1865, into the Marine National Bank of Erie, he became its first president. In 1866 he joined in building "The National" grain elevator, of Chicago (burned in the great fire of 1871—rebuilt, 1873), and was a partner in this concern at the time of his death, July 21, 1876. Mr. Vincent was, like his father and others of his ancestors, a man of marked individuality of character. He had a clear, vigorous, well-informed mind; an indomitable, almost imperious will; thorough independence and unwearied energy of spirit; yet, withal, a tenderly affectionate and hearty social disposition. He was active in the church of his choice. From his earliest residence in Erie he was connected with St. Paul's Church as a vestryman and warden, and was for thirty years the superintendent of its Sunday-school. He had a great fondness for children and a great faculty for winning their confidence and affection. His means were generously given to the building of the present beautiful St. Paul's Church and of its four chapels. He was almost always, too, a representative of this parish, both in the diocesan and general councils of the Church. A beautiful memorial tablet in St. Paul's testifies to the active blessedness of Mr. Vincent's Christian life, and to the gratitude of those whom he helped to teach and lead in the same way. Mrs. Vincent was a daughter of Capt. Martin

Strong, of this county, and still lives (1895) with her only surviving children, Bishop Boyd Vincent and Ward Vincent, in the city of Cincinnati. Three daughters—Blanche, Bell and Kate—died in early life, and two sons—Strong (Gen. Vincent) and Reed—in early manhood. One daughter, Mrs. George A. Lyon, still survives.

Harry Vincent, of the firm of Ashby & Vincent, printers, stationers and binders, Erie, Pa., was born in Waterford, Erie county, Pa., June 27, 1847. He is a descendant of one of Erie's historic families, particulars of which are contained elsewhere in the volume. He was educated in the public schools and academy of Erie, and at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His first business connection was with Clemens, Caughey & Burgess, wholesale grocers, Erie, with whom he remained two years. He was then for two years connected with the business department of the Erie Dispatch. On May 1, 1870, he formed his present partnership association with J. E. Ashby, under the firm name of Ashby & Vincent, printers, binders, stationers and blank book manufacturers. He is unmarried and resides at 164 West Seventh street. Mr. Vincent is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and Royal Arcanum.

The Wallace Family.—This well known family furnished both the first resident physician and attorney to Erie after its settlement. Both were learned and able men and did much towards the advancement of Erie, while the families of each continued to identify the name with Erie's progress. Mention is now made of both of these able and accomplished brothers, whose early homes erected in the wilderness still stand—associated as each is with Erie's earlier history, and the part its distinguished occupants took therein.

Dr. John C. Wallace (deceased) was the first resident physician in Erie county, and the only one until a short time before his death. He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1771, and died in Erie, December 8, 1827. He graduated at Philadelphia under Dr. Rush and other celebrated medical men. He was appointed surgeon in the United States army, and in 1794 accompanied Gen. Wayne in the Indian war. During the war he visited Erie for a short time. Some years later he resigned his position in the army, and after residing in Franklin, Pa., for three years, came to Erie with his family in 1803. Professionally he was identified with the entire county, his professional calls often taking him far beyond its bounds. In 1806 he was elected the first Burgess of Erie, and also held the offices of justice of the peace, county commissioner and coroner. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he commanded an Erie county regiment, and after the battle on Lake Erie assisted Dr. Parsons, of the navy, in attending the wounded. Dr. Wallace was married in Franklin, in 1801, to Miss Margaret Heron, daughter of Capt. James Heron of the army. They had seven children: Eleanor, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Gordon, Jane, Mary Ann and William Perry, of whom only two are now living. Gordon Wallace lives in Missouri, Mo., and Jane (now a widow), who married Capt. Wheeler, late of the army, lives in Troy, Mo. The only one who remained in Erie county was Elizabeth, who married Charles Pollock, March 8, 1831. They had nine children: John,

Wheeler, Charles, Benjamin, James, Robert, Jane, Elizabeth and Ellen. Five are still living: Wheeler, Charles, James, Robert and Elizabeth. Wheeler has three children, Bart, Josephine and Winnie. Charles has two children: Annie and Robert. Several of this family were noted and specially merit mention. Benjamin was a volunteer, with the rank of major, in the Texan army in their war against Mexico for independence in 1835-36. He was taken prisoner by the Mexicans, and by order of Santa Anna, with other prisoners was murdered in cold blood at the massacre of Goliad. O. Wheeler, son of Elizabeth Pollock, is a captain in the 23d infantry U. S. regular army. Their family home, stately and of a quaint finish, as occupied by the family up to 1827, still stands with but little change, the third house east of French on the north side of East Fifth street.

William Wallace was a lawyer. He came from Harrisburg in 1800 as attorney for the Pennsylvania Population Company. His first wife (Rachel Forrest) died in Erie in 1804. In 1806 he married Eleanor, daughter of Hon. Wm. Maclay, one of the first U. S. Senators from Pennsylvania. He made his home on East Sixth street, in the wooden dwelling near Holland street, which afterwards was enlarged and has been long known as the Sill homestead. He remained in Erie until 1810. His daughter, Mary Eleanor, was long conspicuous in Harrisburg as Mrs. Rev. Dr. W. R. DeWitt, and his son, Dr. William Maclay, whose extended career in Erie as a physician and president of the State Medical Society made him so widely known, died in 1878. Mr. Wallace returned to Harrisburg with his family in 1810, and both he and his wife are interred in the old Paxtang churchyard. His younger son, Irwin M. Wallace, was an esteemed citizen of Erie until his death in 1894, and another, Mr. Benjamin, was a gifted and successful minister of the Presbyterian Church, and an editor. William Maclay, son of Irwin M. Wallace, is assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of Erie, and his sister, Eleanor, is the wife of Rev. John DeWitt, a professor in the Theological Seminary in Princeton, and Miss Julia A. DeWitt is the author of several works; Kate is the wife of Mr. George Sterry, of New York. Though but few of the family remain in Erie, the name is indissolubly connected with the settlement, early struggles and the defense and advancement of Erie.

Jerome Francis Downing, a prominent business man and representative citizen of Erie, was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, March 24, 1827. His father, James Downing, was born in Boston in 1775, and his mother, Roxana Forbush, belonged to a Roxbury family of that name. They settled first in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, but removed about the year 1810 to the town of Enfield, in the county above named, and took up their abode on a farm (still in possession of one of the children), where they reared a large family of seven sons and four daughters, Jerome being the youngest child. Like many young men who have become useful and influential citizens, young Downing was accustomed to hard work, either on the farm or in some one of the factories or machine shops then established in the neighborhood. In this manner he obtained the means of securing a better education than the common school afforded; and in 1848 entered the freshman class of Amherst College. Two years

later he became the editor of a newspaper in Holyoke, Mass., which position he soon relinquished for the chief editorship of the Troy (N. Y.) Daily Post, where he remained for some time; his next move being in the direction of the legal profession. Having been admitted to the bar, Mr. Downing settled in Erie, Pa., in the fall of 1855, and in 1863 was elected district attorney of the county. The following year a new departure in life was presented to him: The old Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, then, as now, one of the most prominent fire and marine insurance companies in the country, was looking about for a suitable person to extend its operations into the Western States. The choice fell upon Mr. Downing, notwithstanding the fact that he had not been brought up to the business of fire insurance. With much reluctance and many misgivings the position offered, of general agent for the Western States for the company named, was accepted, headquarters to be established in Erie for the time being. This position Mr. Downing has now (1887) held for over thirty years; an era of remarkable success for the company's Western business. Indeed, it can be said that no one in the same line of effort has been more successful. Mr. Downing's field of operations embraces the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Wyoming, and the Territories of Oklahoma and New Mexico, in which field over 3,000 agencies have been established. The headquarters of the department still remain at Erie, where Mr. Downing occupies one of the finest and best appointed general insurance offices in the country. A business of such importance, spread over so large a field, demands a large force of experienced assistants, both in the office and in the field, all of whom look to Mr. Downing for instruction and direction in their various duties. It is only justice to say that no department office of any of our most prominent underwriting institutions during the last quarter of a century has been conducted more successfully or more conscientiously. Mr. Downing's business motto being the Golden Rule. Just and honorable dealing with all the patrons of the companies represented by Mr. Downing in the settlement of losses or in other business, has created an unusually friendly sentiment and led to a patronage of very large proportions. The writer of a sketch of Mr. Downing, published in the "History of Erie County," says: "From the general features of Jerome F. Downing's business career here outlined, it appears that the profession of fire underwriting, in the widest sense of the term, has been his main life-work, and is likely to so continue for the remainder of his business career. But it will be a mistake to suppose that Mr. Downing has confined himself exclusively to the duties of his profession." The same writer referred to above describes Mr. Downing as a citizen in these words: "He has not simply been a successful business man; he has always taken an active interest in promoting the growth and prosperity of the city where his home has been for so many years; has invested liberally in manufacturing enterprises and in the erection of a large number of fine dwelling houses for the accommodation of such as do not own their own homes, as well as other buildings, among which may be mentioned his new office building, one of the finest structures for the purpose designed in the State,

As a school director and a member of the City Councils he has done his share of public duties, but his influence and example, whether in or out of office, is always on the side of progress and improvement. Possessed of talents which eminently fit him for legislative halls, he has no ambition for office and a decided aversion to office-seeking. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican, but is not a strong partisan, holding to no extreme views on any of the leading political questions of the day. Mr. Downing has long been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a liberal supporter of that society, as well as of the charitable and benevolent enterprises connected therewith. The same may be said of his contributions generally for objects of benevolence and public welfare—they have been liberal and unostentatious. In this connection should be mentioned the fact that the establishment of the new park adjoining the city on the south, and christened "Glenwood Park," owes its inception to Mr. Downing, who, so far, has been its most liberal supporter. Other citizens are entitled to much credit for the success achieved in the securing of the beautiful grounds comprising the park, but it is only fair to say that without the impetus given to the project by Mr. Downing, nothing would have been accomplished. In 1892 Mr. Downing erected the largest and finest business building in the city, situated on the northeast corner of State and Ninth streets. The building is eighty-two and one-half by 165 feet and six stories high, exclusive of the basement. It is a massive structure, the heavy brick walls being faced with the finest quality of pressed brick. A large dry-goods store occupies the first floors, and the balance of the building is devoted to offices. Heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity, with passenger and freight elevators and every modern convenience, it is one of the finest business buildings in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and the first large office structure erected in Erie with all the modern conveniences. But Mr. Downing's enterprise is not confined to the locality in which he lives. He has invested largely and successfully in Chicago real estate, and also in farm property in the Northwest. He carries on two wheat farms in North Dakota, one of 2,500 acres and one of 5,000 acres, all under cultivation. Of course the management of these large farms has to be confided to experienced and trusty superintendents, who have the immediate direction of affairs, subject to the general plans adopted by the owner. The results have fully justified the outlay, demonstrating the fact that money can be made in judicious farming. Mr. Downing also carries on a small farm just outside the city limits of Erie, but in this case farming is conducted for the pleasure of it rather than for profit. It affords another illustration of the fact, often referred to, that a majority of successful men who spent their boyhood days on a farm are inclined later in life to indulge in the recreation of owning and running a farm. Mr. Downing's home is one of the attractions of Erie; his residence and adjoining grounds compare favorably with the best in the city. This home, attractive as it is, owes much of its real charm to the wife who has for so many years been its loving center and directing spirit. Although the devoted mother of seven children, Mrs. Downing, aside from her domestic obligations, has found time to administer to the needs of the unfortunate and make their pathway in life brighter and happier, exempli-

fy the truth that it is our duty to make our lives a blessing to others as well as to ourselves. Mrs. Downing's early home was in Western Massachusetts, in the town of Worthington, where she was born in 1830. She is a lady of cultivation, of much natural artistic talent, a great admirer of the beauties of nature, and fond of travel, having seen much of the Old World as well as the New. Their children are mostly grown up and settled in life, their homes being near the parental roof. The career of Mr. Downing is an emphatic illustration of the success which attends earnest, persistent and well-directed effort in any chosen field of labor. It presents an example worthy of emulation by all who, without adventitious surroundings, start on the road to success, firmly resolved to battle bravely and unceasingly for the achievement of the grandest and best possibilities of life. In the words of Mr. Downing, in one of his numerous addresses to young men: "Let a boy start out with a right ambition, and no matter what his environments may be, good habits, industry, patience, perseverance, fidelity and devotion to duty, coupled with good business education, will bring success in due time; though possibly not wealth, which is not essential to true success in life." In this connection it may not be out of place to allude to Mr. Downing's usefulness as a public speaker, he being frequently called upon to serve in such capacity on more occasion or other of local interest. He is fluent, versatile, easy in manner, mature in thought, his language direct and pointed—qualities hardly to be expected in one who is so deeply engrossed in business cares and responsibilities. On the occasion of the celebration of "Columbus Day" in Erie, the committee of arrangements selected Mr. Downing as one of the four speakers to be invited to deliver brief addresses; the subject assigned to him being the "Development of Four Centuries." The address was earnest and eloquent, and filled with the wisdom of a practical man. Equally impressive and valuable was his address as Erie's Centennial orator on the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Erie's existence, delivered September 11, 1895. As a fitting conclusion to this brief sketch, the following tribute to Mr. Downing and his life-long companion, from the pen of one of Erie's most respected and cultured citizens, a compeer of a third of a century, is here given: "Coming from the hills of New England, with a community of thought, of needs and of hopes, their toils and trials have been mutual. As the way was opened and their position in life became secure, each advance found both equal to all the requisites which their surroundings imposed. Whether in church or state, at home or abroad, in the whirl of society or in the graver exertions of organized effort for the alleviation of misery or mitigation of distress, their means, their influence, and their time could be counted as a factor. To all such calls a deaf ear was never turned. And now in the serenity of a fully rounded career, each can review with a complacency unalloyed with selfishness the fulfillment of their early hopes, the complete accomplishment of each one of their noble aspirations."

The Kelso Family.—There is hardly a name more intimately associated with the settlement of Erie city and county from its very first start than that of the Kelso family. Identified as it is with the landed interests, the military occupation and protection of

Erie, and the social, political, official and business annals of Erie's first half century, some space is properly devoted to this old Erie family, especially as the record of but one other seems to reach so far, or to be so indissolubly linked with Erie's early history. The early family home on the lake bank, as it is recalled in all its naturalness and floral grace, illustrates how the love of flowers and vines came with the first settlers from the Susquehanna valley to the banks of Lake Erie, and thus gave the "Gem City" the picturesque beauty for which it has since become renowned. Gen. John Kelso, son of William Kelso (who was the son of Joseph and Margaret Kelso, of Scotch descent), was born in 1766, in Paxton township, Dauphin county, Pa., the home of the family being at the old Kelso Ferry House, on the banks of the Susquehanna, where William died May 22, 1807. About 1796 the Harrisburg and Presque Isle Company was formed in that vicinity by ten persons, each contributing £200, for the purchase of land near Erie. In August, 1796, the company purchased thirty-seven inlets and outlots at the public sale at Carlisle, and obtained 430 acres at the mouth of Walnut creek. John Kelso was reared on a farm, educated at the common schools of the vicinity, and married Miss Sarah Willis Carson. After their marriage Gen. and Mrs. Kelso came to Erie county, settling in what is now Fairview township, and afterwards removed to the head of the Bay of Presque Isle, settling on what is still land of the family. Their coming to the county was about 1797 or 1798, and after five years' residence in Fairview and Mill Creek they moved to Erie. They had seven children: Albert J., Edwin J., Harry, William, Caroline C., wife of the late Hon. E. Babbitt, and Adaline, wife of the late Rev. Dr. James H. Whallon. All are deceased. As an incident of Gen. Kelso's residence in Mill Creek, it can be stated that the first schoolhouse in that township was erected probably during his time, and on the Kelso land. It was of hewn logs. The whole side formed the fire-place. It was visible a few years ago, a quaint ruin at the foot of that high and narrow bluff known as the "Devil's backbone." Nothing now remains of it more than a broken foundation and blackened hearth stones. Gen. Kelso was appointed associate judge for Erie county in March, 1800. Court was held for Erie county at Meadville for some time. He resigned as judge to accept the appointment of prothonotary, register and clerk of courts December, 1804; was reappointed January 18, 1806; was appointed treasurer in 1806; and April 18, 1809, he was made commissioner for the sale of lots, and later brigadier general, and placed in command of the troops defending Erie. In 1805 he removed from a dwelling at the mouth of Garrison run to a new residence owned by Capt. William Lee, near the navy yard, in the vicinity of the spot where the government vessels were constructed. When the county was opened for settlement the dense forest abounded in game. Fish were so plentiful that the settlers with hook and line obtained large quantities. The following items are from Mrs. James Hoskinson's historical notes: In 1804 Mr. Kelso commenced to build at the foot of State street; trees were cut down and converted into logs; a square log house was put up; later wings were added and the logs weather-boarded; there were five rooms, two halls, kitchen and servants' sleeping apartments; the large grounds fronting the entrance to the house, as the writer remembers, was a lawn of velvety softness;

trees were planted and roses climbed upon the sides of the windows, giving it a picturesque effect. Mrs. Kelso was a woman of cultivated tastes, having received many advantages in early life. She was a worshiper at nature's shrine, and her garden was a marvel of beauty, entered by an arched gateway, which was covered by that delicate and graceful climber, the woodbine; in the center was a summer house, divided into four parts; and at each corner were large apple trees; their branches were tastefully trained, and, meeting in the center, formed a dense shade, where a ray of sunshine could hardly peep, and when in bloom, the summer house was covered with flowers of rich and varied hues; it was exquisitely beautiful and of unsurpassed loveliness; from the arbor diverged four walks, dividing the garden into squares, surrounded by neat railings; all varieties of flowers grew here most profusely; there were several varieties of roses, hyacinths, tulips, columbines, pinks, sweet williams, chrysanthemums, and a beautiful collection of primroses, not to be found now; lilacs were abundant and also the beautiful golden laburnum tree. Mrs. Kelso first brought the althea and sweet briar to Erie. When Gen. and Mrs. Kelso came to Erie county slavery still existed in Pennsylvania. They brought with them Charley Logan and his wife, Fira (a slave), with her three sons, who were by law servants until 28 years of age. Mrs. Kelso, finding it difficult to control so large a family, agreed to part with her colored boys. George was exchanged for 100 barrels of salt to Rufus S. Reed; Briston to Mr. Brown. After their freedom Briston became the widely-known ice cream caterer, and served at many fine entertainments. Fira lived to be 90 years old, and grew to be an immense fat negress. She died at her son George's after the breaking up of Mrs. Kelso's home. Fira was the wife of Charles Logan, and to her culinary skill was due the hospitable dinners and open house, and woe to the archons who invaded her domicile. So utterly defenseless was Erie at the outbreak of the war of 1812 that the British could easily have captured it. The only fortification was a small block house on the eastern part of the peninsula, which was without any kind of guns or ammunition. The most formidable instrument of war was a small boat howitzer (owned by Gen. Kelso), which was used to celebrate the Fourth of July and other great occasions. It was found by Gen. Kelso on the beach at Mill creek, where it had been left by the wrecking of an armed French bateau. Subsequently it was borrowed by a lake captain and reported lost overboard. In the war of 1812 Erie county militia formed a part of the western division, which was commanded by Brig. Gen. John Kelso. Before the close of June Gen. Kelso ordered out his brigade for the defense of Erie; August 25th expresses were sent over the county stating that the enemy's vessels had been seen and would make a descent upon Erie; September 4th the government directed that the State field pieces be sent to Erie; September 15th the secretary of war was notified by the governor that Gen. John Kelso had transmitted him a communication signed by respectable gentlemen of Erie, requesting that some efficient action for the protection of Erie may be speedily taken; September 16th Gen. Kelso was notified that one brass piece and four 4-pounders were on their way to Erie; October 21st Governor Snyder ordered Gen. Kelso to employ volunteers, if practicable, for the defense of Erie. The summer's campaign

along the lakes was disastrous to the Americans, and it became apparent to those who knew the situation that without a fleet to co-operate with the western and New York armies, the cause of our country in this direction was hopeless. So little account of land operations of the day has been preserved, through loss of records, that it is briefly stated: It was ordered that Erie should be a navy yard; in October work was commenced on two gunboats; the British menaced the new station to retard the building of the boats; several times the enemy's vessels anchored in the roadstead, and, but for the shallow water, would have entered the harbor; Mrs. Kelso and other ladies fled to Duncan's tavern for protection; at another time they sought safety in Waterford at George W. Reed's tavern; July 19th six of the enemy's vessels were in sight outside of the harbor, where they lay becalmed for two days; all this time the meager land force was kept busy marching upon the bank of the lake to give the enemy an impression of a much larger force of army being present; after the burning of the villages of Black Rock and Buffalo by the British and Indians, the most terrifying rumors were circulated; May 15th the wildest alarm was created by a false report that 600 or 700 British and Indians were coming to Erie to destroy and burn the village; the troops at Erie only numbered 2,000 men, and the hostiles were 3,000 strong; the first brigade of Gen. Mead's command was ordered into service to increase the defensive force to about 4,000; happily the alarm was false, but a considerable body of troops was kept at Erie during the winter; many of these men were poorly furnished with arms and equipments; so destitute were the stores of comfortable supplies that Mrs. Kelso was obliged to cut up her blankets to make clothing for her boys. Following the war, Mr. Kelso and citizens were kept busy restoring and rebuilding trade, laying out roads and clearing land. Gen. Kelso's son remembers holding the plow behind a yoke of oxen, breaking the road to Massassauga. In 1818 Gen. Kelso donated the bluff for the land light house, being a part of the tract given to the United States government for the purpose of a lighthouse, the abandonment of it in March, 1881, caused a question of title between the purchaser, Myron Sanford, and William Kelso, which was amicably settled. Later, the government, through the pressure brought to bear by lake men, repurchased from Mr. Sanford, giving double the amount it cost him, that is, \$4,000. Gen. Kelso died in 1819, in the prime of life, leaving his widow, Mrs. Sarah Willis Carson Kelso, and seven children, two daughters and five sons. Her great wish and ambition was to live to see the Erie canal completed. She was an interesting conversationalist, and could tell much of the society of Erie, which was of the army and navy (the best of the county), and most delightful. Gen. Kelso's descendants own and reside on 200 acres of land on the bank of the bay, near the head upon which he once lived and the home at the foot of State street.

Edwin J. Kelso (deceased), second son of Gen. Kelso, was born April 10, 1800, in Fairview township, Erie county. He came to Erie a boy, and as his father was in the discharge of public trusts, he was early instructed in the modes and duties of official routine. It was with experience thus in advance acquired that he accepted the position of prothonotary and register and recorder, to which he was appointed

by Gov. Shultze in 1824, upon the death of Thomas Wilson. These duties were ably and satisfactorily performed for about twelve years, when relieved by a change of administration, in 1835. In 1836 he was appointed by President Jackson collector of the port of Erie, to succeed Col. Thomas Forster, who soon died, after having filled the position of collector for thirty-five years. Mr. Kelso was the second collector of the port, and having been re-appointed by President Van Buren, held the office till 1841, when he was displaced by a change of parties, after which he held no office. For some years he was engaged in the forwarding business in Erie, wherein his large and early acquaintance was utilized. Mr. Kelso was married, in 1828, to Miss Malvina Atkins, of Buffalo, whose elegant tastes and genial manners, as evinced in her surroundings, will be kindly remembered. Mrs. Kelso died in 1871. The inheritor of a large landed property in and near Erie, and connected, with its public business, prominent as a citizen, and politician, Mr. Kelso became widely known and trusted. He was an earnest member of the Democratic party, and shared in its triumphs, yet was loyal to its teachings under adversity, as in its palmer days. To have filled his public positions satisfactorily, to the appointing power and to the people, to have been faithful to all these trusts; and laid down his functions without a stain upon his record, was the pleasing contemplation of Mr. Kelso during the evening of his life. He died February 10, 1879, leaving one son, John, and two daughters, Emma S., married in 1865, to C. C. Eddy, a resident of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and Mary; they live on the old homestead. C. C. Eddy was born in Rhode Island January 27, 1829, son of Sylvester and Thamer H. (Luther) Eddy, natives of Rhode Island, of English extraction. Mr. Eddy enlisted in the United States navy in New York in 1862, and in the same year was appointed second lieutenant. He served five years and six months on the United States steamer Michigan during the civil war. In 1878 he resigned his position and embarked in the lumber business; he is a Democrat in politics.

Albert J. Kelso was born September 7, 1802, in this county, son of Gen. John Kelso. His wife used to ride home to Cumberland county on horseback to visit friends. Mr. Kelso was educated in Erie, successively by Mr. Eastman, Prof. Blossom, Mr. Reed and Mr. Gunnison. He was married January 26, 1842, to Elizabeth Sullivan, who bore him the following children: Sarah, wife of Edwin Tenny, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania; Albert C., married to Livonia Green, have four children, Philo K., Frankie, Ella and Harry; Annie, wife of E. DeWolf, have six children, reside in Iowa, and Edwin J. Mrs. Kelso dying in 1850, he married, January 25, 1853, Maria L. Fales, a native of Massachusetts. By this union were born five children, four now living: Susan M., wife of J. Benson, have one daughter, Grace; Caroline A., Alice A. and Charles H. Mr. Kelso resided in Erie city fifty years, and on his present farm, located on the Lake road in West Mill Creek township thirty years. He was at one time in business in Erie city with Mr. Kellogg. He was a thorough temperance man, declining even to sell barley for distilling purposes. He died some years since.

Melvin M. Kelso, born in Erie city September 1, 1816, married Martha S. Johnson, born in Fairview



Richard O'Brien



May 3, 1817, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Barnett) Johnson, natives of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. They had eight children, of whom Richard B., Melvin M. and Effie B. are now living.

Melvin M. Kelso, sr., was a son of Gen. John Kelso. In early life he was a sailor, then for a number of years was clerk in the Erie postoffice. Inheriting from his father 130 acres on the Ridge road in Fairview, he eventually adopted agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful, owning 474 acres of farm property. He was a prominent citizen, filling the offices of director of the poor, township road commissioner, justice of the peace, etc. He was an adherent of the Presbyterian Church, to which with all other good causes, he contributed liberally. He died November 18, 1866.

Richard Barnett Kelso now owns the home farm, which he is greatly improving, and on which he is erecting fine buildings. Politically he is a Republican. Harry Kelso moved in early life to the vicinity of Green Bay, where he died many years since.

William C. Kelso, the last of his family, died April 24, 1892. He was of refined and gentle nature, a true Christian, was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church for over fifty years, and many years of that time rector's warden. Among his effects was an English side dagger, belonging originally to an officer of the British fleet and surrendered to an officer of Perry's. Mr. Kelso was very much of a collaborator in old books and relics. William C. Kelso was assistant assessor of internal revenue in 1863 and served for some years, Adaline (Kelso) Whallon, wife of Rev. James H. Whallon, D. D., was married about 1829 and spent most of her life in Erie. Her home was at the corner of Second and Sassafras streets, on her paternal estate. Her husband was a Methodist Episcopal minister and actively engaged, serving several terms as presiding elder. He was sent by President Grant as consul to Fort Mahon, in Mediterranean. Dr. Whallon died about 1877, and Mrs. Whallon survived him some time. Of their large family only Melvin and Isabella survives. Both reside in Ohio.

A. C. Kelso, farmer, Mill Creek township, post-office Erie, was born in the city of Erie in 1848, son of Albert J. and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Kelso. The former was a native of Erie county and was born in Manchester, Fairview township. The latter was a daughter of Rev. Mr. Sullivan, a Methodist clergyman, and for many years a resident of Harbor Creek. After her death he was again married to Marie Fales, who now survives him, residing in Mill Creek township. Albert J. Kelso was a resident of the same township during his life time, and the last forty years was spent on the farm now owned by his son, A. C. He died in 1890, at the age of 87 years. Mr. A. C. Kelso is the third of a family of four children: Sarah, wife of L. E. Tenny, Lincolnville, Crawford county, Pa.; Anna, wife of Ezra DeWolf, resident of Iowa; Albert and Elizabeth, of Erie. By the second marriage there were also four children: Susan, wife of B. J. Benson, Union City, Pa.; Caroline, Mill Creek township; Alice, Mill Creek, and Charles, of Riceville, Pa. September 10, 1873, Mr. Kelso was married to Miss Livonia, daughter of Philo H. and Betsey L. (Gleason) Green, of Harbor Creek. The former was a prominent citizen of the township, where

he resided. He died November 8, 1872, aged 47 years. His widow still survives, at the age of 78 years, and resides in Harbor Creek. Their children were: George (deceased), Livonia, wife of Mr. Kelso; Ellen L., wife of G. P. Gifford, of Harbor Creek; Charles, of Buffalo; Clarinda, wife of William H. Gray, Harbor Creek; Albert (deceased), and Andrew Greene, of Harbor Creek. The children of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kelso are: Philo, Frank, Ella, Harry and Bessie. John Kelso, grandfather of A. C., was a general in the war of 1812 (of whom a complete sketch is published in this work). Charles H. and Catherine (Bowers) Greene, grandparents of Mrs. Kelso, were natives of New York State, and came to Erie county about fifty years ago. William Gleason, grandfather of Mrs. Kelso, was a life long resident of Chautauqua county, New York. His wife was Polly Smith. Noah Sullivan, grandfather of Mr. Kelso, died in Harbor Creek. Mr. Kelso is one of the progressive farmers and influential citizens of Mill Creek township. Mr. and Mrs. Kelso are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Miles Family. In June, 1795, William Miles and William Cook came with their wives, who were sisters, to what is now Concord township, Erie county, before the organization of the township or county, and a month or so before the arrival of Colonel Seth Reed and his family to Erie. They are deemed the first white settlers in the county, as Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Cook were the first white women to become residents. The Miles and Cook families first settled in Concord, but in 1801 came to Union, where Mr. Miles erected both saw and gristmills. He was a very prominent and noted man, and in his lifetime witnessed many changes. Born in the Valley of the Susquehanna, not far from the junction of the North and West branches, where the border warfare with the British and Indians might well have caused it to be called "The dark and bloody ground," he was taken prisoner during one of those furious raids in which the valley was subjected from the savages and their allies, under Brant, or warriors of like infamous character. When a child, he was taken to Canada and there detained as a prisoner for some time. During this period he was instructed, and upon his return to his home, was fitted for the remarkable career to which he was destined. He was the brother-in-law of David Watts, of Carlisle, both of whom came to the Northwest wilderness in connection with the survey, allotment and sale of a large part of Erie county, the survey of the Tenth Donation district, laying out for settlement numerous bodies of land, as well as the village of Wattsburg, which was named for David Watts. Mr. Miles became possessed of a vast body of land in Union township and its vicinity. His son, James, afterward purchased 1,000 acres in Grand township, embracing the mouth of Elk creek. Mr. Miles was a conspicuous and influential citizen in the settlement of Erie county for nearly half a century. He had a strong will, great versatility and unyielding purpose. He acquired a very large land estate and left many memorials of his life. In the laying out and building of roads and bridges, and naming townships and fixing places for voting, he exercised a large influence. He built mills at Union City, which place was long called Miles' Mills. He had several children, among whom were: Hon. James Miles, associate judge of Erie county from 1851 to 1856; Frederick Miles and Mrs. Bemis.

James Miles, in 1832, settled on his large tract of land at the mouth of Elk creek. There he resided in almost baronial style. He also purposed the laying out of a city and the formation of a harbor at the mouth of Elk creek, to be accompanied with an effort backed by powerful support to make it an outlet for the Erie and Pittsburgh Canal. He also offered the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania the gift of one or more hundred acres of this land for its location, after his characteristic activity in the organization of the college. Judge Miles co-operated with Judge John Galbraith and Hon. Alfred Kelley in the building of the railroad from Erie to the Ohio line, now part of the Lake Shore R. R. Into this he entered with great zeal, and was long a director of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ash-tabula R. R. Co., and among the most prominent in the movements touching the railroad system of Erie county in the stirring period from 1850 to 1854. Judge Miles, towards the close of his life, built an imposing mansion on the banks of Elk creek, and Miles' Grove was laid out at the station of the Lake Shore R. R. The village of Miles Grove, with the busy hum of industry, and the constant arrival and departure of cars on several railroads, perpetuate the name of its founder. Mrs. Bemis and Frederick Miles died many years ago. Judge James Miles died at his home near Miles Grove in 1869. His father, William Miles, died about half a century since. Of the Judge's family, William Miles, who made a brilliant record as a cavalry officer, gave his life for his country. James Miles, Jr., died about four or five years since, and John F. Miles and Mrs. Hall and one unmarried sister are the surviving children of Judge Miles.

The Marvin Family.—ELISHA MARVIN, eldest son of Elisha Marvin and Elizabeth Selden, his wife, was born at Lyme, Conn., November 22, 1768; brought up on a farm. About 1792, in company with his brother-in-law, Judah Colt, and his brother Enoch, he settled in Canandaigua, N. Y. In 1796, Mr. Colt having been appointed agent for the Population Company, both brothers removed with him to Erie county, and settled at Colt's Station, in Greenfield township, where Elisha bought a large tract of land. He was justice of the peace in Greenfield for many years, and long one of the most prominent surveyors and farmers in the county. He married Minerva Prendergast, of Jamestown, N. Y., May 13, 1812; died September 29, 1829. Mrs. Marvin, who was a woman of more than usual culture, died April 1, 1858. Their children were William E., born March 21, 1814; and Elizabeth Susan, born November 29, 1818, died in the fall of 1873. William still survives, in North East borough. Enoch Marvin, brother of Elisha, was born in Lyme, October 19, 1774; after spending a number of years at Greenfield and Erie, he went to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, as agent of a land company, where he died March 31, 1840, leaving a large estate, much of which was in Erie county. He married Eliza Hull in 1820. She survived him a number of years. They had one child which died in infancy. Elihu Marvin, youngest brother of Elisha and Enoch Marvin above named, was born at Lyme, Conn., August 1, 1791. He early developed a taste for business pursuits, and became associated with General David Humphreys, of Derby, Conn., in the woolen manufacture. September 10, 1813, he married Ann Humphreys, a niece of the general. After several years of active prosecution of the woolen

business, his health failed and he withdrew from the concern. About 1823, he moved to Ripley, N. Y., where he purchased a farm and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1842, changed to Erie, living for a number of years on a farm which included the site of Marvintown. About 1854 or 1856, he laid out part of his farm in town lots, and sold off a large number. About 1864, he built a residence on Tenth street, where he resided until death. He was influential wherever he lived, but had a great repugnance to holding office; was an enthusiast in favor of schools and as a fruit grower; a liberal giver to the Presbyterian Church, with which he early associated himself. Mrs. Marvin died April 30, 1875. Mr. Marvin died August 29, 1878, having acquired an extensive property. They had two children—Susan, born in 1816, died in 1834. Sarah, born January 29, 1829; married Rev. L. G. Olmstead, December 20, 1838, died May 25, 1843, leaving an only child—Sarah L., born May 18, 1840, who married Matthew Griswold, January 8, 1866, and died in February, 1871, leaving two sons—Matthew Griswold, Jr., and Elihu Marvin Griswold.

Hon. Selden Marvin (deceased), formerly city recorder and city attorney, Erie, only child of Dudley and Mary (Whalley) Marvin (brother of Elisha, Enoch and Elihu), was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., June 9, 1819, named after his grandmother, who was of the Connecticut family of Seldens; received his education mainly at Canandaigua academy, and at Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa.; spent one year in printing office in Boston. Parents moved to New York city in the summer of 1837, where he read law until 1841 in the office of his father, who was one of the most distinguished attorneys in the State, and for eight years a member of Congress. In 1841, removed to Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he was exclusively engaged in farming until 1846; in the latter year entered upon the practice of law at Jamestown. In 1847, was married to Miss Sarah Wilson Dinsmore, of Ripley, and returned to the farm. A year or so later formed a connection with Hon. Geo. W. Parker, now of the city of New York, and resumed the legal profession at Westfield, N. Y.; in the fall of 1852, was elected special county judge, and in 1855 county judge of Chautauqua county, serving in the latter position until January 1, 1869; moved to Erie in June, 1869; became a member of the firm of Spencer & Marvin, and practiced law until 1877. Was the Democratic candidate for Assembly in 1862; Democratic nominee for Congress in 1870, coming within 500 votes of an election; Democratic candidate for elector at large in 1872; mayor of Erie city in 1877; the same year elected city recorder for five years; was re-elected in 1882. The marriage of Judge Marvin and his wife has been blessed with five children, three of whom survive, viz.: Charles Dinsmore Marvin, engaged in the banking business in the city of New York; Anna Humphreys, wife of William D. Lewis, and Elizabeth Selden Marvin, wife of Robert W. Neff, of Boston, Mass. Judge Selden Marvin died in Erie, December 25, 1894.

William Elisha Marvin was born in Chautauqua county, New York, March 21, 1814. He is a son of the late Col. Elisha and Minerva (Prendergast) Marvin, the former a native of Lyme, Conn., and of English descent, the latter of New York birth and Irish parentage. Col. Marvin settled in Erie county

in 1796, and was engaged in business as a surveyor and farmer until his decease, in 1829. He was a valuable citizen and took a prominent part in local affairs generally, holding numerous official trusts in the county. His title was conferred through his command of a regiment of militia. His wife survived until 1858. William Elisha Marvin received a common school education, learned surveying and followed that business and farming jointly for twenty-five or thirty years, since which time he has been exclusively engaged as an agriculturist. Politically he was an old line Whig, latterly a Republican. He was for twenty-one years a justice of the peace in Greenfield township, has held all the township offices, filling those positions with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the community. He served acceptably as county commissioner, and was a candidate for the State Legislature. He has been one of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Erie since 1890. He was married November 2, 1848, to Catherine F., daughter of the late William Spencer, of Had-Lynne, Conn. She died in September, 1892. Mr. Marvin has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church since May 1, 1863, and has been an elder of the congregation at North East since November 8, 1868. He was for many years a member of the board of trustees, and has always been a liberal contributor to the support of the congregation. He was one of the original stockholders and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of North East.

John H. Bliss, president of the Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa., was born in Fort Howard, Wis., October 4, 1825, and is a son of John and Letitia (Elliott) Bliss, both of English ancestry. The Bliss family settled in New England about 1630, and the Elliott family in Maryland about 1730. Major Andrew Elliott, who was a grandfather of Mr. Bliss, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1754, and devoted the greater part of his life to the service of his country. Though a member of the Society of Friends, he commanded a battalion of Maryland militia in the Revolutionary war. In 1784 he was employed by the State of Virginia in fixing the boundary between that State and Pennsylvania. In 1786 he was commissioned by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania to run the northern boundary of the State. Two years later he was directed to make a survey of the islands of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers within the State of Pennsylvania. This occupied about a year, after which he was commissioned by the United States government to locate the western boundary of the State of New York and ascertain the validity of the claim of that State to the territory which is now the northern portion of Erie county. After much labor and hardship he succeeded in locating the present boundary. In this important and responsible duty his services seem to have been highly appreciated, for about the time of its completion he writes: "General Washington has treated me with attention. The Speaker of the House and the Governor of the State have constantly extended to me the most flattering courtesies." The next important service which he rendered to his country was that of surveying District of Columbia and the city of Washington, which he began in 1790. In 1796 the government was again in need of one in whom it could place explicit confidence, and Washington, seemingly ever

conscious of Major Elliott's sterling qualities, appointed him commissioner to fix the boundary between the United States and the Spanish American possessions. During the very first month of Jefferson's administration the "Father of Democracy" tendered to Major Elliott the Surveyor-Generalship of the United States, which he accepted, subject to conditions of his own dictation. On September 1, 1813, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the West Point Military Academy, to which place he soon afterward removed with his family, and where he died August 28, 1820, leaving a widow and nine children. The intelligence and active ability of Major Elliott were of inestimable value in the settlement and development of this new country, and one important duty followed another for a period of over forty years, in which he was constantly employed in some public capacity of responsibility and trust, and he was never found wanting. Chief among his characteristics, touching upon his public life, were his true sense of duty, well defined conception of personal responsibilities, and his general upright character. It was these, rather than shrewd political diplomacy, which won for him the exalted honors which were conferred upon him. The name of Major Elliott will go down in American history an honor to his country, to his family and to his posterity. Mr. Bliss' grandfather, Joseph Bliss, was a captain of artillery in the regular Continental army of the United Colonies during their struggle for independence. His father entered the regular army of the United State in the war of 1812 as lieutenant, reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was wounded at Lundy's Lane; he died December 22, 1854. Of the children, Mr. John H. Bliss was the one who reached majority. He was educated in the Cincinnati College, studied civil engineering and was for two years employed in the survey of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania Canal. He then entered upon the study of law at Little Falls, N. Y., later continued his studies in Buffalo, attended a course of lectures at Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, January 15, 1847. He afterwards returned to Buffalo, but gave up the practice of law. In 1855 he came to Erie, where he soon formed a partnership with Mr. George Selden, in the establishment of a bending works, which they operated three years. They then engaged in the manufacture of oil barrels, at that time in great demand, which they continued until 1864, when, in company with Mr. W. J. F. Liddell, under the firm name of Liddell, Selden & Bliss, they purchased the Erie City Iron Works. This institution, upon whose fame and whose products it may be truly said that the sun never sets, was founded in 1840 by (B. B. and J. H.) Vincent, (David and William) Himrod & Co. In 1860, the proprietors became (W. J. F.) Liddell & (Joseph) McCarter, who sold to the present company in 1864. The original plant was located at the corner of State and Twelfth streets, and there continued until 1880, when the rapid increase of business made the demand for greater facilities imperative, and a lot 290x900 feet, located on the east side of East avenue, adjoining the L. S. & M. S. R. R., was purchased. Later a lot 330x618 feet, bounded on the north by the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and on the west by the P. & E. R. R., was added to the space necessary to contain this gigantic institution. This vast area is entirely occupied by the various buildings of the concern and the yards and

tracks necessary for the successful operation of the same. The boiler shop is 100 x 600 feet, the foundry 104 x 286 feet, the machine shop 80 x 160 feet, the flanging shop 40 x 180 feet, the engine room 30 x 50 feet, the office room 40 x 50 feet, and a pattern and general storehouse each 60 x 150 feet. There are besides those mentioned, almost innumerable minor shops, and the flanging shop, are substantial stone, brick and iron structures, and are supplied throughout with the latest and most improved machinery. The company was incorporated January 1, 1894, with John H. Bliss, president; George D. Selden, vice president; E. P. Selden, treasurer, and George T. Bliss, secretary. The capital stock is \$1,000,000. From 1889 to 1892 inclusive, the output was over a million dollars a year, some years reaching nearly a million and a half, which is undoubtedly the largest of any similar institution in the world. The products of the concern include all kinds of stationary and portable horizontal and upright boilers and engines, for the sale of which depots have been established in all the great business centers of the United States, also in Paris, Glasgow and Mexico. It is not the purpose of this sketch to advertise this world-renowned institution and its products, but to give to coming generations some conception of it, in order to properly identify the gentleman who has made its establishment and development the greater part of his life work, and who has been to a great extent responsible for its wonderful success, he having had charge of the office and works, while Mr. George Selden conducted the sales department, and brought the institution into the recognition of the markets of the world. Mr. Bliss was first married in 1848 to Miss Mary Lovering. His second wife was Miss Ellen Christie, daughter of Dr. Christie, surgeon in the United States navy, to whom he was married October 1, 1850. The issue of this marriage was four children: Anna (wife of the Rev. S. D. McConnell of the Episcopal Church of Philadelphia), Horace John (who died in childhood), Louise (widow of the late Wallace DeWitt, Esq.) and Mr. George F. Bliss. Mr. Bliss and family attend the Protestant Episcopal Church. He belongs to that class of truly benevolent people who are daily doing something to relieve the poor and unfortunate, but who do not allow the name of the donor to be known, even to those who are recipients of their beneficence. Indeed, it is doubtful whether Eric has a greater or more conscientious worker in the field of charity than Mr. Bliss. In his political views he is a life-long Democrat, but with a sense of justice stronger than party allegiance, with the best interests of the community always at heart, and with a conviction that the welfare of the nation should be paramount to the success of any party; he is never in sympathy with the trickery of unscrupulous politicians whose ambition is that of personal emulation rather than the prosperity of the country. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, to which he is justly entitled by both his paternal and his maternal ancestors.

George Truscott Bliss, secretary and assistant superintendent of the Erie City Iron Works, Erie City, Pa., was born in Erie, May 21, 1864, and is a son of Mr. John H. Bliss (whose sketch appears in this work). He received his early education in the private schools of Erie, and during a year and a half, in 1875-6, while his parents lived in Charlotte, N. C., he attended the

Carolina Military Institute of that city. After returning to Erie he attended the academy, and later a private school for about three years. In 1879 he entered De Vaux College, there he remained one year, after which he attended Harcourt Academy, a boys' boarding school in Gambier, Ohio, for about two years. He next entered the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. In 1883 he entered the machine shop of the Erie City Iron Works to learn the trade of machinist. For three years he worked ten hours a day, and in almost every position about the shop, all the time studying steam engine construction, and making himself familiar with the practical part of the work. He became assistant superintendent in May, 1886, and upon the incorporation of the company, January 1, 1894, was elected secretary. Mr. Bliss takes great interest in boating, and is a skillful yachtsman. It was largely due to his efforts that the regatta on the bay, Saturday, September 8, 1894, was a success. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the Erie Yacht Club in September, 1894, of which he was made the first president; he was made Commodore of the club November 14, 1894. Mr. Bliss was married January 16, 1894, to Miss Grace, daughter of Mr. J. A. Forman, of Erie, by whom he has one child, Miriam. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; he is a member of the Y. M. C. A., a charter member of the Katkwa Club. Politically Mr. Bliss has no party, and thinks the time has arrived foreshadowed in "Washington's Farewell Address," when party lines are a menace to the country.

The Gunnisons of Erie county trace their genealogy to Hugh Gunnison, who came from Sweden some time before 1631, and finally settled in Boston, Mass. He was born about 1610, and died at Kittery, Maine, September 21, 1658. Among his descendants was William Gunnison, who was the immediate progenitor of the Erie county Gunnisons. He was twice married, and was the father of twenty-two children. Ebenezer Dearing Gunnison was the eighth child of William by his first wife, Hannah Grant, and was born in Kittery, Maine, March 27, 1790. His education was mainly obtained at the Salisbury (N. H.) Academy, where he was a fellow-pupil with Daniel Webster, Levi Woodbury and John A. Dix. He was trained for a surveyor, but taught school in New Hampshire several years. On the 14th of February, 1815, he married Miss Sophia Baker, and in October of the same year, accompanied by his wife and brother, Benjamin, he came to Erie. He was employed as a school teacher for ten years, a year and a half of the time as principal of the Erie academy. In 1825 he was elected justice of the peace, and held that position until 1840; in the meantime he also did business as a merchant. The financial crisis of 1837 stripped him of most of his earnings. In 1839 he was appointed register and recorder by the Governor; in 1840 he was clerk to the engineer on the canal; in 1841-2 was bookkeeper for Walker, Williams & Co.; in 1843 he was chosen as confidential business agent for the Reed estate, a place he held during the balance of his long life. He was one of the original members of the First Baptist Church of Erie, and was always one of its leaders. Mr. Gunnison died March 17, 1873; his widow August 15th of the same year. Their children were as follows: Sophia Elizabeth, born July 3, 1816, married Dr. Charles T. Sage, July 20, 1845; Dr. Sage

died November 18, 1874. They had four children, Eugene J., Mary Jane, Eben C. and S. Mimsie, Elvira Jane, born July 22, 1818, died February 13, 1855; Mary Baker, born October 28, 1820, married George J. Morton September 30, 1845; Mr. Morton died February 28, 1868; they had three children, Sylvia Cook, Blanche and George Julius. George W., born May 8, 1823, a prominent educator, died in Boston May 14, 1878 (he was twice married: first to Sarah L. Pattison, second to Harrietta L. Boynton, and was the father of six children). John B., born April 16, 1826, educated at Erie academy, learned the trade of tanner and carrier at Hay's tannery in Erie, was in the book trade a number of years; in 1859, associated with his brother, Charles E., built and has since operated the Gunnison tannery in Erie; has served on the school board and city councils and held various other public trusts; married Eleanor Spafford February 5, 1851 (they have had four children, Charles, Alfred, Anna and Rolla; Charles married May Evelyn Gunnison March 12, 1878; Alfred married Josephine Springer July 12, 1877; Anna is the wife of Chas. L. Thayer and resides in Minnesota). Charles E., born August 9, 1829, educated at Erie academy; in his early years was engaged in a general store; clerk in 1851 in the banking house of J. H. Williams (afterwards Williams & Wright); cashier of the Southern Bank of Indiana in Terre Haute in 1853; partner in the banking house of C. B. Wright & Co. from 1854 to 1859; assistant cashier Marine National Bank of Erie from 1866 to 1884; married Jane T. Welsh September 1, 1852; they had three children, Emma, Harry and Carrie. Emma married Dr. D. H. Strickland October 16, 1878; have two sons, Clyde C. and Charles G.; Carrie married Frank T. Kimball, September 8, 1881. Annette Julia, born December 31, 1832; married Gen. David B. McCreary September 17, 1851; they had three children, Sophia Gertrude, Annette and Wirt. Sophia Gertrude married Henry Alden Clark July 18, 1878; Annette died October 16, 1854; Wirt was in 1884 a naval cadet at Annapolis, now of the firm of Thompson & Co., dealers in guns and sporting supplies. Benjamin Gunnison, brother to Ebenezer, was born in Kittery, Maine, May 24, 1796, and came to Erie at the same time. He first settled on one of the Love farms in Mill Creek township, but in two years removed to Greene township, where he continued on the same farm for thirty-five years; he then moved to Erie, but in six years went to Mill Creek; remaining there twelve years, he again returned to Erie, where he died August 18, 1879. He was married July 1, 1819, to Miss Clarinda, daughter of Jonas Parker; their children were three sons, as follows: Ora Parker, born April 27, 1822, married Elmira, daughter of Cyril Drown, of Greene township, April 30, 1848; they have had no children. Mr. Gunnison has been a farmer, assistant assessor of internal revenue, deputy collector and collector of internal revenue and clerk to the county commissioners. Jonas, second son of Benjamin, born December 25, 1824, married Charlotte A. Spafford May 9, 1847, died July 21, 1871; their children were Frank, Nerr, Clara, Mary and Marion; Nerr died November 20, 1851, and Mary February 24, 1863. Jonas Gunnison was educated at the Erie academy; studied law with John Galbraith, and was very successful in his practice; for a number of years was associated with Gen. D. B. McCreary; served in the Select Council of Erie; was a member of the Legisla-

ture in 1860; for many years was trustee of the Erie academy; frequently represented Erie county in Republican State conventions, and was on the Republican State committee. Frank, son of Jonas, was born in Erie February 2, 1848; married Lida, daughter of Hon. M. B. Lowry, September 5, 1872, by whom he had two children, M. B. and infant son; studied law with his father; admitted to practice in 1870; was associated for a time with Gen. McCreary; was a member of the Select Council of Erie and trustee of the Erie academy, and is now President Judge of the Sixth judicial district of Pennsylvania. Albert B., third son of Benjamin Gunnison, was born September 1, 1839, married Olive A. Low, May 19, 1853; their children have been May, Evelyn, Albert, Merrick Low, Ora C., Paul, Olive Albertine, Mary Edith and Jennie Clarinda; Albert died March 21, 1896, and Paul January 27, 1863; Mary Evelyn married Charles, son of J. B. Gunnison, March 12, 1878; have two children, Arthur and Carl. Merrick Low married Blanche Fairbairn in April, 1879; have one child, Florence. Ora C. married Mary Loyer in 1883. Mr. Gunnison started in life as a farmer, then commenced the manufacture of wooden pumps and pipes, in which he was engaged up to 1884; he was also engaged in lumber dealing with W. W. Love; he has been road commissioner, county commissioner, and prominent in public life generally.

Charles E. Gunnison, cashier of the Marine National Bank, Erie, Pa., was born August 9, 1829, at Erie. He is a son of the late E. D. Gunnison, whose history and genealogy are contained in this volume, under the caption, "The Gunnison Family." Charles E. Gunnison completed his education at the Erie academy, and, at the age of 14, found employment as clerk in the general store known as the "Canadian Store," located in the original Reed House Block, on North Park Row. From 1847 to the spring of 1851 he was engaged in a clerical capacity in the Reed store, owned by the late General Charles M. Reed. His banking career commenced April 1, 1851, when he accepted a position with J. H. Williams, banker, Erie. In 1853 he went to Terre Haute, Ind., to assume the cashiership of the Southern Bank of Indiana, where he remained for nearly a year, returning thence to Erie to become a member of the banking firm of C. B. Wright & Co., the members of which were Charles B. Wright, Frank P. Bailey and Charles E. Gunnison. This firm was dissolved in 1858. In 1859, Mr. Charles E. Gunnison associated with his brother, John B. Gunnison, established the tannery business which has ever since been, and is still, conducted under the name of C. E. Gunnison & Co., and is one of the most important and successful industries of Erie. Mr. Charles E. Gunnison re-entered the banking business in the spring of 1866 as assistant cashier of the Marine National Bank, of Erie, with which he has ever since been connected, and of which he became cashier in January, 1889. Aside from his active identification with the business interest of his native city as banker and manufacturer, Mr. Gunnison has contributed, in association with his brother, in a very material way to its growth by the erection of the several large structures connected with the tannery plant on West Eighteenth street, and nineteen dwelling houses, all of which they still own. Mr. Charles E. Gunnison has been a member of the Erie Board of Trade for many years, and

acted as vice-president of that body for one year. He was married September 1, 1852, to Jane T. Welsh, a native of the Isle of Man. Their children are: Emma, wife of Dr. David H. Strickland, of Erie; Harry, assistant cashier of the Marine National Bank, who married Lucy, daughter of the late R. S. Morrison, of Erie, and Carrie, widow of the late Frank T. Kimball, former chief clerk of Superintendent J. M. Kimball, of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gunnison reside at 151 West Seventh street, and are members of the Park Presbyterian Church.

Albert Benjamin Gunnison (deceased), one of Erie's well-known and successful manufacturers, was born in Beaver Dam (now Greene township), Erie county, Pa., September 1, 1830, a son of Benjamin and Clarinda (Parker) Gunnison. She was a daughter of Jonas Parker of Mill Creek township. Benjamin Gunnison was born in Kittery, Me., May 24, 1796, and came to Erie county in 1815, locating in Mill Creek township on a farm, where he lived two years; he then purchased a property in Greene township, where he followed farming for thirty-five years, when he moved to Erie, still operating his farm in Greene township six years longer; he then sold it to his sons and purchased a fine property in East Mill Creek, where he resided and continued farming for twelve years, then selling his land and moving to Erie, where he died August 18, 1878. He was a son of William and Hannah (Grant) Gunnison, to whom were born fourteen children, of whom Benjamin was tenth in order of birth. William Gunnison was twice married, and took for his second wife Polly Tandy, and to them were born eight children. He was a farmer by occupation, was born at Kittery, Me., March 1, 1753, and died at Fishersfield, Me., March 9, 1831. He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Crocker) Gunnison, to whom were born eleven children, William being seventh in order of birth. Joseph Gunnison was a shipwright by trade, was born in Kittery, Me., October 3, 1713, where he died December 5, 1799. He was a son of Elihu and Mary (Rollins) Gunnison, to whom were born six children, of whom Joseph was fourth. Elihu was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Marjorie Whittemore, by whom he had no children. He was a shipwright by trade, was born in Kittery, Me., about 1675, and died at said place about 1754. He was a son of Elihu and Martha (Trickey) Gunnison, to whom were born four children, Elihu being the eldest. Elihu, sr., was twice married, and by his second wife had two children. Elihu, sr., was born in Boston, Mass., February 12, 1650, was a shipwright by trade, and died in Kittery, Me., the latter part of March, 1729. He was a son of Hugh Gunnison, who was born in Sweden about 1610, and came to America about 1630. He was twice married, his first wife bore him four children. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah Lynn, who bore him two children, of whom Elihu, sr., was the youngest. Hugh departed this life about 1658 at Kittery, Me. Albert Benjamin Gunnison received his education in the log school-house of his native township, and when 17 years of age shipped as cabin boy on a large passenger steamer on Lake Erie; he was soon promoted to wheelman, and was so employed for about four years. He then came back home and took the contract to build a section of the Erie and Wattsburg plank road, after completing which he followed farming for two years on the home-stead farm. He then purchased a mill property in

Mill Creek township, comprised of sawmill and woolen mill, and a year later sold the sawmill and rebuilt the woolen mill into a pump factory, where he resided and conducted business till 1872. He then moved to Erie, continuing the pump works for several years, finally building a plant at 233 East Twenty-second street, and moving the machinery to Erie, where he continued the business for several years, and later added a complete set of planing mill machinery, and was about to branch out in building and contract work at the time of his death, which occurred February 5, 1886. Mr. Gunnison was a man of sterling integrity, a high sense of honor, supreme loyalty to his friends, generous kindness to the needy, and marked devotion to his family. Few men possessed a ripper and sounder judgment in private and public business. During his residence in Mill Creek township he was long entrusted with the township's most important official duties. After coming to Erie he served as a member of the Select Council. He was trustee of the Erie academy for a number of years, and was county commissioner for six years. In all these he exhibited the same care and prudence and constant watchfulness for the people's interest that characterized him in the management of his own affairs. Unassuming in his manner, and faithful to every trust, he had the confidence and respect of all who knew him. Mr. Gunnison was married May 19, 1853, to Miss Olive M., daughter of Samuel and Olive Low. She was born in Lowville, Venango township, Erie county, October 27, 1831. The union was blessed with eight children: May E., wife of Charles Gunnison, of Erie; Albert (deceased), Merrick L. (see sketch), Ora C. (see sketch), Paul (deceased), Olive A., at home; Mary E., wife of Park Densmore, of Erie, and Jessie C., at home. The family are members of the Universalist Church, of which Mr. Gunnison was a trustee and liberal supporter. He left a fine estate, acquired by careful management and energetic business habits. The family residence is at 259 East Twenty-second street.

Merrick Low Gunnison, senior member of the firm of Gunnison Bros., planing mill, contractors and builders, and dealers in lumber, 233 East Twenty-second street, Erie, Pa., was born in Mill Creek township, January 14, 1857, and is a son of Albert B. and Olive M. (Low) Gunnison. Merrick received his early education in the public schools of his native township, and when 14 years of age his parents moved to Erie and he completed his education at the Erie Academy. He then entered the office of Judge Gunnison for the study of law, remaining two years, when he entered with his father in the present business, continuing till February, 1885, when the father died and the business went into the hands of Merrick and O. C., his sons, under the firm name of Gunnison Bros., since which it has been enlarged and successfully conducted. Mr. Gunnison married, April 29, 1879, Miss Blanche, daughter of John Fairbairn, of Erie, and to them has been born one child, Florence Edith, born March 25, 1883. Mrs. Gunnison is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Perry Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M., and in politics he is a Republican. The family reside at No. 125 West Twentieth street.

Ora C. Gunnison, of Gunnison Bros., manufacturers and dealers in lumber, was born in Mill Creek township, Erie county, August 26, 1860, and is a son of

Albert B. (whose sketch appears in this work). Mr. Ora C. Gunnison was educated in the public schools of Erie, and then engaged in business with his father, who continued to manufacture pumps until 1883, and then changed to the planing-mill and lumber business, which he has since continued. Mr. Gunnison was married September 20, 1883, to Miss Mary Loyer, daughter of Mr. George Loyer, of Erie. They have one child, Olive. Mr. and Mrs. Gunnison are members of the Universalist Church, he is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Republican, and was elected a member of the school board in 1894.

William Saltsman (deceased), was born in Pennsylvania in 1777, came to Erie county in 1796 with Squire Rees, and assisted in surveying the county. His father, Anthony Saltsman, was killed by the Indians on the Susquehanna. He, with other men, was on the ice on the river when they discovered they were pursued by the Indians. The others wore moccasins, and thereby escaped, but Mr. Saltsman had on a new pair of boots which prevented him from getting away, and so he met his death. William was married in 1800 to Jane Stephenson. They had ten children, only one living, Jane, the youngest daughter, a widow. She married Andrew Scott, whose sketch appears in this volume. Mr. Saltsman received his education in the subscription schools of Centre county. He permanently settled in Erie county in 1809, near Wesleyville, where he built a sawmill and afterwards a gristmill, which is still standing. Of the deceased children were Mrs. John Brawley, Mrs. Samuel Brown (mother of William S. Brown), Mrs. Alexander McClelland, Anthony, William, Jesse, George, Mrs. Horace L. Pinney. Mr. Saltsman was successful in his pursuits. In his politics a Democrat. He died in Mill Creek township in 1829.

John R. Saltsman, son of Anthony, was prominent in business circles, and connected with the W. L. Scott & Co. business. He died December 11, 1894, leaving two sons. The elder, Harry, died February 28, 1895.

R. J. Saltsman was born in Erie county, April 24, 1842, son of Jesse Saltsman (deceased), who was born in Erie county, January 6, 1814, son of William Saltsman. Jesse was a farmer and miller for many years in Erie county, where he died in 1876, on his farm. His wife, whose maiden name was Polly A. Shaddock, is still living. They had two children, R. J. and Rose J. R. J. was educated in the Erie Academy, and also in Allegheny College. He was connected with the Lake Shore R. R. from 1862 to 1865. He then engaged in the coal trade, which he has since continued with success. He was married in Erie city, April 25, 1865, to Anna A., daughter of Thomas M. Austin, whose great-grandfather, also his father, were officers in the Revolutionary war.

Andrew Scott (deceased) was born in Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pa., May 27, 1811, and became a permanent resident of Erie when 14 years of age. As a business man he prospered, and as a citizen he was always public-spirited, aiding with liberal hand and hearty effort all projects calculated to enhance public welfare. His private benevolence was as unostentatious as widespread; the poor and suffering appealed

to no one oftener, and never in vain; his genial nature and original humor were proverbial. Mr. Scott was high sheriff of Erie county from 1838 to 1841, and postmaster from 1841 to 1845; afterward, and until his death, he was actively engaged in commercial business at the harbor. He died, September 25, 1868, leaving his widow, Jane (a daughter of William Saltsman), two sons, Walter and John R., and three daughters, Isabel (widow of Mr. Reitzel, who has two sons, Walter and Charles, F.), Mary and Hattie. His remains lie in the Erie cemetery. His funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever witnessed in Erie, and at his grave the whole community were sincere mourners. In politics Mr. Scott was an old-time Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he united with it. His father, Robert Scott, born in Ireland, came to this country when 21 years of age, locating in Lancaster, Pa. He was one of the pioneer farmers of Erie county, having settled in Harbor Creek township in 1801. He was married to Miss Isabella Allen, of Lancaster. They had seven children: James, John, Martha, Elizabeth, Andrew, Thomas and Harriet. Robert Scott departed this life May 6, 1841, his wife surviving till December 20, 1845.

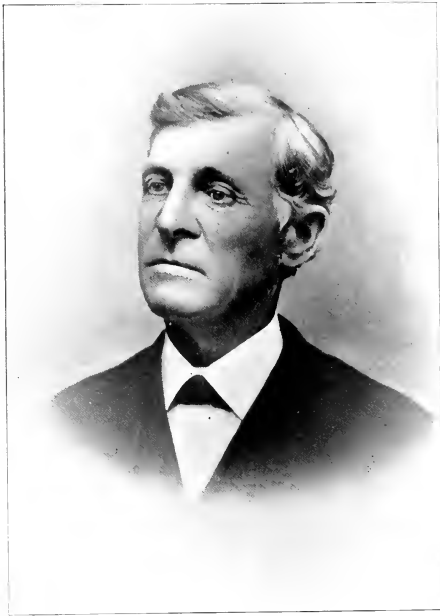
Walter Scott, former secretary and treasurer of the Erie Gas Company, mayor of the city of Erie, and a member of the firm of Walter Scott & Co., insurance agents, office No. 26 North Park Row, Erie, Pa., born in Erie, July 21, 1846, is a son of Andrew and Jane (Saltsman) Scott, natives of Erie county. He attended the graded schools and academy in Erie. He first engaged in the coal business with his father, in which business he remained until 1864, and then embarked in the wholesale grocery trade. This he carried on four years. After his father's death he took charge of the deceased's business, until 1874, when he abandoned it, and entered the insurance business with Mr. Arbuckle, under the firm name of Scott & Arbuckle, and on the death of his partner Mr. Scott continued the business, taking as a partner Mr. Frank V. Kepler. The style of the new firm is Walter Scott & Co. This agency is the oldest and one of the largest in Northwestern Pennsylvania. It represents fifteen very strong companies, some of them the strongest in the world, embracing fire, marine and accident. Mr. Scott was elected cashier of the Erie Gas Works in 1879, and secretary and treasurer in 1883. He was united in marriage in 1880 to Alice, daughter of Dr. E. P. Hall, an old and respected citizen of Erie, and a druggist of long standing. This union was blessed with two children, Winfield Hall and Carl Andrew. Mr. Scott has always taken a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city of Erie. Twice he served as chairman of the Select Council, and was also chairman of the Common Council, of which bodies he was a member for seven years. In February, 1893, he was elected mayor of the city of Erie by a Republican majority of 206, and when it is stated that his predecessor was elected by a Democratic majority of 1,400, his standing in public estimation may be better understood. His incumbency has been a marked period of progress in municipal growth, and improvement in executive and administrative conduct. During his term as mayor the city's interest account was reduced from \$80,000 to \$40,000 annually, and marked improvement was effected in the fire and police departments. Mr. Scott is one of the trustees

of the Erie academy, and in many ways has made his influence felt in matters pertaining to the general advancement of the city. He stands high in fraternal circles. He is a member of the Elks. In the Masonic order he belongs to Perry lodge, Temple Chapter, Mt. Olivet Commandery, Jerusalem Council and Zem Zem Shrine. A noteworthy incident of Mr. Scott's public life is, that while he was a member of the Select Council the first steps were taken toward the erection of the present fine city hall, and he labored hard for the inauguration of the project - was in fact one of the most active spirits in the work. And as mayor he finally presided at its dedication, several years after the inauguration of the work, in which, as a member of the council committee, he took so prominent a part.

The Selden Family. There are in all communities families whose peculiar characteristics, modes of thought and habits of life, become so identified with their name, as to be always looked for and relied upon, as forming their purposes, moulding their aspirations and determining their actions. Sometimes, through successive generations, these characteristics or idiosyncrasies become fixed and clear; standing out with the brightness of the north star as it guides the tempest-tossed mariner; or, like the course of the pelucid mountain stream, can be traced through successive lives. It is thus, that the biography of such a family becomes interesting for it instructs and delights the young, refreshes and brightens the memory of the old, and causes the record of the lives of the dead to be doubly precious to the living. The life of Judah Colt, almost the first settler of Erie county, is elsewhere told. That of his nephew, George Selden, and his family, form a fitting continuation of the life of one whose influence for good upon the community has been so lasting.

George Selden, son of Samuel and Deborah (Ely), was born in Hadlyme, New London county, Conn., September 28, 1790. He belonged to that branch of the Selden family which came from England to Hadlyme about 1650, where some of the descendants still reside. His grandfather, Samuel Selden, organized the first company and was elected colonel of the first regiment equipped by his native county for General Washington's Continental army. He was wounded in the service, and died while a prisoner in New York, shortly before the evacuation of that city. George Selden, when about 15 years of age, entered the employ of his uncles, Charles and Joseph D. Selden, merchants in Troy, N. Y. About 1819 he came to Erie, where his uncle, Judah Colt, was successfully located, bringing his family of a wife and two sons. He commenced a general merchandise business on French street, near sixth, which was continued by himself or sons, on that street until his death, May 22, 1857. He was married October 14, 1813, to Miss Elizabeth Grace Card, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Card, of Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Selden died in Erie, September 26, 1827. Their children were Charles Townsend, Joseph, Samuel, Martha, Elizabeth (who married Mr. Samuel M. Fellows, of Troy, N. Y., both deceased); John C. and George. He was remarried June 12, 1833, to Miss Emily Marvin, who died in May, 1856. One of Mr. Selden's chief characteristics was his activity in church work and benevolent enterprises, to which he gave hearty and substantial support. He early united with

the First Presbyterian Church of Erie, of which his uncle, Judah Colt, was an elder and main supporter. After the death of Mr. Colt, in 1832, Mr. Selden was, on December 29, 1832, elected an elder and so continued until his death in May, 1857. As described by one who knew him well, "George Selden was tall, slender, dignified, and always commanded the respect of the community. He was mild and reticent in his manners, and while an active business man, had always time to attend to the business of the Church, and was found in his place at the prayer meetings and other public services. Mr. Selden impressed one as being a very good man, with a wealth of sterling qualities covered up beneath his modesty and retiring disposition. He was a valuable counselor. His judgment could always be relied on, not only in the interest of the Church, but in that of his friends." Another describes him: "A man of like spirit to that of his relative, Judah Colt, active in every good word and work. A pioneer in establishing Sunday-school work in this city, although the first impulse came from the Christian heart of Mrs. E. M. Colt, long the superintendent of our Sunday-school, the leader likewise for some time of our church choir. His memory is fragrant in the church of his choice. None name him but to praise him." His children: Charles Townsend, son of George and Elizabeth Selden, was born August 18, 1845, and died April, 1825; Joseph Selden, the second son, was born in Troy, N. Y., August 16, 1817. In 1840, he engaged in business with his father until his death in Erie, January 18, 1852. He was married April 27, 1841, to Miss Joanna Lanman, daughter of Hon. Thomas H. Sill. They had four children, three of whom are living: George Dudley, vice president of the Erie City Iron Works, and for several years the president of the Young Men's Christian Association; Joanna and Emma Josephine; Elizabeth Grace, a young lady of charming manners and rare excellence, who died March 2, 1864. Samuel Selden, who at the time of his death was managing partner of the Selden & Griswold Manufacturing Company, was born in Erie, Pa., July 9, 1821. When a young man he lived for several years on the Island of Cuba, where he had charge of a plantation for Dudley Selden, of New York, after which he returned to Erie and engaged in the manufacture of paper, and afterwards in fruit culture at Mayside, Erie county. In 1868 he removed to Erie, and having perfected some valuable inventions, he united his interests with his brothers and Mr. Matthew Griswold, and established the manufacturing business, which he followed until his death, June 25, 1882. The company still exists, under the name of the "Griswold Manufacturing Company." Mr. Selden was married, in Erie, August 12, 1851, to Miss Caroline M., daughter of Dr. C. F. Perkins, of Erie. They have five children: Mary L.; Caroline E., now Mrs. F. B. Brewer; Edward P., treasurer of the Erie City Iron Works; Dr. Charles C., who married Gertrude Twing; and Samuel F. of the Selden Brick Co., who married Miss Sarah Carroll. Mr. Selden was from January, 1866, until his death, an elder and prominent member and supporter of the First Presbyterian Church. Of his children, Edward P., has for some years been an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, of which since 1873 he has been a member. He fills a place as elder, before occupied by his grandfather and father, each of whom served long and faithfully.



S Short

Dr. Charles C. has been for some years fitting for the mission work in China. In this he will be joined by his wife, Gertrude, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Twing, who have been in the mission in China, as has their daughter, whose education and acquirements have qualified her for the same field of life in which she commenced before her marriage.

Samuel F. was for several years superintendent of the church Sabbath school, and is now connected with the mission school in the same capacity.

Martha Elizabeth, the only daughter of George and Elizabeth Selden, was born in 1823. She was of uncommon beauty, of charming manners and queenly grace. She was married in September, 1841, to Samuel M. Fellowes, of Troy, N. Y., whither she removed. They had one son, James, who died in infancy. Mrs. Fellowes became the victim of a pulmonary complaint, and she passed away in all her youth and loveliness at the home of her father in Erie at the age of 21 years. As memory reverts to her so young and beautiful, an only daughter in a loving household, a bride, a mother and again childless, and stricken with death in but little more than three years, it seems almost like a dream, yet as recalled, a most charming vision.

John Card Selden, who for nearly twenty years was one of the leading merchants of his native city, was born in Erie November 28, 1825. In November, 1844, he went to Troy, N. Y., where he engaged as clerk in a store and remained until 1850, when he joined his brother George, in California. He returned to Erie in 1853 and became associated with his father in business. He afterward purchased his father's interest and changed the line of business to that of hardware and manufacturing supplies, which he continued until 1872, when he retired. In 1868 he assisted in the establishment of what is now the Griswold Manufacturing Company, and until his withdrawal from active business was associated with his brother George in the Erie City Iron Works. He was a water commissioner of Erie city a number of years. He was always more or less identified and deeply interested in the welfare of Erie's manufacturing industries. He labored for the moral and religious advancement of the community where he was born. His contributions to this end were continuous and liberal. His home abounded in hospitality, and his manners were gentle and prepossessing. His adherence to the right was a tenacity worthy of his Puritan ancestry. For years he was connected with the Bible Society. He was married February 28, 1855, to Miss Lydia M., daughter of Mr. Matthew Griswold, of Lyme, Conn., sister of Hon. Matthew Griswold. They had two children, Marion (deceased), and Grace Card, wife of Mr. Fred L. Chapin, of the United States navy. Mr. Selden was long a prominent member and liberal supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie, with which he united in 1842. He died May 12, 1888, with the deep respect of the community and the devoted attachment of a large circle of friends. He seemed destitute of faults and died without an enemy. George Selden (at the time of his death president of the Erie City Iron Works) was the youngest son of George and Elizabeth Card Selden. His education was obtained at the Erie Academy, but was completed by private study, reading and especially by his extensive travels. At the

early age of 17 he manifested a desire to see the world, and going to New York he shipped on board a merchant vessel (Captain Griswold commanding), bound for the East Indies and China. After four years of seafaring he returned to Erie, where he remained a short time. Recognizing the wide possibilities of the California gold fields, he went thither in 1849, and for four years participated in the well-remembered excitement at that time. He was fairly successful. Returning to his native city he soon became associated with Col. John H. Bliss in the manufacture of petroleum barrels and in other lines of business. In 1866 they purchased the Erie City Iron Works, in which business he was engaged during the remainder of his life. He made and patented many improvements in steam engines, boilers and sawmill machinery; and the world celebrity and markets of the works are largely due to his efforts and ability as an inventor and a business man of tremendous energy and sterling integrity. As Mr. John H. Bliss, his worthy colleague in the upbuilding of this vast institution, remarked of him in conversation: "Mr. Selden was a very uncommon man. He was the greatest man I was ever thrown in contact with. He would have been sure to make a success of any line of business which he might choose to follow. He would have made a most excellent lawyer; had he followed seafaring he would certainly have risen to the command of the best ocean steamers; he would have made a great soldier; he feared nothing; he would have made a splendid governor of a State, etc." Mr. Selden died November 19, 1893. He was married March 4, 1857, to Miss Anna M. (deceased), daughter of Mr. Charles Lawton, of Pottsville, Pa. She died in Erie in March, 1871. Mr. Selden was for thirty-five years a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was one of its most earnest workers and generous supporters. It will fitly close this sketch of a noted family to give an extract from the discourse of his pastor, Rev. H. C. Ross, at the funeral of George Selden, whose sudden death saddened the community in which he was so generally loved and had been so great a benefactor. "How appropriate the language of scripture, 'Know ye not that there is a prince and a great men fallen this day in Israel?' Yet when one is ready to depart, sudden 'death' means sudden 'glory.' Who could wish wasting consumption, the long fevers, the slow and sure but successive strokes of paralysis? It is a peculiar fact that it was on Sunday that his father and three of his brothers passed 'through the gates into the city,' and it is worthy of more note that they stand an unbroken family before the throne. George Selden was a native of Erie, born on East Sixth street on the 26th of September, 1827, the youngest and the last of the family to survive. At 17 he launched forth on a three years' trip to the Chinese seas. Attracted by the gold fields of California he went out to seek his fortune, and remained for some years, not without a considerable success. His love of travel thus early evinced never waned; he was at home anywhere, as I suppose true travelers should be, and had the delight of seeing the world's great countries and famous cities. His late home tells the story of foreign travel and exhibits works of art from the dreary East and lands of classic story. It was in Erie that he and Col. Bliss built up an extensive business under the name of the Erie City Iron Works. These works are among the largest, if not the very largest, of the kind in the

world, and employing hundreds of men; and have carried the name of Eric far and wide. Their letters go through all the earth and their works to the end of the world. His generosity was lavish and graceful. He did not sound a trumpet before him; he did not wait, as so many do, to exercise a postmortem liberality, but he had the satisfaction of distributing with his own hand. The atmosphere was fragrant with his good deeds. The chapel in which we meet to-day speaks of his loving liberality. Many mourn his loss, but remember gratefully that to them his helping hand was as the hand of Christ. Such giving is not strained. It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes. How many good qualities clustered and crystalized in his life and what a dowry of blessing God gave to him. He had abounding health, almost unbroken through his sixty-six years, he had business sagacity, the wisdom that plans and the wisdom that executes, capacity to manage great affairs with eminent success. He was frequently consulted on commercial matters, and men were glad to see the results of his experience and thoughtful consideration. He had a quiet self-possession, a calm dignity, with an easy and graceful courtesy. His was a massive strength as of the granite hills, and a kindness sparking like a crystal rill, and as fragrant as the bloom of flowers. He was a representative man; and men of all classes and creeds admired and loved him for his sterling qualities of head and heart. Friends, you know he was a Christian. In Christ, and in Christ alone, can be found in harmonious symmetry at once the righteous man high in the practice of all social virtues, stern in his inflexible adhesion to the utter right and the good man who has won for himself a revenue of affection, at the mention of whose name men's spirit glow as if a sunbeam glided in. That was the secret of George Selden's life. He was true to Christ. For thirty-five years he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and while she has been enriched by his princely gifts, she counts as greater riches the Christ-like character which was matured beneath her ample folds. Men boast of ancestry; surely it is something to be descended from men who for successive generations have been noted for their allegiance to truth, to right, to Christ. Such is the heritage of those who were nearest to him and mourn him most."

Judah Colt Spencer, president First National Bank, Erie, was born July 1, 1813, in Hadlyme, New London county, Conn., son of William and Deborah (Selden) Spencer; he married Lavinia Stanley Sanford. To this union were born William, married to Mary Richards Du Puy, of Philadelphia, have one daughter, Maude, and one son, Judah Colt; Lavinia D., wife of Bishop Spaulding, now residing in Colorado; Frances L., Catherine, wife of Rev. Robert S. Van Cleave, a Presbyterian minister now residing in Erie. Mr. Spencer is the nephew and namesake of Judah Colt, one of the pioneers of Erie, of whom mention is made in other portions of this volume. When fifteen years of age (1829), Mr. Spencer, then residing with his parents in Connecticut, received and accepted an invitation to join his uncle, and from this date begins his citizenship in Erie. He supplemented the schooling he had received in Connecticut by an attendance of one year at the Erie Academy, when his uncle deemed him fit to enter upon his business career, so

he was inducted into the office and field work devolving upon the agency of the Pennsylvania Population Company. Upon the death of Mr. Colt in 1822 the entire management of the affairs of the company devolved upon Mr. Spencer. Other pursuits engaged him for a while. In 1852 he began banking (from about this date, until its consolidation with the Buffalo and State Line R. R., he filled the office of secretary and treasurer of the Erie and North East R. R.). He was among the first to apply for privileges under the law authorizing national banks, and the First National Bank of Erie, over which he presided since its foundation until his death, was the twelfth bank incorporated under the new legislation. Mr. Spencer was an original stockholder in many other of Erie's reputable enterprises. For twenty consecutive years he had served as president of the Erie Cemetery Company, and for years he was treasurer of the Agricultural Association of the county. Mr. Spencer early took the stand of a Christian, and for more than two decades was a member of the board of trustees of the Park Presbyterian Church, and was one of the building committee of that edifice when in course of construction. His son inherits the leading characteristics of his father, and acceptably fills the position of president, so long occupied by his father, but vacated by his death in 1885. Mrs. Spencer died September 30, 1886.

Prescott Metcalf, deceased, was prominent among the self-made men of Erie, who took an active part in the development of the city. No one individual is more indelibly stamped upon the community. He was a son of the late Joseph Metcalf, who was born in Putney, Windham county, Vt., January 25, 1813, the evening of whose life was spent in Erie. Prescott Metcalf was one of a family of thirteen children, and at the age of 8 years he commenced to provide for himself, being employed by an uncle, with whom he remained for a number of years. During this period he attended for three months in the year, through three years, the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of 22 he came to Erie and engaged with his brother-in-law, Ira W. Hart, as manager of a livery stable on Fifth street, where he remained five years. While thus employed he attracted the favorable notice of Rufus S. Reed, the leading business man and capitalist of Erie—whose intuitive judgment of the character and capacity of men was seldom at fault. Mr. Reed engaged him to take charge of a branch of his immense business. Soon afterward the position of steamboat agent at Erie became vacant, which, by the request of his employer, was added to Mr. Metcalf's other duties. Having for some years performed these double duties, he was then entrusted with the general management of their entire shipping and vessel interests at Erie. These trusts were discharged with fidelity, and to the satisfaction of his employer. This was so manifest, and his services so indispensable to his employer, that when another situation, with an increase of salary, was offered to Mr. Metcalf, Gen. Reed candidly admitted that it was out of the question to dispense with his services; that he might make his salary whatever he chose. He remained in Gen. Reed's employ from 1840 to 1862, which embraced the closing years of Rufus S. Reed's career and the most important part of the business life of Gen. C. M. Reed. In these years their steamers and sailing vessels coursed all the lakes from Buffalo

to Chicago, and all the vessels were built, equipped, provisioned, cargoes, furnished, kept afloat and made to pay under the personal supervision of Mr. Metcalf. Steamers of national repute, as the Pennsylvania, Jefferson, Madison, Erie, Buffalo, Missouri, Niagara, Ohio, Louisiana, Keystone State and Queen City, with the brigs Clarion, America, Susquehanna, St. Paul, St. Anthony, etc., were mostly built in those years. There were no railroads to Erie until January, 1852, and the canal from Erie to Beaver (left unfinished by the State) was taken up by a company of which Mr. Reed was president and Gen. Reed contractor. When completed the building, equipment and running of boats was added to their already gigantic shipping interests. In 1843 Gen. Reed was elected to Congress, and while in Washington, his father being in poor health, Mr. Metcalf was required to take entire charge of the business. Although Mr. Metcalf left Gen. Reed's employ in 1862 and went into the coal business for himself, for years he was frequently consulted on matters of importance. During and after his connection with the Reeds, he was identified with many leading enterprises, both in and out of the city. Of these we may name the running of a line of stages between Erie and Pittsburg from 1840 to 1843, the construction of the Northern Canada R. R., in which he was associated with Gen. Reed and Milton Courtright, the Erie Extension Canal, the Erie and North East R. R., of which he was director for many years. He was one of the originators and incorporators of the Erie Cemetery, in the purchase of the grounds for which, with others, he gave his personal guarantee. To him, as one of the principal projectors of the Erie Gas Works, in which he was a large stockholder (carrying the stock when it paid but one per cent on the investment) was the success of that very essential public improvement largely due. During the early years of the oil trade he was manager of its shipment for various railroads. He was one of the organizers of the Dime Savings Bank, trustee of the Erie Academy, director of the public schools, mayor of the city from 1862 to 1865, and an organizer, trustee and liberal contributor to the Park Presbyterian Church. Among other of his enterprises was the erection of the Burdett Organ factory, begun January 2, 1872, and completed and occupied in ninety days. It was operated successfully for a number of years, but was discontinued in 1890. In 1880, associated with Capt. Douglass Ottinger, Joseph P. Metcalf and John Clements, he built the Malleable Iron Works. In company with Col. Benjamin Grant, he built the Wayne block, on French street, in 1860, and rebuilt it after its destruction by fire in 1868. In 1872 he built the block on the west side of State street, between Seventh and Eighth, and in 1866 his elegant residence, corner Sassafraz and Ninth streets his home until his death, which occurred October 16, 1891 (having survived his wife, who died August 29th of that year). It has since been rebuilt, and is now occupied by Mr. J. P. Metcalf. Mr. Metcalf was married June 9, 1846, to Miss Abigail R. Wilder, a schoolmate, from Putney, Vt. They had five children: Joseph P., William Wilder (who died in infancy), Frederick W. (who died September 2, 1890, at the age of 39 years), Nellie (who died in infancy), and George R. Mr. Joseph Metcalf made his home with his son, Prescott, for the last twenty years of his life, where he died in 1898, at the age of 94 years, being then reputed to be the oldest Mason in the United States. This vena-

ble man, a type, in habit and deportment, of the old school, was a link connecting us with the past, for he remembered distinctly some of the events of Shay's insurrection in 1794. In politics Mr. Prescott Metcalf acted with the Whigs during that party's existence, and then with the Republican party. In his political associations he manifested all his characteristic force and energy. While never a candidate for other than municipal office, he exerted a marked influence, bringing to the support of his favorite candidate all his intensity of purpose and energy of action. The war, with its large levies of men for the army and navy, furnished full scope for the exercise of his versatile abilities. The large reinforcements sent forward from Erie during his occupancy of the mayor's office were largely due to his ceaseless efforts. He had three brothers who were in business in Erie—Samuel H. (who died about 1880), Charles (long in the mercantile and banking business in Erie, later in Toledo, O., and now residing in North East, Pa.), and James (who has been dead several years). He had also three sisters: Eliza (Mrs. Ira W. Hart, who died in 1839), Lucy (Mrs. Ira W. Hart, who died in 1842), and Mary (Mrs. Joseph D. Clark, who died in 1892). To all these Mr. Metcalf was the counselor and firm friend, and managed with success numerous trusts confided to his charge. Such was his career, such the record of his active and successful life. He always lent a helping hand to all those enterprises which in church or state merit assistance.

Joseph P. Metcalf, chairman of the Erie Malleable Iron Company, Limited, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie April 15, 1847, and is a son of Prescott Metcalf. He was educated in the public schools and academy of Erie, the Cleveland Institute of Cleveland, O., and the Eastman Commercial College. He followed railroading in various capacities in and about Erie until 1870, when he went to Nebraska City, Neb. There he formed a partnership in the banking business, which was soon reorganized into the Nebraska City National Bank, of which he was cashier. He remained there about two and a half years, when he returned to Erie and engaged in business with his father. When the Erie Malleable Iron Works was organized he became a member of the firm, and upon the death of Mr. John Clements, became chairman of the company. The plant covers three and one-half acres, the main building being 585 x 80 feet, and has a capacity which gives employment to 350 men. The products of the concern include all kinds of cast malleable iron, the work being done to order. This is one of the largest, if not the largest, institutions of its kind in the world. Mr. Metcalf was married October 11, 1877, to Miss Celia W. Fletcher, of Lockport, N. Y. The issue of this marriage was five children, four of whom are living: Francis F., Mary, Ruth and Celia Margaret. The family attend St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Metcalf is a member. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Erie, Kahkwa and Cascade Clubs. Politically Mr. Metcalf affiliates with the Republican party and has served several terms as a member of the City Council.

George Ralph Metcalf, treasurer of the Erie Malleable Iron Company (Limited) and of the Erie Gas Works, was born in Erie, September 26, 1858, and is a son of Prescott Metcalf, whose sketch and portrait

appears in this work. His early education was obtained in the Erie academy and high-school, after which he attended a boarding school in Clinton, N. Y., for two years. About a year after completing his education he went to Columbus, O., where he became interested in the coal mining business, which he conducted one year. He then returned to Erie, where he became a partner, and accepted a position as secretary of the Malleable Iron Works, where he remained eight years. At the end of that time, his father's health having failed, he severed his active identification with the Malleable Iron Works in order to take charge of his father's business, which he continued until after his father's death. He then resumed active association with the Malleable Iron Works in his present capacity. He succeeded his father as a director of the Erie Gas Company, of which he became treasurer in 1892. Mr. Metcalf was married September 3, 1885, to Miss Mary, daughter of Capt. J. S. Richards of Erie. This happy union has been blessed with two children, John Richards and George Ralph, jr. Mr. Metcalf is an active member of the various social clubs and societies of Erie, and is president of the Kakhwa Club. In politics he has always been a steadfast supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

Martin Strong, born in East Windsor, Conn., in the year 1770, having for that day received a good common school education, and full of energy, left his native place early in the spring of 1795 to seek and make a home for himself for life. His outfit was a compass and chain, being determined to be ready for a new country in any capacity. On foot he first directed his course to the Wyoming Valley, on the North Branch of the territory; but not being satisfied with the prospects of surveying or procuring land there, he resolved to foot it to Presque Isle, and got to the Indian village at the mouth of Buffalo creek (where the city of Buffalo now stands) in July, 1795. But one white man was then living there, and nothing inviting him to remain, he pushed on, and arrived at Presque Isle the last day of July, 1795. On his arrival there he found Thomas Rees, Esq., land agent, and Col. Seth Reed and family living in self-made habitations. Those two tents were the only evidences of settlement. A company of United States troops were sticking down the forest on Garrison Hill to build a stockade fort, under Capt. Russell Bissell. Gens. Ellicott and Irvine, with a corps of surveyors and engineers, were about to lay out the town of Erie, escorted and protected by a company of State militia commanded by Capt. John Grubb. The Rutledges having been shot but a few days before, by the Indians, as was alleged, it was deemed unsafe to be out much except when prepared for defense. Mr. Strong hired out at once to one of the residents at 50 cents a day, and was set at work in the woods to cut and hew planks (punchpins they were then called) to make a floor for a house, which he continued at several days until finished, and then found he must pay for his board, which was 75 cents a day, leaving him in debt 25 cents per day! He refused to pay the difference, and his compass and chain were taken and secured until he would pay his bill, which soon brought him to terms, and he redeemed them. He then changed to the Holland Land Company's surveys, south of the old State line, since known as the

"triangle line," where he soon got into employment as a surveyor. A misunderstanding existed between the "Population" and the "Holland" company as to their rights adjoining the said line. He was assisted by Maj. Alden that to locate a tract of land in that district would be safe (which proved correct). He located there for life, made a rude habitation, and became a resident on the Summit, 840 feet above the level of Lake Erie, ten miles south of Presque Isle. There were not half a dozen families then living in what is now Erie county, and none near his location. He determined not to winter there alone. In the month of November, he left his rude home and started in a log canoe made by himself at LeBoeuf creek (now Waterford), and went down with the current to French creek, and down that to the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, and, nothing offering to suit him, he offered himself at auction to the highest bidder to work faithfully, and he assured them he knew how to work, and asked who would give him the highest wages and board him! A good, honest yeoman was declared the highest bidder, at three dollars a month and board, for three months, which he cheerfully accepted, and served so well that his employer kindly offered him fifty cents a month more to remain six months longer. But he declined the advance in wages, and returned by the way he had gone to his rude hut where, in the spring of 1796, he commenced his pioneer life again, and in surveying and clearing land was unceasing in his efforts to procure a home for himself. In 1810 he purchased the tract north of him adjoining, and, by simply building an addition to his original cabin, removed on to that, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Huidekoper, the agent of the Holland Land Company, always employed Capt. Strong to survey, sub-divide and set off, or designate old lines among their lands in this county as long as he was able to attend to it, and ever to his death had entire confidence in his ability and judgment and knowledge of the original lines and surveys. The early opening of the salt trade, and vast amount of hauling incident thereto, made his location on the Summit a sort of depot and a public house desirable and necessary. The location and construction of the Erie and Waterford turnpike past his door greatly added to the business, and during the war of 1812 he enjoyed a fair trade there. His never-tiring industry and unceasing energy extended his domains, and he cleared land far ahead of others. His intelligence and social qualities made him friends, and his industry and good management as early as 1830 placed him in possession of some 800 acres of land, on which were substantial improvements and good buildings, while he had more money at interest than any other farmer in Erie county. When the First Presbyterian Church was built, Capt. Strong was the only man in the county that could lend the necessary money, \$800. Capt. Strong was married to a Miss Trask in 1805, who died a few years after, leaving one daughter, who lived until May, 1829. He again married, and at his death left three sons and two daughters, all married and settled in life—Mrs. B. B. Vincent, Mrs. T. B. Vincent, Martin Strong, F. D. Strong and Landaff Strong. He was always a great reader, and always ready to impart from his well-stored mind in conversation. He had a regular system of industry, economy and leisure in their proper places, and though his body long suffered, and became impaired, the mind continued clear, bright and

undisturbed to the end. After a residence of sixty-three years on the same farm where he located when there were not ten families living in the county, he died March 24, 1858, in his 88th year. He had lived to see the population increase to over 50,000 inhabitants, and all prosperous, and died respected and esteemed by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. Capt. Strong, in conversation in a circle of friends ten years before his death, remarked "that any person would think him a fool to make the selection he did, when the whole county was open to him." He said: "That was a mistake; he was not a fool, but he misjudged in his selection, like many others, and spent the prime of his life in making him a home, and he thought it folly at that time of life to pull up and begin anew somewhere else."

Charles Hamot Strong was born in Erie, March 14, 1853. He is a son of the late Landaff and Catherine Cecilia (Hamot) Strong, the personal histories of whose paternal ancestors, the late Martin Strong and P. S. V. Hamot, are contained in this volume. Charles H. Strong attended the Erie Academy, and was graduated from Yale College in the class of '77. His business identification is in representing the estate of the late W. L. Scott in various interests. He was married September 8, 1881, to Anna Wainwright Scott, second daughter of the late William L. Scott, whose personal memoirs are contained herein. Mr. and Mrs. Strong have one child, Matilda Thora Wainwright Strong. The family residence is at Sixth and Peach streets, Erie.

P. S. V. Hamot (deceased), was born in Paris, France, November 28, 1784. His father was a captain in the French army and a Royalist, and left France for Russia, where he resided during the "reign of terror." Returning to France, after the establishment of the "Republic," he offered to procure for his son a lieutenancy in the army, but such a position not being in accordance with his tastes, his attention having been turned to the New Republic of the West, he preferred to come to America and try his fortune in a new and strange land. His father consenting, he came to Philadelphia in 1802, with the French consul, as "l'Homme de confiance," as expressed in his passport. The consul died soon after his arrival, leaving Mr. Hamot a friendless youth, and among a people in whose language he was little versed. His self-reliance, peculiarly a trait of his character, did not allow him to despond. A mercantile situation offering, he started for the West, as the clerk of a French house, in charge of a stock of merchandise. The vessel on which the stock was shipped was wrecked on Lake Ontario; but part of the goods were recovered, with which he opened a store at Niagara, Canada; from there he removed to Lewiston, and in 1805, came to Erie. In 1810 he formed a partnership with Messrs. E. & D. Alvord, of Saline, who dealt largely in salt. This business connection continued many years. He was also engaged in general mercantile business on his own account, and was one of the first and most successful merchants in Erie. Mr. Hamot held responsible and honorable offices under the government, being at one time canal commissioner of the state, and at another superintendent of the United States Public Works in Erie. He was the first cashier of the Erie Bank, and one of the principal stockholders. As a business man he was

fortunate and noted for his activity and energy in the prosecution of his plans, which evinced sound judgment. He engaged warmly in politics, his sympathies and feelings being with the Democratic party. He was one of the founders and principal stockholders in the Erie *Observer*. His politeness and hearty hospitality won for him many attached friends. Mr. Hamot was twice married; to Adeline Woolruff, of Lewiston, N. Y., in 1818, who died in 1821; and to Elizabeth Coltrin, widow of Dr. Asa Coltrin, and daughter of George Keefer, of Thorold, Canada, in 1825. Mr. Hamot died in Erie, October 17, 1846. Mrs. Hamot died in December, 1866. Mr. Hamot left four daughters: Mrs. Catherine, wife of Landaff Strong, M. D., Mrs. Mary, wife of Hon. G. W. Starr, and Hortense L. Hamot. These survived their brother Eugene who died young.

George William Starr, Erie, Pa., was born at Burlington, Vt., April 14, 1822. His parents were Jesse J. and Harriet (Hall) Starr, both of whom were descendants of pioneer settlers of New England. The founder of the Starr family in the United States settled in Connecticut, from Wales, in 1633. Elias Hall, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Starr, was an officer in the Colonial army, and was wounded at Castleton, Vt., in the skirmish with Burgoyne's invading troops, prior to the latter's defeat at Saratoga. Jesse J. Starr was a hardware merchant at Burlington, Vt., where he resided for more than fifty years. He died in 1860, surviving his wife several years. George W. Starr attended the schools of Burlington; prepared for college at the academy of the same city, and was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1842. He began the reading of law under the preceptorship of Stephen G. Austin, of Buffalo, N. Y., and continued with the law firm of Talcott & Houghton (John L. Talcott subsequently became Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and George Houghton, Judge of the Recorder's Court of Buffalo), and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of New York in 1845. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Buffalo, N. Y., and pursued it in that city for several years, when he accepted a position as clerk with his friend, Captain Stephen Clapham, of the United States steamer Michigan. After sailing for nearly two years, he resumed the practice of law at Buffalo. In 1852 he came to Erie. He was engaged in the coal business for some years. In 1877 he was one of the founders of the Erie Forge Company, has been one of its board of directors since its establishment, and the president of that board since 1887. Since the organization of the Erie Dime Bank under its present management, Mr. Starr has been a member of its directory. He is also president of the Erie Cemetery Association; was most active in the founding of the Hamot Hospital, and was one of the incorporators of that institution. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, located at Warren, by the appointment of Governor Hoyt, February, 1880, and served on the board of that institution, and the Hamot Hospital, until his acceptance, February, 1887, of Governor Beaver's appointment to the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Pennsylvania. Mr. Starr was, for six consecutive terms, a member of the Select Council of Erie, and was presiding officer of that body during the last year of that period, and subsequently

served two additional years in the same capacity, being again president during the latter year. He was married October 7, 1851, to Mary A., daughter of the late P. S. V. Hamot, memoirs of whose antecedents and personal history are contained in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Starr reside at 140 East Sixth street, and attend St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Starr has been a communicant since her girlhood.

The Sturgeon Family.—Of the pioneers of Erie county who became identified with its early settlement, there are family names that continue, through their descendants, to have honorable mention by reason of their participation in local and county government, the affairs of church and state, and who in war and in peace, at home and abroad, worthily maintain the family name, honored and conspicuous. Of these the Sturgeon family deserves notice. This family, according to the early traditions, show that their origin was an English Presbyterian family of that name in the north of England, near the border of Scotland; that they had intermarried considerably with the Scotch; that during the religious persecutions of the seventeenth century the ancestors of the Sturgeon family in America emigrated to the north of Ireland. Some time between 1720 and 1730 several brothers of one family emigrated to America and settled in what is now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. One of these brothers was a soldier in Capt. Smith's company of the Pennsylvania contingent of the army during the French and Indian war, and was killed at the battle of Quebec. A son of one of the Sturgeon brothers who originally emigrated to America was named Samuel Sturgeon, first married to Margaret —, who died March 2, 1780, and by whom he had four sons. He died October 2, 1801. William Sturgeon, born July 10, 1708, was the father of: John M., Margaret, Eleanor, Samuel, Maria, William, Thomas J., Judah H., and Jane. He emigrated to Erie county from Lancaster about 1797, and founded Sturgeonville (now Fairview). Jeremiah Sturgeon, born August 10, 1770, was the father of: Samuel C., Robert, Jeremiah, Margaret, Martha and Elizabeth. He emigrated to Erie county about 1797, and settled land adjoining Sturgeonville (now part of Fairview borough). James Sturgeon, born October 27, 1772, moved to New York State. His family were: Andrew Sturgeon, born August 10, 1779, emigrated to Erie county about 1830, and settled land at Fairplain, in Girard township, father of Margaret Sturgeon (married to Thomas Sturgeon); Thomas H., Jane F., Samuel and Andrew (married to Eliza Jane Coughley), father of J. C., Carson J. and Mrs. Mary Platt of Erie; Jeremiah and William. The above-named William, Jeremiah and Andrew Sturgeon are the ancestors of all the Sturgeon family in Erie county. Samuel Sturgeon, sr., married a second wife, and by her had five more children, but none of them emigrated to Erie county, but little is known of them.

J. C. Sturgeon, attorney (patent law practice), Erie, Pa., was born in Fairview township, Erie county, Pa., in 1841. Facts entering into the genealogy of the subject of this sketch are contained elsewhere in this volume. He received a common school education, then entered Allegheny College, where he took a literary course. In 1863 he left college to enlist in the United States navy, served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; and subsequently,

in 1876, Allegheny College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. "honoris causa." After the war he attended Harvard law school, from which institution he was graduated in 1868. He was admitted to the bar, located in Erie, and entered upon the practice of his profession. Shortly thereafter he was elected to the office of district attorney of Erie county. On the expiration of his official term he resumed the general practice and continued therein until 1877, when he removed to Bradford, McKean county, Pa., where he was engaged in looking after his oil interests until 1881, then returning to Erie. Ten years ago he withdrew from the general law practice and has since devoted himself exclusively to patent law practice. He has always been an active member of the Republican party, and was in 1880, while a resident of Bradford, a candidate before the Republican convention for the State Senate. He is a Knight Templar, and was for a number of years commander of Post 67, G. A. R. He was married in 1878 to Eda, daughter of Albert Blake-slee, manufacturer of Du Quoin, Ill. Mrs. Sturgeon died in February, 1882, leaving two children, Ralph A. and Berry A. The family reside at 323 West Seventh street, and attend the Park Presbyterian Church.

Carson J. Sturgeon, vice president of the Keystone Electric Company, was born in Girard, Erie county, Pa., April 6, 1845. He is a son of Andrew and Eliza J. (Coughley) Sturgeon, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents are both deceased. His father, who was a farmer and mechanic, reared a family of four sons and two daughters, and five of the children are still living: John C., attorney, Erie; Sheldon F., farmer, Woodhull, Ill.; Carson J., Mary J. (Mrs. George Platt, of Erie) and George A., attorney, Pittsburg, Pa. Carson J. Sturgeon was educated in the public schools and academy of Girard, after which he learned the trade of machinist, and was for several years employed at the Grant Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J. Returning to Girard, he spent two years in perfecting and patenting a lawn mower. In 1883 he helped organize and was made vice president and general manager of the Novelty Manufacturing Company, located at Girard. They manufactured chiefly woodware for household use. In 1890 the Keystone Electric Company was formed, J. W. Leech, C. J. Sturgeon, Geo. Platt and J. C. Sturgeon being the proprietors. In April, 1891, the company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers were: J. W. Leech, president; and C. J. Sturgeon, secretary and treasurer. One year later the stock was increased to \$50,000, with J. F. Downing, president; C. J. Sturgeon, vice president and general manager; and J. W. Leech, secretary and treasurer. The plant was first located on Peach street, near Fourteenth, but within a year they were obliged to lease the building at the corner of Fourteenth and State streets, which building is now occupied by the Erie Machinery Company. This building was built especially for their use and leased for five years, but the business grew so rapidly that in 1893 they were obliged to purchase a site and build the present plant, which will have to be again enlarged in 1896. The main building is 50 x 100 feet, the engine and testing room 30 x 40 feet, and the boiler room 20 x 40 feet. The buildings are constructed of stone, brick and iron, and are thoroughly equipped with modern improvements. The products of the concern are chiefly elec-

tric motors and dynamos, and of these the reversible motor for use in elevators propelled by electricity, and the automatic rheostat for controlling the same (invented by Mr. Sturgeon), form a large proportion of the output. Mr. Sturgeon was married August 29, 1875, to Miss Eliza A. Campbell, of Girard, and has five children: Carl J., Lynn C., Lloyd B., Harry K., and Della G. Mr. Sturgeon and family attend the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is an active Republican.

George Platt, city engineer, Erie, Pa., was born in New Milford, Richfield county, Conn., December 17, 1824. He is the son of the late William and Polly (Allen) Platt, the former a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., the latter of Fairfield county, Connecticut, and both of English descent. William Platt was a coachmaker, an old-line Democrat, and was for one term a member of the Connecticut State Legislature. He died in 1888, at Girard, Erie county, Pa., where he had taken up his residence in 1856. George Platt completed his education at the academies in New Milford, Westport and Wilton, Conn. He then went to sea, and was, at the breaking out of the war, in command of the Sally Maizee, a nautical school-ship belonging to the Eagleswood academy. This vessel was, in the summer of 1862, chartered by the United States government as a transport to carry stores to the army at seaboard points, and Captain Platt was retained in its command. After one year of this service he was put in charge of the compilation of fractional interest in the United States treasury department, and in June, 1864, was made acting assistant register, with authority to sign United States bonds. At the close of the war he was employed in special service in the coast survey, and during this period began the study of marine and general engineering. His first important engineering work was the building of a railroad. Captain Platt located in Erie county in 1868, making Girard his place of residence. He was appointed county surveyor October 12, 1872, and held that position until 1885. At the expiration of his last term as surveyor he was made civil engineer of the city of Erie, and is still the incumbent of that office. Captain Platt has been twice married; in 1847 to Sarah A., daughter of Gould Jelliff, of Westport, Conn.; August 1, 1888, to Mary, daughter of the late Andrew Sturgeon, of Erie county, Pennsylvania. The family reside at 323 West Seventh street, and are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Captain Platt is a member of the Masonic order.

Andrew Caughey, The Caugheys, of Pennsylvania, are of Protestant Scotch-Irish stock. Their ancestors left Scotland during the times of religious persecution, and settled in the neighborhood of Donegal, in the north of Ireland. But the new world had greater attractions than the Green Isle, and one of their descendants, Francis Caughey, with hundreds of his co-religionists, emigrated about the year 1730 to Pennsylvania, and found a home with his family in Lancaster county. He bore an active part in the war of the Revolution; and after serving his country and his generation well, he died at the advanced age of 93. He was the father of five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: Andrew, John, Ella, Jane and Elizabeth. Andrew was born in the year 1756, and,

like his father, served in the army of the Revolution, participating in the severely-fought battle of Brandywine, in September, 1777. He married about the year 1781, and removed with his family to Erie county in 1803, locating upon a farm in what is now West Mill Creek, some five miles west of Erie on the Ridge road. He died in 1828, at the age of 72. One of his grandsons is still occupying the same farm, Andrew Caughey, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1791, and came with his grandfather's family to this country. In 1818 he married Martha Canon, daughter of Daniel Canon, of Fayette county, and niece of John Canon, the founder of Cannonsburg, Pa. Six children were born to them, namely: Nancy C., Samuel S., Daniel C., Francis E., Andrew H. and a daughter that died in infancy. Nancy remained unmarried. She died in 1891, at the age of 71. Samuel S., who was born in 1821, married Nancy D. Davidson, by whom he had four children: Alfred K., Martha E., Frank T. and a daughter that died in infancy. Alfred died in 1888, and Martha E. at an early age, some years before. Frank resides in Detroit, where he is engaged in business. Samuel S. Caughey removed, in 1855, to Kingsville, Ohio, where he made his home for eleven years. On the death of his father and mother, in the winter of 1865, he returned to the farm in West Mill Creek, on which his father had resided for forty-seven years. Here his wife died in 1868. Afterwards he married Mrs. Susannah Brown, a daughter of Joseph Neeley. They removed to Erie in 1882, and five years afterward death claimed his wife. He still resides in Erie. Daniel C., the second son of Andrew and Martha Caughey, married Martha Jane McCreary, daughter of David McCreary. They removed to Kingsville, Ohio, in 1856, where they have since lived. Six children have been born to them, namely: DeWitt C., now living in Iowa; Helen (Mrs. Shank), residing in Millington, Tenn.; Emma, Isadore, Jessie A. and Charles. The latter died young. Francis E., the third son, died in 1845, at the age of 20; Andrew H., the fourth son, married in 1851, Elizabeth A. Reed, daughter of William W. Reed, sr., and great-granddaughter of Col. Seth Reed, the first settler of the town of Erie. Two children were born to them, Lizzie Romaine, who died young, and Reed, now connected with the city engineer's office in Erie. Andrew H., after spending much of his life, first as a newspaper editor, and then as a teacher in the Erie Academy and Lafayette College, studied for the ministry, and was ordained in 1888. He is now preaching in the Presbyterian Church of Kingsville, Ohio. His wife died in 1889. John Caughey, brother of Andrew, sr., was the oldest member of the family. He resided most of his life on a farm in Fairview township, Erie county, and had a family of thirteen children, namely: Andrew Miles Wilson, Francis, William, John, David V., Samuel G., George, Eliza Jane (Mrs. Andrew Sturgeon), Nancy (Mrs. J. B. Johnson), Mary (Mrs. Matthew Johnson), Sarah (Mrs. N. J. Clark), and Susan (Mrs. Jackson), Samuel Caughey, a third son, left three sons, John F., who resides on the farm first occupied by the family in 1803; Samuel Henry, living on a farm on the Lake road, west of Erie, and Lewis, who died in Erie a few years ago. Other members of the family who came to this country in 1803 were: Francis, who was killed accidentally in 1816; Jane, who never married; Nancy, wife of Samuel McCreary, and Eliza, wife of William McCreary.

William Ward Reed, Erie, Pa., was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, April 1, 1824. He is a son of the late W. W. Reed, the first white child born within the present corporate limits of Erie. W. W. Reed, sr.'s father was Charles John Reed, a son of Col. Seth Reed, the founder of the family, who was before the Revolutionary war a physician at Uxbridge, Mass. Col. Seth Reed won his title in the war for American independence, and was in command of a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill. Col. Reed, with his wife and two sons, were among the pioneer settlers of Erie, removing thence from Ontario county, New York, in the summer of 1795. The first marriage in the county was that of Charles John Reed to Rachael Miller, on the 27th of December, 1797. The young couple rode to their Walnut Creek home on a sled kept at the fort. He died in 1830, and his wife in 1851. W. W. Reed, sr., married Elizabeth Ingram, daughter of James Smith, a native of Massachusetts, who removed to Oneida county, New York, where she was born. W. W. Reed, sr., and wife located in Ashtabula, where he was for a number of years a prominent and successful merchant. He failed in the panic of 1837, removed to Erie, Pa., in 1845, where he was secretary and treasurer of the Erie Canal Company until his death, September 9, 1851; his wife survived until 1888. William Ward Reed received his education at the academies of Ashtabula and Erie. Leaving school, he was first a clerk for a short time in an Ashtabula (O.) warehouse, and was then for four years in various positions in the lake service. Quitting the water, he was clerk in the general store of the Reed's farm on the Big Sandy, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1849, when he began the practice of civil engineering on the Erie and North East R. R. (now the L. S. & M. S. R. R.). One year later he was promoted to the position of assistant civil engineer. In September, 1851, he went to Canada, where he was for four years engaged in civil engineering on the then Ontario, Simcoe and Huron R. R., between Toronto and Collingwood. For one year following this he was engaged in the construction of the harbor at Collingwood, and was next in charge of the construction of the Niagara road from Clifton to Niagara-on-the-Lake. During the next two years he was contractor's engineer on the Sarnia branch of the Great Western R. R., and next built the aqueduct of the canal near Girard, Pa. In 1859 he was elected general superintendent of the Pennsylvania and Erie Canal, and served in that capacity until the canal was abandoned. In 1867 he was chosen president of the Erie board of water commissioners, and served on that board for twelve years. He was one of the founders and original stockholders of the Second National Bank of Erie, and was for many years one of the directors, and, for a part of the time, vice president of that board. In 1876, 1878, and 1880 Mr. Reed was supported by a large majority of the Republicans of Erie county for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-seventh district, but having incurred the hostility of the other counties of the district by his fight against the Pennsylvania system of giving all counties, large and small, the same number of delegates in a Congressional convention, he always failed to get the district nomination. He was one of the board of managers of the Hamot Hospital, and has long been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and I.

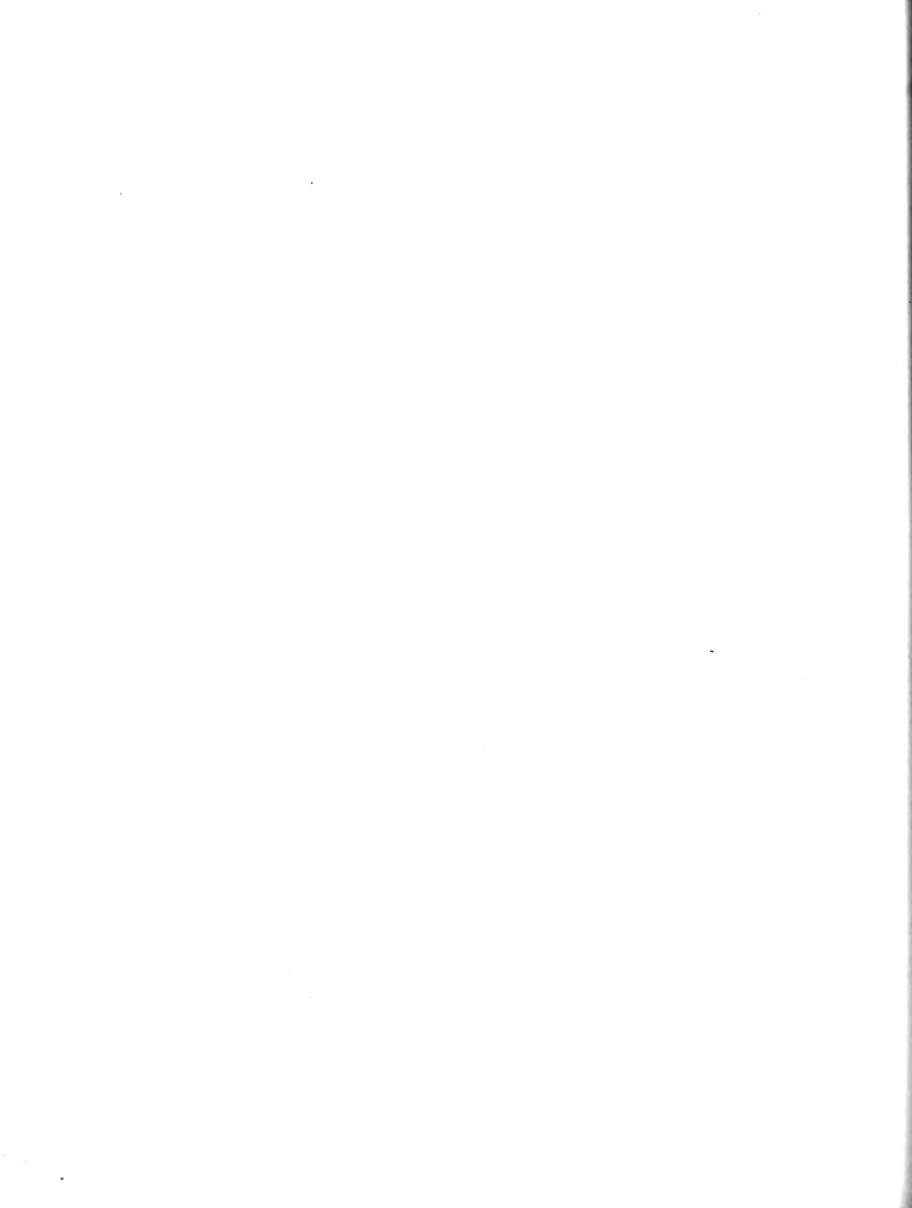
O. O. F. He resides at 17 East Tenth street, and is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he has been vestryman for more than thirty years.

Thomas Rees. Few names were more familiar to early settlers than "Squire Rees." None more identified with Erie county's settlement. He was a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and though he did not bring his family to Erie as early as some of the other pioneers, still, he was the first to begin business in the lake region. Mr. Rees, after taking an active share in the stirring events of the Revolution, was appointed deputy State surveyor as soon as the northwest was thrown open to settlement. The commission was dated May 16, 1792. He opened an office in Northumberland county, and in the following year struck out through the forest and reached an Indian village on the banks of Lake Erie, a site now occupied by the city of Buffalo. In 1794 he visited Presque Isle, and made a survey on about 400 warrants issued to him for survey. In the spring of the following year Mr. Rees went to his district with surveyors and others, who wanted to take up land. Mr. Rees was then agent for the Pennsylvania Population Company, and the first sales were all articulated by him. He had a tent on the bank of the bay, which was the first real estate office established in Erie. Mr. Rees was the first justice of the peace appointed in Erie county. In 1802 he removed from Erie to his place in Harbor Creek. He terminated his land agency and laid out his land in farms. They have since been known as the Rees reserve. There he resided until his death in May, 1848. Mrs. William A. Brown, late of Erie, was his niece and a part of his household until his death. It was one of the pleasing reminiscences of the Squire to tell of his entertainment of Louis Philipp in his tent or cabin on the bank of Lake Erie, when, as Duke of Orleans, he was traversing the United States. It will be remembered that from 1830 to 1848, the year of Squire Rees' death, Louis Philipp was upon the throne of France—and in his conversations with Gen. Cass, the American minister at his court, dwelt with emphasis on the details of that trip, including his route through Erie, the king showing a map on which his route or itinerary was traced by the pen of Gen. Washington at Mt. Vernon.

Hon. James D. Dunlap was among the pioneers and influential men of Erie who have by their quiet and steady efforts, in their day and generation, helped to lay the foundations of our city broad and deep. Of these the name of James D. Dunlap deserves mention. Even though his career, with all its record of useful public service in the past, with much of promise for the future, was cut short by death, it is gratifying to his friends to review his unselfish work and note the results he obtained; for the public acts of none of Erie's prominent men secured freer from the taint of selfishness. As Representative, Senator and councilman, school director and author, his work was almost continuous; as Sunday school superintendent, he was also efficient and widely known; as an attorney at the bar, though his practice was much interrupted by public service at the State capitol, yet his mastery of Book of Forms will long perpetuate his name; for it shows his familiarity with the practical and business part of the profession he struggled to acquire. His career was connected with the initiation or forwarding



Geo. B. Kimberly



of some of Erie's greatest improvements. It is due to his memory that the main facts of his useful life should be collated and sketched as one of Erie's benefactors. He was the son of Dr. James and Nancy Dunlap. His father was a physician. The ancestral records of his family, formerly spelled Dunlop, show a Scotch origin, and a descent from the Campbells and Wallaces of that historic land. The family went from Scotland to the North of Ireland. William Dunlap, great-grandfather of James D. Dunlap, having a grant of land in the Colonies, came to Philadelphia before the Revolution. He had four sons, William, James, John and Samuel. James was killed in the battle of Oriskany, under General Herkimer. All the brothers were in that battle. One of these had four sons: James, William, Robert and Livingston. James was a physician, and married Nancy Tuttle daughter of Col. Timothy Tuttle, a colonel in the Revolutionary army. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was of Pilgrim stock. Of their three children, all but James D. died very young. The Tuttle family was early and honorably connected with the settlement of Erie county. They went to Indiana Territory soon after their marriage. There, in the town of Karkaskia, James Dunlap was born on the 15th of January, 1809. Indiana Territory was remote, with neither steam navigation or railroad facilities. The return of Mrs. Dunlap with her infant son was by the way of the Mississippi river to New Orleans, and thence by steamer through the Gulf of Mexico and the ocean to New York, and thence overland to Erie county. The traditional account of this trip seems more like romance than reality; but, in it all, is the figure of the lone, heroic woman, who, with her infant son, endured so much in this long and circuitous journey home to the hamlet of North East. Amid difficulties, which were bravely overcome, Mr. Dunlap, as the companion of his mother, reached the bar, for which he zealously toiled. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1837. Soon afterwards he removed from North East to Erie, and formed a partnership with Hon. Elijah Babbutt, which continued for some time. He was elected to the Legislature from Erie county in 1840, in the noted Tippecanoe campaign, and re-elected in 1841-43 and 44. He was afterwards, in 1845, elected State Senator. While in the House he, by special exertions, secured the incorporation of the Erie and North East Railroad Company, the first link in Pennsylvania in the line of the Lake Shore R. R. Afterwards he aided in securing the charter of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., with branches, a franchise most gladly utilized when adverse influences sought to hinder the chartering of roads through Northwestern Pennsylvania. He was for years a school director of Erie, and seemed among the first to grasp the idea of placing the Erie schools upon the elevated plane they have since reached. He was the originator, or most prominent supporter, of the building of the High school building, at the corner of Holland and Seventh streets, and had the satisfaction of witnessing its erection, though, for a while, obstructed by an attempted injunction. The potential character of his vote on an important occasion, when the educational system of Pennsylvania hung in the balance, during his Legislative or Senatorial career, was significantly alluded to as "the casting vote," by one of the educational functionaries of the Commonwealth in an address from the platform on an occasion of state at Erie. For about thirty years succeeding

his death his gifted widow, and for much of the time one or both of his accomplished daughters, were employed as teachers in the educational establishment with which he was identified as a founder. These facts caused an association of his family with the schools for almost half a century, his earnest advocacy of the educational interests in the Legislature by Mr. Dunlap being taken into account. In no other family in Erie city was there such a public school record as in his. He was one of the founders of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Erie. Prior to his coming to this city, that congregation had no place of public worship, except in the court house. It was his happiness, in 1838, to see their church dedicated, and the following year to welcome to its portals the annual session of the Erie Conference. For years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school. His wide reputation in such service was emphasized in the fitting commemorative, or funeral address, of Rev. W. F. Wilson, after his lamented death. In 1854 Mr. Dunlap brought out his first edition of "Dunlap's Book of Forms." It had involved much care and thought, and was a complete success. Its adaptation of forms, its aid in the conduct of business and its consequent prevention of litigation, were most commendable. Two improved and enlarged editions were brought out by him in his lifetime. The work has since, in its wide circulation, become a standard authority and monument to the author's care and ability. He was most happy in his domestic relations. Having, in 1840, purchased the sightly and attractive "Kellogg homestead," on East Sixth street, which, embowered within its trees, its vines and flowers, could be made so beautiful, he embellished it yet more by the addition of fruits, vines and lawns, all cultivated with the most sedulous care. There, for some years, he and his mother made their home, which was a delightful and pleasant resort. On the first day of February, 1844, his mother died, aged 94 years. Afterwards Mr. Dunlap, on the 11th of May, 1853, married Miss Marian Finley Russell, a lady of Scotch parentage, from Belfast, Ireland. Her zeal in church work, and aptness and ability in teaching, had, before her marriage, drawn around her a host of friends. They had three children: Emma, of most cultured intellect, and of charming beauty of character. She died March 23, 1877, after some years of successive service as teacher. Her funeral, on the following Sunday afternoon, from the Seventh Street M. E. Church, was a memorable scene. There teachers and scholars, representative citizens and friends gathered from every part of the city, while the eloquent tribute of her pastor, Rev. William W. Ramsey, is remembered as one of his most feeling addresses during his remarkable pastorate. Mary, after several years of successful teaching in the city schools, was married to Mr. Davis Rees, freight agent of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and Wallace, also in the railroad service, who married Grace Seidelmeyer. Such are the outlines of the life of one who labored long and diligently for Erie's advancement, and from the benefit of whose efforts Erie has long ago derived important fruits. In the long and patient effort to revive the Sunbury and Erie (now Philadelphia and Erie) R. R., between its commencement in 1837 and its revival in 1851, Mr. Dunlap was a patient toiler; in the negotiations and meetings preceding the building of the Lake Shore R. R., he was a faithful worker; in

all of this preliminary work his conciliatory manners and wide acquaintance with public men made him efficient. His keen preception forsook the Gem City yet to come on the south shore of Presque Isle Bay; though he was not destined to realize the fruition of his hopes. Like Moses, he saw from afar the promised land, but did not live to enter in. His death was sadly pathetic. While, with other citizens, struggling through the panic, which, in October, 1857, had paralyzed the industries and deranged the finances of our country, he was in March, 1858, stricken with a fatal malady, the result of which no skill could avert. He rapidly sank under its withering touch, and, in the maturity of his powers and with his hopes on life still buoyant, he sank. He died on the 28th day of March, 1858. Of his three children, the eldest was but four years of age. In the confusion and embarrassment of the depression all of his financial plans were frustrated; though happily the rearing and education of his children were committed to competent hands, by whom the work laid down by him was most successfully accomplished.

Nathaniel Willard Russell, the first-born of Hamlin and Sarah (Norcross) Russell, was born in Erie county March 11, 1812. His father came to this county from Connecticut in 1802, and was married here in 1811; had but limited educational opportunities, and did not attend school after he was 15. He remained with his father (his mother having died when he was 19 years old) until March 10, 1838, when he began to earn money for himself by working on a neighboring farm and teaching school. His first purchase of land was forty acres from his father at \$10 per acre. October 19, 1836, he left for Harrisburg, Pa., where he obtained a position as clerk in Buehler's Hotel. In April, 1836, by the aid of Gen. Simon Cameron, he was appointed a conductor on the railroad between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and in June following was promoted to United States mail agent at an increased salary. During the winter of 1838 he was induced to return to Buehler's Hotel and given general charge of the house. This was during the period known as "the buckshot war," one of the most eventful in Pennsylvania's history. March 23, 1839, Mr. Russell was made captain of the packet boat, Thomas Jefferson, of the fast passenger line between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, a position he held for four seasons. During his residence in the east he made annual visits to his parents. The winter of 1840-41 he spent in Erie county, and during this period was married to Miss Eleanor S. Osborn, of Erie, January 14, 1841. March 1st he resumed his place on the canal, Mrs. Russell accompanying him to Harrisburg, and spending the summers with Mrs. Buehler. While there she was seized with bilious fever, which terminated in quick consumption, and Mr. Russell was obliged to bring her back to Erie, where she died on the 6th of January, 1842. In November of the same year he resigned his place on the canal and returned permanently to his old home. Soon after, he purchased a farm of ninety acres, within three miles of Erie. September 1, 1843, he was married to Miss Frances A. Hubbell, of Troy, N. Y. A son was born in July, 1844, to whom the name of Henry Buehler was given. Mrs. Russell died on the 30th of January, 1849, and in January, 1851, he was married (for the third time) to Miss Emily Davison, of Mill Creek. Their only child is a daughter,

born May, 1853, who was named Ella Frances Russell (now Mrs. Burton). In April, 1855, Mr. Russell purchased and moved on the tract of land where he was born, and on which he died. The postoffice at Belle Valley was mainly established through his efforts. In 1849 he was appointed aid to Gov. Johnston, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, in 1868, he was elected justice of the peace, an office he held continuously. Mr. Russell was known in every part of Erie county as one of its wealthiest farmers and most intelligent citizens. He was remarkable for his wonderful memory and was the standard authority on all matters connected with the early settlement of Erie county.

George J. Russell, brother of the late Capt. N. W. Russell, was born in Belle Valley, Erie county, February 14, 1824, son of Hamlin Russell and Sarah (Norcross) Russell. His father came to Pennsylvania from Winstead, Conn., in the year 1802. They were of English parentage, having settled in Connecticut in the year 1664, the first of the family who settled in this country being William Russell, who came here at that date (1664). Benjamin Russell, an elder brother of Hamlin Russell, came to Erie county in 1796. The family have all been farmers, and being above the average farmer in general education, and of unusual energy, have succeeded in becoming important factors in the upbuilding and progress of Erie county. Mr. George Russell, late coroner, and Benjamin S. Russell, a real estate dealer, now living at Jamestown, Dak., are the only living children. Their father was prominent among the first Abolitionists of the country, and died September 19, 1852; their mother February 11, 1831. George received his education in the public schools, and engaged in farming until April 1, 1890. He also taught school winters, between the age of 20 and 24 years. He has held the position of tax collector in Erie county for seven years, and the office of coroner three years, and the office of jury commissioner three years. He was married January 26, 1854, to Arminda J. Hayes, daughter of Lester and Mary (Graham) Hayes; her father was of English parentage and her mother of Scotch-Irish descent. Three children were the result of this union: Minnie M., wife of Rev. H. Webster; Lester Hayes and George B. The family are all ardent Presbyterians. Mr. George J. Russell is a staunch Republican. He has been engaged in farming, and has accumulated sufficient wealth to insure him comfort the balance of his days. The summer of 1850 he went the overland route to California, leaving Independence, Mo., May 27, 1850, he reached the gold mines in Nevada county, California, September 27, 1850, remaining at the mines until the month of June, 1853, when he returned home by way of San Francisco and the Nicaragua route to New York, arriving in Erie July 29, 1853, bringing with him a sufficiency of gold, dug by himself from the mines of California, to buy a fine farm. To the Russell family Erie county is indebted for a great deal of the recorded history of the county, and much of the knowledge we have of the family history of many of the pioneers of the county.

Rev. Robert Reid was the first resident minister in the city of Erie, his home from 1811 to 1844. He was pastor of the Associate Reformed Church, the first regularly organized in Erie, and for years its strongest religious organization. Mr. Reid's high

character as a minister, his ability as a theologian and celebrity as an author, more than passing notice, especially as he labored with untiring zeal for a third of a century in laying deep and broad foundations of Evangelical religion on the wilderness shores of Lake Erie; seeking to transplant the faith and tenets he had imbibed on the hills of Ireland from his ancestors, who, before that, came with their Bibles and their plighted faith from "the solemn league and covenant" in the mountains of Scotland. The life of such a man, recounted, and his efforts to found a church, as reviewed, will familiarize the reader with the trials and toils of those faithful men who builded better than they knew. Rev. Robert Reid was born at Reid's Hill borough, near Belfast, Ireland, November 5, 1781. He came with his father's family to Philadelphia in 1798. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1801, and graduated in 1805, and later from the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church at New York. He was licensed to preach in 1809. He traveled over much wild country, preaching in many neighborhoods, sometimes with a sermon each day in the week. He came to Erie in 1811, and, in 1812, was ordained and installed as pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, then the only organized religious association in Erie. Afterwards a church of kindred faith was organized in Waterford, to which he ministered for years a part of the time. He officiated as chaplain to Perry's squadron, and to the land forces at Erie in time of war. At the incorporation of the academy, in 1819, he was elected president and so continued for twenty-five years, until his death. For some time he was principal of the academy, and for years afterwards aided as a special teacher. He was married, in 1816, to Elizabeth Callhoun, who died young. In 1828 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Matthew Lind, pastor of the Faxtang Church, near Harrisburg, Pa. He had six children: James Craig, a scholar, engineer and teacher, attorney-at-law and legislator; Dr. Robert King, who located in California; John C., of Stockton, Cal.; Mrs. Ellen, widow of R. T. Stewart (deceased); Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Irwin M. Wallace, of Erie, and Jeannette L., the deceased wife of Hon. George F. Carpenter, of Mansfield, O. (mother of Frank Carpenter, the noted traveler). He was the author of a number of books, indicating learning and research. Rev. Mr. Reid's long, useful and successful life terminated at Erie May 16, 1844, where truly his memory was enshrined in the hearts of his people.

Craig James Reid was born in Erie, Pa., June 18, 1854, and is a son of the late James C. and Louisa Charlotte (Ingersoll) Reid, the former a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, the latter a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and of English-Welsh extraction. Their children are: Jessie Louisa, wife of John Livingstone Dinwiddie Borthwick, A. M., chief engineer United States navy, [Lieut.-Com. John Livingstone Dinwiddie Borthwick, born in Philadelphia August 11, 1849; educated in that city and received the degree of A. M.; is a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and with it served in the first Shenandoah campaign in 1861; was present at the engagement of Falling Waters, Va.; on being mustered out of the United States service was offered and declined a commission as captain in the Pennsylvania, and a lieutenancy in the regular

cavalry; entered the navy as a third assistant engineer October 8, 1861, and was ordered to the U. S. S. "Itasca"; in that vessel he participated in the preliminary engagements below Forts Jackson and St. Phillip; the removal of the obstructions below those forts; the passage of the forts and the capture of New Orleans; also in the engagements at Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, East Feliciana, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, Pass Manchac, Donaldsonville, College Point and Red Church, all on the Mississippi river, at Velasco, coast of Texas, and in the preliminary engagements and passage of Forts Morgan and Gaines, Mobile Bay; detached from the "Itasca" and ordered to the "Arizona," flagship of the West Gulf squadron, as engineer in charge, the same position he held on board the "Itasca," January, 1865; detached and ordered to the "Lackawanna" on the destruction of the "Arizona" by fire; detached from the "Lackawanna" and ordered to the "Kinco" March, 1865, as engineer in charge; detached and ordered on waiting orders May, 1865; served on board of the "Shamokin," "Kansas" and "Huron" in the West Indies, South Atlantic squadron and West Coast of Africa from June, 1865, till October, 1868; at the Naval Academy as instructor, and in charge of machinery afloat from April, 1869, till July, 1871; on board of the "Michigan" from July, 1871, till July, 1873; on board the "Alaska," European squadron, from August, 1873, till January, 1874; at the Naval Academy as instructor and in charge of machinery afloat from January, 1874, till January, 1877; on board of the "Alliance," "Vandalia" and "Trenton," European squadron, from March, 1877, till July, 1880; on board of the "Michigan" from December, 1880, till July, 1883; on board of the "Trenton" and "Alert," East India squadron, from August, 1883, till September, 1886; at the New York navy yard from April, 1887, to January, 1888, as chairman of the Experimental Board, member of the Board of Inspection and Statutory Board; on board of the "Swatara," flagship of the South Atlantic squadron, and in the East India squadron, from January, 1888, till February, 1891; ordered to the New York navy yard, May, 1891, as a member of the Experimental Board; July 2, 1892, detailed for special duty in the inspection of the tubes for the U. S. S. "Chicago," at the Syracuse Tube Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and as inspector of the construction of the boilers of the U. S. S. "Michigan" at the Lake Erie Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; ordered to duty on board of the vessel November 19, 1892; while in Chicago, attached to the Naval Exhibit; served as a delegate to the Boiler Makers' Convention of the United States and Canada, and to the Boiler Inspectors' Convention of the same. Promoted to be second assistant engineer August 3, 1895; to a first assistant engineer October 11, 1896; to a past assistant engineer February 24, 1874; to a chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, September 7, 1885. Robert Ingersoll Reid, who was educated at the Erie academy, graduated from the National Academy at Annapolis in 1876, and has been successively promoted to his present position, assistant engineer, United States navy; and Craig J. Keed, who was educated at the Erie Academy, and graduated from the law department of the Union University, at Albany, N. Y., with the degree of L. L. B., in May, 1877. He continued the reading of law under the preceptorship of the late Hon. Judge Henry Souther, and was admitted to

practice in September, 1877. He pursued the practice of law for several years, and had during that period editorial connection with the *Morning Dispatch*, *Weekly Gazette* and *Evening Herald*, of Erie. He resides at 719 French street. During the spring and summer of 1884, while engaged in his legal practice, Mr. Reid became suddenly aware that the vision of his left eye had become slightly affected. He thought little of it at the time, but as the trouble showed no signs of abating for several weeks, he was finally forced to consult an oculist, from whom he learned with anything but pleasure that an atrophy of the optic nerve had set in and that in all probability he was destined for a very serious optical contest. The loss of eyesight to one of his temperament and bookish habits was a far from inviting outlook. When the autumn of that year arrived, bringing with it the presidential election, election day spent as challenger at the polls persuaded him that if anything could be done to fully restore his vision it was time to have it done. Hence immediately thereafter he went to New York to get what light he could on the subject. He got it in abundance. The diagnosis of a celebrated metropolitan specialist left him no doubt that he was not only hooked for permanent blindness, but that even other scarcely more welcome physical shortcomings were in store for him. In short, he learned that the eye trouble was the forerunner of a latent spinal difficulty which must sooner or later involve the power of locomotion. Thus fortified against the future, he returned home. As he was at this time engaged to be married, his state of mind can be better imagined than described. The outlook as to that auspicious consummation began to darken to that of general gloom. It was certainly asking a good deal of any sensible woman to join forces in so lop-sided an enterprise. But the spirit that is said to laugh locksmiths to contempt proved adequate to the occasion, and the wedding day and total blindness engaged in a neck-and-neck contest and came out just about even. The blind goddess was no metaphor in this case. The quondam vestal who was to supply the perennial light for the unquately illuminated twin was Miss Hattie A. Landon, a native of Erie. It goes without saying that a woman courageous enough to venture upon such an alliance could not be of the scriptural foolish virgin type—lacking in oil however she may have been otherwise lacking in the eyes of the prudent world.

Returning from the metropolis thus dismally enlightened, he lost but little time in fruitless lamentation. Procuring the services of a reader, he pursued the even tenor of his professional way, very much as if nothing had taken place. This continued for about two years, when, with but little warning, the second part of the medical prognosis put in its appearance, leaving him, so to say, with no legs to speak of. In other words, the nerve trouble took a downward turn and rendered his limbs useless for the purpose of locomotion, thereby putting him into a wheel-chair, apparently to stay. Upon the arrival of this latter catastrophe, he was forced to abandon his active pursuits, and, in the language of the superannuated *Elia*, he "went home forever."

It was, therefore, at his quiet home, in which he is always "at home to his friends," that the interview here published was had. Replying to a variety of questions, having reference to the daily habits and

methods of the efficient blind man, Mr. Reid made answer: "I cordially avail myself of the opportunity presented. It is really quite astonishing, the density of the popular ignorance respecting the blind, their resources and methods. In the decade of my experience as such, I have met a vast number of persons, and these chiefly of the more intelligent classes, and of them all I do not now recall a single instance of an individual possessing so much as even the most elementary knowledge of the educational or other practical methods of daily use to the blind. At furthermost some hazy notion is entertained of the use of the embossed or raised letter method of instruction. Now, the fact is, practical relation to the blind education as does the wooden plow of the middle ages to the magnificent steam mechanism of the agriculture of to-day. All these clumsy systems are now supplanted by what is known as the 'punctograph,' or point writing. The especial merit of this method is that it can be used interchangeably, as writing or printing, and is, in fact, at present so employed in all the institutes for the blind at home and abroad. It consists of points or perforations through paper sheets, producing a series of readable characters. It is written by means of a stylus held in the hand after the manner of a pencil. By placing the paper in the point slate, which consists of a wooden frame with a fastener at the upper end, the writing is produced by the use of steel tablets on the upper and under sides of the paper, the lower half containing the rows of perforations and the upper half a corresponding number of lines of cells through which the stylus passes in making the point characters. In this manner an alphabet of arbitrary point signs is created, which the blind student soon becomes familiar with, and is thus able to write matter which he himself can read. The American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Ky., is now turning out a variety of text and other books in punctograph and the days of the raised letter are certainly numbered.

"There are extant two systems of punctograph, known respectively as the Braille and the New York, the latter being the invention of Supt. Wm. B. Wait, the able and scholarly head of the New York Institute, and by him patriotically named after that beneficent institution. This last is rapidly becoming the favorite in this country, though the Braille (so called after its inventor, a Frenchman bearing that name), is much used here and is well nigh universal in the European countries. As the French system was the pioneer, its popularity is to be ascribed to that fact. Personally I am a violent partisan for the New York code, though I read and write both, as well as another point alphabet called the Roman (so called because it is a rude imitation of the capitals of the printed page). This last can be used for correspondence between the sightless and the seeing."

As to matter written by the blind and intended to be read by the sighted, the modern typewriter is the hourly helpmate of the efficient blind person. Any of the key machines are readily mastered by the blind, and there are not wanting blind typewriter experts fully equipped to compete with his seeing brother in that now all-pervading employment. The Hall typewriter has also proved available for blind use. These two contrivances, punctograph and the typewriter, once thoroughly mastered, the intelligent blindee is moderately well equipped to enter the battle of life,

far less handicapped than was his wont half a century ago. But to minimize his present disability, his staunch friend, the ingenious Wait, has, within the past year, brought out the chef d'œuvre of blind devices, the kleidograph. This is none other than a punctograph writing machine. It is the same thing to point writing that the typewriter is to hand writing. It has all the speed and more than the compass of the standard typewriters. Every letter and every one of the signs of the elaborate punctograph code can be produced at a single stroke. By this machine the tedious hand process has been converted into an agreeable pastime, and dictated matter can be transcribed into legible blind literature almost as fast as it can be read. Thus you may readily gather that an up-to-date blindee is far from being the helpless incapable that the uninformed world esteems him. In short, he is so far as capability to manage his own affairs goes, fully the peer of the average seeing man. So far as my own small worldly affairs are concerned, except as to the one thing, reading, I am not necessarily dependent upon anyone for the least assistance in their management. Everything, from drawing a check to writing a book, if need be, can be accomplished easily and expeditiously by the one means or the other, or both combined.

By way of vindication of the foregoing rather sweeping generalization, Mr. Reed was led by easy stages into some allusions to his own achievements. They certainly do warrant his enthusiastic endorsement of the devices mentioned. It will be readily recalled by his many friends that in early manhood he was widely known for his oratorical and recitative efforts. His addresses at the bar and on many public occasions need scarcely be referred to here to awaken memories of them in our readers. His enforced retirement from active efforts in these lines has in no wise prevented him from holding to his old loves for the more private entertainment of his friends on suitable occasions. As a Shakesperian reader he has frequently appeared before appreciative gatherings during his customary outings, and his hearers have included the intelligent and cultivated from nearly all the cities round about. In reference to this edifying penchant and the difficulties that must necessarily lie in the way of its successful accomplishment, Mr. Reed said: "I suppose I have been asked an easy thousand times how it was possible for a blind man to accomplish such seemingly impossible memory feats. Say, for instance, the learning of a Shakesperian monologue. A monologue usually runs about an hour and a half in the delivery (anywhere from ten to twelve thousand words), and my perennial, but always mystifying, reply has been—punctograph. The process is very simple. I set a reader on the play I propose to monologue, having a pencil in his hand. As he reads along he is directed to mark the parts intended to be used. This done, the marked passages are re-read to me, having my kleidograph before me, and in due course of time the punctograph transcription, exactly as I intend to memorize and deliver it, is ready for studying. In this manner monologues of the length described, of Richard II, Richard III, Macbeth and Troilus and Cressida, have been transcribed and mastered, while one of Hamlet has been for some time in readiness for perusal. In addition to poetical transcriptions of a strictly business kind, I have many old favorites in prose and verse, extending from the

Gospel of Matthew and the Enchiridion of Epictetus, to the latest contemporary literary excerpt that chances to please me. In short, whatever happens to take my fancy is marked and laid away to be transcribed at leisure. At present rate of accumulation there is not the slightest danger of running out of new matter for an indefinite period."

As to the typewriter, an equally creditable record was made out. "I have never ceased to be thankful," he continued, "that these great boons were, seemingly, thrown in my way by blind chance. During a summer outing early in my blind experience I happened to encounter Prof. A. L. Bohrer, of the Columbus, O., Institute for the Blind. He forthwith called my attention to these assistants to such defectives, and it was entirely due to his urging that I lost no time, upon my return home, in essaying their mastery. How long did it take me to become proficient with either or both? There, I confess, you touch me on a tender point. Frankly, I suspect I would have stood precous near the foot of the class, had there been more of me. As it was, I had only myself to compete with, and I can assure you he proved about all I could stand. The typewriter turned out to be no very tough nut to crack, but punctograph, whew! Time and again I was upon the point of giving it up. Recollect, I was no chicken when I got into this boat. And maturity of powers in other directions does not count in one's finger-tip. Do not ask me to confess how long it took me to become proficient in point. It wears me to recall those struggles. The authorities all agree, however, that children brought up on it cry for it, as against the old embossed letters. Suffice, that to me, despite the test it put me to to learn it, it has repaid me a thousand fold.

"Now, for the story of the typewriter.

"The sine qua non to a happy blind life, is never to be idle. No matter what you do, do something. The thing that an eccentric fate tossed in my path was, to say the least, unique. I fell to writing tragedies. I chanced, not long before, to have read an historical novel touching on life in Athens in the fourth century. Its dramatic possibilities struck me at that time, and, recurring to me again in my dilemma, I recalled enough of it for a ground work and the composition was forthwith begun. In process of time 'Chrysantus of Athens' had bloomed into a full-fledged MISS. The prologue and some short extracts have only appeared in print. Its completion by natural transition led to a second similar diversion, and after due gestation 'Julian' made its unheralded entrance into this vale of tears. A third plunge, this time into the Mantuan terror of our school days, and Æneas and Dido flitted into esse. Of these, so far as I recollect, only one soliloquy from the first named has glittered in the public prints. Another sytation into comparatively modern times, and 'Marie Antoinette' (of which I believe but one short piece of queenly rhetoric was betimes published) was reeled off. This, in turn, was the literary foster parent of that even bloodier effusion entitled 'Robespierre.' These topped off with a rather mild pousse cafe, bearing the title 'The Theorist.' The dramatic olla podrida boiled over at the conclusion of the first act of 'Lycurgus,' and like that truly great but greatly misunderstood lawyer and hero, disappeared into impenetrable gloom, but the typewriter was mastered.

"You have spoken of readers and reading. What is

the nature of your reading?" we next ventured to ask. "It is of all sorts," was the reply. "Books, magazines, newspapers, what not. In the main, however, I think I may claim to be a book reader. One of my severest self restraints is moderation in the matter of book buying. True, I buy few works of a purely entertaining nature, though no one enjoys a good novel more than myself. Fortunately, my wife has the same infirmity, and she can be relied upon to keep me well up in contemporary fiction. *The North American Review*, *The Forum* and *The Arena*, I usually make it a point to thoroughly read, year in and year out. As to the other magazines, aside from the serials, they have to take their chance with the newspapers and other literary flotsam. A batch of metropolitan weeklies from different sections keep me in touch with the trend of public thought throughout the country. Still, books are my chief intellectual food. And right here, let me say, that not the least of my many blessings is my wife's aunt, Miss Adelia Barnhart, my fides Achatas, to the last ditch. Aside from my regularly retained readers there is no one to whom I owe such perennial thanks as to this faithful and devoted woman. No matter what I want, from the driest and most interminable statistical table to the gloniest treatise on metaphysics, she stands ready to tackle with the same cheerful patience. As to readers, experience soon taught me that the most satisfactory was an ambitious boy or young man, with a professional career in view. By the aid of such an one, and by observing regular hours, it is truly astonishing the amount of serious reading that can be accomplished within a given time.

Through all this, however, two particular themes may be said to be kept pretty well to the fore. From earliest manhood the studies of government and of ethics have had peculiar charm for me. Everything written upon either of these is speedily perused. American political and Constitutional history—everything from the Federalist to *The American Commonwealth*, and from the Constitution itself to the latest income tax decision by the Federal Supreme Court, comes in for regular exploitation. I have a copy of the Constitution and the great Declaration in punctuation, and have memorized both times without number. Of this study I hope never to tire. As to the other specialty, ethics, truly herein is my soul's delight. If you would save your ears intact, I advise you to beat a retreat before tapping me upon this subject.

"None but the stupidest can escape observing that all the great political and social issues of the future are to be formulated along ethical lines. The man who is not keenly alive to this all-important premise—were better out of the world than in it, so far as his future intellectual and moral growth are concerned. Not even electricity itself is destined to cut a more important figure in the material world than is the serious exploitation and application of the moral law to all the relations of human life. The very slums are teeming with it, and as to the intellectual classes, little as they may in some cases suspect it, they are fairly permeated with it, and all that is to make life worth living to any stratum of society, will depend entirely upon their relative appreciation of the importance of understanding what morality is and living up to that knowledge. Philosophy henceforth must cease to be the province of the dreamer and the seer. Skepticism and the lukewarm fads that pass for piety or its reverse, must wax into convictions strong and deep. This 'mighty maze,

but not without a plan,' must be examined and its laws explained. Once this is done, the dullest soul alive will fritter in virtue as the sun the dew. This world, so fitted for the growth of knaves, must come to be the garden spot for truth. The renaissance of Eden, close at hand, will differ from the rapid one of yore, in that the devil will have fled the close. When ignorance is clearly recognized, the sole and only Satan feared of men will, like the Moor, be occupationless. All classes from their hearts must hold with Pope: 'The proper study of mankind is man.' God is quite equal, I suspect, to teach the race of man its duty toward Himself. Our prime concern is for our fellow men. To make oneself an all-round worthwhile man is no mean aspiration; try it once, and in the end, if God be not your friend, the times are out of joint for evermore. When this is so, vox populi suprema lex shall stand in nature with the will divine. 'There are, indeed, as Hamlet says, 'more things in Heaven and earth than do dreamt of in your philosophy.' But there is precious little that is worth knowing in this world that philosophy can not cast light upon. And when the open book of the wondrous past shall cease to be the practically sealed book that it is today, the races of these and future times will have begun how to learn. 'In the corrupted currents of this world, the human being whom fate has chanced to maim, is by its rule, nay, barbarous decrees, condemned to sink, if he attempt a part. But thanked be God, there is another sphere—a world within a world—where the action lies in its true nature. This is the sphere of ethics. Herein it matters not if one be blind, if one be lame or halt, or be deprived of half his organs, even though he be as short of members as an oyster, the measure of his rights is just the same. All that I have written of late years has been in the nature of ethical discussion. I take small interest, and less pleasure, in aught beside. Here is freedom, or at least the hope of it, and such poor talent as the Lord has given me I purpose for the future to employ in doing what I can, however little, in voicing forth the truth which makes us whole. One thing I beg of you in parting, this: However much or little you may choose to say concerning me and my affairs, say what you say in language light and gay. The blind are proverbially cheerful. Our infirmities are always nicely adjusted to our capacity to bear them. The blindest that is worthy of his state accepts it at its best and is content to 'be in love with night and pay no worship to the garish day.'—[Ed.]

Hon. Isaac B. Gara, the veteran journalist and trusted official, was born at Sondersburg, Lancaster county, Pa., October 28, 1821. He was the son of Patrick and Mary Gara, respectively of Irish and German descent. His education was received at the Lancaster county schools. He entered the office of the *Examiner* and *Herald* in Lancaster, to learn the printing trade, and remained three years. At the age of 19, he published a Whig paper in Bellefonte, when Andrew G. Curtin, then a rising young lawyer, became interested in him, and his friendship continued through life. A few years later he connected himself with a Whig paper in Lock Haven, Pa., and then going to Galena, Ill., he became editor and part proprietor in a semi-weekly paper. In September, 1846, he came to Erie, where he located for life. He purchased an interest in the *Erie Gazette* from Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett, who had

founded the paper in 1820. The firm of Sterrett & Gara was then formed, with Mr. Gara as writing editor. As the organ of the Whig and afterwards the Republican party, the *Gazette* exercised a great influence in the county and Northwestern Pennsylvania. This management continued until 1856, when he assumed sole proprietorship and editor-in-chief. It not only gave Mr. Gara a wide influence, but led to a large acquaintance, especially in Western Pennsylvania and at the State capital. During several presidential campaigns, the railroad war and the war of the Rebellion, the *Gazette* exercised a marked influence on the moulding of public opinion. Mr. Gara filled a number of offices. He served as enrolling commissioner during the State draft, as trustee of the Marine Hospital and trustee of the Normal School, and as trustee of the Erie academy. In January, 1867, he was appointed by Gov. Geary deputy secretary of the Commonwealth, a place he resigned after two years and three months' service to accept from President Grant the Erie postoffice. He was reappointed in 1873. After his official service he continued to reside in Erie, where his ability as a writer, indicated by frequent contributions to the journals, his public spirit as a citizen and his characteristic courtesy, made him a most popular and respected citizen. He was married in October, 1853, to Miss Calista Ingersoll, of Erie, a lady of fine education and of marked artistic and executive ability. Her zeal and activity in the promotion of charitable work and the advancement of kindred interests, were continuous and successful. Perhaps her greatest success and most lasting work were in the securing of the site and the erection of the Home of the Friendless in Erie. In this her best endeavors were enlisted with success which will long connect her name with one of the best organized and well sustained charities of the city. After Mr. Gara's retirement from the postoffice his life was a typical one, as showing how usefulness and ease could be combined with quiet dignity. In his tasteful home, his days were quietly passed in the society of his devoted wife and a large circle of friends. His love for newspaper work kept him in touch with the current questions of the day. Correspondence, interchange of visits, trips to pleasant resorts, and frequent entertainment of guests, made his latter days pass pleasantly. About a year ago, Mr. Gara, never strong, was taken seriously ill. Though attended and watched with unwearied care, it seemed hard for him to rally. His strength declined from day to day, until on the afternoon of June 15, 1895, he quietly sank to rest. Few persons have been longer conspicuous to the public eye, fewer still, have passed away with such general expressions of regard, which will long indicate the estimation in which Mr. Gara was held by the people of Erie.

Hon. Gideon J. Ball was the eldest son of Sheldon and Jane (Sterrett) Ball. He was born in Erie March 29, 1811. In early life he acquired the art of the silversmith, and was one of the firm of Ball & Ford, which did business for some time on French street in Erie. Part of his early manhood was passed in Buffalo. He returned to Erie and was about the year 1836 elected clerk of the town council, which position he held until he entered public life at Harrisburg. In 1847 he was elected to the legislature from Erie county, and re-elected in 1848. The election

in 1848, under the leadership of Taylor as a candidate for president, caused a Whig majority on joint ballot in the State Legislature, and led to the election of a Whig State treasurer by the Legislature. To this responsible position Mr. Ball was elected in 1849, and he acceptably filled the place for one year. He was then appointed chief clerk of the sixth auditor of the postoffice department at Washington, and during most of the time was acting auditor. He returned to Erie and was elected a Representative to the Legislature from Erie county at the successive elections of 1853-4-5-6. During this time he changed his residence from the city to his farm in Mill Creek, to the improvement of which he gave much time and thought, as is now most pleasingly apparent in the fine appearance of his farm on the West Eight street road. He returned to the city of Erie, and was again elected to the legislature in 1860, being his seventh election by the same constituency; each time with a different colleague. The questions to come before this Legislature were of momentous importance. Not only was the war foreshadowed by the election of Lincoln, but all the upheaval which would ensue. The repeal of the tonnage tax, and legislation for the completion of the Philadelphia R. R. were among the great measures to be considered. Mr. Ball's experience and parliamentary skill were needed. He obeyed the summons. At the organization of the Legislature he was offered the chairmanship of ways and means. He declined this honor, but took a leading part in the important legislation in this perhaps most momentous session of the Legislature since the existence of the Commonwealth. It was a gratification to himself and friends at the adjournment to feel that while every assistance had been furnished by the State in aid of the war, and, that the completion of the Philadelphia R. R. seemed so near at hand. After the adjournment of the Legislature he was appointed paymaster in the army, with the rank of major, and entered upon his duties. Having served through the war he returned to his home, but for some years performed the duties of an important land agency at Renovo, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Under the strain of his service in the war and the important work of his land office his health gave way. He struggled under repeated shocks, from each of which he emerged with less prospects of recuperation. He was most happy in his domestic relation. In early life he married Miss Emeline Hallenback. Their family of four daughters and one son constituted a happy household, assiduous in their devotion to their parents. Of these Misses Helen and Osie are at home; Mrs. George Burton resides in Erie, and Charles E., the only son, is a part of the household. Miss Frank, the youngest daughter, died some years since. Major Ball was of commanding form, wiry physique and magnetic presence. He seemed the beau ideal of a parliamentary leader; of inspiring presence, versatile in resource, that by an experience and training was excelled by few in our State, he possessed many of those qualities that on a large field gave to Henry Clay so much of fame, and led many to trace a resemblance between himself and James G. Blaine. But his keen activities wore upon a frame, which though dominated with great will power, was not made of iron. His long battle with infirmity came to a close and his career ended in death. Few better understood Erie's interests, fewer still toiled harder for her advancement; and now the record of

his life is the pleasing contemplation of his devoted family, and its retrospect the agreeable study of those of his surviving friends who understood him.

The David Burton Family.—**DAVID BURTON** (deceased), son of John and Phoebe (Wooster) Burton, was born in Connecticut, February 16, 1793. He came about 1811 to Erie county, where he spent his life. He was active and energetic, successively as wagon maker, meat dealer, dealer in cattle and coal, and was widely known. He served in the war of 1812 and aided in building Perry's fleet. Mr. Burton married Elizabeth Irvine, born January 1, 1797, who came to Erie county from Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. They had nine children: Peter E., born March 6, 1816, sheriff of Erie county, who died October 19, 1863; John, born October 19, 1818, died April 23, 1863; Andrew, born May 26, 1823, died June 19, 1894, treasurer of the city of Erie; Wooster, born April 16, 1828, died October 28, 1856; A. P., funeral director and undertaker, of Erie; Hannah, wife of M. A. Dunning, born September 16, 1825; Mary Burton, born May 10, 1827, died June 12, 1829; Elsev, born September 19, 1831, died January 15, 1871; Charlotte E., born April 4, 1839, is still living. Mr. Burton died in Erie county, January 29, 1869, and Mrs. Burton, May 9, 1875. A number of their grandchildren are in active life and several in business in the city and county of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Burton were two of the original class, which, formed in 1826, was the nucleus of the First M. E. Church in Erie, now the Seventh Street Church.

Alured P. Burton, the leading funeral director of Erie, was born in Erie, September 4, 1836, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Irvine) Burton, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania respectively. His father and grandfather came to Erie county about 1811, and located in Mill Creek township, south of Erie, where his father cleared a large farm. His father assisted in building Perry's fleet, and was a member of militia during the war of 1812. Later he took up his permanent residence in Erie, where for many years he was engaged in various kinds of business. The family consisted of ten children, four of whom are living: Hannah M., Mrs. M. A. Dunning, Erie; Sarah, Mrs. A. P. Durlin, of Erie; Alured P. and Charlotte E., widow of the late Dr. J. Plouts, of Jersey Shore, Pa., and now residing in Erie. Mr. Burton received his education in the public schools and academy of Erie, and at the age of 14 years began to learn the printing trade, which he followed seven years. He was for some time engaged with his father and brother, Andrew, in the coal business, and was assistant postmaster in the Erie postoffice two and a half years during the postmastership of Judge Sterrett. In 1876 he engaged in the undertaking business, which he has since followed, and in which he has been highly successful. He is one of the most thorough and competent funeral directors in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and his trade is chiefly with the better class of people in Erie and vicinity. He is fully conversant with all the latest methods and devices of embalming, and has the keenest regard for the ethics of the business. He is past president of the Tri-County and the State Funeral Directors' Association, and is a member of the National Funeral Directors' Association. In 1895, Mr. Burton was, without solicitation, appointed by Gov.

Hastings a member of the first State Board of Undertakers, and at the first meeting of that body, held in Philadelphia, November 1, he was chosen treasurer. Mr. Burton was married October 1, 1857, to Miss Susan M., daughter of George W. Brecht, of East Mill Creek. This happy union has been blessed with six children, five of whom are living: Charles H., traveling salesman, with headquarters at Chicago; George D., clerk in the office of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company; Lewis E., stenographer in the office of Jutte & Co., Pittsburg, and Harry and William R., who are associated with their father in business. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Erie, of which they are active workers and generous supporters. In politics Mr. Burton is a Republican, and has served his city as a member of the common council. He is a Knight Templar and Thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, and has held nearly all the offices of those degrees.

Spencer S. Burton, coal dealer, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, January 19, 1846. He is a son of the late Andrew Burton, whose personal history is contained in this volume. S. S. Burton was educated in the public schools of Erie, and when but a school boy, in 1862, went into the naval service on the "Fairplay." After one year's service on this vessel, one of the "Mosquito fleet," which plied the waters of the Tennessee, Ohio and Cumberland rivers, he returned to Erie and enlisted in the 111th P. V. I. Five months later, while engaged in breastworks building at Buzzard's Roost, Ga., he was injured, and was thereafter and until mustered out at the close of the war, on detached duty. Returning to Erie, he entered the employ of Burton Bros. & Co., wholesale and retail coal dealers. Several years later he purchased this company's retail business, and has ever since then and is still engaged in that business, having latterly added thereto the handling of feed, fertilizers, etc. He was married February 13, 1873, to Mary A., daughter of the late Andrew Cosper, farmer, of Mill Creek township, Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have two children: Lois S. and Sarah E.; he resides at 355 West Seventh street. Mr. Burton is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Knights of Honor, A. O. U. W., National Union, Royal Arcanum and other orders.

Frank C. Burton, chairman of the Bay State Iron Works, Erie, Pa., born in Greenfield, Erie county, Pa., February 13, 1857, is a son of the late Andrew Burton, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this volume. Frank C. Burton was educated in the public schools and Academy of Erie, and then entered the employ of Burton & Siegel, coal dealers, with which firm he was associated until 1879. In that year he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he spent five months in the study of telegraphy, then going to Colorado to accept a position as telegrapher on the Denver division of the Kansas Pacific R. R. In 1882 he returned to Erie to accept a position with the Stearns Manufacturing Company, with which he was identified until 1890. He then became one of the incorporators of the Burton Machine Company, of which he is now secretary. In 1891 he became identified with the Bay State Iron Works, Limited, acting as secretary in that company until 1893, when he was elected its chairman. He was married December 21, 1888, to Mary M.,



Jacob P. Walther



daughter of John D. Besley, formerly of Erie, now a resident of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Burton is a member of the Royal Arcanum and National Union.

John Burton (deceased), was born October 15, 1809, in Winsted, Litchfield county, Conn. His father, John Burton, was born in Old Stratford, Conn., and came to Erie county in 1811, settling on the farm afterward owned and occupied by his son, John. While in Connecticut, he was engaged in shoe-making and cattle dealing. The breaking out of the war of 1812, made shipping almost impossible, and Mr. Burton lost heavily on a herd of cattle. He was consequently a poor man when he settled in the wilds of Mill Creek township, Erie county. He was married to Phoebe Wooster, of Connecticut. The result of this union was Sallie, married to Spencer Shattuck; they lived in Mill Creek township till death separated them; Silas, married to Lucretia Miller; he died in Buffalo; David was one of the first coal dealers in Erie; Polly married Calvin Foot, and died in Mill Creek township. Mrs. Phoebe Burton was a member of the Methodist Church, and her two brothers, Daniel and James, were local ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. On her demise, Mr. Burton married Hannah Miller, born in Torrington, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1774, and died in 1850. To this union were born William, John, Phoebe, Matilda and Lewis. The former attended the county schools, became able to teach, and with the means thus obtained secured text-books, and recited his lessons to Rev. Robert Reed, of Erie. He subsequently graduated from the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., and soon after engaged in Allegheny College, of Meadville, Pa., as teacher of languages and mathematics, and in the meantime occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church. Later he prepared himself for the Protestant Episcopal Church, and took charge of St. John's Church, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was afterward transferred to Tecumseh, Mich., where he died in 1856. Lewis attended the county schools, and through means furnished principally by his father, graduated at Meadville, and then preached in the Methodist Episcopal organization at Allegheny City, after having had charge of a similar church at New Castle, Pa. He finally joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, and succeeded his brother in St. John's Church, Cleveland. Here he established two strong branches, known as "St. Mark's" and "All Saints," and had charge of the former; his son Lewis is pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Richmond, Va.; Phoebe Burton married J. B. Stevens, of Harbor Creek; they both died in Illinois; Matilda (deceased) married J. Johnson; John Burton and his consorts were active members of the Methodist Church. He attended the country schools as much as was convenient, aside from the duties required of him by his parents. He was married in 1834 to Charlotte E., daughter of Thomas and Huldah Barnes, natives of Columbia county, New York. This union resulted in four children: J. Antoinette, wife of R. H. Arbuckle; Phoebe J., wife of Jacob Wartel; Lydia M., wife of Heman Sprague, of Toledo; Laura E., deceased when seven years old. His wife dying in 1870, Mr. Burton married, October 8, 1876, Mrs. Margaret McNair, widow of William E. McNair, and daughter of Jeremiah and Jane Montgomery Burford, natives, the former of Fayette county, the latter of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Burton had six

children by her first marriage, two now living—Margaret J. and James E. She is a Presbyterian, while her second husband was an energetic Methodist, to which organization he was attached fifty years. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson and was always a Democrat. He served as school director, road commissioner, and his full share of other small offices, where pay is not considered. Mr. Burton was the possessor of quite a little fortune, which he alone mainly accumulated by dealings in real estate and stock, together with farming. He died March 30, 1886.

J. E. Burton, farmer, Erie, was born in 1848 in the city of Erie, son of Peter and Sarah (Parker) Burton. Peter E. Burton, a native of this township, was at one time deputy sheriff, and afterward, by election, sheriff of Erie county, serving two terms. He moved subsequently to the farm on the Buffalo road, where he carried on a dairy in connection. His father, David, a native of Connecticut, was a resident of Erie city for several years. Peter E. Burton and wife were parents of eight children, five now living: D. H. Burton (married to Mrs. Whitley, a widow, Isadore, wife of B. B. Whitley; have five children—Jennie, Morrison, Alice, Ray K. and Benjamin B.), Alice (wife of C. F. Diefenbach); have three children—Bessie, Sarah and Harry), Elizabeth (wife of C. D. Riblet; have two children—Ruth and Burton), and our subject, who was married, in 1880, to Ella, daughter of N. W. Russell. To this union were born two children—Florence Edna and Sarah Edith. Mr. Burton keeps cows, and supplies a portion of Erie city with dairy produce. His farm is located on the Buffalo road in Mill Creek township. He is a member of the K. of H.

J. B. Burton, farmer, postoffice, Erie, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1849. At the age of five years he was adopted by John Burton, an old resident of this township, and was given his name. He was educated in the public schools and began early in life farming and milling pursuits. His foster parents, John and Charlotte (Barnes) Burton resided during their married life on the farm now owned and occupied by R. H. Arbuckle. The former died in 1877. Their children were: Antoinette, wife of R. H. Arbuckle; Phoebe, wife of Jacob Wartel, of Erie, and Lydia M., wife of H. C. Sparger, of Toledo, Ohio. October 31, 1872, J. B. married Sophrona, daughter of Isaac Wolf, of Mill Creek township. She died May 1, 1891, leaving one daughter, Edith L. Burton. J. B. Burton began on his present farm of seventy acres in the fall of 1883, and besides managing the same has carried on quite an extensive milling business, having a saw-mill, cider-mill and feed-mill combined. Mr. Burton has been an important factor in many of the municipal affairs of the township, served as assessor for three years, and is counted among its most worthy and progressive citizens. In politics he is a Democrat.

Benjamin Grant (deceased), was born April 24, 1822, in Wayne township, Erie county, son of Joseph P. Grant, a farmer of that township; he received his education at the Waterford academy, and taught school several years to obtain means to enter upon the study of law, which he commenced with Galbraith & Graham in Erie, and having completed his course was admitted to the Erie bar October 29, 1847. In 1849 he formed a partnership with Judge Thompson, which

continued until a short time before the latter's election to the Supreme bench. In all his extended and successful professional career in the several Federal and State courts, Col. Grant's ability as a lawyer, skill as a pleader and fidelity to his clients were conspicuous as well as widely and most favorably known; he had also a strong taste for military matters, and was long one of the most efficient members of the Wayne Guards, and upon the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was equally active in association with the late Col. McLane in raising the Erie regiment, of which he was lieutenant-colonel, and with which he served until it was mustered out of service. On returning from camp, among other literary efforts, he prepared the reports known as "Grant's Cases," a standard work among the legal fraternity of Pennsylvania. The Colonel was for many years chairman of the Erie County Law Library; was secretary of the Erie Gas Company; nearly all his active life a vestryman of St. Paul's Church; in politics, a Democrat. He built the block on West Park, near Peach street, and with Mr. Metcalf twice erected the block on French street known as Wayne Hall; he died November 24, 1877, aged 55 years 7 months. His father was born February 18, 1793, married March 22, 1821, to Clarissa Loomis; came to Erie city soon after the war of 1812, in which he served as a commissioned officer, and died in 1868. F. W. Grant, his son, has been a member of the Select Council, is U. S. Commissioner and clerk of the U. S. Court, and resides in Erie.

The Holliday Family.—SAMUEL HOLLIDAY, SR., seemingly the first white settler of Springfield township, was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His father, James Holliday, was murdered by Indians in the early settlement of Pennsylvania. Samuel came to Erie county in 1796, and purchased 700 acres of land in the borders of Lake Erie. He returned to Franklin county that fall and married Janette Campbell. He came the next spring with his wife, settled in the wilderness and built the first cabin in Springfield. He made valuable improvements and built mills, which were burned in 1836. They reared a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom were Samuel Holliday, born September 27, 1805, who spent his life in that township; he was married in 1840 to Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Porter, among the first settlers of Girard. Samuel and Elizabeth Holliday had eight children, of whom six survived. Of these were Robert P., civil engineer, a resident of Erie county; Capt. Charles C., lately deceased, who was born April 30, 1843; Charles C., after being educated at Edinboro and Conneaut, Ohio, served in the late war under Col. William Blakely and Gen. Sheridan; he afterward attended the Michigan University at Ann Arbor; he married, October 27, 1881, Mary C. Blakely, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, daughter of his old commander. He died in 1893, leaving three children. Benjamin W., Wallace, Francis J. and Ada are the surviving children of Samuel and Elizabeth Holliday. William Holliday, son of Samuel Holliday, sr., married Fanny C. Post, a native of Connecticut. They had four children, among whom were Major Samuel V. Holliday, who was born October 2, 1841, in Springfield, Erie county; Eliza J., widow of D. M. Richardson, late of New York State; James C. and William P. Major Samuel V. Holliday attended academics in Erie county from 1853 to 1858.

He entered the third class in the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College in Center county, in 1859, and graduated in 1861; he farmed until his appointment in 1863 or '64 as additional paymaster of the United States army. In 1865 he was ordered to Ft. Monroe, Virginia, and afterward to Norfolk and Richmond. In the same year he was appointed lieutenant colonel of volunteers by brevet, and December 1st was mustered out of service. In 1866 Major Holliday was engaged in farming and stock raising, which he continued until 1882. On November 10, 1864, he married Margaret S. Gould, of Springfield, Pa. To this union were born: William Morris, Anna G., Evan Lee and Fanny L. Major Holliday was elected prothonotary of Erie county in 1881, re-elected in 1884 and served six years. He was appointed commissioner of customs of the United States by President Harrison in 1889 and served four years. He has served as P. E. C. of Cache Commandery, No. 27, K. T., of Conneaut, Ohio, and is a 32d degree Mason. He now resides in Miles Grove, Erie county.

The Hinrod Family.—The Hinrod family is identified with the settlement and development of Erie county. Their active interests in public matters, in Church and in state, in peace and in war, and in the various lines of industry, have identified them with the county's settlement, its public improvements and many of its leading industries.

Aaron Hinrod was the pioneer of the family in Erie county, and the progenitor of most, if not all, of this name. He was born in Badmister, Somerset county, N. J., August 18, 1759, and married Miss Isabella Kirke, April 14, 1789. He lived in Turbot township, Northumberland county, Pa., from his boyhood until his removal to Erie county, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and other engagements. He died in Waterford township, Erie county, Pa., December 4, 1820, in his 62d year. Isabella Kirke was born in Paxton township, Dauphin county, Pa., September 25, 1766, and was married to Mr. Aaron Hinrod, April 14, 1789. She died in Waterford township, Erie county, Pa., April 22, 1841, in her 75th year. Following are the children of Aaron and Isabella Hinrod: Moses Hinrod, born in Turbot township, Northumberland county, Pa., January 19, 1790, married Miss Nancy Latimore, January 15, 1816. They reared a family of eight children. He was a captain in the war of 1815; was a prominent farmer, and successively held nearly all the town offices. His son, Aaron M., married in 1853, Miss Mary J., daughter of David Cook, of Venango county, Pennsylvania. They had seven children: M. L., married but nine months to Miss Mary Mitchell, when he died; Eva A.; Alfred C., died at the age of 21 years; Lee, Frank H., Bell and Carl. Mr. Hinrod owned 120 acres of well improved land, which was mostly cleared by himself and on which was a sawmill. Mr. and Mrs. Hinrod were members of the Presbyterian Church. He died in Waterford township, September 26, 1886, in his 79th year.

William Hinrod was born in Turbot township, Northumberland county, Pa., May 19, 1791, and married Miss Aurelia H. Reed, a granddaughter of Col. Seth Reed, the first settler of Erie, May 31, 1825. Mrs. Hinrod died in 1844. He afterwards married

Mrs. Phœbe (Vincent) Bradley, July 9, 1845. He died in Erie, June 21, 1873, in his 83d year. He was prominent in business and religious circles in Erie for a generation. He was sagacious and foresighted, and comprehended the needed changes that were impending in the fabric of our political system, as well as the possibilities of the future. To the solution of these problems he brought to bear his great natural powers. He was a remarkable man, positive, systematic and energetic. He was a pioneer in the iron industry in Erie. He was one of the firm of Johnson, Himrod & Co., and later Vincent, Himrod & Co., established in 1841. Scores and perhaps hundreds of Erie men owed to his energy the acquisition of a trade and of a home. Their firm erected and operated the first blast furnace in Erie about the year 1843, at the corner of Twelfth and French streets. For the life of a generation he maintained a school for the destitute and colored; for nearly a score of years (including the period of the fugitive slave law) at the peril of imprisonment, he kept a depot for recovering and forwarding fugitive slaves. His home for nearly half a century, with its old-fashioned hospitality and genial welcome, was at the corner of French and Second streets, where his Sunday-school was established December 22, 1839, for the colored and destitute. It is still maintained and called "The Himrod Mission," under the active supervision of the inheritor of his name, prompted by the same impulses which, for more than half a century, have been conspicuously exercised for the elevation of mankind. Andrew Himrod, born in Turbot township, September 9, 1792, married Miss Sarah Crawford. He died in Indiana, August 19, 1819, in his 27th year. Mary Foster Himrod (deceased), born in Turbot township, August 13, 1794, was married to Amos T. Woodward, Esq., September 1, 1817. Eleanor McGuire Himrod (deceased) was born in Turbot township, March 12, 1796, and married Mr. Samuel Phoenix March 20, 1822. John Himrod, born in Turbot township, July 17, 1797, married Rebecca Leech June 28, 1827. His second marriage, to Nancy Boyd, was November 25, 1862. He died in Waterford township, March 20, 1889, in his 83d year. Catherine Himrod (deceased), born in Waterford township, January 6, 1799, was married to Samuel Gill. Sarah Himrod, born in Waterford township, July 2, 1800, was married to Mr. John C. Smith, April 4, 1862. She died at Waterford, Erie county, Pa., January 30, 1873, in her 73d year. Simon Himrod was born in Waterford township, January 2, 1802, and married Jane Moore, February 13, 1829. He died in Waterford, May 13, 1874, in his 73d year. Isabella Himrod was born in Waterford township, March 17, 1804, and died at the place of her birth March 27, 1880, in her 77th year. Hon. David Himrod, born in Waterford, May 26, 1806, was married to Miss Abigail Patton, July 4, 1833. He was prominent as a contractor of public works and improvements, and a member of the firm of Vincent, Himrod & Co., which succeeded Himrod & Co., whose industrial plant in Erie, established in 1841, did so much towards reviving the drooping prospects of the city, which had been sorely blighted by the financial disasters of 1836-7 and were so long dormant. The firm erected a blast furnace, the first in Erie county, procuring the ore from the vicinity. He was the inventor or first to introduce a new system of smelting iron ore with bituminous coal. He was elected a member of assembly from Erie county in 1857, and served acceptably.

His striking resemblance to Gen. Simon Cameron was remarkable. He died in Waterford, Pa., November 27, 1877, in his 72d year. Martha Himrod was born in Waterford township, Erie county, Pa., January 4, 1808. She was married to Mr. Thomas Moore, December 2, 1834. She died in Waterford, Pa., February 25, 1861, in her 54th year. Aaron Melick Himrod was born in Waterford, Pa., June 28, 1809. He died young. The children of William and Aurelia (Reed) Himrod were: Philena Hullbert Himrod (deceased), born in Erie, Pa., April 17, 1826; George Himrod, born in Erie, April 17, 1831, married Miss Martha M. Vincent, June 28, 1863, and is now living at Lockport, Ill.; Aaron Himrod (deceased), born in Erie, April 17, 1831; Samuel Himrod, born in Erie, March 17, 1834, lives in Chicago, Ill., and William Himrod, born in Erie, May 13, 1841, was married in Erie, December 11, 1862, to Miss Julia A., eldest daughter of Hon. Besley and Rachael (Evans) Arbuckle. He has been in the industrial and business circles of Erie for the past four years, has been employed as city secretary and treasurer of the board of water commissioners of the city of Erie, Presley Arbuckle Himrod was born in Chicago, Ill., October 23, 1863. He is secretary of the Erie cemetery, and in the firm of Hardwick & Himrod has taken a position as one of Erie's active business men. William DeWitt Himrod was born in Erie, October 31, 1865. He was married in Columbia, S. C., to Miss Edwina Olivette Youmans, April 2, 1891. Harry Reed Himrod (deceased); Ray Himrod, born in Erie, June 16, 1872; Allison Himrod, born in Erie, March 2, 1876; Braiding Himrod, born in Erie, March 11, 1868, and Helen Louise Himrod (deceased); Helen Tillgast Himrod, born in Columbia, S. C., July 11, 1894.

William Himrod, secretary and treasurer of the commissioners of waterworks in the city of Erie, was born in Erie, May 13, 1841. He is a son of the late William and Aurelia H. (Reed) Himrod. The elder William Himrod was born in Turbot township, Northumberland county, Pa., May 19, 1791. His father, Aaron Himrod, located with his family in Waterford township, Erie county, about 1799, and there spent the remainder of his life as a farmer, and died December 4, 1870. His wife, who was Isabella Kirk, died April 22, 1841. William Himrod, sr., came to Erie in 1810. He was a carpenter and joiner up to 1840, when he was associated in the establishment of the stove, agricultural implement and engine manufacturing works of Johnson, Himrod & Co., a business which continued to be carried on successively and successfully under the firm names, Vincent, Himrod & Co., Vincent, Tibbals, Shirk & Co., and Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, and which today has its outcome in the extensive manufacturing plants, the Chicago and Erie Stove Works and the Erie City Iron Works. William Himrod, sr., made a name that was above reproach, and was a man of the strictest integrity. Progressive in spirit, every good and worthy work found in him a zealous friend and staunch supporter. He was one of the city fire wardens in 1853; a member of the common council in 1856-7; a director in the branch U. S. bank, and one of the incorporators of the Erie cemetery. He was a pronounced and active Abolitionist at a time when that name was a term of general reproach. Throughout a long term of years he rendered able assistance in his power to fugitive slaves, often sheltering and providing for numbers of them in his own

home until they could have safe convoy to Canada. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and became one of its elders. Later he severed his connection with that congregation to become a member of the Park Presbyterian Church. His last act before leaving the former church was to subscribe \$1,000 to its building fund. He was an elder of the Park Church until his death. An enduring monument to his memory is the Hinrod Mission Sunday-school (now located at the corner of French and Front streets), which he organized December 22, 1839. At that time the question of how to give Bible instruction to the colored people was a harassing one to some of the pastors of Erie. They recognized their duty in that direction, but race prejudice was too strong for them, and the problem remained unsolved until William Hinrod, at his own expense, founded the mission which now bears his name. He continued to be superintendent of this Sunday-school as long as he lived, and upon his decease, June 21, 1873, he was succeeded by his son, William, who has ever since had charge of it. The wife of William Hinrod, *sc.*, Aurelia H. Keel, was the daughter of George W. Keel, a son of Col. Seth Keel, one of the first settlers of Erie county (see memoirs of the Keel family contained in this volume). William Hinrod, *jr.*, received his initial schooling at Miss Coover's, then attended the East Ward school, Erie Academy, and the academy in Waterford, then the best educational institution in the county. Immediately thereafter he became one of the engineering corps of the Sunbury and Erie (now the Philadelphia and Erie) R. R. In 1860 he went to Chicago, where he was engaged in bookkeeping for five years. Returning to Erie, he entered the employ of the Erie and Pittsburgh R. R., holding the position for some years of clerk of the motive power department. In 1869 he was associated in the establishment of a boot and shoe manufacturing business, first under the firm name of Ar buckle & Hinrod, and subsequently the Keystone Boot and Shoe Co., limited, of which Mr. Hinrod was manager. Upon the failure of this company, he was appointed by the United States government as inspector of dredging in Erie harbor. Upon the completion of this work he was made buyer of lumber for the Erie Car Works, and was engaged in that capacity until 1889. During the following two years he carried on a pig iron, coal, coke, and general brokerage business. In 1891 he was appointed to his present position, secretary and treasurer of the commissioners of waterworks in Erie. He was married December 11, 1862, to Julia A., daughter of the late Presley Ar buckle, a native of Erie county, whose father, William G. Ar buckle, was among the earliest settlers of the county. Five children born of this union survive: Presley A. Hinrod, treasurer of the Erie Manufacturing and Supply Co.; W. DeWitt Hinrod, engraver and printer, who married Olivette, daughter of Gen. Leroy Youmans of Columbia, S. C. (they have one child, Helen Tillinghast H.); Kay Hinrod, an office employe of the Pennsylvania Gas Company; J. Allison Hinrod, engaged in business with William DeWitt Hinrod, and Harwood Brading Hinrod, a student at the Erie high school. The family reside at 922 Myrtle street, and attend the Central Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. William Hinrod were among the original members. Mr. Hinrod was for a number of years a member of the board of trustees of that congregation. He is a 33d degree Mason and of the York Rite;

is Past Master of Tyrian Lodge, No. 382; Senior Past High Priest, Temple Chapter, No. 215; Senior Past Thrice Illustrious Grand Master, Jerusalem Council, No. 33; Past Eminent Commander of Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 30. In the Scottish Rite he is Senior Past Thrice Potentate Grand Master, Presque Isle Lodge of Perfection. He was nine years District Deputy Grand Master for Erie county. Mr. Hinrod was chosen May 5, 1874, to succeed his father as one of the incorporators of the Erie cemetery, and on May 4, 1886, was elected one of its board of managers.

Charles Brandes, M. D., office and residence 124 and 126 East Eighth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Hanover, Germany, March 29, 1818. He is the son of Frederick and Hannah (Hotop) Brandes, both natives of Hanover. They reared a family of twelve children, eleven sons and one daughter, all of whom reached the age of maturity. Dr. Brandes, who was the seventh son, received his early education in the schools of Hanover. At the age of 14 he was sent to Brunswick, where he received a regular classical course of schooling. At college Dr. Brandes was a diligent student and was graduated in the regular classical course, or rather in the literary and medical course at Gottingen University, Hanover, in 1843. He then entered the government service, where he engaged in the practice of medicine for eighteen months, which fully fitted him for his profession. Frederick Brandes, the father of Charles, was left an ample fortune by his father, Anton Brandes, who settled in Hanover and spent his later life there, and was a friend of the Duke of Brunswick. In 1845 Dr. Brandes' ambition led him to cross the ocean and seek success in the new world. On reaching America he came to Pennsylvania, and finally settled in Erie, where he has spent the most of his life since in the practice of his profession. As a physician and surgeon Dr. Brandes has won a high reputation. Though having a very large practice that so fully occupied his time, he has taken time to travel extensively, and has visited almost all the civilized countries in the world, and almost every State in the Union. In 1849, during the gold excitement, he went to California, where he engaged in washing gold for two weeks only, though he remained in California for eighteen months, the most of that time in the agreeable companionship of Gen. John A. Suter, meantime practicing medicine. He returned to Erie in 1850 and renewed the practice of his profession. In 1854, during the Crimean war, he visited Europe. The trip was taken for his health, which was greatly benefited. Before his return he made a last visit to his mother in Hanover. In 1855 he returned to Erie, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune, and socially has won the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact by uniform courtesy and unassuming deportment. Dr. Brandes was married in Erie in 1846 to Miss Catherine Shank, daughter of Rudolph Shank. Mrs. Brandes was born in Lancaster, Pa., and is of German origin; her paternal and maternal ancestors were among those who came to America with William Penn, and settled on the old Penn manor in Bucks county. This union was blessed with a daughter, Henrietta, who was carefully educated and who was happily married to Theodore N. Fly, who is now (1895) the general superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania R. R., and was in

1895 sent to Europe to represent that company in the International Railroad convention. As the issue of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ely four children were born: Catherine, Gertrude, Carl and Henrietta. Mrs. Ely died in 1880. Her death was a trying ordeal for Dr. and Mrs. Brandes, who idolized their daughter; but the frequent presence of the grandchildren serve to lighten the dreary void occasioned by the death of their beloved daughter. Dr. and Mrs. Brandes are members of the Lutheran Protestant Church. In politics the doctor is a Democrat. He has never accepted any office, except in 1862, when he was appointed government examining surgeon. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The Judson Family.—The Judsons were among the earlier settlers of Erie county, and Amos Judson one of the first. They came from Woodbury, Litchfield county, Conn. Their family history traces their origin from William Judson, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1636. He was the progenitor of the family in America. Amos Judson came in 1796. He remained at Greenfield Station two years. He then came to Waterford and worked as a carpenter. He afterwards opened a store and successfully conducted business for fifty years. He never married. Mr. Judson accumulated a large property and was greatly respected. He was joined after establishing himself by his brothers, Seth and Timothy, who came from Connecticut with their families in 1823 or 1824. Seth Judson died in 1856 and his wife in 1858. They had one son, Dr. Wm. Judson, and four daughters: Eunice, Sophia, Mrs. H. R. Vincent and Charlotte. Dr. William Judson was born in Woodbury, Conn., September 7, 1807. He married February 2, 1839, Clarissa, daughter of Thomas King (son of Robert King, one of the first settlers of Erie county); Dr. and Mrs. Judson had five children: Mary, wife of S. Gustine Snowden, M. D., of Franklin, Pa.; Alice F., wife of Charles Himrod, of Chicago; George D., late of Co. E, 83d Reg., P. V. I., who lost his life in the second battle of Bull Run; Alfred died in infancy, and Jessie R., wife of Robert Lambertson, of Franklin, Pa. Dr. Judson served as Burgess of Waterford, and was trustee of Waterford academy many years. He died March 24, 1895. Eunice Judson died unmarried in the early sixties. Sophia, wife of Col. Irvin Camp, contractor and civil engineer, has resided since 1842 in Erie. Col. and Mrs. Camp have one daughter, Mrs. F. F. Marshall, who survives her brother, William (who died young), and sister, Florence, whose death soon after her marriage was so deeply deplored. Mrs. H. Ralston Vincent was another daughter of Seth Judson, who spent her life, after coming from Connecticut, in Waterford, and died some four years since, about the time of her husband's death. She left two daughters, who reside in Waterford. Charlotte Judson, daughter of Seth Judson, died young. Timothy Judson had four sons and one daughter. His son, John P., died in 1849, leaving two sons: F. E. Judson, long proprietor of Eagle Hotel and of the Stone Tavern in Waterford. His daughter, Mary M., married David Kinnaman. Peter P., a justice of the peace in Waterford, of whose family is Effie R., wife of H. C. Stafford, late of the 83d Reg., P. V. I., who was five times wounded in the second battle of Bull Run. He has since served as sheriff of Erie county, and as collector of customs of the port of Erie, under President

Arthur. Amos M. Judson, born in Waterford, was admitted to the Erie bar, and afterward volunteered and became first lieutenant and captain of Co. E, 83d Reg., P. V. I. He is now clerk in the treasury department, Washington City. Another sister of Amos Judson is Mrs. Mary A. (Parnell), widow of Henry R. Whittelsey, who died a year or two ago in Waterford. Her mother was a sister of Amos Judson. Mr. and Mrs. Whittelsey had eight children: Anna M. (Mrs. Tracy) resides in Kansas; Capt. Edward L., an attorney-at-law, in Erie; Henrietta (Mrs. Hiram Rice, of Waterford); Edith, Wilbur, Lincoln (son of Florence Nebraska), and Alice. Henry K. Whittelsey came from Litchfield county to Waterford, in 1850. He was a justice of the peace ten years, and filled a number of local offices, and was mercantile appraiser of the county.

William Judson (deceased), Waterford, Erie county, Pa., was born in Woodbury, Conn., September 7, 1807, and was eldest son of Seth Judson, who came to Erie county in 1823, and died in 1852, his widow surviving until 1858. William Judson was married February 12, 1839, to Clarissa King, daughter of Thomas, and grand-daughter of Captain Robert King, who was born in Carlisle in 1740, and who was prominently identified with the early settlement of Waterford township, being one of the first to bring his family to Erie county. Mr. King received from the government 400 acres of land in Waterford township, known as King's Flats (now in LeBeau township), in consideration of his making favorable conditions with the Indians. He was a Revolutionary soldier and an officer. (See sketch of King family.) Mr. and Mrs. Judson have had five children as follows: Mary, wife of S. Gustave Snowden, M. D., Franklin, Pa.; Alice F., wife of Charles Himrod, of Chicago; George D., who having enlisted in Company E, 83d Reg., P. V. I., after three weeks' service lost his life in the second battle of Bull Run; Alfred, died in infancy, and Jessie R., wife of Robert Lambertson, Esq., of Franklin, Pa. Mr. Judson was treasurer of Waterford academy for twenty years, and a trustee since 1847, and was Burgess of Waterford for several terms. William Judson died March 26, 1895, and was buried in the cemetery at Waterford.

Col. P. E. Judson, retired, of Waterford, Pa., was born April 28, 1807, in the town of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Conn. In 1814 the family removed to Tioga county, New York, and located on the banks of the Susquehanna river, where they remained until 1823. Judson, when a little older, helping to clear the land and assisting his father at carpentering. Col. Judson, in his own language, thus details some of his early experiences: On a new farm back of the river, speckled mountain trout were plenty in Pipe Creek. I did love to fish, and would go two miles up the creek and fish down. There were wolves, catamounts and wildcats in the woods, and as I had to look after the cows and oxen, father had fixed a weapon of defense for me. It was a two-edged-knife, about six or eight inches long, two inches wide, with a sharp point set in a socket, with a handle four feet long. He directed me to always carry it out in the sugar camp when boiling sap, and on my shoulder, which I did. One afternoon when all alone, except for my plucky little black dog, weighing about twenty-two pounds, I

saw a small deer run into a stream of water near by; the stream was high, owing to the spring thaw; the deer was trying to escape from a wildcat that was pursuing it; it got under the driftwood, being wounded and lame. About this time my dog, "Nig," as I called him, smelled the cat, and started after it; I called him back, but he would not come, and as I was as faithful to him as he was to me, started after him; the cat wheeled for battle, struck at the dog, and I struck at the cat, and split his heart in two; he made one or two convulsive kicks. My father was quite proud of my wildcat episode; went to the town of Wappasena (now Nichols) and bought me a pair of cowhide shoes and a jack-knife, and for a while I was the biggest man on Pipe creek. In 1825, I went to Waterford, Erie county, Pa., and worked for Amos Judson, chopping and clearing land, on the Union road, in Waterford township. I also worked with Uncle Seth Judson. I took a job of Amos Judson of cutting five acres of heavy hemlock, pine, beech and maple, logging length, ample two roll piles to the acre. The price was to be five dollars per acre, two dollars in cash and three dollars in store pay; and what four-foot wood I cut he paid me thirty-seven and one-half cents per cord, one shilling cash and two shillings store pay. John A. Vincent helped me to cut the bass wood, six feet long, split fine, for which we got \$1.25 per cord, one dollar cash and two shillings store pay. I next went to Warren to attend bar in the Mansion House, remaining one year. Three young men and myself then built a flat-boat and drifted down the Allegheny to Franklin, and from there I walked home, and took a berth in the Waterford Hotel, H. G. Davis, proprietor. Davis was absent two years, and after his return I worked at various places at farm work, later assisting in teaching a geography class, in which the only boy was Clark McSparran, of Erie, the class being composed of girls. I went to Erie and took the Steamboat Hotel, corner of Second and French streets. It had been kept by John Dickson, who went to Meadville, leaving the business in such a shape that I was very much perplexed by the debts, and had it not been for James Gummison I would not have remained there long. He helped me. Under the tall poplar trees that once stood in front of R. S. Reed's residence, seated on the slab seat, the venerable old man would direct me how to proceed. Among my pleasant acquaintances of that period were Commodore Morris, Capt. James Morris, Lieut. Morris, Capt. M. Conner, Capt. Knapp, Capt. Dobbins, Capt. Reed. I had to go on a trip to Pittsburg while at the hotel on business for Mr. Reed. I made the trip on horseback. Returning to Tioga county, New York, and later descended the Susquehanna on two rafts of boards and shingles for Columbia, Pa. There I took the chances of the river to Havre de Grace, the head of tide water, on Chesapeake Bay. I made six of these trips, down one day and walking back the next day, forty-five miles. It took six men to man a single raft. I returned to Waterford, Pa., in company with an old man of 50 years, who lived at State Line. I next took charge of a boat-load of lumber for old John McKay, and sold it in Pittsburg. Then I took down a boat-load of bark, assisted by A. J. Bracken, who had run to Pittsburg several times. At Pittsburg I could not sell the bark, and as a pilot asked \$2.50 per day, I went to a book store and bought a "Loggerhead" of the Ohio river. I finally landed it safely in Wheeling,

Va., made a good sale, returning to Waterford by boat, on foot and in the stage. I took a berth in the Waterford Hotel as barkeeper, hostler, boot black, wood chopper, etc., and worked at anything, until I fitted up the old fort building as a hotel, and opened it the 8th day of May, 1830, having very slender means to fit it up. I still have two of the original twelve chairs that I first bought for the hotel, the rest having burned up in the fire of 1868. By this fire I lost \$800 and broke up my business. I next acted as deputy sheriff of the county, and later bought the Eagle Hotel and made several improvements in it. This I conducted for twenty-two years, and three years ago rented it, owing to defective eyesight. In the month of September, 1826, on my way to Tioga county, New York, I stopped off at Niagara Falls, went over to the Canadian side, and saw the drill of British troops. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was there at the time, in company with his brother-in-law, Gen. Stewart, and both dined at the same table at the Cataract House at which I sat. During the war I supplied the barracks with 100 pounds of meat per day, cut in half-pound pieces. I did all the work myself, in supplying this meat. This does not embrace all the details of Col. Judson's very busy and active life, but gives an idea of the way people had to work in the olden time.

The Justice Family.—CAPTAIN JOHN JUSTICE came to Erie in 1813 as one of the party employed by the Government to build and equip the armed vessels which constituted part of Perry's fleet, on the 10th of September, 1813, and won such renown. He was a successful ship-builder and spent his life in Erie. Mr. Justice married Anna, daughter of John Gray, Esq., one of the earliest citizens of Erie. They had three sons and four daughters: John M., who married Ann Eliza Vesey, of Philadelphia; John M. and Ann Eliza Justice had four sons: Charles, John, William and Harry. William E., who died in California, and Joseph, who died in Erie about ten years since. Capt. and Mrs. Justice's daughters were: Sarah Ann, who married Mr. McCannion, and removed to Wisconsin, where she died; her daughter, Mrs. McFayden, resides in Erie; Rebecca Jane, who married William M. Gallagher (deceased); Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher had three children: George W. (deceased), and Cora, who married John Knoll, and Annie L., who married George Gensheimer, assistant secretary of the board of commissioners of Erie; Mary Eliza, who married William F. Kinderknecht, a native of Germany, an energetic and successful business man, who accumulated a handsome property. Juliette, who married William P. Hayes, a leading real estate dealer of Erie, who did a large business. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes had four children, Frank, William, Boyd and Joseph, all living. Mr. Hayes, who has been a successful land agent for some years, has taken into partnership his son, Boyd. Two of his sons, who have been engaged in the banking business, have acquired distinction as expert bank examiners and accountants in the employ of the U. S. Treasury Department.

The Gallagher Family.—The Gallaghers were among the early settlers of Erie. They resided at an early date on East Second street, west of Parade, near the site of the first settlement of Erie. Their father died, leaving a widow, who lived to an advanced age, and two sons, George W. and William M. George

W. was a cabinet-maker, but engaged in commercial pursuits. He was captain of one of more steamers on Lake Erie, but afterwards engaged in the forwarding and commission business in Erie, where he died in 1842. He married Miss Angeline Clough, daughter of Maj. Rufus Clough, a veteran of the war of 1812, who survived him with one son, Thomas, a youth of much promise. At an early age Thomas served as clerk in his father's commission business. He died in 1844, aged 18 years. William M., the youngest brother of George, learned with Thomas Mehauffey the trade of a mason, but did not follow it. He entered commercial business, engaged in navigation and was captain of a freight vessel on the upper lakes. He was afterwards in business for years at the public docks in Erie, where he achieved much success. He was also of the firm of Sawyer, Camp & Co. in their railroad building in the West. Having disposed of his dock business he was appointed by President Taylor collector of customs, which position he filled with much acceptability. He was married in the early forties to Miss Rebecca J., daughter of Capt. John Justice (who in 1813 came with shipbuilders in the employ of the United States to build in the harbor of Erie a portion of Perry's famous fleet). Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gallagher had three children: George, who died February 23, 1889, Cora and Anne, wife of George C. Gensheimer, assistant secretary of the water commissioners of Erie. Mrs. Gallagher, having survived her husband about twenty-three years, resided at the family mansion, No. 822 Peach street.

William F. Rinderknecht, one of Erie's most honored and respected citizens, died at his residence on West Fifth street April 27, 1891. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 8, 1818, and was a son of Frederick B. Rinderknecht, who, with his family, came to the United States in 1832. His father, who was a weaver by trade, reared a family of four children: Hetty (Mrs. Mehl), William F., Jacob and Kitty. Mr. Rinderknecht's education, which included Latin and Greek, was obtained in the high school of his native town, he graduating at the age of 14 years. Upon his arrival in this country he at once began to look about for something to do, and soon found a satisfactory position with Mr. Conrad Brown on a farm in Mill Creek township, and later with Mr. Samuel Brown, a son of the former, remaining with both two years. He then came to Eagle Village (now South Erie), where he clerked in a general store for Mr. Jacob Hanson five years, and nearly five years in the dry goods store of Brewster, Brown & Co. In 1841 he was elected constable of Erie, the then arduous duties of which position he faithfully discharged for two years. In 1843 he engaged in the grocery business on State street, between Fifth street and North Park Row, and later removed to the corner of Fifth and State streets, continuing in the business until 1866 with a marked degree of success. In company with Mr. John Eliot, he next founded a private banking concern, which was continued for four years. Soon after this Mr. Rinderknecht became president of the Erie Boot and Shoe Company, which position he filled during the life of that institution. He was also for some time identified with the firm of William F. & J. J. Rinderknecht, and for some years previous and up to the time of his death was president of the Erie County Insurance Company. Mr. Rinderknecht was an excel-

lent example of what honesty and industry will do in this great country. Coming here without even a knowledge of our language, he became one of the citizens of this prosperous city and was prominently identified with its growth and development. Not only did he succeed in accumulating a handsome fortune, but his business methods and character were such as to command the respect and esteem of the community in which he had passed the most of his useful life. Mr. Rinderknecht was married March 27, 1845, to Miss Mary Eliza Justice, daughter of the late Capt. John Justice, of Erie. Her mother, whose maiden name was Ann L. Gray, learned to make cartridges for the soldiers of the war of 1812, and lived to again show her womanly patriotism and love of liberty by knitting socks for the soldiers in the war of the rebellion. The Justice family consisted of three sons and five daughters, four of the latter still living. Capt. Justice, who was a ship carpenter by trade, came to Erie for the purpose of building the fleet of gunboats which Commodore Perry used so effectively as to make it one of the chief factors in terminating the war of 1812, which established forever not only our independence, but our supremacy on the south shores of the Great Lakes. Mr. and Mrs. Rinderknecht had born unto them two sons, both of whom died in childhood. They were members, and Mrs. Rinderknecht still is, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which they were generous supporters. In politics Mr. Rinderknecht had been a Republican since the organization of the party, and served his city for several terms as a member of the school board, and for four terms was a member of the city councils.

Mrs. Anna E. Pressly, widow of Rev. Joseph H. Pressly, was born January 18, 1829, in Pittsburg, Pa.; her maiden name was Anna E. Smith. She was married May 24, 1847, to Joseph H. Pressly in Allegheny City by his father, Dr. John T. Pressly, a professor in the Theological Seminary in that city. Mr. Pressly was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, and came to Allegheny in 1832. The family are all members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which the father was pastor from the year 1845 until he died, November 3, 1874. He received his first education at the Western University of Pittsburg, afterward completing a course in Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa. His father then insisted on a five years' course of study in the seminary, where he taught, thus fitting the son for the battle in the profession in which he was later to achieve wonderful success as a propounder of the gospel, and this success was no doubt partly due to his early training; yet his benevolence and piety greatly endeared him to those whom he met in life, and added to his power to do good in his chosen field. After leaving the seminary he traveled through the Southern States, preaching at different stations until 1844, when he came as a candidate to the Erie Church, the old pastor, Rev. Robert Reed, having died, and after filling the pulpit a year was formally called to the position which he held until death. The family have been prominently identified with the progress of Erie county during the past fifty years and a work would not be complete without the foregoing sketch.

Orange Noble, founder of the Keystone National Bank, Erie, was born April 27, 1817, at Whitehall, N. Y., son of Salmon and Betsy (DeLamater) Noble. The

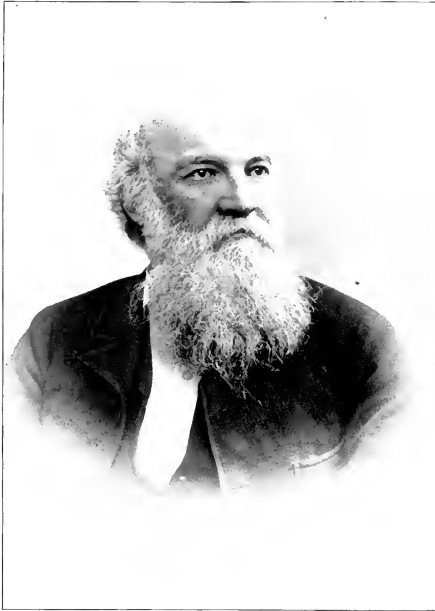
father, who had been a farmer, was a native of Hartford, Conn. His father, when the son was six years of age, moved to Washington county, New York. Mr. Noble was a native of New York. They were parents of seven children. Orange remained on the farm with his father till he was 23 years of age, and was educated at the common schools and the academy in Washington county, New York. January 1, 1840, he married Minerva Reed, who bore him two children - Theodore F. and George H. Early in 1853 Mr. Noble moved to Crawford county, this State, where he entered into partnership with his relative, G. B. Delamater, in merchandising and farming, as well as oil prospecting. By 1863 they had made their fortune. In that year the "Noble well", the noblest in the world - yielded more than 2,000 barrels per day. In 1864 Mr. Noble became a resident of Erie city. In 1865 he purchased the Bay State Iron Works. At a cost of \$135,000, he erected the Noble block in this city (now the Penn building). In 1865 he and others erected the first elevator at this harbor, and in 1869 he became a large owner in the blast furnace. He was a stockholder in the Bartlett Organ Factory, the Dime Savings Bank and the Second National Bank, sole proprietor of the Noble Sewing Machine Company, and connected with many minor enterprises. He was founder of the Keystone National Bank and president of the same for twenty years. Mr. Noble was twice elected to the mayoralty of Erie city, and once to a seat in the general assembly. Business reverses have lost to Mr. Noble most or all of his interests in Erie city, but the fact remains that he was one of the first men to develop the city and aid in its present prosperity. When the names of some who are better known for the time being are forgotten, Orange Noble will be remembered as the man who gave the first strong impulse to the new city, and led it into paths that have made it what it is at present. For some years past Mr. Noble has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Iowa, where he says he has more enjoyment than he did in the days of his greatest wealth and influence. He spends his winters in Erie, where his wife resides. As a matter of interest it may be added that Mr. Noble brought \$600,000 in cash to Erie, and that a large share of it was spent in building up Erie institutions, of which others reaped the largest benefits.

Theodore Frelon Noble, secretary and treasurer of the Bay State Iron Works, Erie, Pa., born in North Granville, Washington county, N. Y., October 6, 1847, is a son of Orange and Minerva (Reed) Noble. He completed his education at the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., was associated with his father in the elevator and blast furnace business above referred to, became identified with the Bay State Iron Works, Limited, in 1884, with which he has since been connected, and is the present secretary and treasurer of the company. He is a Republican and has served the city as a member of the common council. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. K. of P. and A. O. U. W. He has been twice married, his first wife being Eugenia V., daughter of Asaph Whittelsey, of Bayfield, Wis. She died in 1874. His second wife was Mary L., daughter of A. J. Thomas, an old resident of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Noble reside at the corner of Holland and Fifth streets.

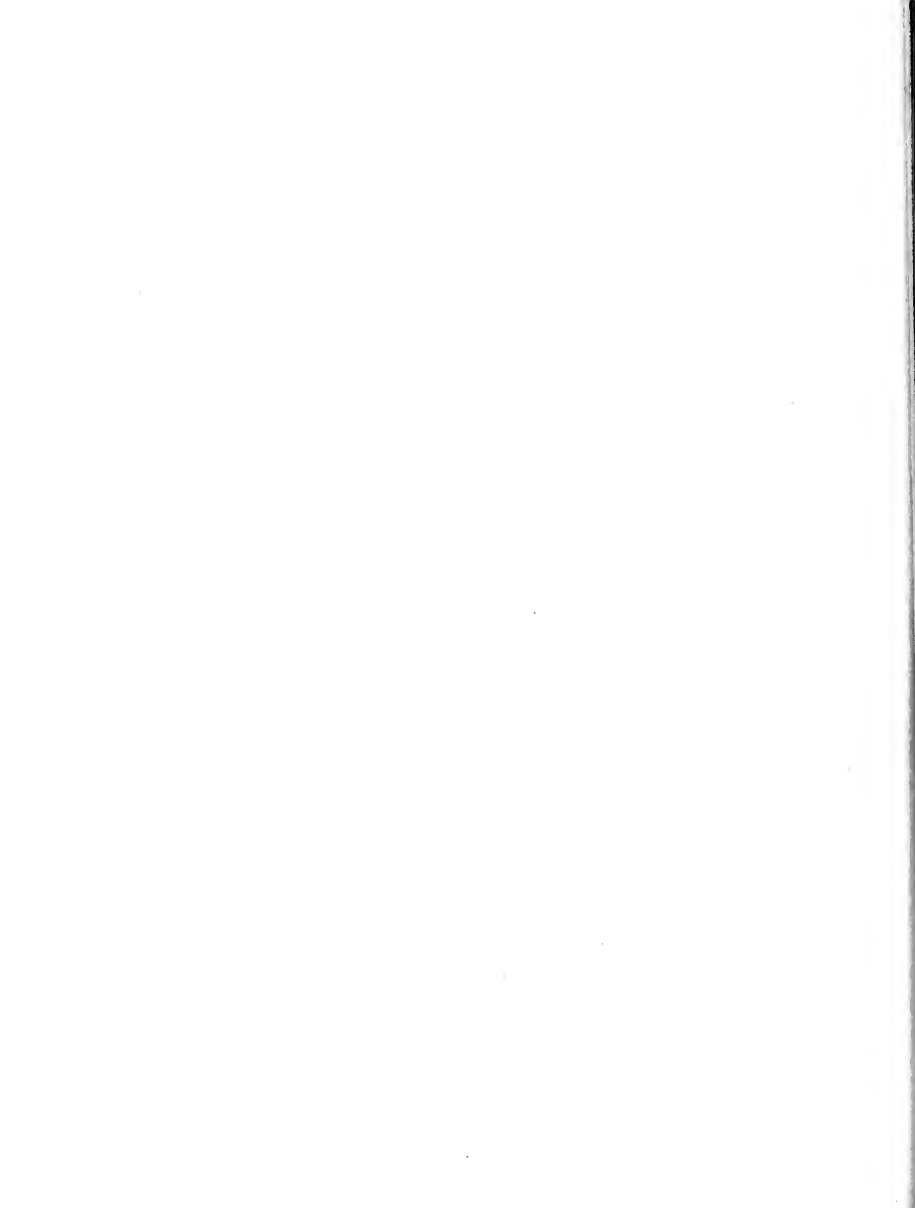
Horace W. Noble, Erie, Pa., was born September 6, 1827, at Whitehall, Washington county, N. Y.; he

is a son of Salmon and Betsey (Delamater) Noble, of the town of Whitehall. The history of both sides of his father's house is a very interesting one, being able to trace the genealogy of both back for eight generations. Many of each branch attained especial prominence in the history of our country. The first Noble identified with American history was Thomas Noble, who settled in Massachusetts in 1657, and his sons were the first white settlers in the primitive forests of several of the New England States. Many members of the family were engaged in the great Revolution and also the war of 1812. Elizabeth Delamater was a direct descendant of Claude De Maitre, who settled in Harlem in 1653, born in Picardy, France. The family were engaged principally in maritime commerce, James De Maitre being the first to double Cape Horn, and a strait there bears his name. Horace W. was married October 4, 1853, to Sarah E. Wood, of Monroe, N. Y., who has since died, September 20, 1877. The children who followed this union were Adella F., born June 1, 1855, and died January, 1883. Charles C., born April 16, 1859, living in Waterford with his wife, formerly Jennie Haller, of Parker City, Pa. He is station agent for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Horace A., born November 2, 1860, died December 5, 1894. Mr. Horace Noble married again, June 5, 1879, Susan P. Middaugh, of Allegheny county, New York, daughter of Elijah and Louisa Middaugh. She was born August 28, 1845. He is an ardent supporter of the Methodist Church. He is a Republican in politics. He first engaged in the wholesale coal business under the firm name of Lamb, Noble & Churchill; he then became treasurer of the Alps Fire Insurance Company, which, having met with heavy losses in the great Chicago fire, decided to pay up, reinsure their risks and quit business. He then engaged in the oil business in 1862. The famous Noble & Delamater well was struck on a farm leased by Noble & Delamater. This gave him his financial start in the oil business, which prospered from the beginning. Some years ago he purchased a wheat farm in North Dakota, which has also prospered a hundred fold. He has lived in Erie since 1866, has been identified with much that has been for the good of Erie county. He is a stockholder of the Keystone National Bank, of which he was a director for seven or eight years. His mother's ancestor, Claude De Maitre, was a Huguenot and came to this country on account of persecutions. He was a man of talent and spirit, and possessed of great valor. These characteristics have descended to following generations of the Delamater family, and it is without doubt that these inherent qualities have enabled Mr. Noble to rise above the level and rewards him in his older days with the plenty and comfort that have surrounded him.

Charles C. Noble, ticket agent, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1859, son of Horace W. and Sarah (Wood) Noble. He removed to Erie with his parents in early life, and was educated in the public schools. January 1, 1888, he accepted the position of ticket agent with the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. at Waterford, which position he now holds. In 1887 he was married to Emma V. Dally, of Armstrong county. Mr. Noble is member of the following orders: Elks, Knights of the Maccabees and Railroad Association.



L. W. Olds



Rev. George Armstrong Lyon, D. D., was born in Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1805. He was the son of Samuel and Hetty W. (Broom) Lyon, daughter of Hon. Jacob Broom, of Wilmington, Del., one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States. Dr. Lyon's ancestors came originally from the North of Ireland and England, and in connection with General Armstrong, who married the sister of his grandfather, surveyed and laid out the town of Carlisle. Dr. Lyon was early left an orphan, and made his home with his uncle, George A. Lyon, for whom he was named, a prominent citizen and lawyer of Carlisle. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1824, at the age of 18. He then entered the theological seminary at Princeton, and finishing his course of study, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle, on the 9th of April, 1828. During the summer he crossed the Allegheny mountains on horseback and spent the following winter between Fredonia, N. Y., and Erie, Pa. Receiving a call from the Presbyterian Church in each place, for good and sufficient reasons he decided to accept the call to Erie, and on September 9, 1829, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Erie, and installed pastor of the church there. In this capacity he remained the balance of his life, a period of over forty-one years, his death having occurred March 24, 1871, at the age of 65. "He was brought into the ministry just before the great spiritual harvest time of 1830 to 1832, and entered in as a vigorous, earnest and prayerful reaper, and came forth rejoicing, bringing many sheaves with him. The church was greatly edified, and other churches sprang from its roots and grew from its richness." He was a wise and zealous minister, and his unvisited time and talents, as well as his own private means, were cheerfully given to advance the purposes and institutions of the gospel in the county and elsewhere. As a preacher, he was distinguished for the grave, affectionate and instructive nature of his sermons, for his logical force, a clear perception of the truth, clearness in stating it, and pungency in applying it. He was also distinguished for the tenderness and spirituality of his prayers, as all who remember them will testify, and for his ready sympathy for his parishioners and friends when in sorrow and in trouble. His warm and practical charity was manifested repeatedly in both public and private actions; his whole soul was in his work, and he loved to preach the great central truths of the gospel; at the same time he kept his heart close to the throbbing pulses of humanity, and his interest in local and national questions which involved the everlasting principles of truth and equity was always keen and strong. He died at Avon Springs, N. Y., whether he had gone, hoping to recuperate his failing health. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, his funeral services, which were very solemn and impressive, were held in the church in which he had so long ministered, and his body was consigned to the tomb in the Erie cemetery. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Craighead, of Meadville, formerly of Carlisle, Pa., though in the services many of his brother ministers of various churches in the city participated. He married Miss Mary Sterrett, of Carlisle, in 1829. They had six children, of whom Catherine and Samuel died in infancy. Margaret A. is the wife of John W. Douglass, of Washington, who was commissioner of the District of Columbia under President Harrison. Alexander McD. was an attorney and paymaster in the

army during the war, and died in 1869. George A. is pay inspector in the navy, and W. Wilberforce Lyon, having served in the war, died in October, 1868. After Mrs. Lyon's death, Dr. Lyon, in 1859, married Mrs. Mary A. Burton, who resides in Erie.

The Curtze Family.—The name of Curtze in the city of Erie, borne by a group of prominent citizens, dates back to 1840. In that year their father, Frederick Curtze, Esq., came to Erie. He was born March 11, 1813, in the principality of Waldeck, Germany, being the son of Rev. Ludwig Curtze, a Lutheran clergyman. Frederick was liberally educated in Germany, being proficient in Latin, English, Spanish and French. He acquired the art of the silversmith also. After spending some time in Europe, including a residence in Vienna, he came to New York in 1836, and remained there two years; thence to Boston for one year; then to Philadelphia. In those cities he worked at his trade. He came to Erie in the spring of 1840, where he engaged in making printing molds for oil-cloth, and gave German lessons. The printing mold business lasted five years. He then commenced the manufacture of oil-cloth on his own account. After manufacturing for six years, he purchased a farm in Fairview township, on which he resided for six years. In 1858 Mr. Curtze removed to Erie city. There he was elected justice of the peace and continued to serve by re-elections for twenty-five years. His high character, stern integrity, fine education and polished manners gave him an enviable standing in the community with all parties and nationalities. It was a standing most worthily maintained and held until his death, which occurred April 4, 1891. His domestic relations were especially agreeable. In 1844 he married Mary A., daughter of Mr. Abraham Beckman, of Fairview. They had six sons and six daughters: Caroline, wife of Louis Albracht, Louisa, widow of Capt. Jacob Zeigler, who served in the war; Franziska, widow of Henry V. Claus; Hermann J., an attorney of Erie; Charles A., a wholesale grocer of Erie; Adolph, of the firm of Fred Koehler & Co.; Felix F., secretary and treasurer of the Erie Dime Savings Bank; Julius and Oscar, connected with the wholesale grocery of their brother, Charles; Mary, wife of F. Warnath; Sabine, wife of Frederick Mertens, and Adelia, wife of Charles Stohman, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The family are all members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church. Mrs. Curtze died October 25, 1864. Mr. Curtze's personality, ability and culture gave him influence; but there was more. He took a leading part in the formative period of German society in Erie, in the promotion of organized effort toward the improvement, advancement and elevation of his countrymen. In furtherance of this purpose he was prominent in the military organizations of the Erie Artillery Guards, a spirited German company. Of this company he was an officer. He was deacon of St. John's Church, and a maintainer of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church; he was continuously active until the end of his life. He was prominent in the German Beneficial Society, with which he was long identified, having been its treasurer for twenty-five years. Though possessed of moderate means and without a large income, he sedulously attended to the rearing and education of his family. Few parents in Erie gave more attention to this matter; fewer still, were more fortunate in the outcome. The twelve families of whom Squire

Curtze was the progenitor, which now have position in the various business, social and religious circles of Erie, are an enduring memorial of the good citizen, faithful parent and remarkable man, who in the person of Frederick Curtze sank to rest on the 14th day of April, 1891, with a character and reputation unsurpassed in excellence by that of any fellow citizen. The tribute implied by the presence of the very large congregation who assembled at St. Paul's Evangelical Church at his funeral were emphasized in the glowing periods of the feeling discourse of his pastor, Rev. Mr. Kern, and Rev. C. Goehling, on that occasion. His memory will long be treasured in the city of his adoption.

Hermann Jerome Curtze, attorney at law, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, Pa., November 30, 1847. He is a son of the late Frederick and Mary Ann (Beckmann) Curtze, the former a native of Corbach, Waldeck, and the latter of Anweiler, Palatinate, Germany. The former came to the United States, arriving in New York city, October 14, 1838, and located in Erie a few years later, May 2, 1840. The Beckmann family came from Germany and settled in Fairview township in 1837. Frederick Curtze was by trade a silver and goldsmith. Shortly after his arrival in Erie, he took up the vocation of teacher of the German language, and later, and for many years, engaged in business as a manufacturer of and dealer in oil cloths. He was a justice of the peace for twenty years. His wife died October 25, 1864; he died April 14, 1891. His son, Hermann, was educated in the city schools and at Prof. Hermann Leo's select school, Erie. He studied bookkeeping at Hick's Mercantile College, Buffalo, N. Y., and returning to Erie, was bookkeeper for the wholesale firm of Johnson & Breuille for nearly three years. He then went to Europe and completed his education at the gymnasium of Corbach, the university of Heidelberg, and at the university at Leipzig, taking the degree of doctor of laws (doctor juris utriusque) at the former university. Returning, after an absence of five years, to Erie, he studied law under the preceptorship of Col. Benjamin Grant, was admitted to practice, January 4, 1875, was for a time in the office of Messrs. James C. and F. F. Marshall, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession alone. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, Harugari, Liedertafel and Maennerchor. He was married June 4, 1878, to Henriette, daughter of the Rev. Charles Goehling, then of Brooklyn, N. Y., now retired from the ministry, and residing at New Haven, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Curtze reside at 136 East Seventh street, and are members of the German St. Paul's Church.

Charles August Curtze, wholesale grocer, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie April 6, 1849, and is a son of Frederick Curtze, whose sketch appears in this work. He was educated in the public schools of Erie, and at the age of 15 years engaged in farming near Erie. After three years passed in agricultural pursuits, he accepted a position with Johnson & Breuille, where, six months later, he was promoted to traveling salesman, which position he held for over ten years. Meanwhile, however, he, in 1875, in company with J. W. Suttley, under the firm name of Suttley & Curtze, engaged in the manufacture of soap, which he followed one year. On April 1, 1878, Mr. Curtze, in company

with E. S. Rice, under the firm name of Curtze & Rice, established a wholesale grocery business at the present location, 329 French street, of which Mr. Curtze has been sole proprietor since January 1, 1888. All kinds of groceries and grocers' supplies are handled, and the territory includes chiefly Western Pennsylvania, the business giving employment to thirteen men. A spice mill, located in the rear of the store, was also established in 1878, which is now the only one in the city. It is known as the Lake City Spice Mills, and its products include all kinds of ground spices. The printed labels of the Lake City Spice Mills bear a printed guarantee of \$100 that no adulteration can be found in its spices bearing that label. This fact, set forth in such a material way, has won for these spices a wide reputation and a large sale. Mr. Curtze also puts up the Diamond brand of baking powder and the Keystone brand of coffee, which are favorites with the trade. Among Mr. Curtze's elements of success, and running all through his long business career, has been that of fair dealing for which he has an enviable reputation. This business characteristic, together with industry, economy and keen business foresight, has won for him the success it is sure to bring all who practice it. Mr. Curtze was married July 3, 1879, to Miss Amanda Emma, daughter of Mr. August Jarecki, of Erie. This union was blessed with four children: Julia, Arthur, Edwin and Adelheid Antonia Caroline, who died at the age of eleven months. Mrs. Curtze died January 22, 1889, and Mr. Curtze was remarried May 25, 1893, to Miss Antonia Caroline Jarecki, a sister of his first wife. Mr. Curtze and family worship at St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, of which he is a generous supporter. Mr. Curtze is a Master Mason, a member of the Knights of Honor, and in his political views has always been a staunch Republican.

Adolph I. Curtze, junior member of the firm of Fred. Koehler & Co., Erie, Pa., was born in Fairview township, Erie county, Pa., June 1, 1853, and is son of Frederick and Anna (Beckmann) Curtze, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Curtze was educated in the public schools of Erie, whither his father had moved when he was but 3 years old. After completing his education he entered the employ of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company to learn the brass finishing trade, where he remained five years. In 1877 he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the office of Fred. Koehler & Bro., and after holding that position for ten years he became a member of the firm, under the present title. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Curtze is a self-made man. Beginning as a brass-finisher's apprentice, he has worked out his own advancement, until now he is one of the proprietors of the richest brewing institution in Erie. Mr. Curtze was married October 15, 1891, to Miss Reese, a daughter of Mr. Fred. Koehler. Mr. and Mrs. Curtze are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, of which they are generous supporters. Politically Mr. Curtze has always been identified with the Republican party.

F. Felix Curtze, treasurer of the Erie Dime Savings Bank, was born in Erie March 5, 1858, and is a son of Frederick and Anna M. (Beckmann) Curtze, whose sketch may be found in this volume. He was educated in the public schools of Erie, and in 1873 entered the bank as office boy. Here his good qualities soon

attracted the attention of his employers and he was promoted as fast as his age and experience would permit to a position of greater responsibility and trust until 1886, when he became treasurer. During his long connection with the bank his aptitude in doing well whatever devolved upon him in filling the duties of his position, as well as his business methods, have been such as to win for him the confidence of business men generally and to characterize him as one of Erie's shrewdest financiers. He has always at heart the commercial welfare of the city and is personally interested in some of its most progressive manufacturing institutions, notably the Globe Iron Works, which, since his connection with it, is fast becoming one of the leading concerns of its kind in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The firm name is Curtze & Garrick, the junior member and superintendent of the works being Mr. Frank Carrick. Mr. Curtze was married June 30, 1885, to Miss Caroline J., daughter of Frederick and Julia (Parre) Stohlmann, of New York. The issue of this marriage is two children, Louise M. and Frederick A. Mr. and Mrs. Curtze are members of the German Lutheran Church of Erie. In politics he has always been a supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

The Arbuckle Family.—The name of Arbuckle is identified with the early settlement of Erie county, though not of the very first settlers. Their arrival was so early, their characters as substantial citizens so pronounced, and their influence so salutary at their various points of settlement that mention is here fittingly made of the family. By reason of removals and other circumstances, the data at hand is not as full and complete as is desirable. Mention will be made of some of those who, coming to Erie early in the century, became conspicuous in their several localities and are yet worthily represented by their descendants. Adam Arbuckle came to Erie early in the century and resided on East Sixth street, between Holland and French. He was the father of William G. Arbuckle, who is now the oldest native born citizen of Erie, and still active, being the superintendent of the public school buildings. He was born on East Sixth street, between Holland and French. Adam Arbuckle was one of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, its records speaking of him. According to tradition, some of its early services were held in his East Sixth street residence. There his son, William G., who (since the death of the Hon. James Hoskinson) is the oldest native resident of Erie, was born. He learned the carpenter's trade, married Catherine Bowers, settled in Erie and actively engaged in the business of house building. They were the parents of six children: Richard H., born October 14, 1836, who was for some time clerk in the Erie post-office and a county commissioner of Erie county from 1875-78. He was mercantile appraiser, collector of customs of the port of Erie for four years under President Cleveland, and held many township offices in Erie county. Mr. Arbuckle was married January 6, 1859, to J. Antoinette, daughter of the late John and Charlotte Burton, of Mill Creek, who had six children: Jennie H., John Burton, Katie, Eliza (deceased), Charlotte, Barnes, William Irwin and Richard Cranch. Of these, John Burton has served a term as city school director in Erie, and is married to Miss Lillian Gross

Kelsey; William Irwin is married to a daughter of Mr. Frederick Clemens. George W., an elocutionist, who resides in the West. Mary E., wife of J. W. Humphrey, of New York; Louisa E., wife of J. K. Hallock, an attorney of Erie, has four children: by her first marriage, Robert H. Porter, by her second marriage, Ruth, Keys and Louisa Hallock; Frank P., superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company, Denver, Colo., and also register of the land office in Colorado under President Cleveland's first administration, and is receiver of the land office under the present administration. Another of the pioneers was William Arbuckle, who came to Erie county and settled in Fairview township early in the century. He came with his wife from Lancaster county, and resided in Fairview from that time until about the year 1851 or '52, when he removed to a farm adjacent to the southeast line of Erie city. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church at Fairview for twenty-five years, and thirty-one years in Erie. He died in 1863, in his 72d year. It was said of him, by one who knew him well: "He was my beau-ideal of an elder." He was so sedate and bore himself with so much dignity, so simple-hearted, kind and humble, you could not help but love him. I knew him from childhood, but my earliest recollections was that his hair was white as snow. He was rather below middle-height, with a calm, sweet face, blue eyes and extremely nervous in his manner. He had four children: Pressly Arbuckle, long conspicuous and one of the most respected citizens of Erie; he was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, of which his father had been elder a generation before. He married Rachel Evans, of Mill Creek, who died in 1859. Pressly and Rachel Arbuckle had seven children: Two sons died in infancy; Julia, wife of William Hinrod, of Erie; Nancy (deceased), William, who married Miss Farrar; Susan E. (deceased) and Kate, who survives. William M. Arbuckle married Martha Lyman. Of their children William M. and Charles are deceased, also Mrs. Jarecki; while Misses Martha and Della survive. William M. Arbuckle died in 1874, having been for many years clerk of the poor directors. He was one of the originators of the Home for the Friendless. Joseph Arbuckle married Miss McCoy of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who afterwards died. He later married again. He died some years ago. Mrs. James Scott was also a daughter of Wm. Arbuckle and died young. Joseph and Catherine (Guy) Arbuckle, natives of Maryland, came to Fairview in 1800. They had a family of five children; of these J. G. Arbuckle was born October 12, 1807, in Erie, Pa. He was married January 28, 1828, to Emily, daughter of Spencer Shattuck. They had five children: S. S., Mary A., wife of George McCreary (they have three children and reside near Battle Creek, Mich.); Margaret M., wife of R. Pilkington, of Bradford, Pa. (they have two children) and J. P. William Arbuckle came to Erie county in 1802, when ten years of age. He was married September 28, 1820, to Annis Shattuck. They had seven children: Caroline, wife of W. T. Davison (now deceased), who lived in Springfield township, and had thirteen children; Sophronia, wife of J. H. Allen, has two children; Berkley (deceased), Alfred (deceased), Joseph, in Dakota; William S., married Anna Throne (now deceased), resides in Erie with his two children; Cornelius S. (deceased) and B. P., who was married November 4, 1858, to Barbara Mains;

they had five children, Eleanor (deceased), Jennie M., wife of Charles M. Manley; William E., Charles E. and Ada (deceased).

J. P. Arbuckle, farmer, postoffice Eric, son of James G. and Emily (Shattuck) Arbuckle. The father, James G., was born in 1807 in the township in which he spent his life, and died in 1889. The mother was a descendant from one of the early families. She died in 1890, at the age of 77 years and 6 months. They were the parents of five children: Spencer S. (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), formerly the wife of George McCreary; Margaret M., the wife of Robert Pilkington, the latter deceased, and John P. Robert Pilkington died in 1891, from injuries received in an accident. His age was 45 years. His widow, and two children, Mary E. and Ralph Arbuckle Pilkington, survive. James Arbuckle, grandfather of J. P., was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, born in 1768, and settled in Mill Creek township, about the year 1800, and died October 14, 1826, on the farm now owned and occupied by J. P. He married Catherine Guy, also a native of Maryland, who was born November 23, 1768, and died in 1861. It was near the same spot now occupied by the commodious residence of J. P., that these pioneers of the Arbuckle family built their log hut and made their first start in the dense wilderness of the northwest. This particular location is one of the chosen places where a picturesque view of Eric and Presque Isle Bay are a delight. To Joseph and Catherine Arbuckle were born nine children: William, Richard, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary, Joseph F., of Kingston, DeKalb county, Ill.; John P., James G., and Mary A. J. P. Arbuckle was educated in the public schools, and is not only a thorough-going farmer, but a man of affairs, public spirited in aiding various local enterprises in a commendable way. Mr. Arbuckle is a worthy member of the F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W.

Harrison F. Watson, president of the company which bears his name, is one of Eric's most active and successful business men. He was born near Mercer, Mercer county, Pa., December 5, 1853, and is a son of Robert W. and Amanda (Painter) Watson, who passed the last few years of their life in Eric. In early life his father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but later removed to New Castle, Pa., where for a number of years he was engaged in various kinds of business. The family consisted of five sons and one daughter, three of whom are living: William L., of California; Harrison F., and Edward, who resides in Michigan. Mr. H. F. Watson received his early education in the public schools of New Castle, and completed it under private instruction in Pittsburg. In 1874 he came to Eric and engaged in the distillation and manufacture of coal-tar products. Three years later he began the manufacture of paper, the mill being located in Fairview township. This mill was operated until 1883, when it was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt. In 1884 a paper mill was built in Eric and began operations in conjunction with the distillery and chemical works which had been located in Eric from the first. Additional and new department buildings have been added from time to time to meet the rapid increase of business, until now the plant occupies a frontage on East Sixteenth street of the entire square between French and Holland streets, and 230 feet deep. The

buildings, which are all connected, are substantial brick structures, and range from one to three stories in height. This gigantic institution runs day and night, gives employment to over 400 men, has a daily consumption of 200 tons of coal and a daily output of an equal weight of paper and chemicals. One of the most unique features of this mammoth concern is the wonderful extent to which it facilitates its own wants. A twelve-inch main brings water directly from the bay; automatic sprinklers are distributed throughout all the buildings and two large fire pumps are capable of supplying eight streams in case of fire. A blacksmith shop and a machine shop, supplied with a steam hammer and other improved machinery, and in which skilled craftsmen are employed, do all the repairing and job work of machinery. Even the printing, which is no small item, is done by the institution's own printing office, while 132 retorts furnish the necessary gas and kindred products. The Eric Dock and Transfer Company, of which Mr. Watson is president, was organized in 1894, and to a great extent co-operates with the paper company. The plans of this company include twenty barges, which will ply upon the water communications of Eric, and will handle nearly all of the in and much of the out-freight of the H. F. Watson Paper Company. The products of the paper company include all kinds of building, roofing and lining papers and materials, water-proof sheathings and asbestos fire-proof papers; also all kinds of asbestos steam pipe and boiler packings and coverings. The territory over which they operate includes the United States and Canada. Branch offices and distributing depots have been established in New York, Chicago and Nashville. Both the capacity and range of territory are greater than any other institution of its kind in the world. The superiority of these products has not only been thoroughly established at home, but it has stood the test of competition of the local manufacturers in various parts of the country. The H. F. Watson Company was incorporated in 1891, with H. F. Watson, president; J. Avery Tracy, vice-president (now deceased); R. W. Potter, secretary; George B. Russell, assistant secretary; and J. H. Armstrong, treasurer. With the exception of Mr. Tracy, the officers are still the same. The capital stock, at first \$750,000, was increased to \$1,250,000 in 1894. It is an injustice to none to say that the unprecedented and unparalleled success of the great institution has been largely due to the keen business sagacity and untiring energy of the gentleman whose name forms the subject of this sketch. Mr. Watson was married October 25, 1877, to Miss Carrie T., daughter of Mr. J. Avery Tracy, whose sketch appears in this work. This happy union has been blessed with one child, Miss Winifred T. Watson. In politics Mr. Watson is a Republican, and has rendered much valuable service to the party of his choice, but he has never been desirous or willing to enter politics as a seeker of public office. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the various social clubs and societies of Eric.

The Barr Family.—In the settlement of Eric county there were some families whose names became strongly identified with its early development; in that gloomy period it needed great fortitude and powers of endurance; these were a necessary part of the make-up of the generations whose energy and tenacity planted

civilization in an inhospitable wilderness. Some of these remarkable men, soldiers in the Revolution, in their associations with the patriots of 1776, had imbued their spirit and been taught by them how to endure suffering for their country; others still had come from across the sea, especially from the North of Ireland, that historic land, where the very atmosphere seemed imbued with the patriotic and irrepressible love of liberty and hatred of oppression, which drove James H from his throne and welcomed the Prince of Orange. The Barr family represented all of these qualities. The family, as it came to Pennsylvania, were alive to all these kindred impulses. It was their lot to have their part, with others, first in the settlement of Lancaster county. They were a constituent part of that wave of immigration which helped to impress so strongly the Scotch-Irish characteristics upon the province of Pennsylvania. The family of James Barr embraces so many of the active and prominent settlers of Erie county, and they endured so much in their efforts to found their new home in the wilderness, that the sketch of this typical pioneer has been selected for narration. Truly can it be said of him and of his associates, in speaking of the settlement of this lake shore: "All of which I saw, part of which I was." James Barr, sr., came from the North of Ireland to America in 1753. He married Elizabeth Kirk, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1803, they removed from Mifflin to Erie county, and settled on a farm, which he purchased, near the mouth of Twenty-Mile creek, where he resided until 1843, when, his wife's health being poor, they removed to Harbor Creek, and remained with their son James until their respective deaths, hers in 1813, and his May 14, 1823, aged 55 years. He was an elder in the Associated Reformed Church, in Mifflin county, of which Rev. Mr. Logan was pastor, and June 19, 1816, he was installed an elder in the Rev. Robert Reid's church, of the same denomination, at Erie. They had ten children, eight daughters and two sons. The first six daughters were married in Mifflin county, the last two died unmarried. The following is the record: Sarah, born 1752, married Wm. Wilson, who removed to Erie county and owned and occupied the tract three-fourths of a mile east of Harbor Creek Station, now owned by W. W. Davison's heirs, C. F. Kendrick and others. She was the great-grandmother of Mrs. W. S. Brown, James M. Sherwin, and many others here and in the West. Rebecca, born 1774, married Isaac Larimer, who moved from Mifflin county to Ohio. His last son, Isaac, died in California in 1893. Mary, born May 23, 1779, married Andrew Lowry. She was the grandmother of the wife of Wm. C. Culbertson, ex-congressman, and many others here and West. Elizabeth, married George Lowry. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Kate (Fleming) Morris and various others in the West. Anne, married Morrow Lowry. She was the mother of the late Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, and numerous others in Pennsylvania and the West. Jeanette L., married Robert Lowry, and afterwards James Malick. She was the grandmother of the late Maj. H. B. Fleming and Mrs. David Caldwell and numerous others. The two remaining daughters died unmarried. James Barr, born in Mifflin county, February 8, 1782, removed to Erie county in 1803, and settled, with his father, at the mouth of Twenty-Mile creek. He married Folly K. Kelley, April 14, 1812. (She was the daughter of John Kelley, who was born in

Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1759, and served in the Revolutionary army with Washington at Valley Forge.) After his marriage he moved to his tract of 400 acres, which he owned in Harbor Creek, about three-fourths of a mile east of the present railroad station, and now divided into several farms. He removed from Harbor Creek to Mill Creek about April 1, 1830, to his (Reserve) tract, No. 28, upon which he died April 9, 1835. He left six daughters and two sons living, and one son was born in September, after his death. His widow survived him, and lived on the same farm until March 30, 1880. He was a captain in Col. Philip's regiment of militia, and served in the war of 1812-14. He encamped at Erie, in defense of the harbor, and was a volunteer captain with Gen. Harrison in his Western campaign. His children are: Elizabeth Ann, intermarried with Conrad Brown; Matthew K., intermarried with Laura Wright; Louisa A., intermarried with Richard S. McCroary; George W., intermarried with Julia A. Wilder; Harriet M., intermarried with Luther Wright; Mary K., intermarried with N. Bond; Martha K., intermarried with John C. Munn; Ellen C., died at the age of 18; James M., died at the age of 20. Samuel Barr, the youngest of James Barr's son's children, traveled quite extensively (for that period) when he was young, teaching school in various places, and married Elizabeth Harper, of Meadville. He resided on Reserve tract No. 27, which he inherited from his father. He built a school-house on the northeast corner of tract No. 28, and kept a neighborhood school, of which he was sole director, trustee and teacher. His methods were old-fashioned, but thorough. He died in 1846, leaving a widow, six daughters and three sons. His children are all but one living.

Hon. Matthew R. Barr was born in Harbor Creek, December 25, 1817. In 1830 his father removed to Mill Creek, where he resided until his death, when Matthew was 17 years of age. He never attended school (except for a three months' term in the winter) since he was eight years old. He attended school one winter after his father's death. The next winter he taught a school in one of the rooms of the homestead. He subsequently taught several district schools in the winter and worked on the farm during the remainder of the year. He was married March 31, 1842, and continued to work on the farm and to teach. At the spring election, 1845, he was chosen constable of Mill Creek by his friends, without his consent. They gave as a reason that he must have some business to give a chance for exercise, and to take him from the farm, or he would die of consumption. He served three years and declined re-election. In June, 1848, he commenced service as superintendent at the foundry of Lester, Sennett & Chester, and in 1851, purchased, in connection with Conrad Brown, the interest of Mr. Lester therein. The firm name was changed to Sennett & Co. He was a member of the various firms under the names of Sennett & Co., Sennett, Barr & Co.; Sennett & Johnson; Barr, Johnson & Co., until 1872. He then sold his interest in the business part of the enterprise and retired for the purpose of building the Pennsylvania R. R. from Cambridge to Erie, for which part of the work he had a contract. He spent about \$90,000 in prosecuting this work; but the company abandoned the undertaking, made him an "estimate," and paid him only a

portion of what he had expended. During his residence in Erie he was a member of the common council, 1855-56, select council, 1856 (resigned), member of the school board several years, trustee of the Erie Academy twelve years, and water commissioner five years. He returned to the farm in 1877. He was afterwards United States collector of customs, 1880-83. He resigned and was appointed Indian Inspector, 1883-4. He resigned and was appointed special agent United States land office, with headquarters at New Orleans, 1884-86. He then resigned and returned to his farm. His children are: Louise, married to H. S. Seaman, Cleveland, O.; Pressly J., married to Lavinia Saunders, Omaha, Neb.; George H., married Mary S. Briggs, Erie; Ellen M., married Capt. J. C. Hilton, Erie; Lester J., married Eliza Thayer, Chicago, Ill.; Laura H., married H. E. McCandless, Anderson, Ind. He has twenty grandchildren and one great-grandson. This sketch of James Barr's family mentions many other persons, who have in their day and generation borne an honorable and important part in the settlement, development, or defense of their country or State. Merely an outline has been given. Did space permit, mention might be made of the careers of the Barrs, Lowrys, Wilsons, Culbertsons, Flemings, Sherwins, Browns, Munns, and many others, lineally or collaterally connected with this pioneer. Yet it has seemed proper to mention one incident, as connected with a turning point in Erie's greatest improvement, where the very life of a great public work was at stake. The item has been rescued from oblivion by the writer, and is now mentioned as a further instance of the power of a casting vote, and another case of an unnamed hero; it is given with the retrospective glance of the writer, at the vital connection then existing between the building of the Philadelphia & Erie R. R. (its life then trembling in the balance) and the advance or blight of the city of Erie. In 1856, after very much of doubt, delay, and despondency, and nineteen years after the charter had been secured for the railroad, while yet without money or powerful backers, the contract for fifty-six miles from Erie, eastward, had been let to a party of eleven gentlemen. S. V. Merrick, being the president of the board, came to Erie, and, after looking over the ground, he asked the contractors to go to work (in a very moderate way), so as to aid the company in getting some legislation they needed. The contract was divided by the contractors into eleven sub-divisions; J. W. Ryan had the first, M. R. Barr had the second, and Wilson King the third. Work was commenced, J. W. Ryan and King sub-letting theirs. Mr. Barr hired men and did the work himself. In that way, they did considerable work. The company had no money, but gave estimates, and the contractors sent their own notes to Philadelphia to Mr. Merrick, and he had them discounted, by placing Erie city and county bonds as collaterals. The contractors received the proceeds with which they paid their men, and also the engineer's salaries; the company failed to get legislation. Mr. Merrick was discouraged, and wrote the Erie contractors to stop work. He said this "enterprise is a stench in the nostrils of Philadelphians. I will sell enough of Erie city and Erie county bonds to take up your notes, and pay you for the work not yet estimated, and then I will close the offices and bid farewell to the Sanitary and Erie R. R." A meeting of the contracting company was called, the situation discussed, and various projects

suggested "to put backbone into Mr. Merrick." None, however, would be possible, if the work stopped. This was a vital point. Some one suggested that it would be unfair for those who were doing no work to decide the question of continuing, and that it ought to be left to King, Ryan and Barr. This was agreed to. The three retired for consultation. King said: "Ryan, you and I have sub-let our work, and while we must stand behind our sub-contractors, and not let them fall, yet it is not like standing in the front. Barr is doing his own work, and he must meet the risk in person." Suppose we allow him to decide this question," Ryan said: "That is right." Mr. Barr then said: "I engaged in this enterprise to help to build the Sunbury and Erie R. R., and not with the expectation of making much money, or of getting through without meeting some difficulties, and if the possible success or certain failure depends on me, my decision is, as long as I can buy a pound of meat and a bushel of potatoes to feed my men, the work will go on." This turned the scale, and a committee was appointed to go to Philadelphia, and the project of land subscriptions along the line of the road was started and boomed. The next winter legislation was obtained, and the line from Erie to Philadelphia has been a fact for thirty years. Had Mr. Barr's answer been different, the construction of that road, with all the opposition of powerful rivals to prevent its resuscitation (had it been allowed to be abandoned then) would have been postponed for years.

Conrad J. Brown, County Treasurer, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, May 6, 1849, and is a son of Conrad and Elizabeth A. (Barr) Brown, natives of Erie, Pa. To them were born eight children: Washington, killed in the battle of Fredericksburg in the late war; Mary L. (deceased), Catherine U., Mrs. J. B. Cessna, of Hastings, Neb.; Elizabeth A. (deceased), Conrad J., Mathew M., Martha E., Mrs. J. M. Wright and Hattie (deceased). Conrad J. Brown received his early education in the public schools of Erie and the Kingsville Academy, at Kingsville, O. He has since followed farming. In 1874 he was elected to the common council, serving three years, and, in 1880, was elected to the select council, serving two years, and was again elected in 1886, serving till 1887, when he resigned to accept the position of water commissioner, and creditably held said office till January 1, 1896, when he retired to qualify for county treasurer of Erie county, to which office he was elected at the preceding fall election on the Republican ticket. Mr. Brown was married November 18, 1869, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Marshall Wright, of Kingsville, O., and to them have been born four children: Marshall W., Kate D., Jessie and Conrad. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church and he is a member of the A. O. U. W., E. A. U., Fraternal Mystic Circle and National Union.

Dr. John S. Carter (deceased), was born in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., June 13, 1808, son of Samuel and Nancy (Paxton) Carter, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish lineage; the former was a mechanic. Dr. Carter received a common school training, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Jackson, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and here he was engaged in the drug business for a time. In 1836 he removed to Erie city and clerked in the drug store of C. F. Perkins one year, when he bought the

latter out, and in 1840 moved into the Reed block, where he remained nineteen years. His brother, who died in 1861, was a partner with him till that date, after which Dr. Carter conducted the business in his own name, and was many years continuously engaged in trade in Erie city. In 1859 he and his brother built a handsome store room, four stories in height, on North Park Row, filled with a stock of pure drugs. The doctor was married in 1836 to Julia E., daughter of 'Squire John D. Haverstick. Of the children born to this union, but one survives—Mary, widow, of the late Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, who survives her brother Samuel, a former resident of New York city, and president of the Carter Medicine Company. Mrs. Carter, dying in 1845, Dr. Carter married, in 1852, Ruth, a daughter of Rev. John Ingersoll, and sister of Hon. E. C. and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. This lady died in 1881. The doctor consciously took no part in politics. He professed to be a Christian of the primitive order, but was connected with no society or organization.

George Ambrose Allen, attorney, Erie Pa., was born near Pulaski, Mercer (now Lawrence) county, Pa., December 31, 1839. He is the only surviving child of Major William and Mary (Steel) Allen, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Major Allen's father came from Ireland in 1795 and located with his family near Carlisle, Pa., whence they removed to Mahoning, Ohio, where Major Allen was born, August 21, 1803. After the latter's marriage, in 1828, he removed to Pulaski, Lawrence county, Pa., where he lived until 1843, when he purchased what was then known as the McGarvey Mills, in the village of Waterloo (now Polk), Venango county, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his life, with the exception of a period of six years, during which he lived near Meadville, Pa. His wife died May 28, 1856; he survived until June 6, 1881. His life was spent as a miller and farmer. His title was obtained as an officer of the State troops in Mercer county from 1830 to 1840, in the division commanded by General Dick. George A. Allen was educated in the common schools at Polk, the Clintonville Academy and the State Normal School at Edinboro. He then took a classical course under the private tutorage of Prof. William Burgwin. He was admitted to the bar at Meadville, Pa., in June, 1868, and in December of the same year located in Erie Pa., where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was city solicitor of Erie for one term (1872) and was for one year a partner of Theodore A. Lamb. In 1876 he formed his present partnership association with Louis Rosenzweig, under the firm name of Allen & Rosenzweig. Mr. Allen's law practice has been attended with remarkable success. Mr. Allen was United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania by appointment of President Cleveland, from December 4, 1886, to June, 1889, when he resigned. He is an uncompromising Democrat and has rendered his party most efficient service. He was a delegate to the State convention in 1872, and again in 1877, upon the latter occasion presenting the name of Judge John Turnkey for nomination to the Supreme Bench. (Judge Turnkey received the nomination and was elected.) Mr. Allen was a delegate in 1880 to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated General Winfield Scott Hancock for the Presidency, and during that year was chairman of

the Erie county executive committee. In 1892, he was the Democratic nominee for Congressman-at-large. Mr. Allen was married July 18, 1865, to Phoebe A., daughter of the late Prentice Burlingham, a manufacturer of Edinboro, Pa. She died April 1, 1881, leaving four children, of whom three survive. They are: J. Maud, wife of William Warner, son of F. L. Warner, of the dry goods firm of Warner Bros., Erie; Mary Edna and George Allen, jr., Jr., the latter a student at the Erie high school. The family attend St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The Davison Family.—The members of this well-known family took an important part in the settlement of Erie county. Indeed the leading incidents of their career, their origin, lineage and faith, their energy, perseverance and integrity coincide almost exactly with that of many who came from the same region to Pennsylvania, during the eighteenth century. Then they came in such numbers as to give their character to some parts of the State. In mentioning these facts now, with a little more than usual detail, some idea will be formed of the remarkable movements under which so many were transplanted from the North of Ireland to Pennsylvania. In 1795 the family of Thomas and Jane (Godfrey) Davison came from the North of Ireland to Philadelphia. There were five sons: Francis, Robert, George, Thomas and Arthur, and one daughter, Elizabeth Jane, who died upon the voyage at sea. Their first settlement was in the interior within the bounds of old Northumberland as formerly constituted. Attracted by the fame of the Lake country, but lately added to Pennsylvania, and before the creation of Erie county, the family came in 1795 to the wilderness region, now embraced in Venango township. It was a wild home, but they were equal to the emergency. The father of the family died a while after reaching Erie county. The traditions of the remarkable characteristics of their mother still survive, while doubtless very much of the energy and perseverance of the four sons, as displayed in their wild home, and their religious zeal as indicated in their conspicuous activity in erecting quite near to their settlement the Middleboro Church (now enshrined in memory as the first church in Erie county) were inherited from their remarkable mother, who closed her long life in 1845, in her 94th year. It was in 1801 that a number of the Davison brothers and others of kindred faith and like purposes assembled in what is now Venango township, and there erected Middleboro Church. There for years in the log church and within its primitive portals as afterward reconstructed the gospel was preached and its ordinances administered according to the tenets of the Presbyterian Church. For years a bright light went from that spot far out in the wilderness. It was a religious center from which powerful influence was long exerted. The old log church is historic, for it is first in the long list of places of worship erected in the county of Erie. The Davison brothers remained for about twenty years in Venango, though one of them (Thomas) died there and was buried in the Middleboro Church yard. The four surviving brothers each purchased a farm and made a home in East Mill Creek, near Belle Valley, where the advantages seemed so much greater than at their first location. Their homes in Mill Creek were long a distinctive feature of that neighborhood. Their influence and support were

transferred to the First Presbyterian Church of Erie, of which many of their families were members and George and Robert elders. The formation of Belle Valley Church in 1842, in which some of the families were included induced many of them to change to that. None of the pioneers of this family are now living. But few families exerted a wider or better influence in the first half century of Erie county's settlement. The names of some of these have been obtained and are here given: Francis Davison married Sarah Smith, died February 1, 1860. Their children are: Francis; Arthur, died in August, 1864; Irene, married R. B. Barnes, of Chicago (deceased); Nancy C., died in 1883; Julia married Silas C. Teel, of Erie; Elizabeth, married Cyrus Robinson, in California; Mary, married Mr. Middleton, of Waterford (deceased); her daughter, Mary, survives; Robert, married Sarah Smith, died March 2, 1871, widow died September 15, 1875. Their children are: Elizabeth, wife of John McFarland, of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania; Rosana, wife of O. McFarland, of Centralia, Ill., died in August, 1891; Robert S., who married Martha Love, died November 11, 1890; Sarah, widow of William Sculler, of Erie; Emily, widow of N. W. Russell, of Belle Valley; Margaret, died unmarried, May 25, 1891. Arthur Davison (deceased), married Elizabeth Wilson, who died in February, 1865. Their children are: William W. (deceased), born August 10, 1815, married Nancy Shadlock; Thomas (deceased), Jane (deceased), Nancy (deceased), married Samuel Caughey; George (deceased), James (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), John (deceased), George Davison died February 3, 1874. His children are: Robert (deceased), George (deceased), Adaline (deceased), Ann (deceased), married William Foot.

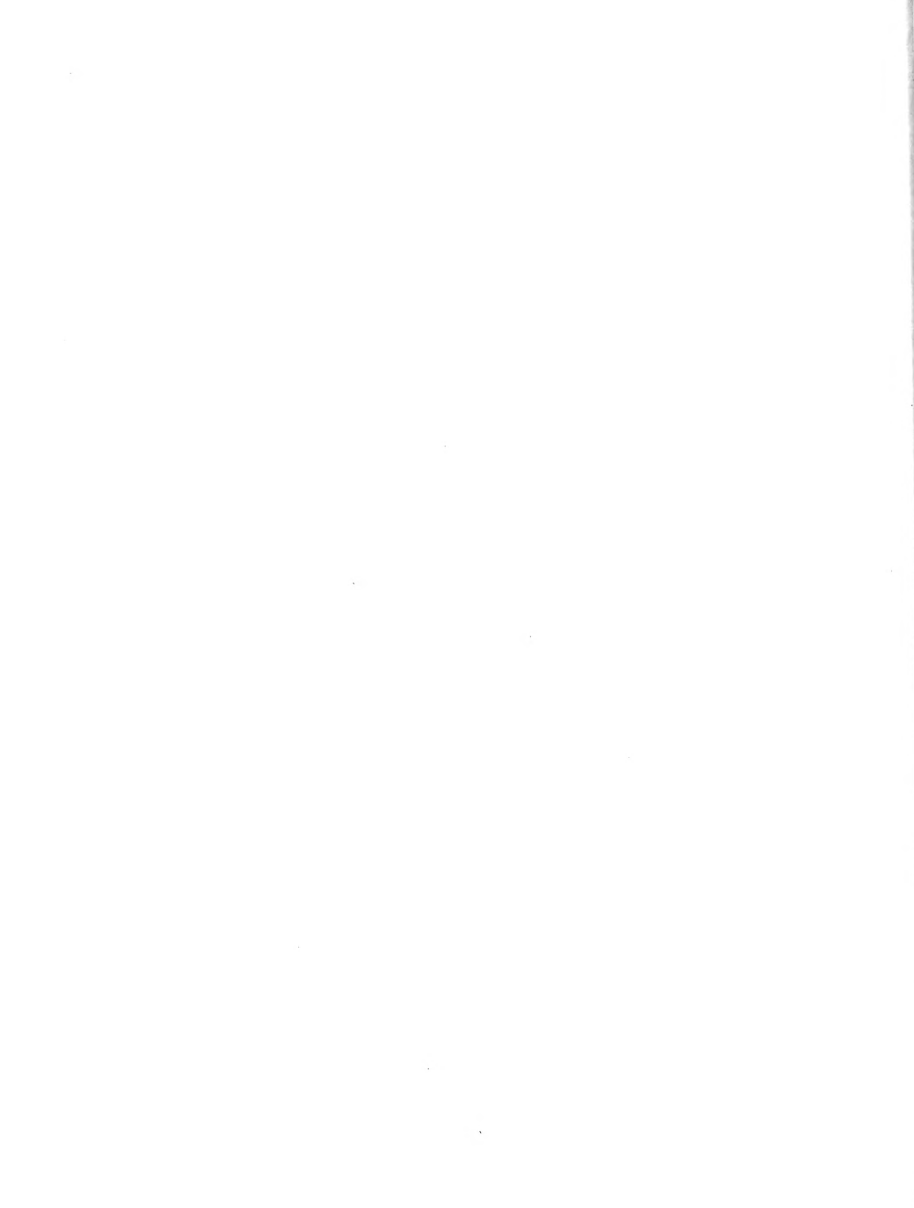
Benjamin Whitman, Eric, Pa., eldest son of George F. and Mary (Hemperley) Whitman, born in Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., January 28, 1840; attended the public schools of his native town until 11 years of age, when he left home to live with an uncle in Bradford county, Pennsylvania; commenced the printing trade in the office of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* when about 15; became part owner and editor of the *Middletown Journal* soon after he was 18; sold out the *Journal* at the end of six months, and did editorial work in Harrisburg and Lancaster for a time; taught school in Middletown in the winter of 1859-60, and part of that of 1860-61, for the purpose of improving his education; came to Erie county in January, 1861, as assistant editor of the *Observer*, then owned by Andrew Hoykins; became part owner and editor of the paper in January, 1862, and sole owner in April, 1864; continued to own and edit the *Observer* until December 1, 1878, since which time he has mainly given his time and attention to business and literary work; was chairman of the Democratic county committee for ten years; has often been a delegate to Democratic State conventions, and a member of the Democratic State committee, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884; appointed a Commissioner of the Erie Water Works in 1881, without solicitation on his part, and held the position until 1887, during which time the system of the department was largely reorganized and the property much improved; wrote the history of Erie county and of its several boroughs and townships for Warner, Beers & Co.'s work, published in 1884, named in 1892,

without his previous knowledge, by Governor Pattison, one of the board of World's Fair Commissioners for Pennsylvania; unanimously chosen Executive Commissioner by the Board, in September of the same year, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum; obliged to resign the latter place in the spring of 1893 on account of ill health; but replaced on the Board by the common wish of its members; served on the Executive and Building Committees of the Board; blocked out the plan of State exhibits; helped to plan and fit up the State building, and prepared every important report submitted to the Board; author of the Free Public Library bill, of Pennsylvania, and of the state, county and local historical matter contained in the present book; has delivered numerous political speeches and general addresses, and is a frequent contributor to the press of this county and State. Though often solicited to be a candidate for political office, Mr. Whitman has invariably declined, having no taste nor desire in that direction. He was married, on May 30, 1870, to Mary Emma, eldest child of Silas E. and Julia A. Teel, of Erie. Mr. Whitman has erected a large number of houses in the city, some of which are unusually handsome. He purchased the Wayne block, on State street, near Eighth, May 1, 1894.

Hon. Thomas H. Sill (deceased), lawyer and legislator, son of Capt. Richard L. Sill, of the Revolutionary war, was born at Windsor, Conn., October 11, 1783. He graduated from Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1804. After studying law with Hon. Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Ohio, he began practice in 1809 at Lebanon, Ohio. Failing health soon induced him to relinquish business. After traveling for a year he resumed law practice, opening an office at Erie, Penn., in 1813, being the only resident attorney at that place, where he remained for life. Erie was but a hamlet, the war being in progress, and the brig's of Perry's fleet under construction in the harbor, so that upon his arrival he joined the "Minute Men," who guarded the place in momentary expectation of an attack from the British, an apprehension happily dispelled by Perry's victory on the following 10th of September. This, with a subsequent term on the staff of Gen. Wallace, completed his military service. From 1816 to 1818 he was Deputy United States Marshal, and in 1819 Deputy Attorney-General, as such assisting in the first court in Warren county. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature and in 1826 to Congress. In 1828 he was again elected, being the only anti-Jackson member from Pennsylvania, which indicated his personal influence with his constituency. He declined nomination for the following term, and in 1837 was made President of the United States branch Bank at Erie, holding the position during the existence of the institution. He served repeatedly as Burgess of Erie. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution in 1837 and 1838, where among the able men who composed that body he maintained a marked influence. In 1848, as Presidential elector, he voted for Taylor and Fillmore. From 1849 to 1853 he was postmaster at Erie. He was an able and eloquent advocate, a careful and trusted counselor. Among contemporaries of the most respectable positions, he was a man of note and influence. While the qualities of his mind commanded the respect of all, the amiability of his disposition won their affection. He took a lively interest in public matters, especially



John Depinet



projects for public improvements, and the cause of education, serving as school director, and for more than thirty years as trustee of Erie Academy. To no one during his career was the public eye oftener turned at public meetings and associations for the promotion of reform; while as the representative of his fellow citizens, old residents yet remember as models of composition and good taste his addresses at the reception of ex-Presidents Adams and Van Buren, and his eulogy upon President Taylor. While his style was chaste, his bearing combined dignity with modesty. As a forensic advocate, he excelled, especially in his calm and logical addresses to juries, and in this respect he had few if any superiors in the circuit of his practice. An early Republican and Whig, he had much to do in shaping the politics of this district. He lived to witness the dawn of Republican supremacy, for which he had labored, and the prosperity of a city in whose early struggles he had been so active. He died on the 7th of February, 1856, "full of honors and of years." Court was then sitting, his contemporary and old friend Judge John Galbraith upon the bench. The announcement of his death by George A. Elliott, Esq., and the addresses of Messrs. Walker, Marshall and Kelso, with the resolutions adopted, and the feeling response of Judge Galbraith, made an impressive scene long to be remembered. Mr. Sill was married in 1816 to Joanna Boyleston, daughter of Rev. Amos and Joanna (Lanman) Chase. She was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and survived until June 21, 1889, and resided in Erie. He had six children: Richard (deceased), who resided at Erie; Joanna Lanman, who married Joseph Selden (both are deceased); of their children, Elizabeth G. died in 1864; George D., of the Erie Iron Works; Joanna S. and Emma J. survive; Sarah Hale married Matthew Taylor, who died in 1854; their son, Rev. Frank M. S. Taylor, rector of Church of the Ascension, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.). Thomas Sill died unmarried; Joseph Sill, and James Sill, attorneys-at-law and ex-Senator, a notice of whom appears elsewhere.

James Sill, lawyer and legislator, Erie, is a son of Thomas H. and Joanna B. Sill, and a native of Erie. After a course of study at the Erie Academy and in his father's law office, he graduated at the New York State and National Law School, and was admitted to the Erie bar, where he has since practiced. He was in 1857 elected district attorney of Erie county, serving three years; was Presidential elector in 1868, voting for Grant and Colfax, and city solicitor of Erie in 1871 and 1872. In 1870, with Judge Greer and others, he organized the People's Savings Institution at North East, having secured the charter of the Union & Titusville R. R., in conjunction with Titusville and Union parties, organized the same as it was afterward constructed. He was elected to the State Senate in 1880 for four years. At the session of 1881, under instructions from the Republican primaries, he supported G. A. Crow for U. S. Senator, and in doing so co-operated with the fifty-six independent Republicans. He served in that session on the apportionment and general judiciary committees, and as chairman of the library committee. He introduced and advocated a bill which became a law abolishing all distinction in color in schools; also an amendment to the Constitution relative to representatives in the House, and a bill

tendering the marine hospital to the general government for a soldiers' and sailors' home, which ultimately passed the Legislature in 1883. At the latter session he served on the judiciary and appropriation committees, and among the most important bills introduced by him at the latter session, there was enacted one to perfect the title to real estate of descendants, a bill to which he devoted much care, one of importance to titles. In the extra session of 1883, he was active in his efforts to obtain apportionment bills, his last speech on this subject having been extensively circulated through the State; his resolutions for the restoration of the land light-house, adopted by the Legislature, were generally approved by his constituents. His bill providing for the probate of wills during the life of the testator passed the Senate, but was lost in the House. He collated the first published history of Erie city, and delivered numerous historical and political addresses, and has for many years contributed freely to public journals. Senator Sill has been an active party worker, having voted with the Whig party while it existed; he represented Erie county in the last Whig State convention in 1855. Joining the Republican party in 1856, he was elected delegate to the Republican State conventions of 1859, '63, '66, 1868 and '78, several times a member of the State committee, and chairman of the Republican county committee of '68 and '67, and of the city committees of '66 and '76, all attended with much labor and success. He declined the tendered appointment under President Lincoln of provost marshal for the Nineteenth district in '63. As member of the bar, much of the time with a large practice, he was in 1875 president of the Erie Law Association, and as a member of the library committee in 1878, initiated and carried out the placing of portraits of ex-Judges and deceased attorneys in the court-room. As a member of the city council in 1857-'58, upon a special committee, he proposed a number of reforms which were enacted in the charter for the classification and elongation of terms of councilmen, regulation of an increase of the power of the mayor, etc., until the adoption of the Wallace Act. Upon his return from Harrisburg, Mr. Sill resumed practice at the bar.

Jerome W. Wetmore, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1820. He is a son of Lansing and Caroline (Ditmars) Wetmore, the former a grandson of Amos Wetmore and Hugh White, of Whitestown, N. Y., and the latter coming with her parents from Long Island. Lansing Wetmore was probostary, clerk of the courts, and register and recorder at the organization of Warren county; afterward practicing law and was associate judge, retiring in the last years of his life to a farm near Warren. He prepared for college at the Warren Academy, and graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1841. He afterwards engaged in teaching. He was principal of the Warren Academy for one and a half years, and in 1846 removed to Erie, where he taught in the academy for two years. He commenced the practice of law in Erie in 1849, and has been continuously engaged therein for many years. Recognizing the correctness of the adage that the law is a jealous profession, and should not have rivals to distract the attention from its exactions, Mr. Wetmore has yet not strictly followed its requirements, but has yielded to the fascinations of scientific and practical

investigations. While engaged as instructor in the Erie Academy he commenced the examination of the relation between electricity and the attraction of gravitation. The statement of the law of universal gravitation seemed not to recognize the effect of motion on gravitation. In the year 1858 he invented the gravimeter to test this effect. By this apparatus it was shown that the attraction from center to center is modified by motion, so that the revolution on the axis is a consequence of the revolution in the orbit. In 1857 he invented, and in 1861-'62 put in operation on the Allegheny river, a shoal water steamboat, which was propelled by projections from the floe of a large wheel running on the bottom of the river. This was a success over the means then used of towing by horses, etc. But it was sunk on an obstruction in going down from Irvin to Oil City. The projection of railroads along the river valleys made it evident that they would supercede other methods of transportation on shoal water rivers, and the experiment was abandoned.

In 1883 Mr. Wetmore patented the original pneumatic door check. In 1885 he patented the joint chimney cap, and in 1893 the surface burning fuel feeder for furnaces and stoves. He has obtained various other patents, some of which were of value, some only a step toward the requirements of success, and some shown by subsequent trial to be impractical, or not reaching the economy necessary for their adoption. In 1889 he built the block at the northwest corner of Seventh and Peach streets for an office and boarding house—since materially enlarged and improved, and now used for hotel purposes and known as the "Kimberly Hotel." In 1888-'89 he built the factory at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets, for Mr. N. A. Watson's boiler injector manufacturing establishment and Lloyd & Sterrett's machine shop, since including the button factory and brass and filter works added by Mr. Watson. Lots, lands and buildings in Erie, Corry, and the townships of Mill Creek, Harbor Creek, Concord, Summit and Fairview have called for more or less attention in their improvement or purchase and sale. Engaged early as a teacher, Mr. Wetmore has continued to feel an earnest interest in educational progress. He brought the attention of the Erie school directors to the improvement in schoolhouse architecture, as shown in Barnard's work on that subject, which resulted in the building of the First Ward schoolhouse, the first advance from the plain, cheap structures theretofore used. He has maintained that variety is needed in our schools to meet the demands of all people, and has strenuously contended for the continuance of the academy, against determined efforts to abolish it. In the railroad war of 1852, Mr. Wetmore took an active part (against a blind infatuation) in favor of the acceptance of the offer of the railroad companies to give, for the peaceable surrender of the break of gauge (the law for which had been repealed) the road to Jamestown and Little Valley, the road to Pittsburg and the location at Erie of the machine shops of the Lake Shore R. K. Company.

Charles M. Tibbals (deceased), late merchant and manufacturer, was born in Pompey Hill, N. Y., May 16, 1811, son of Daniel and Mary (Marvin) Tibbals, natives of Connecticut and of English descent. He came to Erie from New York in 1836, and embarked in business here. He was united in marriage with Delia, daughter of Dr. Otto Lyman, of Cazenovia,

N. Y., of English descent. He died in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Tabbals were the parents of four children: Charles M., jr.; Eliza, wife of William H. Whitehead, member of Erie Rubber Company; Catherine (deceased), and Martha A. Charles M., jr., was born August 28, 1840, acquired his education in Erie Academy and became engaged in 1860 with his father in the industry now known as the Chicago and Erie Stove Company. On the death of his father, Charles continued the manufacture of stoves for a time. He also clerked in Erie city several years. He was married in Worcester, Mass., to Fannie, daughter of Frederick Hancock, of English descent. Mr. Tibbals and wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In politics he is independent. Lincoln N. Tibbals, brother of Charles M., came to Erie with his brother in 1836. He was for years associated with his brother in general merchandizing and afterwards engaged in forwarding and insurance business. He married Miss Mary Haverstick, daughter of John D. Haverstick, formerly of Carlisle. They had seven children, of whom Miss Mary and Henry Tibbals, both residents of Erie, survive. Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Tibbals died in Erie.

John C. Brady, attorney at law, Erie, Pa., born in Fort Dodge, Ia., October 2, 1858, is a son of the late John W. and Amanda (Loty) Brady, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. John C. Brady completed his education at Lake Shore Seminary, North East, Erie county, Pa., in 1876. He read law in the office of Davenport & Griffith, and was admitted to the bar September 30, 1879, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Erie. Mr. Brady is a stalwart Democrat and has been efficient in party service. In February, 1887, he was elected mayor of Erie on the Democratic ticket, and served for one term. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1892. As one of Erie's wide-awake and progressive citizens, since 1889, Mr. Brady has been most effective in his identification with the Erie Electric Motor Company, which operates all the street railroads of Erie, and which has been so important a factor in Erie's suburban growth; he has been vice-president of the company during that period; he is also the president of the Erie-Welshach Gas Company, one of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Gas Company, the Jamestown Illuminating Gas Company, the Pennsylvania Oil Company, the Eureka Tempered Copper Company, and of the Real Estate Title Company, of which last named he is also secretary. It was directly through the instrumentality of Mr. Brady that the Metric Metal Company located its large manufacturing plant in Erie. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar, a Mystic Shriner and a member of Mt. Olivet Commandery, Cincinnati Consistory and Alkora Shrine, Cleveland. Mr. Brady was married June 2, 1887, to Harriet Helen, daughter of the late Hon. John W. Hammond, ex-mayor of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Brady have one child, Louis, reside on West Sixth street, and are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

David Kennedy and his wife came from the North of Ireland, it is believed, about 1828. Mr. Kennedy was a weaver by trade, and resided on East Seventh, near Holland street, Erie. Finding the trade of weaving would furnish but little employment, he ob-

tained a privilege of digging clay for making brick in the neighborhood of the old fort, Presque Isle, at the corner of Second and Parade streets, and to the eastward. His enterprise and energy were rewarded with much success, and he continued the business in different localities for over forty years. He purchased the lot at the corner of Holland and Fifth streets, and erected four brick dwellings. He acquired property in different parts of the city and became an influential and respected citizen; was for a number of years a councilman of Erie. Mr. Kennedy had a large family, among whom were: Maria (wife of Gen. John Kilpatrick, sheriff of Erie county, who died leaving one daughter, who also died), Matilda, wife of William C. Warren, a banker in Erie; Jeannette, wife of Hon. Wilson Laird, mayor of Erie, and member of the Legislature; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Hubley (both deceased), and Robert (deceased). After Mrs. Kennedy's death, Mr. Kennedy married Miss Cummings, whose children were: John (deceased), served as a cavalryman in the war; David, who married Miss Hatch, and lives in Erie; Amelia, died young. Several of Mrs. Matilda Warren's children are living, among whom are Miss Jennie and William H., who survived their sister, Mrs. Josephine Justice, recently deceased. Several of Mrs. Laird's children are living, and one of John Kennedy's children, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were adherents of the United Presbyterian Church. Both have died within the last decade. Though subject to some mutations of fortune, Mr. Kennedy for many years had a large property and influence. By his energy and integrity he secured the respect and esteem of very many who were cognizant of his merits and shining qualities. Cheerful in disposition, industrious in habits, considerate of his duties to society and mindful of his obligations to church and State, Mr. Kennedy made his mark in the community. As adverse circumstances shadowed his later years, those who knew him best remembered with the most satisfaction his record as a man and a citizen, which nearly half a century had made his surroundings so agreeable and his position in the community seem so secure.

Rev. Adolph Leopold Benze (deceased), former pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Twenty-third and Peach streets, Erie, Pa., was born in the Fortress of Thorn, Prussia, Germany, September 18, 1836, son of Frederick and Eva Maria (de Pomalianski) Benze, the latter of ancient Polish nobility. Frederick Benze, at the time of his son's birth, was cavalry officer in the Prussian army; later he was discharged with the rank of captain and appointed prison inspector of a large district. Frederick B. was the descendant and heir of an old family of Brunswick, whose history is known up to 1650, near the close of the Thirty Years' War. They were located at Yelpeke, Brunswick, where the venerable family seat, a typical Saxon manse, built in 1725, is still to be seen. As proprietors of noted sandstone quarries, the male ancestors all took to the chisel and made ornamental stone carvings. The vicissitudes of military life forever separated Frederick Benze and his family from these surroundings. Thus Leopold Benze happened to receive his early education at Neustadt, Prussia, and after two years' travel in Germany and Hungary, he came to America in 1854, locating at Lancaster, Pa. He completed his classical education at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and

then entered the theological seminary of the same place, from which he graduated in 1864. He was ordained in the same year by the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and was called to the Lutheran congregation at Warren. Here he remained eight years, and left, as a memorial to his skillful administration, a flourishing congregation and a handsome new church edifice. In May, 1872, Rev. Benze received a call to the pastorate of St. John's Lutheran Church, at Erie, Pa., which charge he accepted and held up to the time of his death, January 18, 1891. Mr. Benze, on account of his astonishing activity and success in building up the largest Protestant congregation of Erie, was one of the best known men of the county. He possessed exceptional ability as a pulpit orator, and as such was widely known. His reputation, however, was more than local. A fluent writer and frequent contributor to church and secular papers, he was asked more than once to assume the editorship of one of the best known German papers in the United States. Moreover, he achieved for himself a lasting monument in another department, that of church music, by the publication of a volume of songs. He is generally acknowledged to have been excellent, both as a poet and as a composer. Rev. Leopold Benze was married September 8, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Kiehl, of Lancaster, Pa. The latter was the daughter of Jacob and Saloma Kiehl, born in Erlenbach, Hesse, October 26, 1839, and was brought to America in her infancy. To this union were born seven children: Charles Theodorus, a prominent teacher of languages; Gustave Adolphus, his father's successor at St. John's; Leopold Otto, studying theology at Philadelphia; Marie Louise, a teacher of German in the Erie public schools; Albert Louis, a student of theology at Chicago; Emma C. and Frederick W., students in the Erie public schools.

Rev. Gustave Benze, present pastor of St. John's Church, Erie, Pa., was born in Warren, Pa., January 11, 1867. He received his early education in the public schools of Erie, graduating from the high school in 1884. His classical education was completed at Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., where he took his degree two years later. Then Mr. Benze took up the study of theology, partly at Gettysburg Seminary, where he spent two years, and partly also in Philadelphia, where he graduated in June, 1889. He was ordained the same month, and was called to the Lutheran Churches of Corry and Drake's Mills. The charges required ministration in both German and English, in addition to which Rev. Benze also preached in the Danish language, which resulted in the organization of a Danish congregation. His rare energy, administrative tact and ability found an enlarged field of usefulness when called to St. John's Lutheran Church at the death of his esteemed father. Under his administration a flourishing German mission has already been planted in East Erie, and all present indications bespeak a bright future for pastor and congregation.

Joseph Johnston, senior member of the firm of Johnston & Brevillier, wholesale grocers, Erie, Pa., was born in Summit township, this county, May 8, 1822, and is a son of Joseph and Fanny (Graham) Johnston. His father, who was a native of County Down, Ireland, came to the United States in 1793, the family locating in Milesburg, Centre county, Pa. Soon

after, Joseph, accompanied by his brother James, came to Erie county and Summit township. He cleared and worked a large farm, and for many years carried on an extensive transportation business between Erie and Pittsburg and Bellefonte, by means of heavy covered wagons drawn by four and six horse teams. About 1864 he relinquished the active duties of farming and removed to Erie, where he quietly passed the evening of his life. He was an active Whig and Republican, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a devoted friend of his old pastor, Dr. Lyon. He was married to Miss Graham about 1814; she died about 1860. They reared a family of eight children: James, died in Michigan; John, died in Mobile, Ala.; Robert, died in Louisville, Ky.; William, resides in Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Hugh Rutherford, of Erie; Joseph, jr.; Orville, died in Erie, in 1873; James, died in Summit, and George N., who was district attorney of Erie county, and died in February, 1857. Mr. Johnston was remarried, in 1864, to Mrs. George Gallagher, who died in 1887. The gentleman whose name forms the subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of his native town, and remained associated with his father in business until 1853, when he removed to Erie and entered the grocery business, in partnership with his brother Orville, under the firm name of Johnston & Bro. About 1862, F. Breviller was admitted into the partnership, and the style of the firm became Johnston & Breviller. At the death of Orville Johnston, in 1873, the remaining partners purchased his interest, and have since continued the business with success. About 1858 their store was destroyed by fire, but they immediately resumed business in the Reed House block, where they remained one year. The retail branch was dropped upon removal to the Kinderlecht block, on Canal street, where they continued three years. They then removed to French street, a few doors from their present premises. After remaining there about eight years they removed to 505 and 507 French street, where they have since continued. Mr. Johnston was married October 17, 1850, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Robert Robinson, Esq., of Le Boeuf township. They had no children of their own, but reared four: Anna, wife of E. S. Rice, Esq., of Chicago; Emma, who died at 20 years of age; Miss Jennie, and Charles Funk, of Cincinnati, Ohio. While Mr. Johnston and wife were riding in their carriage, October 26, 1891, the team became unmanageable, upsetting the carriage and killing Mrs. Johnston almost instantly. She was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church, and her loss was deeply felt. Mr. Johnston was remarried in October, 1892, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Hon. S. E. Woodruff, of Erie. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of which they are active workers and generous supporters. At the southwest corner of Fourth and Peach streets is one of the most beautiful homes in Northwestern Pennsylvania. It is the residence of Mr. Johnston, erected by him in 1865. For upwards of forty years Mr. Johnston has been looked upon as one of Erie's best citizens and most enterprising business men. He always has the best interests of the community at heart, and is ever ready to give his means and influence in support of every worthy enterprise of a public or charitable nature. In politics he was originally a Whig, but has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party. He served as a mem-

ber of the Select Council of Erie for a period of eighteen years, and in 1884 represented the Twenty-seventh Congressional district of Pennsylvania as a delegate to the National convention at Chicago.

Henry R. Barnhurst, general superintendent of the Erie City Iron Works, was born in Philadelphia, September 3, 1846, and is a son of William Barnhurst, one of the first manufacturers of iron and steel umbrellas frames in the United States. The family were for many generations residents of Stratford-on-Avon, England, whence Mr. Barnhurst's grandfather came to Philadelphia, in 1810, and established what was then one of the largest brass foundries in this country. William Barnhurst reared a family of three children: Henry R., Mary (Mrs. H. E. Turner, of Philadelphia), and William, who has charge of the sales of the products of the Erie Engine Works and the Union Iron Works in New York. Mr. Barnhurst was educated in the Philadelphia high school, and for a short time after completing his education, clerked in a dry goods store. He then engaged in the mining and shipping of coal, which he continued until 1879, when he came to Erie as treasurer and general manager of the Stearns Manufacturing Company. He continued with, and was largely responsible for the success of this concern until 1880, when he accepted a position with the Union Iron Works, as secretary and manager. He assumed the duties of his present position September 1, 1885. Mr. Barnhurst was married June 3, 1869, to Miss Emily, daughter of Mr. I. N. Gregory, of Philadelphia. This happy union has been blessed with two children: Effie (who married Gustav Kaemmerling, of the United States navy), and Harry, who is draughtsman in the office of the Union Iron Works. Mr. Barnhurst and family are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and he is a Knight Templar Mason. In politics Mr. Barnhurst is a thorough and staunch Democrat, and from 1889 to 1891 he served his adopted city as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. This sketch would not be complete without stating that Mr. Barnhurst is one of the finest bass singers in the State. He has sung in nearly all the choirs of the city, and no musical program, made up of local talent, is considered complete without his name.

Elijah Babbitt (deceased), attorney at law and member of Congress, was born in Providence, R. I., July 29, 1795; his father was a mariner, and during many years served as captain in commerce between New England and the West Indies, and later as lieutenant in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. Some time after its close he moved to the State of New York with his family, and there died, leaving his son, Elijah, in his minority. After the decease of his father, Elijah went to reside in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Having acquired an academic education, he studied law in the office of Samuel Hepburn, Esq., a leading attorney in the central portion of the State; was admitted in March, 1824, to the bar in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and commenced practice. In due time he obtained a fair business. But thinking Erie offered inducements more in affinity with his aspiring ambition, Mr. Babbitt removed there with a well-selected law library. By the aid of a spring wagon and team of horses, the journey of 230 miles over rough and mountainous roads, was accomplished in nine cold days. That was

before the advent of railroads. The same journey may now be accomplished in nine hours over the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Mr. Babbitt arrived at Erie January 26, 1826. He soon rented a suitable office on the west side of French street (then the principal business street), near the corner of Fourth street, put his library on the shelves and hung out his law sign. Erie was then a town of about 900 inhabitants. Mr. Babbitt was admitted as an attorney at the first court held in Erie after his arrival, and at each court next held in the Sixth judicial district, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Venango and Mercer, and in due time raised himself to the position of one of its leading attorneys. On November 28, 1827, he was married to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of John Kelso (deceased), one of Erie county's pioneer settlers. Mr. Babbitt was for many years a trustee of the Erie Academy; also an attorney for the borough, and later for the city of Erie, and drew its charter of advancement from a borough to a city. In 1834 and 1835 he was prosecuting attorney for the commonwealth; he was a member of the House of Representatives in 1835 and 1836, and was elected a member of the Senate for a term of three years in 1843, and while discharging the duties of these offices was largely instrumental in effecting and hastening the completion of the state canal to the harbor of Erie. In 1858, the friends of Mr. Babbitt nominated him for Representative in Congress of the Twenty-fifth Congressional district, composed of the counties of Erie and Crawford. After an ardent contest with an able and popular opponent, he was elected by a majority of over 1,500 votes. In 1860, he was, after a like contest, re-elected to the same office by a majority of about 2,500. Our subject was among the first after the slaveholders had inaugurated their war for the destruction of the Union to advocate on the floor of the House the immediate emancipation of slaves, and their employment as soldiers in the army of the United States. His Congressional record shows him to have been a strict economist in all things, except in those designed for the speedy suppression of the great Rebellion, all of which found in him a liberal and constant supporter. He survived every attorney, judge, law officer, physician and clergyman who were living in Erie when he arrived there. In 1828 Mr. Babbitt aided in the organization of the parish of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Erie. It was the first organization (with one exception) of a church of that faith in Northwestern Pennsylvania. It gathered about half a dozen members, and a few others who desired to become such. He was through life among its constant supporters. In 1849 and 1850 Mr. Babbitt joined with others in advancing money to secure for burial purposes seventy-five acres of beautiful forest land adjoining this city, on which the Erie cemetery is located, and in procuring the charter which dedicates it forever to the purpose for which it was purchased, without distinction of religion, class or color. Having lived for almost sixty years on the same spot upon which he had commenced housekeeping, and been for sixty-one years a member of the Erie bar, of which he had long been the nestor, in January, 1887, and in his 92d year, he quietly sank to rest. His fine intellect survived to the last. He was buried from St. Paul's Episcopal Church (of which he was one of the founders) in the Erie cemetery, which he aided in instituting, and of which he was an active corporator till his death.

Hon. George H. Cutler (deceased). The Cutler family is of English origin, New England stock, and noted for its longevity. Thomas Cutler, grandfather of George H., born in Massachusetts in 1736, a soldier in the French war, died in 1855. George H. Cutler was born in Guilford, Vt., in 1809, and is a son of Nahum and Martha (Robbins) Cutler, both deceased, natives of Windham county, Vermont, and Hartford, Conn., respectively. He received a common school education, having a private tutor for the higher branches. He read law with Hon. Judge Ross, of Cortland, N. Y. In 1835 he located in Girard, Erie county; two years later entered the office of Judge Galbraith, of Erie, being admitted to the bar in 1840. He was the oldest practitioner in Erie county. Mr. Cutler was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1852. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, and was chosen speaker in May, 1874, and president *pro tem*, in January, 1875. He was the last speaker under the old and the first president *pro tem*, under the new constitution, presiding in the absence of the lieutenant governor. Mr. Cutler married, in Cayuga county, New York, in 1839, Louisa Stewart, a native of Cambridge, N. Y. Six children (two deceased) blessed this union—Marcus X.; George A., who is a prominent member of the bar at Leland, Mich.; Mary, wife of Irvin P. Hinds, of Hinsdale, Ill., and Louisa. Mr. Cutler died in Erie in 1872, being then the oldest surviving member of the Erie bar. His son, M. N., whose long service in the State department at Harrisburg and afterward in the register's office and abstract office in Erie, had made his capabilities so manifest, died in Erie in the summer of 1894.

William Brewster, secretary and treasurer of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. Company Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, November 20, 1828. He is a son of the late Alexander W., and Susan M. (Jones) Brewster, the former a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent, the latter a native of Connecticut and of Welsh extraction. Mr. W. Brewster's grandfather, Bradford Steele, was a soldier in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war. Alexander W. Brewster was born in 1795, and came with his father's family to Erie county in 1806. He was educated in the public schools of Erie, and finally became one of the leading merchants of that city, and later in life was for some years engaged in business as a manufacturer of woollen goods. He was a valuable citizen and served efficiently in numerous official capacities, among them that of sheriff, and was the last person to hold the office of Burgess of Erie. He was one of the incorporators of the Erie cemetery, and his own was the first interment in that cemetery. He died May 26, 1851; his wife survived until March, 1876. Of their family four children survive: Mrs. L. M. Little, of Erie; Mrs. Frank Milligan, of Chicago, and Chester A. and William Brewster, of Erie. William Brewster was educated in the public schools and at Erie Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1835. His first business association was as clerk in Canal Collector Colt's office, where he was employed for two years. He was then engaged as one of the engineering corps in the laying out and construction of the Erie and the North East R. R., continuing in that service until the completion of the road, January 10, 1852. For the following six years he was paying teller and bookkeeper in W. C. Curry's bank at Erie.

From 1858 to 1861, he was in the employ of the wholesale grocery firm of Gray & Farrar. He was then for two years clerk under John W. Douglass, collector of internal revenue at Erie, leaving this to re-enter the banking business with the Second National Bank, successor to the private banking business of W. C. Curry. In September, 1866, he severed his connection with the bank to go to Iowa as cashier and bookkeeper for the late William L. Scott and J. & J. Casey, who had large contracts for the extension of the Chicago and Rock Island R. R. to Council Bluffs. Returning to Erie on account of ill-health, Mr. Brewster was, during 1868, secretary and treasurer of the Erie Water Works, and was thereafter in the employ of William L. Scott as confidential clerk and cashier until Mr. Scott's decease, since which time he has occupied the same relationship to Mr. Scott's estate. On August 1, 1870, Mr. Brewster was made secretary and treasurer of the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. Company, which he still holds. He was married October 10, 1871, to Mary, daughter of the late Richard Swan, of Fairview township. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster reside at 156 East Fifth street (where Mr. Brewster was born), and are members of the Park Presbyterian Church.

The Colton Family.—Eli Colton was among the earliest settlers of Erie county. He lived a long life and left a large family. He came from Granby, Conn., to Elk Creek township in 1798. Then his nearest neighbor was three miles distant. During the first winter he lived alone in a cabin or shanty. He married Elizabeth Dettz, who was of German descent, and came from Maryland. They had fifteen children, nearly all of whom lived to the meridian or advanced years of life. The influence of the family was extended. Among them were Eli, who lived to advanced years in Elk Creek township, and Fidelia, who married Ebenezer Matthews, both of whom reside in Elk Creek township. Their son Henry resides in Erie, and another son, Mark D., is in Elk Creek. Of the original family, George W., the eleventh child, was born in Elk Creek December 3, 1819. He was reared on the farm, received a good English education, and followed farming until nearly 30 years old. He spent some time in the West, but returned to Elk Creek township. He was appointed clerk to the county commissioners, came to Erie in 1853, and served as such until 1863, when he was elected prothonotary of Erie county. After serving three years he went to Washington and served as a clerk in the House of Representatives until 1868. He then became secretary and treasurer of the Dime Bank, which he helped organize. He continued this service until about 1876, when he entered the State treasurer's office at Harrisburg, from which, in 1878, he was transferred to the office of secretary of the commonwealth, where he remained until 1883. He was then appointed government superintendent of construction of the United States public buildings at Erie, and so continued until 1885, and retired with Arthur's administration. Mr. Colton was married in 1852 to Mrs. Adelia Benedict. She died February 8, 1878. In December, 1889, Mr. Colton married Mrs. Mary Hoster, who died in July, 1894. Since then Mr. Colton resides with friends in the old family home, on West Fourth street, in Erie.

Robert Cochran (deceased), son of John and Sarah (Lattimore) Cochran, was born at Milton, North-

umberland county, Pa., August 10, 1798, and removed with his father's family to Erie, in 1809, and lived the greater part of his life in Erie and its immediate vicinity. In his youth he was employed as a clerk in the land office of the State, when the seat of government was at Lancaster, and, on its removal to Harrisburg, he continued in that position, his father being the head of that office under the administration of Governor Snyder. He was thus early in life brought in contact with the leading men of the State, and in after life received from them proofs of their appreciation of his capacity and fidelity in public position, by having conferred on him important posts of honor and profit. He was postmaster at Erie twelve years, being appointed through the friendship and influence of President Buchanan, who, living in the same city with him in his youth, was an early observer of his fitness for public position. Mr. Cochran was a man of decided and honest character, and never encountered meanness and dishonesty without denouncing them in terms consistent with his own honorable impulses; he was a man of more than ordinary clearness of mind and business capacity, and in the various positions held by him—the postoffice at Erie, and the several local offices of his neighborhood—he always proved himself a capable and accommodating officer. He married Eliza Justice, a native of New Jersey, October 20, 1822, and had nine children: Sarah and Rebecca, twins; Mary, Matilda, Martha, Eliza, John, Harriet and Henrietta; of these Eliza and Matilda are now deceased. Rebecca married Dr. A. Thayer, and had three children: Frank, Hattie and Jessie (deceased). Martha married Edwin Willis (deceased); has two children: John C. and Edwin B., who married Miss Minnie Welden, of Battle Creek, Mich., and has two children: Jessie Thayer and Vera. Mrs. Cochran died April 19, 1863, and he died December 9, 1869. The Hon. John Cochran was associate judge of Erie county, and built and operated some of the first mills erected in the county; he had, besides Robert, one other son, George Cochran, who was born February 4, 1792, and died on the Erie homestead when about 36 years of age.

Alvin Thayer, M. D., physician and surgeon, Erie, Pa., office and residence 204 West Twenty-sixth street, was born in Erie October 1, 1824, and is a son of Albert and Almira (Glazier) Thayer, the former born at Bellows Falls, Vt., in 1791, and the latter in Vermont in 1807. Albert Thayer received a common school education in his native place, and studied medicine under his father and grandfather, who were both prominent physicians. He came to Erie in 1812, and took up the practice of his chosen profession. He was elected sheriff in 1824, serving three years, when he again took up the practice of medicine and followed it until his death, September 25, 1848. His wife departed this life March 9, 1868. To them were born six children: Plarry, who became a physician and practiced with his brother Albert, in Erie; Albert (father of Alvin Thayer); Zerah, a physician, practiced in Girard, Erie county, until his death; Alvin, also a physician, practiced at Girard; John was educated for a physician, but locating in Crawford county, followed farming until his death, and one daughter. Dr. Alvin Thayer, Erie's oldest and best known physician, received a good common school education and studied medicine for six years under his father. He attended lectures at New Orleans, and in 1840 began the prac-

tice of his chosen profession, which he has since followed with marked success. He was married June 5, 1852, to Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Cochran. Their children are: Frank, studying medicine with his father; Hattie, and Jesse (deceased), wife of William Kix. Dr. Thayer can trace his family genealogy back to 1540. In Scotland one of his ancestors was physician to Mary, Queen of Scots; several were generals in the American army, and many of the family connections are professional men holding eminent positions. The doctor has occupied the position on the L. S. & M. S. R. K. ten years; was acting surgeon of the 145th Reg., P. V. I., and volunteered as an independent at the battle of Antietam. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of the United States Association. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics is a Democrat.

The Crane Family.—In 1797 Abiather Crane, a young surveyor from Connecticut, came to Conneaut township. The next year he and his brother, Elihu, located near the present site of Lexington. Both brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. In the spring of 1799, Elihu Crane removed to Elk Creek and located, where a large connection of the name still have their homes. Abiather and the Pomroys are intermarried. In 1809, Abiather Crane and his wife, Ruth (McClelland) Crane, removed to Mill Creek township and purchased a number of outlots between Fifth and Tenth streets, and property on Ninth street, in Erie. This property is now valuable, and included in the city of Erie. Mr. Crane resided with his family on East Sixth street. There he cleared and cultivated a number of acres of land, and also made brick. He had twelve children, all of whom reached their majority. He died in August, 1826, leaving a large family, and some unsettled business, which caused much well-located land to be sacrificed in the settlement of his estate. He had six sons and six daughters: Abiather, who married Margaret Ewing, settled on his father's estate, and died about twenty years ago, leaving one son (George W., who is in business in Erie); Amos B., who died about 1852, unmarried; Henry H., who died unmarried in 1874. He also resided on his father's estate; James M., married Miss Priscilla Roberts and died in 1852, leaving a family, among whom are Mrs. A. H. Williams and Mrs. Williams, wife of Joseph H. Williams, president of the Erie School Board; Mr. Joseph M. Crane also resides on the estate; Orville, who married Miss Eliza Arkenburg, a native of New York State, had his home on the estate until his death, September 5, 1858. He left five children. His son, Charles, who served in the war, and died in 1863; Joseph P., and Frank M., being active and influential citizens of Erie, and Mary and Martha, all of whom reside on the old estate; and William A., the only surviving one of Abiather's children, resides in Michigan. Of the daughters, Eliza married James Love, a farmer of Mill Creek, and died in 1848, leaving two children; William W., who became one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of Mill Creek, and died in 1893; Eliza M., wife of Henry Caughey, of Mill Creek, who survives; Olivia, who died in 1867, unmarried, and Clavinda, who died in 1888, unmarried; Mrs. Harriet Chancellor, wife of Robert Chancellor, died about fifteen years since; Mrs. Orvaline, wife of Capt. John H. Millar, who died in 1864, also a resident upon the estate, left children; Eliza O., Mrs. Elsey, John, Will-

iam, and Evaline, wife of George Hope, who died many years since, and also had a home on the estate. He left three children, of whom George was killed before Atlanta, under Sherman. The fact of twelve sickly and desirable places of residence having been made from the residence of the estate of Abiather Crane, indicated the care with which his location was made, and his foresightedness as to values. That an important part of the estate is still in the possession of the descendants of the original purchaser, and that it has so remained for nearly a century, indicates a tenacity of purpose on the part of his descendants in keeping with the enterprise of their ancestor, who, almost a century ago, made his first location in the wilds of Conneaut township, and afterwards in what has become part of Erie city. Col. Abiather Crane was one of the first Board of County Commissioners of Erie county, and with the first judge, John Vincent, as one of his colleagues. They purchased the county property upon which the court house and jail now stand. He was an enterprising man. His service in the Revolution was followed by service in the military establishment of Connecticut. He was afterwards a justice of the peace in Erie county, and colonel of the 17th Reg. of Pa. Militia. His commission as a military officer, both in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, are in the possession of his descendants. Mr. Crane died in 1862.

Hon. Joseph McCarter, president of the Second National Bank of Erie, was born in Franklin county, New York, March 20, 1829, and is a son of Joseph and Isabella McCarter, natives of New York, and of Irish descent. At the age of ten years he began clerking in a store in Erie, which he followed until 1852; when he engaged in the grocery business, which he conducted with success for eight years. In 1860 he entered into partnership with Mr. W. J. F. Liddell in what is now the Erie City Iron Works, which was sold to Messrs. Selden & Bliss in 1865. In the same year he built the Erie Car Works, which were very successfully operated for two years, and then sold to the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad Company. Associated with Henry C. Shannon, Orange Noble and Wm. S. Brown, he, in 1867, erected the Erie City Elevator, another institution which has been of great value to the city, and which two years later was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1870 he became vice-president and general manager of the Second National Bank, and eleven years later was elected to the presidency. In 1873 Mr. McCarter purchased an interest in the Stearns Manufacturing Company, assuming its general management until 1881, at the latter date disposing of his interest therein and since that time he has devoted his time to the banking interests. Both before and since his identification with the bank, Mr. McCarter's business methods, and the dispatch and success with which he manipulates extensive and intricate transactions, have been of a character to mark him as belonging to the front rank of financiers. He was married April 15, 1857, to Miss Eliza J. Moorhead, by whom he has two children, Cora, wife of Lieut. John M. Bowyer of the United States navy, and William J., secretary of the Colby Piano Company. In politics Mr. McCarter identifies himself with the Democratic party, and although not an aspirant for political position, has served his city acceptably as a member of its councils and as mayor in 1881-82. With the best in-

terests of the community always at heart, and with a keen insight of financial affairs, no better authority can be had upon the great questions which affect the commercial interests of the country.

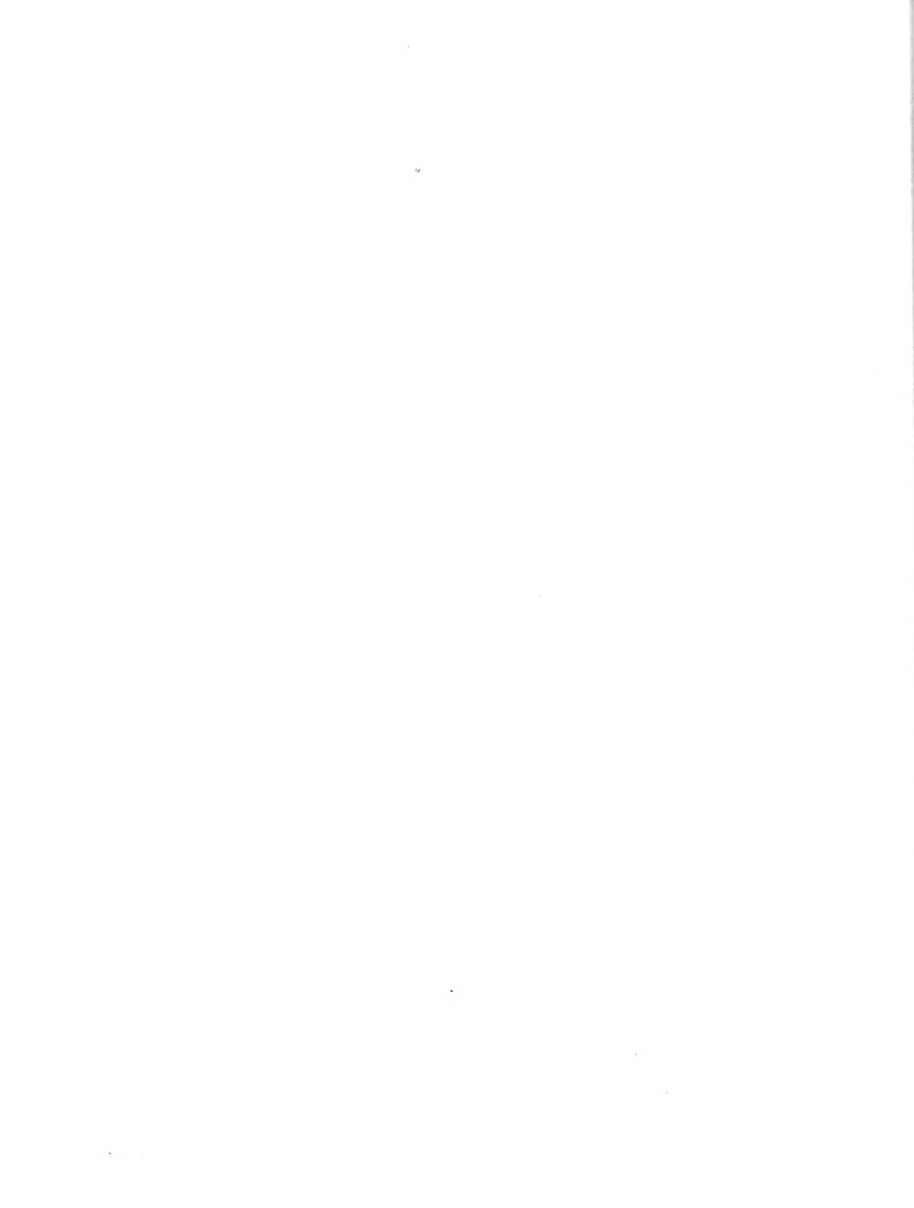
The Teel Family.—**JOHN TEEL**, first, was a native of Connecticut. He was the progenitor of all of that name in Erie. Mr. Teel came to Erie among the first settlers and died there early in the century, at the age of 97. His son, John Teel, the second, was born near Hartford, Conn., March 31, 1779, came to Erie in 1796, and located about the year 1798 at the southwest corner of Ninth and Peach streets, where he built a commodious house, which continued to be his home for life. It is still occupied by members of the family. He married Esther, sister of George and John Moore, the former of whom was a noted man in Erie, having been a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania and filled other positions. He removed to Illinois about the year 1836, where he died. Mr. Teel served awhile in the war of 1812. He owned considerable property, embracing the entire front on Peach between Ninth and Tenth streets, and several well-located outlots. He had a large family, among whom were John Teel, third (who died two or three years since); Alexander Teel (deceased); Mrs. J. W. Bates, recently deceased; Mrs. Peter J. Breece; Mrs. Perry Oliver; Ann, who died unmarried in 1838; Norman, who resides in McKean township, and Silas E., who married Miss Julia Davison, and for some years was in the office of collector of tolls for the Erie canal, and died about thirty years since. Of Silas's children were: Silas E., jr. (deceased); Emma, wife of Benjamin Whitman, and Esther, who married H. H. Whitacre, of Wellsville, O. Mrs. Esther (Moore) Teel died many years since. John Teel, second, died April 21, 1872, aged 93 years, having spent a serene old age in the midst of a community among whom he had resided 76 years, during which time he gained a reputation for honesty and integrity, and became well known as a skillful and successful builder. The widows of John Teel, third, and of Silas E. Teel still reside in Erie.

Edward Cranch, physician and surgeon, office and residence 109 West Ninth street, Erie, Pa., whose earliest known ancestor was Richard Cranch, known as a rigid Puritan and lived at Dartmouth, county Devon, England, about 1619. He was a woollen manufacturer, as was his son Andrew and his grandson John. His great-grandson, Richard Cranch, came to America in 1746, locating in Salem, Mass., as a watchmaker, later becoming postmaster, judge and colonial senator. He was born in Kingsbridge, county Devon, England, October 26, 1726. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Win. Smith. This union was blessed with one son, William, born in Weymouth, Mass., July 17, 1769. This son was educated to the law in the office of Thomas Dawes of Boston, and went to Washington, D. C., in 1794. He was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, by his uncle, President John Adams, served five years, and at the unanimous request of the Washington bar, was made chief justice of the same court by Thomas Jefferson, which office he held until his death, September 1, 1855. He married Nancy, daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston, who was sheriff of Boston during the Revolutionary war, and who first read the Declara-

tion of Independence in that city. To this union were born thirteen children, the seventh of whom was John, born February 2, 1807, at Washington, D. C. He was educated in Columbian University, D. C., graduating in 1826, in the third class graduated from that institution. He then went abroad and studied art in Paris, Rome and Florence for four years; returning, he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided and followed his vocation for eleven years. He painted portraits of many celebrated men of his time. He married April 15, 1845, Charlotte, daughter of Charles H. Appleton, of Baltimore, Md., and removed to Boston, where three children were born, Hannah, who married Thomas F. Moses, president of the Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio; Richard, died in infancy, and John, died in infancy. The family moved to New York city, where he became a member of the National Academy of Design, with his studio in the Old University Building. Here Edward Cranch was born October 16, 1851. Three years later the family removed to Washington, D. C. The father died January 6, 1891, in Urbana, Ohio, where the mother now resides. The well-known poet and artist, Christopher P. Cranch, was an uncle of the doctor's, and died in Cambridge, Mass., in 1893. Dr. Cranch studied for two years, 1866-68, with his brother-in-law, Dr. T. F. Moses, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and later received a classical education in Washington, D. C., graduating from Columbian University in 1871, at the head of his class with the degree of Ph. B., and from the medical department of the Georgetown University in 1873, taking first honors as valedictorian; he was also a regular graduate of the New York Homeopathic College in 1875. The doctor, commencing the study of medicine in 1871, the same year enlisted in the United States army, and was at once appointed hospital steward, serving in the surgeon-general's office three years; he was then for one year deputy superintendent and resident physician in the New York Homeopathic Surgical Hospital, now known as the Hahnemann Hospital. In that city he practiced till 1875, when he came to Erie, where he has since resided. In 1875, Dr. Cranch was married in Washington, D. C., to Rouette F., daughter of Prof. J. W. Hunt, of that city. She was born near Boston, Mass., and is of English descent. By this union are seven children: Charles E., Arthur G., Raymond G., Walter A., Eliot G., Edith R., and Eugene T. Dr. and Mrs. Cranch are members of the New Church (Swedenborgian). In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania board of medical examiners, appointed by the governor; is a member of the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society, and belongs to the State Homeopathic Medical Society. In September, 1896, he was elected on the advisory board of Dunham Medical College, Chicago. The doctor was one of the original members of the International Hahnemannian Association and is an honorary member of the Post Graduate School of Philadelphia. For years he has made a special study of materia medica, and many of his papers are recorded in the transactions of the various societies. In a local way he does some work as a lecturer on hygiene and physical culture in the Erie Business University. Dr. Cranch has attained distinction in his school of medicine and commands a fine professional business, and is especially interested in the expected



Isador Sobel



Homeopathic Hospital in Erie. He is examining surgeon for the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of Utica, N. Y. He and Mrs. Cranch were made members of the Academy of the New Church (Swedenborgian) November 18, 1888. He is a member of the Lincoln Club of Erie, and a member of the committee on legislation of the State Homeopathic Society. Outside of his profession, the doctor has made some study of music, composing several pieces, and writing occasional poems. He has also studied much in the sacred languages; also in chemistry.

James Casey, one of Erie's best known and most public spirited citizens, died at his residence, at the southwest corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, June 3, 1886. He was born in Burtain, Cork county, Ireland, December 24, 1814, and was a son of Thomas and Johanna (McCarthy) Casey. His parents came to America in 1821, and located on a farm in Canada, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the elder Mr. Casey dying in Canada, and Mrs. Casey in Erie. The family consisted of six children: James, the subject of this sketch; Patrick, who died in Erie in 1892; Hannah, who married Mr. William Delaney, of Erie, both deceased; Miss Ellen Casey, who resides on Fourth street, Erie; Mary, who married Mr. John Harvey, of Dunkirk, N. Y., both of whom are deceased; and John, who was for a number of years in partnership with his brother, James, in the contracting business, and died in Erie, December 28, 1879. Mr. James Casey was educated in the public schools of Canada, and when still quite a young man, engaged in contracting. He removed to Buffalo in 1835, and came to Erie in 1838. His first important contract was upon the excavation of the Welland canal, which was completed in 1848. He subsequently contracted very extensively in the construction of many of the leading railroads of the United States, notably the New York and Erie, New York and Buffalo, State Line, Erie and Pittsburg, Chicago and Rock Island and Canada Southern. He was universally successful in his undertakings, and realized handsome profits. He was a shrewd investor, and despite his life-long and bountiful generosity to the unfortunate and afflicted, became one of Erie's wealthiest men. He was one of the most extensive real estate owners in the city, and even yet it may frequently be heard said: "He was the best landlord in Erie." He always kept his properties in good condition, and his leniency with poor tenants was unparalleled. He sympathized with the laboring classes, and commanded the love and respect of the thousands whom he employed during his long business career. Mr. Casey was married in Canada, in 1835, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Delaney, a native of Ireland. To this union were born eight children, five of whom reached majority: Mary, Mrs. Richard O'Brien, of Erie; Johanna, Mrs. Dr. M. C. Dunigan, of Erie; James F. Casey; the late Very Rev. Thomas A. Casey, and Sister Mary Inez, of the Sisters of Mercy convent, Pittsburg. Mrs. Casey died May 3, 1884. Mr. Casey and family were all devoted members of the Catholic Church, of which they were generous supporters. He was a Democrat in his political views, but never sought public office or political notoriety.

James F. Casey, capitalist and real estate dealer, Erie, was born in St. Catharines, Canada, May 10, 1845,

and is a son of the late James Casey, whose sketch appears in this work. He was educated in the public schools of Erie, and for some time engaged with his father in his contract work. Later the business in Erie demanded all his time, but he also attended to the financial part of the contracting business. He acted as secretary for his father for nearly thirty years. Since the latter's death he has given his attention to investments, loans and real estate. He is one of the most extensive real estate owners in Erie, and owns considerable farm property in Erie county and in the West. He is also interested in railroad and silver mining stocks. Mr. Casey was married September 14, 1882, to Miss Joanna, daughter of Mr. William Toomey, of Dunkirk, N. Y. This union has been blessed with five children: Mary, Margaret, Inez, James and William. Mr. Casey and family are members of St. Peter's Cathedral, and he has been for several years a member of the Father Mathew Society. He is a Democrat in his political views, and served his city for four years as a member of the common council.

Very Rev. Thomas A. Casey, late vicar general of the diocese of Erie, was the son of James and Mary Casey, both of whom were natives of Ireland, and both of whom died in the city of Erie and are now buried in Trinity cemetery in that city. He was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, on the 1st day of January, 1846, whether his parents had gone from the United States pending the completion of the contract held by his father for the construction of a portion of the Welland canal. His parents returned to the United States in the year 1850. Father Casey received his early education in the common schools of the city of Erie, and his collegiate education was obtained at the Seminary of the Lady of Angeli, Niagara Falls, and the Niagara University, from which institution he graduated with distinguished honor in 1868. He was ordained a priest by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Mullen on the 21st day of February, 1869. Immediately after his ordination he was appointed to take charge of the Catholic Church at Fidonte, where he remained until 1869. In 1870 he was summoned by the bishop to act as pastor of St. Patrick's pro-Cathedral in the city of Erie, and shortly after accepting the duties of that position was appointed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Vicar General of the Diocese of Erie. He occupied the position of pastor of St. Patrick's pro-Cathedral until the consecration of St. Peter's Cathedral, in August, 1893, at which time he accompanied the Bishop to St. Peter's Cathedral and acted as rector of that congregation until the day of his death, February 9, 1894. On May 10, 1876, Father Casey, accompanied by his brother, Mr. James F. Casey, left Erie for an extended trip abroad, in which they visited Liverpool, London, Paris, Florence, Piza, Genoa, Rome (where they were given an audience by the Holy Father), and many other places of interest. Upon the return trip they made a short tour of Ireland, and visited the birthplace of their parents. In personal appearance Father Casey was a distinguished looking man, being slightly over six feet tall, weighing about 200 pounds, and having an abundance of white, wavy hair. He was exceedingly popular with the clergy under his charge and honored and respected by all citizens with whom he came in contact, irrespective of creed. As a pulpit orator, he had few equals, and no superiors in Northwestern Pennsylvania in profundity of thought, grace of diction and

dignity of appearance. His greatest claim to remembrance, however, lies in his unselfish generosity and the liberality of his donations. Out of the large fortune left him by his father, fully \$200,000 was given by him for charitable purposes. His charity knew no distinction either of age, sex or creed; and the unfeigned sorrow manifested at his death by the citizens of Erie is the best tribute that could be paid to the nobility of his life and character. He made heavy donations to the cathedral direct, and to St. Vincent's Hospital and orphan asylum; but the chief monument to his liberality is Villa Maria, to the construction of which he contributed \$110,000.

Richard O'Brien was born February 25th, 1825, at Droming, county Cork, Ireland, son of Richard and Ellen (Ambrose) O'Brien. He left Ireland in 1847, landing in Quebec, Canada. He moved to Erie, Pa., the same year. Immediately after his arrival in Erie he acted as school teacher in and about the Four-Mile creek district. Subsequently he moved to the city of Erie and acted as clerk and bookkeeper in the commercial and commission business of the Erie harbor for a period of nineteen years. When, in 1886, the Erie and Pittsburg K. R. extended its lines to the harbor at Erie, he was appointed the agent for the company, which position he has since continued to fill without interruption. Since his arrival in Erie in 1847, down to the present time, he has been intimately associated with the business and commerce of the harbor at Erie as employe, employer, vessel owner and railroad agent. He was married in Philadelphia, in 1852, to Margaret, daughter of Dennis McCarty, who had been the companion of his childhood at his home in Ireland, and who immigrated to this country, arriving in Philadelphia in 1847. By this union there were born four children: Catherine Annie, now a superioress of the Visitation Convent at Georgetown, D. C.; Joseph P., attorney at law, a resident of Erie, Pa.; Ellen I. and Fannie, the former of whom died in 1885 and the latter in 1889. His first wife having died in 1868, Mr. O'Brien, in 1873, married Mary, the eldest daughter of James Casey, of the city of Erie. By this union were born two children—Agnes and Mary, both of whom are now attending school at Visitation Academy in Georgetown, D. C. Mr. O'Brien has been a member of the Board of Trade of the city of Erie since its inception, and has been a progressive and public-spirited citizen, his name being found in every movement tending towards the welfare of his adopted city.

Joseph Patrick O'Brien, city solicitor, Erie, Pa., born in Erie, Erie county, Pa., March 18, 1860, is a son of Richard O'Brien, whose personal history is contained in this volume. Joseph P. O'Brien was educated in the schools of Erie, and at the university, Georgetown, D. C., from which latter institution he was graduated in 1880, and from its law department in 1882. Returning to Erie, he continued the study of law with Messrs. Allen & Roseweing, and was admitted to practice March, 1883. He was appointed by the joint session of councils, May, 1889, to the office of city solicitor, of which he is the incumbent, and the duties of which position he has fulfilled with signal ability. He was married October 7, 1885, to Mary E., daughter of the late John Wynne, whose family, subsequent to his decease, removed from Lock Haven, Clinton county, to Erie, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien are

members of St. Peter's. Mr. O'Brien is a stalwart Democrat, a politician in the best sense, a fluent and able speaker, and has rendered efficient service to his party in each political campaign in Erie county since 1883.

James H. Delaney, M. D., specialist, eye and ear, Erie, Pa., is a native of the city of Erie, and was born August 30, 1863. He is a son of William and Hannah (Casey) Delaney, both natives of Pennsylvania. In the family there were twelve children, of whom the Doctor is the seventh. He was educated at Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., where he was graduated in the class of 1883. He immediately entered the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and was graduated from that institution in 1886, with the degree of M. D. He came to Erie, where he engaged in the general practice of medicine until 1890, when he went to Europe and took a special course on the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. When he returned to New York he practiced his specialties one year as assistant to the celebrated Dr. Knapp of that city. At the same time he took an additional course in his specialty in New York, and graduated in 1892. He then came to Erie, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice in the specialty for which he has so thoroughly qualified himself. The Doctor is a member of the Erie County Medical Society and a member of the Catholic Church.

Captain John B. Dunlap, harbor master of the port of Erie, was born in Erie, April 4, 1834, and is a son of Capt. James and Mary (Boyd) Dunlap. His father was a native of McKean township, Erie county, and his mother was born at the foot of the Cumberland mountains, in Maryland. Mr. Dunlap first settled in Erie county on what is now known as the Ripley farm; Mrs. Rebecca Dunlap settled on a farm in McKean township, now owned by Jackson Koehler. James Dunlap was a carpenter and contractor, the firm name being for many years James and John Dunlap. They built many of the earlier structures in Erie, including the First Baptist Church and the First Presbyterian Church. He was engaged by Tracy & Court-right to go to Dunkirk, N. Y., on important contracts in the harbor long before the New York and Erie R. R. was built. He was commissioned a captain of militia by Governor Porter in 1827, served the city of Erie for six years as a member of the city council, and was harbor master for several years. He was a trustee and deacon of the First Baptist Church for many years. The family consisted of seven children: George (deceased), Jane (deceased), John B., Thomas J., Helen, (Mrs. Josias Bowers, of Erie), Frank (deceased), and Allene V. (deceased, who was the wife of C. H. Harvey, D. P. S., of Erie). Capt. John Dunlap, son of James Dunlap, was educated in the public schools of Erie and the Erie Academy. He also attended the private school of Miss Mary Coover, who afterward became the wife of Hon. Michael C. Kerr, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. When a mere lad he ran away from home and for some time drove a team on the Erie canal, later becoming captain of a canal boat. In 1848 he shipped on the revenue cutter Erie, then commanded by Capt. Daniel Dobbins. After a year the Erie went out of commission and he remained for one year aboard its successor, the Ingram. He then entered the merchant service with Captain Thomas

Perrin, and continued three years. He was promoted to mate on board the schooner Sea Gull, owned by Andrew Scott and commanded by Capt. P. Murphy, and remained a year. His father having, in company with Mr. George J. Morton, purchased the schooner Armada, he acted as captain of her until 1861. He was appointed acting ensign by Capt. Carter, commander of the man-of-war Michigan, and ordered to Cairo, Ill., where he was examined and ordered to New Albany, Ind., where he joined the gunboat Tusculum, of the Mississippi squadron, whose part in the reduction of Vicksburg and other important naval movements of that war are matters of history. After returning from the war he engaged in the contracting and building business with his father, and after the death of the latter continued the business alone. In 1874 he entered into partnership with Mr. J. Louis Linn, with whom he remained until the death of Mr. Linn, after which he again became sole proprietor of the business, which he continued until 1890, when he retired from active business life. In that year he was made harbor master, the duties of which position he has since faithfully discharged. In 1876 Captain Dunlap had charge of the raising of the famous flag-ship Lawrence, and taking her to the Centennial at Philadelphia. The captain was married April 25, 1854, to Miss Susan, daughter of Capt. John Spires, of Erie. Of the children who were the issue of that marriage, two survive: Martha (Mrs. George Crocker), and Ida (Mrs. Jackson Koehler), both of Erie. Captain Dunlap is a member of the G. A. R., the A. O. U. W., and the Elks. In his political views he has always been a staunch Democrat.

Col. Irvin Camp, C. E., Erie, Pa., was born in Trumansburg, Tompkins county, N. Y., October 31, 1812. He is the only son of Col. Hermon Camp and Cleo Ludlum, the former a successful merchant and president of the Tompkins County First National Bank from its organization up to the time of his decease. He was captain of a cavalry company in the war of 1812. Col. Irvin Camp completed his education at Geneva (now Hobart) College, Geneva, N. Y., during the summer of 1831. His college training embraced a period of five years, one year academic and four years collegiate. On leaving college he came to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and was the second principal of the Waterford Academy for two terms in 1832. Returning home in the fall of 1832, he clerked in his father's store for the next four years. In the early spring of 1836 he was sent by a syndicate, of which his father and self were members, to locate and purchase government lands in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. On returning from the West, in November, he was married to Sophia Judson, niece of Amos Judson, a merchant of Waterford, Pa. In the early spring of 1837 he returned to Waterford and was again, for one or two terms, principal of the Waterford Academy. In the early spring of 1838 he joined at Warren, Pa., the engineer corps under charge of Edward A. Miller, for the original surveys of the Sunbury and Erie (now Philadelphia and Erie) R. R.; returning to Waterford late in November, he taught one term in a common school on the grounds of the Waterford Academy. In the spring of 1839 he joined the engineer corps under charge of W. Milnor Roberts, chief engineer, and Milton Courtright, division engineer, for the re-survey of the Conneaut divi-

ion of the Erie and Beaver Canal, and after its completion was appointed assistant engineer on construction between Lockport and the Walnut creek aqueduct, with its office at Girard, till suspension of work, by reason of failure of legislative appropriations for all the canals of the State then under construction. This suspension left the contractors of public improvements in debt to the laborers, farmers and mechanics of Erie and Crawford counties, and the counties along the lines of the north and west branch of Susquehanna canals, and was so wide-spread and distressing that Governor Porter felt called upon to summon an extra session of the Legislature. This resulted in his selection to go to Harrisburg to promote the passage of relief measures, which finally took the shape of an issue of scrip in the form of bank bills, redeemable by the State for tolls on all the completed canals and railroads owned by the State. He remained in Harrisburg some time after the close of the extra session, to settle up with the auditor and treasurer of the State the final estimates of all the contracts of the Conneaut division of the canal, and brought home with him the scrip due to each and all of the contractors thereon, which was gladly received by all of their creditors without a single claim for discount, and thus great pecuniary distress was relieved throughout Erie and Crawford counties, besides many others in the central portions of the State. Some time thereafter he went with William G. Moorhead & Co. as a general assistant on a large contract on the Wabash and Erie canal, below Lafayette, Ind., who received their pay in a scrip similar to that above described, named in that State "white dog" and "blue pup." This brings our biography up to a period when public works were suspended in nearly all the states. To bridge over this period he utilized his early experience as a clerk in his father's store, and formed a partnership with Smith Jackson, a then leading merchant of Erie, and came to the city as a permanent resident in the fall of 1840. Upon the revival of works, a few years thereafter, he took charge of the supervision and construction of the bridges spanning the Delaware and Hudson canal and the Delaware river, above Port Jervis, on the Delaware division of the New York and Erie R. R., after which he took charge of construction on the Dauphin and Susquehanna R. R. for a short period, when he received a call to come home and take charge of the construction of the railroad from Erie to the State line, over which he brought the first locomotive engine that entered the city of Erie, on the first link of railroad between Buffalo and Chicago, in the winter of 1849-50. In the following spring he went to St. Louis, and there organized the quite notable firm of Sanger, Camp & Co., which constructed and partially equipped 150 miles of railroad between Vincennes, on the Wabash river, and East St. Louis, on the Mississippi river; also a coal railroad between East St. Louis and Belleville, Ill., about sixteen miles in length, and another road from East St. Louis to Alton, Ill., about twenty-six miles in length, making, in all, about 182 miles. Returning from the West, in the fall of 1853, he took an active part in the formation of the railroad firm of King, Brown & Co., and closed a contract with the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Company for the construction of sixty miles of the road, from Erie Harbor to Irvinton, Warren county, Pa., which reached completion under several financial embarrassments during the winter of 1859. About the same

time the firm of Thomas Struthers & Co. had finished the construction of six miles of road from Irvinton to Warren, and the Colonel was one of a large and jolly party bringing the second locomotive over the second railroad into the city of Erie. Upon the completion of their contract the firm of King, Brown & Co. was largely a debtor to all of its subcontractors, and the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company was still more largely a debtor to King, Brown & Co., and utterly unable to pay its indebtedness. This condition led up to opening negotiations with the Pennsylvania R. R. Company for means to pay this joint indebtedness and also to provide for the construction of 120 miles of railroad between Warren and Lock Haven, thereby completing a railroad connection from the harbor of Erie to the seaboard, by waters of Delaware river, at the city of Philadelphia. This negotiation dragged along for twenty months and was finally consummated by large concessions on the part of King, Brown & Co. and of Thomas Struthers & Co., which robbed said firms of nearly all their just dues for several years labor and services, rendered often under very discouraging conditions. In illustration of this statement the writer, who was treasurer of the firm, had to spend a large portion of his time in places of public resort to counteract the efforts of two prominent and rich citizens of Erie in decrying the value of the stock and bonds of the railroad company, which the contracting firm was receiving for about three-fourths of their work on their monthly estimates, the cash portion due on estimates the railroad company, for a period of sixteen months were unable to pay. On one occasion the writer was met by one of these prominent citizens and told that his "firm was a pack of imbeciles, and ought to be sent to a lunatic asylum for continuing work on such terms and conditions," and this man and his coadjutor were both purchasers and shavers of these stocks and bonds, as you may well know. As these men are both dead, we grant them the protection of that kindly maxim: *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and their names are withheld. During a lull in prosecuting work on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., in 1858, Col. Camp went to California, with a view of taking an interest in the construction of a railroad from Fulsom to Marysville, in the valleys of the American and Yuba rivers. While there he participated in the location of said railroad, and planned and made up a bill of material for a timber bridge of 218 feet span across the American river, near Fulsom, the material for which had to be brought from Oregon by vessel. Finding that there were unexpected financial troubles to be encountered, he closed out his interest in the railroad contract to his partners and returned to Erie by ocean steamer and the Panama R. R., after an absence of about six months. The road struggled through to completion, and I was informed by one of my partners, James Y. Sanger, that the bridge was pronounced, upon completion and trial, to be a very graceful and substantial structure. After returning home, Col. Camp was engaged on surveys of railroad lines from Ashtabula harbor to Youngstown, and from the mouth of Grand river to Rock creek, and on the proposed road to Cambridge via Edinboro, and to Millville via Waterford, connecting Erie with the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. Following these engagements he was for six or seven years city civil engineer of Erie. Thereafter, he was for nine seasons engaged on topographic and hydrographic

surveys and harbor improvements from Saginaw Bay, on Lake Huron, to Oswego, on Lake Ontario. He then retired from engineering service; but subsequently, upon urgent request of Waterford friends, consented to qualify as county surveyor for the survey of Lake LeBoeuf, under a warrant issued by the Secretary of Internal Affairs to parties composing a club of Pittsburg capitalists who proposed to make a summer resort on its banks and on the Judge Smith farm close to the borough lines of Waterford. This office he held up to within a few days of September 30, 1895, when he resigned the same in favor of Dan Rice, jr., of Girard borough. Col. Camp and wife reside at 246 West Sixth street, where they have spent, amid pleasant surroundings and kindly neighbors, a happy life of over fifty-three years. Their only living child and daughter is the wife of F. F. Marshall, president of the Marine National Bank and an attorney at law, whose personal history will be found in this volume.

Washington Lafayette Cleveland, one of Erie's honored citizens, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., October 11, 1884. He was born in Smyrna, N. Y., December 21, 1825, and was a son of Israel and Sally (Tuttle) Cleveland, natives respectively of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and of English ancestry. Mr. Cleveland's grandfather, Israel Angell, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the value of the services which he rendered his country in her struggle for independence was made a matter of history by General Lafayette, he having conferred upon him the medal entitling him to membership in the Order of the Cincinnati. Israel Cleveland reared seven children. Smith Angell, Seth P., Alexander, Washington Lafayette, Polly (Mrs. N. T. Ferris), Roxana (Mrs. Henry Z. Ferguson, of Cincinnati), and Lysander, of Smyrna, N. Y., the last three only surviving. Mr. W. L. Cleveland, like many other Americans who have made for themselves an honored name, spent his boyhood on the farm and received his early education in a log school house. When he had reached the age of 17 years his educational attainments were such as to guarantee his being granted a teacher's certificate. He taught eight consecutive winter terms of school, working on the farm the remainder of the year. In the meantime he had also learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1850 went to Hawley, Pa., where he worked at his trade for a year. He then went to Hornellsville, N. Y., where he followed his trade until 1861, except a term served as deputy sheriff of Steuben county, and then he removed to Erie. At about this time the oil excitement in Western Pennsylvania was at its height, and Mr. Cleveland, with keen discernment, established an oil refinery in Erie, which he continued with great financial success for six years. He then speculated for a few years in oil lands, in which also he was fairly successful. About 1870 he entered into partnership with Mr. George Selden and Mr. John H. Bliss, under the firm name of Cleveland & Co., and established a foundry, which was practically the foundry department of the Erie City Iron Works. Mr. Cleveland was married July 2, 1851, to Miss Julia Stidd, a native of Pike county, Pennsylvania. To this happy union were born three children, Frank (deceased), whose biography is contained in this work; Delia F., who on November 13, 1894, was married to Charles H. Hodges, Esq., attorney at law, New York city, and Miss Jennie R. Cleveland, who was for ten years a teacher in the

Erie high school and now resides with her mother at the family residence. Mr. Cleveland was for many years a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Erie, of which he was trustee, steward and Sabbath school superintendent. He had affiliated with the Masonic order during his residence in Hornellsville, and always maintained his membership at that place; he was also a member of the Knights of Honor. In politics Mr. Cleveland was a Republican, and though not a seeker of public office or political honors he rendered much valuable service to his party. Mr. Cleveland was a man who always had the best interests of the community and country at heart. For several years previous to his death he had been an active member of the Board of Trade.

Frank F. Cleveland (deceased) was born in Steuben county, New York, January 11, 1853, and died in Erie, Pa., November 20, 1893. He was the only son of the late Washington Lafayette and Julia (Studd) Cleveland. Washington Lafayette Cleveland was born in the State of New York November 21, 1825. He was the son of Israel and Sallie (Tuttle) Cleveland, the former a native of Rhode Island, the latter a native of Connecticut, and both of English descent. W. L. Cleveland was brought up on his father's farm, received a country school education, and at the age of 17 received a certificate enabling him to teach, a vocation which he followed for eight winters, working on the farm during the summer months. He learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at this trade until 35 years of age. During this period he acted for a time as deputy sheriff of Steuben county, New York. When the oil excitement broke out in Pennsylvania he started an oil refinery in Erie, Pa., and continued to engage in that business for six years. He afterwards made successful investments in oil lands, and then embarked in the business of manufacturing mill and machinery castings at Erie, under the firm name of Cleveland & Co. His wife, who survives, is a daughter of the late Jonathan O. Studd. The oldest child, Frank F. Cleveland, was educated in the schools of Erie, was for a time clerk in the Marine National Bank of that city, and in 1880, in connection with William Hardwick, established the Erie Engine Works, under the firm name of Cleveland & Hardwick. He was married in 1874 to Catharine, daughter of Louis Maus.

Col. David S. Clark, one of Erie's most esteemed and venerable citizens, was born near Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., June 10, 1816, and is a son of George and Anna (Sterrett) Clark, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He received his early education in such schools as his native town then afforded, and worked on his father's farm until 1831, when he came to Erie. Here he lived with an elder brother, Mr. James S. Clark, for four years, a part of which time he attended the public schools of the city. He then embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed with a marked degree of success until 1852. Soon after this, as chairman of the building committee, he superintended the erection of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie, of which he had then been a member for ten years, and of which he has been elder since 1857. In 1840 he was elected major of the 104th Reg. Pa. Militia, of which, two years later, he became colonel, both by the vote of the regiment and commissioned by Governor Porter. He

held the colonelcy for seven years, during which time he faithfully discharged the duties of his position and put forth every effort to further the interests and discipline of the regiment. In February, 1838, Col. Clark performed a feat which should become a matter of history, because it illustrates his force of will power, and because the like never has, and probably never will be done a second time. He had driven a span of horses attached to a sleigh to Buffalo for the purpose of selling them, but finding no purchaser (which he had sought so long that the sleighing had all disappeared) he made the return trip to Erie upon the ice on the lake without accident. In 1860 Col. Clark associated himself with Messrs. George Selden and John H. Bliss in the oil refining business, which partnership lasted four years, after which he, as sole proprietor, continued the business two years longer, when he retired from active life. Upon the organization of the Erie Cemetery Association in 1852, Col. Clark was elected manager, which he has since continued. He has taken great interest in all the workings of the association, and as a result of his almost half a century of untiring effort, Erie has one of the most beautiful and best regulated cemeteries in the State, and the people of Erie an ideal spot in which to lay to rest the remains of their dear ones who have passed to the great beyond (see Erie Cemetery Association in another part of the work). Col. Clark was married March 28, 1839, to Miss Jane Ann, daughter of Robert T. Sterrett, a pioneer farmer of Erie county. His wife has also been for many years a member of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics Col. Clark has always been a staunch Democrat, but has never been desirous of political office.

Winfield Scott Riblet, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, January 31, 1848. He is a son of the late Jonathan and Sophia (Fluke) Riblet, both natives of Erie. Jonathan Riblet was a son of Michael Riblet, who came from Lancaster, Pa., and located in Erie about 1800. He married Elizabeth Ebersole, was a farmer of Mill Creek township, and died April 23, 1857. Jonathan, his son, pursued the business of cabinet making, and was at one time a partner in that business with his brother, J. Harrison Riblet. Jonathan Riblet died in 1880; his wife in 1892. W. S. Riblet completed his education at the Erie Academy, learned cabinet making, pursued that business for a short time, and then found employment in the office of Jacob Bootz, planing mill proprietor, with whom he remained for ten years. For the following three or four years he engaged in business for himself as a contractor, and, in 1887, entered the employ of Henry Shenk as book-keeper, a position which he still occupies. He is a Republican, and was a member of the Erie school board, from the Sixth ward, from 1877 to 1883. He was secretary of that board for two years. Mr. Riblet was married April 9, 1872, to Affie, daughter of the late Benjamin and Sophia (Parker) Russell, formerly of Erie county, Pa., latterly of Grant county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Riblet, with their three children, Scott R., Winifred S. and Bertha B., reside at 454 East Sixth street, and are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Riblet is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., A. O. U. W. and E. A. U.

Edward J. Riblet, owner and proprietor of the mammoth furniture store, corner of Peach and Twelfth

streets, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, May 13, 1854, in a house that stood on the same corner now occupied by his splendid block. He is a son of the late John Harrison and Jane (Kilpatrick) Riblet. The former was one of Erie's most estimable citizens. He was born in East Mill Creek, February 28, 1815, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Ebersole) Riblet, the former a son of John Riblet, who came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and purchased a farm in East Mill Creek and followed farming to his death, succeeded by his son, Michael, who also lived and died on this property. John H. Riblet received a common school education, and when 14 years of age, quit the farm and apprenticed himself to the cabinetmaking trade. After completing his apprenticeship he opened a place of business in the city, and for forty-four years he followed the same with marked success. He had associated with him at different times his brother Jonathan, Henry Spooner, A. Sterrett, Josiah Neil and C. F. Bostwick. Mr. Riblet was a very modest gentleman, his aim in life was to build up a business and to acquire a competency that would secure his family, to whom he was remarkably attached. He always avoided politics, although he served with distinction for a number of years in the select council. He was a self-made man, successful through his own efforts. He married in 1844, Miss Jane Kilpatrick, and to them were born three sons and two daughters: Frank H. (deceased), Alfred K., and Edward J., and Etta S., Mrs. C. F. Bostwick, and Miss Anna E. Edward J. Riblet received his early education in the public schools of Erie and graduated from the high school in 1872, and engaged as salesman in his father's store for the following six years, when in 1878 the business was turned over to himself and brother A. K., and they conducted it until A. K. retired from the firm, and accepted the position of general manager, and the business has since been owned and operated by Edward J. It was one of the largest and most complete establishments in the city. Mr. Riblet was united in marriage November 17, 1881, to Miss Emma L., daughter of O. C. Thayer, of Erie, and to them has been born one daughter, May 27, 1883. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and politically Mr. Riblet is a liberal Republican.

Alfred King Riblet, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, Pa., April 16, 1850. He is a son of the late John Harrison Riblet in memory of whose life are contained in this volume. Alfred K. Riblet was educated in the public schools and in the Erie Academy, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1867. He had prepared to enter Michigan University, Ann Arbor, but through a serious accident was deterred from so doing, being confined to his home for three years. He then entered the employ of J. H. Riblet & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in furniture, the members of which firm were the father and the uncle of the subject of this sketch. A. K. Riblet and his brother, E. J. Riblet, subsequently succeeded to and for some years carried on the business as partners. In 1888, A. K. Riblet sold out his interest to his brother, and has since been identified with it as manager. He was married June 14, 1889, to Anna, daughter of John McKnight, an insurance man of Erie. She died June 9, 1891. Mr. Riblet resides at 129 West Eleventh street, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Dillon is at the present date (1895) probably the oldest voter in Erie county. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1797. His mother, Rebecca Hamilton, was of Irish parentage and Presbyterian faith, and his father, Thomas Dillon, was an English Quaker, consequently the family were brought up in the Quaker belief. They moved in 1797 to a place near the present site of New Lisbon, Ohio, where they remained until the father's death, in 1832, at the age of 69 years. His mother lived to be 94. When 19 years of age, Mr. Dillon was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Fairfield, a small village near their home. Having served three years for board and clothing, he started out to find work where he could get money for pay, the pay in that section being farm produce, and not saleable. He walked 150 miles through November mud and snow, not finding work till he reached Meadville, Pa., where he stayed one month. He then came to Erie, in 1820, working for General Fleming six months; then went to Harbor Creek, where he stayed two years, working at his trade summers, and going to school winters. In 1824 he married Nancy Bonnell, of Harbor Creek; soon after purchased a place in Erie on West Eighth street, near State, living there thirty-eight years, and rearing a family of five children, of whom are now living two daughters in Erie, and a son in Warren, O. Mr. Dillon was collector of school taxes in Erie, and was a member of the first common council of Erie city. He was coroner of the county for twelve years, carried on the business of blacksmithing until he lost the use of his hand, in 1857. He afterward served as wood and hay measurer for a number of years. At the present writing he is 98 years old, and still retains his faculties to a remarkable degree.

The Grubb Family.—Special interest attaches to this family, because its head, Hon. John Grubb, came to the site of Erie in the spring of 1795, as captain commanding a company of state troops. He was sent to guard the surveying party which was to lay out the town of Erie. His company encamped on Garrison Hill. He was there stationed when in June, 1795, Col. Seth Reed and his wife landed. John Grubb was born June 8, 1767, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was commissioned captain in the 7th Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, October 12, 1792, and September 11, 1794, as captain in 2d Reg. Lancaster brig. In the spring of 1795 he came to Erie in charge of a company of troops and remained about three years. In 1798 he went to York county, Pennsylvania, and married Alicia Cooper. They settled in Mill Creek township on the farm occupied by his grandson, George Reed, where he died June 8, 1845. They had seven children, two sons and five daughters. All are dead and, with their parents, are buried under a pine tree planted by Mrs. Grubb on the old farm, at the death of her first child. Judge Grubb filled many offices, among these were major of militia December 26, 1798; justice of the peace, April 15, 1797, and May 16, 1801; county commissioner, 1813-15; associate judge of Erie county, January 8, 1820, to March 13, 1841. Mrs. Grubb, born in 1777, died August 18, 1844. Judge Grubb closed his useful and honorable life June 8, 1845. Of their seven children, Delia A., Armfield M. (deceased), Mrs. Jane Reed, who died in 1846; Stephen C., who died in April, 1857, were, with their noted father, members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Erie. Benjamin Grubb,

brother of the judge, was born March, 1777, married and moved in 1800 to McKean township, where he died in 1845. His widow died in Mercer county at the age of 86. George and John G. Reed, of Mill Creek, are the only descendants of Judge Grubb in Erie county.

Samuel A. Davenport, attorney at law, Erie, Pa., was born near the head of Seneca Lake, Tompkins county, New York, January 15, 1834. He is a son of the late William and Phylance (Tracy) Davenport. William Davenport was a native of New Haven, Conn., and of old Puritan stock, being lineally descended from that distinguished Puritan divine, John Davenport, the first preacher of Fair Haven. Mrs. William Davenport was a native of Vermont, and of Scotch-Irish descent. From his ninth year up to his arrival at maturity William Davenport was a sailor. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he was aboard a merchantman which was captured, but very soon thereafter was exchanged. His patriotic impulses led him to enlist and he served throughout that war. At the close of the war he purchased a farm in Tompkins county, a part of which is that beautifully picturesque spot (now a famous summer resort) known as Watkins' Glen. In 1835 he removed with his family to a farm which he had purchased in Harbor Creek township, Erie county, Pa., where he continued to reside until 1839, when he removed to Erie, Erie county, Pa. He served for a number of years as captain on one or another of the Reed line of steamers, retired from business in 1859, and died in June, 1865. His wife survived until May, 1880. Samuel A. Davenport attended the Erie Academy, read law under the preceptorship of Judge Galbraith, was graduated from Harvard Law University and admitted to the bar in 1855. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Erie, filled the office of district attorney for one term, and in 1871 formed a law partnership with George P. Griffith, which, under the firm name of Davenport & Griffith, continued until 1891, since which time he has been engaged in practice alone. Besides attending with marked ability and abundant success to the interests of an extensive clientele, Mr. Davenport has otherwise contributed materially to the growth and development of this community by his large investments in a number of the leading manufacturing establishments of Erie. He was a member of the firm of Stearns, Clark & Co. (afterward Stearns Manufacturing Company), was one of the founders of the Burdette Organ Company, the Erie Car Works, the Erie Boot and Shoe factory, the Keystone Boot and Shoe factory and the Derrick & Felgemacher pipe organ factory. Mr. Davenport was married December 31, 1862, to Kate, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John H. Walker, one of Erie's most prominent lawyers and president of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. Mr. Davenport was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency in 1888, and was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892.

William R. Davenport was born near Watkins' Glen, Schuyler county, New York, on the 31st of July, 1831. He was the oldest son of Capt. William Davenport, who settled in Erie in 1839. After graduating at

the Erie Academy he entered the dry-goods store of Clark & Metcalf, and became their book-keeper. Shortly after the completion of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula R. R. he entered its employ, and after the consolidation of the different railroads between Cleveland and Buffalo, was appointed agent at Erie. On the 4th of June, 1856, he married Elizabeth W. Shirk, eldest daughter of David Shirk, late of Erie, deceased. He organized the firm of Davenport, Fairbairn & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of car wheels on a large scale—in fact, for some years theirs was the largest manufactory of car wheels in the United States. Afterwards he aided in the establishment of the Erie Car Works, the Erie Fusee Company and the Martel Furnace Company. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for a number of years was its president. Through his liberality and earnest efforts the property owned by the Association on the corner of Tenth and Peach streets was purchased. In 1871 he assisted in the formation of the Central Presbyterian Church, and to his generosity is largely due the building now occupied by the church, on the corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets, Erie. When on his way home he was attacked in Buffalo with the sickness which caused his death on the 13th day of December, 1888. Mr. Davenport was a clear-headed and able man, and probably Erie owes as much to him as to any other person for the position she now holds among the manufacturing cities of our country. Mr. Davenport left three children: Mary E., wife of E. W. Sheldon; Charles W. Davenport, of Erie, and Helen L., wife of Edward D. Wetmore, son of Judge Wetmore, of Warren.

David Nicholas Dennis, physician, office Ninth and Peach streets, residence 205 West Eighth street, was born in Grafton, Mass., December 25, 1858, son of Edward Parker and Jessie (Moore) Dennis, the former of Somers and the latter of Oxford, Mass. The family originally settled in Massachusetts as early as 1620. Mr. Edward Parker Dennis was for some time a merchant in Milledgeville, Ga., and afterward a farmer of Grafton, Mass. Mrs. Dennis departed this life in 1880, Mr. Dennis surviving her six years. They had but one child, David N., who was educated in the Worcester Academy, Grafton (Mass.) public schools, private schools in Augusta, Ga., and Worcester, Mass., finally graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1881. He began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, later removing to Worcester, Mass., and ultimately locating in Erie, Pa., where as an eye and ear specialist he has established a very large practice and earned an enviable professional reputation that is more than local. Dr. Dennis was united in marriage June 20, 1883, to Camilla, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Yeager) Loder, the former a native of Bellefont, N. J., and the latter of Allentown, Pa. Two children are the result of this union, Edward Parker and Dorothy Moore. Dr. Dennis is a member of the Masonic bodies and the American Medical Society, and is a Republican in politics. He is ophthalmic surgeon of Hamot Hospital.

I. Armstrong Forman, dry goods merchant, Erie, Pa., was born in Bruceton Mills, Preston county, W. Va. He is a son of the late John C. and Anne (Armstrong) Forman, natives of Preston county, West

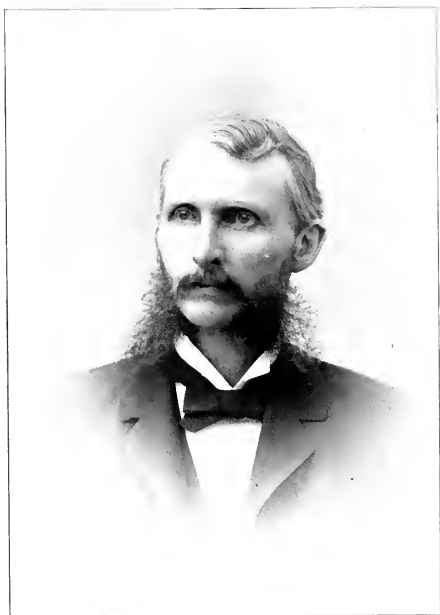
Virginia, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. The Formans were Quakers and settled in West Virginia at a time when that portion of the Old Dominion was considered the far west. I. A. Forman received such education as was afforded by the public schools of his native county, during which time he assisted in the work on his father's farm. He then entered a store in Bruceton Mills, and six months later was given a partnership interest therein by his employer. This partnership continued for ten years, when Mr. Forman opened a branch dry goods store at Washington and New Castle, Pa. Four years later he sold out his interest in the Washington (Pa.) store and went into dry goods jobbing at 76 Franklin street, New York city, where he remained for four years. He next embarked in lumbering in Warren county, Pennsylvania, in which business he continued to be engaged for two years. He located in Erie in 1873, and two years later established himself in the dry goods business there at the southwest corner of Park and State streets, remained there two years, re-located in the Scott block, conducted business there for seven years, removing thence to the Masonic Block, 914-916 State street. In 1885 Mr. Forman built the beautiful and substantial three-story business block, Nos. 1013, 1015 and 1017 State street, where the dry goods business of I. A. Forman & Bro. is now carried on. In addition to this material contribution to the growth of Erie, Mr. Forman has built handsome residences, Nos. 139 and 328 West Tenth street. I. A. Forman was married in April, 1870, to Annie, daughter of the late Patrick Faulkner, a lumberman of Warren county, Pennsylvania. She died in January, 1888, leaving three children, Grace, Jessie and Ralph. Grace is the wife of George T. Bliss, a son of John H. Bliss, leading manufacturer of Erie, a sketch of whom is contained in this work. Mrs. Geo. T. Bliss and Miss Jessie Forman are graduates of Rye Seminary. Ralph is a student at Devoaux College, Niagara Falls, N. Y. The family resides at 130 West Tenth street, and are members of the Park Presbyterian Church.

Charles P. Forman, junior member of the dry-goods firm of I. A. Forman & Bro., Erie, Pa., was born in Bruceton, Preston county, W. Va., June 15, 1852. Charles P. Forman received his initial schooling in the public schools of his native town, and then entered the University of West Virginia (Morgantown). After leaving the university he entered the employ of his brother, Mr. I. A. Forman (whose personal history is contained in this volume), then a dry goods merchant of New Castle, Pa. A few years later he went to Princeton, Ill., where he was engaged in the dry goods business for two years with his brother-in-law, Mr. B. C. Form. Returning to Pennsylvania he for four years clerked in the dry goods establishment of Mr. I. A. Forman, Erie. He then, in connection with another brother, Mr. John Forman, established a general store at Walnut, Ill. Six years later he sold out his interest in this store to his brother, and returning to Erie, re-entered the employ of Mr. I. A. Forman, with whom he has ever since been associated, becoming a partner in the business, under the firm name of I. A. Forman & Bro., in 1889. Mr. C. P. Forman was married October 8, 1879, to Lillian, daughter of the late John Little, whose personal history is contained in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Forman have five children: John, Anna,

Hazel, Mason and Lucy, reside at 338 West Tenth street, and attend divine service at the Tabernacle (Church of Christ). Mr. Forman is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The Hilton Family.—ARCHIBALD C. HILTON, a native of Albany, N. Y., came to Erie about the year 1830. He was a saddler, and engaged in that business for some time. Mr. Hilton married Miss Abbey Cook, daughter of Eliakim and Lucy (Hurlbert) Cook, who had come from Connecticut to Erie county in 1800, and settled in Waterford township. Mr. Cook died in Waterford in 1810, and Mrs. Cook in Erie about 1844. Mr. Hilton was an active, energetic and public-spirited citizen. He was appointed deputy sheriff and keeper of the jail of Erie county, and was also deputy collector of the port of Erie under President Tyler's administration from 1841-45. He died while his family were still young. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton had five children: William E., a machinist for many years, and connected with the waterworks of Erie; Capt. John C., who served in the 145th Reg., P. V. I., where he rose to the rank of captain. He lost a leg, at the battle of Gettysburg, and was promoted to be major and honorably discharged. He was twice elected register and recorder of Erie county in 1878 and 1881, serving six years. He served as postmaster of Erie under the Harrison administration until 1894. Captain Hilton married Miss E. M. Barr, daughter of Hon. M. R. Barr, collector of the port of Erie, and had four children: Abbie (deceased), Ruth, Sarah and Louise. Sarah, wife of P. D. Faulkner, of Erie; Mary Electa (deceased), and Abbie P., wife of Edmund W. Reed, a postmaster of Erie, his appointment being the last made by President Garfield before his assassination. Mr. Hilton died at the age of 54 years. Mrs. Hilton survived her husband for about forty years, and died February 4, 1894, at the age of 93 years. She was at the time the oldest member of the First Presbyterian Church. The full possession of her faculties and her great intelligence and serenity of mind made her very attractive through the closing years of life.

William Hardwick, president of the Erie Engine Works and of the Union Iron Works, Erie, Pa., was born in England, December 1, 1847. He is a son of John and Ann Hardwick. His parents came to the United States in 1852, and located in Erie, where Mr. Hardwick received his education in the public schools. At the age of 11 years he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of machinist with the Erie City Iron Works. He was for nine years foreman of the shops of the Bay State Iron Works, and for a time had entire charge of the works. In 1879 he entered into partnership with Mr. Frank F. Cleveland, forming the firm of Cleveland & Hardwick, and engaged in the manufacture of engines and boilers. The plant was then located at Twelfth and State streets, but the rapid growth of business soon made greater facilities imperative, and in 1885 the spacious and substantial buildings at the corner of Twelfth and Cherry streets was erected. The main building is 330 x 160 feet, besides auxiliary buildings. The products include all kinds of upright, horizontal, portable and stationary engines and boilers, and the capacity is over 500 engines and boilers a year. The company was incorporated under its present title, June 2, 1893, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and with Mr. William Hard-



J. Sturgeon

wick president and general manager, and Mr. Frank F. Cleveland, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Cleveland died November 20, 1893, and was succeeded by his cousin, Mr. Fred L. Cleveland. The Union Iron Works was established in 1890 by the Erie Engine Works and the Skinner Engine Company, and was designed to furnish a boiler department for these two concerns. The plant, located at Thirteenth and Raspberry streets, occupies in all six acres, and has a capacity of over 100 boilers per month. This concern manufactures all kinds of steel boilers, tanks and plate work. When incorporated the officers of the company were: Frank P. Cleveland, president; Frank Connell, treasurer; and H. R. Barnhurst, secretary and general manager. Mr. Barnhurst was succeeded in 1895 by John W. Hardwick. Upon the death of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hardwick became president. Thoroughly conversant with all the details of his business, Mr. Hardwick discharges the arduous double duty of acting as the head of these two large concerns with an ease and dispatch that at once characterize him as belonging to the front rank of those who have made Erie famous as a great manufacturing center. Mr. Hardwick was married October 13, 1896, to Miss Mary A., daughter of John H. Carter, of West Mill Creek, Pa. The issue of this marriage was two children: John W., president of the Erie Manufacturing and Supply Company, and superintendent of the Union Iron Works, and Miss Luanna May Hardwick. Mr. and Mrs. Hardwick are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Erie, to which he has rendered good service as steward and trustee. He is a Republican in politics, and has served his city as a member of the select and common council, the school board, and is now president of the board of water commissioners.

Henry Shenk, contractor and builder, was born in West Mill Creek township, Erie county, July 31, 1896. He is a son of John and Nancy (Miller) Shenk, the former a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, from whence the family removed by wagon to Erie county when John was but 9 years old. Henry Shenk has two full brothers and one sister, also three half brothers. His early education was such as could be obtained at that time in the public schools of his native town. In the spring of 1853 he decided to become a carpenter, and found work as such at several places in the vicinity of his home. In the fall of the same year he came to Erie and entered the employ of Mr. John Hill, remaining several months, working on what is known as the Paragon and Austin Building, on North Park Row. In the spring of 1854, he went to Girard, Pa., working there and in the country near by for over two years, being employed by different parties. In the fall of 1857, he returned to build a house for his father at the old homestead, which was finished in the early spring of 1859. On the completion of this house, which still remains on the farm, he came to Erie again, working for awhile for Messrs. Crook and Lytle, but in the summer of the same year he went to work for Messrs. Jones and White, with whom he remained most of the time for about three years. He then entered the service of Mr. John Hill again, staying nearly two years. In the spring of 1863, he commenced business with Mr. L. F. Kinsey, under the firm name of Kinsey & Shenk, which continued for several years. The first work done by the new firm was a

house, built for Mr. Henry Jarecki, on Ninth street, near State, and which is still standing. After a few years the firm of Kinsey & Shenk entered into a partnership with Mr. Peter Brubaker in the planing-mill business, at the corner of Eleventh and French streets, but this partnership did not last long. Mr. Kinsey sold his interest to Mr. L. F. White, and the firm name became L. F. White & Co.; but this was of short duration, owing to dissatisfaction among the partners, which finally found its way into the courts, and before any settlement was reached the mill took fire and was burned to the ground. Mr. Shenk, by agreement of the partners, then took charge of the company's affairs, and turned all that was left into money, and paid the debts as far as he could. Parties having claims against him gave him plenty of time and he finally paid them all in full. After the planing-mill was destroyed, Mr. Shenk continued the contracting and building business in Erie as best he could, without capital, until 1878, when he concluded to go outside of Erie for business. In the spring of that year he took the contract to build the Bradford, Pa., Oil Exchange, which paid fairly well. In the spring of 1879, he contracted to build the Titusville Oil Exchange. In the summer of 1879, he took the contract to build the Cambria county, Pennsylvania, court house, which was finished the next year in good shape and with fair profit. The same year he took a contract to build a portion of the Huntingdon Industrial Reformatory, and afterwards a contract to complete the same, covering a period of about six years and at a cost of about \$900,000, from which Mr. Shenk secured a very handsome margin. In 1882, he commenced doing business in Pittsburg, Pa., his first contract being the Y. M. C. A. building, which was finished on time and excellent satisfaction given. Since then he has continued business there, and has opened an office, with the best of results, having built some of the finest public structures, business blocks, private buildings and residences in the city in the last few years. He built Christ M. E. Church, a magnificent piece of architecture, costing nearly \$300,000; the famous Carnegie Library Building, which alone would establish the fame of any builder, and has added much to Mr. Shenk's already well-established reputation. This building, which was dedicated November 5, 1895, cost over \$700,000. Besides the large structures in Pittsburg, Mr. Shenk has erected many of the finest buildings in Erie, including the Central High School Building, Downing Block, Government building, Park Opera House, Hamot Hospital, etc. Mr. Shenk is rated as one of the leading builders in the State, and is invited to bid on many of the largest and most important contracts in various parts of the country. His large business has enabled him to accumulate a moderate fortune within the past fifteen years, and he now lives at ease in one of the finest residences in Erie, which he built in 1892. About five years ago his health failed, and since then his business has been carried on by his sons, Charles E. and Wilbur Shenk.

The King Family. As one of the pioneer families of which several members have been conspicuous and identified with the settlement and development of Erie county and city, the following deserve mention:

Capt. Robert King (deceased), grandfather of Alfred King (deceased), was one of the early pioneers,

and the first actual settler of Erie county, Pennsylvania. He came here in July, 1794, by way of the west branch of the Susquehanna and over the mountains, nearly on the route of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. to the Tionesta river, near Sheffield, in Warren county. The following is taken from Whitman's History of Le Boeuf Township, Erie county, Pa. "First land was selected in Le Boeuf, in 1794, by Capt. Robert King, who took up 400 acres at the present Ford bridge." "Captain King retiring to his home in Lycoming county, he brought his family along in the spring of 1795." * * * "Capt. Robert King, the pioneer of the township, had been an officer in the Revolutionary war, and rendered the State important service in securing treaties with the Indians; as a reward for which the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted him 400 acres of land, west of the Allegheny river. It was to take advantage of this bounty that he first visited the township. In company with his hired man he crossed the mountains from Lycoming county, through an almost impenetrable forest, to the present site of Sheffield, Warren county, Pa., where he built a canoe in which they descended the Tionesta and Allegheny to where Franklin now stands. From there they poled the canoe up French creek eighty miles to the site of the captain's future home. On returning to Lycoming county they took a different route eastward from the Allegheny, and when they came back with Captain King's family of five sons and six daughters, it was by way of Pittsburg." He and his family arrived at their new home May 15, 1796, and here the grand old patriot and soldier remained until the day of his death, which occurred about 1826. The captain was a brave and accomplished soldier and officer, and served his country with honor and credit throughout the Revolutionary war. "When Lafayette returned to visit this county, and was at Waterford, the captain, who had a personal acquaintance with him during the struggles and hardships of the Revolutionary war, called to pay his respects to the eminent and patriotic Frenchman. General Lafayette saw him when several rods away, and speaking out, said: 'There comes Captain King,' and advanced eagerly to meet the veteran." Captain King had eleven children. Of these Thomas was most noted. He married Sarah Wilson, a lady of rare intelligence and intellectual vigor. They resided for many years in Waterford township and borough. There Mr. King built the "Stone Tavern," fronting on the park (afterwards kept for many years by Mr. Judson). About the year 1836 Mr. King removed with his family to Erie, where he died in 1848. His widow survived many years. They had three sons and five daughters: Wilson, Josiah, Alfred, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Blaikie, Mrs. William Judson, Mrs. R. W. Clark and Francis (deceased). Josiah went to Pittsburg, where he became prominent as a manufacturer and publisher of the *Gazette*; Wilson, civil engineer and contractor, was identified with many public works. He was prothonotary of Erie county two terms, and a member of the contracting firms of Sanger, Camp & Co. in the West, and of King, Brown & Co. in the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. He died in Erie.

Alfred King (deceased), the youngest son of Thomas and Sarah (Wilson) King, and grandson of Capt. Robert King, was born in Waterford. He was educated at the academies of Waterford and Erie, graduating from the latter. He then taught for a few years, in

the meantime reading law with a view of adopting that profession. Subsequently he was appointed deputy prothonotary and clerk of the courts of the county, and remained as such for six years; he was elected treasurer of the county, and filled that office for two years; after this was elected mayor and served two terms. During the last term he was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts, filling this place three years. During his public life he engaged extensively in manufacturing here, and also dealt largely in grain (particularly in barley), and was instrumental in giving Erie prominence as a grain depot. His connection with these industries extended over thirty-five years. He was also interested in real estate, both in Erie and in the West, evidences of which can be seen in the place known as Kingtown, which he planted and built up. He married in Livingston county, New York, in 1845, Mary Kenedy, a lady of fine literary attainments, a sister of the Hon. Archibald Kenedy, of that county. They have three sons—Kenedy, Josiah Holdship, first lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cav.; and A. H., commission merchant of Erie. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Alfred King died in Erie.

Henry Jarecki, one of Erie's most prominent business men and founder of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, was born in Posen, Prussia, January 10, 1826, and is a son of Charles W. and William (Wilchinka) Jarecki. His father, who was an engraver and goldsmith, came to Erie in 1852, where he engaged in the jewelry business with his son, August, and continued until his death, which occurred in 1878, at the age of 72 years. The family consisted of ten children: August, who came to Erie in 1847, since which time he has been engaged in the jewelry business here; Henry, who is the subject of this sketch; Caroline, who married Casper Cantor, of Erie, and died in 1890; Frederick, whose sketch appears in this work; Louise, who married Paul Weber, of New York city; Captain Gustave, who was formerly engaged in banking in Erie, was appointed consul to Altona, Germany, by President Grant, later resigned, and is now residing in Pittsburg; Emma, who married August Drosdiewski (deceased), of Erie; Charles and Herman, whose sketches appear in this work, and Theodore, who was bookkeeper for the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, and died in 1890. Mr. Henry Jarecki received his education in his native country, and it was there also, under the well regulated apprenticeship laws that he learned the trade of brass founder, serving an apprenticeship of seven years. In 1849 he came to the United States and located in Erie. Here he immediately established a brass works on State street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. This was a small affair, with tread power, and capable of melting about fifteen pounds of brass at a time, and yet from that small beginning has grown the gigantic institution which is now giving employment to hundreds of men and brings many hundred thousands of dollars to Erie annually. During the earlier days of the concern its success depended almost entirely upon the persistent energy and shrewd business methods of Mr. Henry Jarecki; upon the organization of the company in 1872 he became president. In later years the active management passed to Mr. Charles Jarecki, and Mr. Henry Jarecki retired from active participation in the affairs of the company, and in 1882 Mr. Charles Jarecki succeeded him as president.

Since that time, as well as before, Mr. Jarecki has been an extensive traveler; accompanied by Mrs. Jarecki, he visited Europe and many of the interesting points in America. For the past several years he and his family passed the winters in California, having taken up their residence in Riverside in 1886. He has since sold his beautiful residence there, however, and now resides in Coronado, which is situated on the opposite shore of Santiago Bay from the city of Santiago. Mr. Jarecki is still one of the heaviest stockholders of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, and also owns a ten-acre orange grove and considerable other real estate in Riverside, Cal. Mr. Jarecki was married March 6, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Becker) Gingrich, a sister of Mr. Henry Gingrich, of Erie. This union was blessed with four children: Albert H., and Oscar H., who hold respectively the position of secretary and treasurer of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company; Mary J., who married William Nelson Mann (Mr. Mann died in California in August, 1890, where his widow now resides), and Miss Martha N. Jarecki. Mr. and Mrs. Jarecki were among the founders of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Erie, now known as the Lutheran Church, of which they are still members, and of which they have always been generous supporters. In politics Mr. Jarecki has always been a staunch Republican and has rendered the party of his choice much valuable service, but he has never been an applicant for public office or political distinction. He has always had the best interests of the community at heart, and has stood ready to encourage any enterprise that would promote the growth and development of the city. There are few if any who have contributed as much to the progress of Erie as Mr. Jarecki. The institution which he founded and fostered is upon a sound financial basis, gives employment to a greater number of men than any other single concern in the city, and enjoys the enviable reputation of never having had the least discord with its employees during nearly half a century of successful operation. It will thus be seen that in the matter of being a benefit to the city, the Jarecki Manufacturing Company stands at the head of the many prosperous institutions of its kind, without which Erie would be but a struggling village on the southern shore of Lake Erie.

Oscar Jarecki, treasurer of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie March 18, 1864. He is a son of Henry Jarecki, one of the brothers Jarecki, whose energy and enterprise have contributed so materially to the manufacturing and mercantile interests and the general prosperity of this community, the details of which are contained elsewhere in this volume. Oscar Jarecki completed his schooling at the Erie academy, and then entered the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, in which he has been successfully promoted, and of which he is now treasurer. He married a daughter of the late D. G. Ormsby, resides at 230 West Ninth street, and attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Frederick Jarecki, superintendent of the brass foundry of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, was born in Posen Germany, July 28, 1831, and is a son of Charles W. Jarecki, whose sketch is contained in this work. He received his education and learned his trade in his native country, and came to the United

States in 1856. He first located in Erie, where his brother, Henry, had established a brass works, and with whom he remained about six months. He then went to New York city, where he followed his trade for twelve years. In 1869 he returned to Erie, and in company with other parties, established a brass works, which he continued until 1889, when he accepted his present position. Since he has had charge of this department he has made several very useful improvements in the machinery and appliances, notably the fire-boxes and the magnetic separator. Mr. Jarecki has perfected a great many inventions, and has had no less than thirty patents issued. Of these perhaps the best known is the Jarecki street gas and water service box, of which there have been over a million sold in the United States and Canada. The Jarecki pump lubricator, which is undoubtedly the best in use, is of his invention, as are also the Jarecki street washer, hydrant and natural gas burner. Mr. Jarecki was married November 14, 1863, to Miss Willhelmina, daughter of Mr. Francis Englehart, of Erie. The issue of this marriage was five children, four of whom are living: Ella, Francis Frederick, John William and Jennie. Mr. Jarecki is a 32d degree Mason, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., Herman's Sons, Harugari, Liedertafel and Maennerchor. In politics Mr. Jarecki has always been a Republican, and, though not a seeker of public office, has done much in the support of his party.

Alexander H. Jarecki, superintendent of the iron foundry department of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, April 19, 1866, and is a son of Charles Jarecki. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and then took a three years' special course in the Technical and Mechanical Engineering Institute of Boston. In 1889 he secured his present position, which he has since occupied. Mr. Jarecki was married January 10, 1891, to Miss Lucy S., daughter of Mr. James McBrier, of Erie. This union has been blessed with one child, Carl A. Mr. Jarecki is a member of the National Mechanical Engineering Society, and in politics is a Republican.

The McSparren Family.—The first of the McSparrens to settle in Erie county was Archibald, a son of Joseph McSparren, who died at or in the vicinity of Philadelphia some years before the Revolutionary war. The earliest history obtainable of this family places it back in Scotland shortly before the year 1700, when the principal branch moved from Kintore, in Scotland, to Dungiven, county Derry, in Ireland, prior to the persecution of the Protestants by King James. Rev. Archibald McSparren, a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church, in the year 1700, accompanied by a nephew, Archibald McSparren, settled in Dungiven. This nephew seems to have been the direct ancestor of the family in Erie county. His eldest son, Archibald, lived for many years on the old homestead with his parents. His younger brother, James, received a classical education at Glasgow, then studied for the ministry in the university (Academia) of Glasgow. In the year 1720 he was ordained a minister in the Episcopal Church of England, and early the next year was sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of London, a missionary to Narragansett, Rhode Island, where he was

delegated to take possession of the church property and to enlarge the work of the church in this country. In this capacity, he was one of the founders of Trinity Church, at Newport, R. I. An extract from the church records at Narragansett, states that May 22, 1722, Rev. James McSparran was married to Miss Hannah Gardiner, a daughter of William Gardiner, of Boston Neck, in Narragansett. After the death of his parents, Archibald McSparran, being in possession of the homestead at Dungeness, made sale of it, and emigrated to this country in search of his brother James at Narragansett. But the ship on which he embarked made another port, and he settled near New Castle, on Delaware Bay, near the Pennsylvania line. This Archibald had seven children, three daughters and four sons, of whom the latter were: John, James, Archibald and Joseph. The eldest son, John, became a merchant at Philadelphia, and there died. James was a husbandman, lived with his father, came in possession of the homestead and died there. Archibald was in the mercantile business at or near Baltimore. Joseph, the youngest son, was born in this country, and was quite young when his father and mother died, about June, 1751. This son, Joseph, was the father of the Archibald McSparran who settled in Erie county. As near as can be known, Joseph moved to the interior of Pennsylvania with his family, probably locating near Lancaster, where a branch of the family now resides, and on the death of his father, Archibald moved to Erie county, arriving in 1802. Coming to Erie county in the early manhood of his career, Mr. McSparran took an active part in all public works and labored with untiring energy in building up the city. Settling on property on South Park Row, east of the postoffice, he became the owner of the entire block. Here he carried on a merchant tailoring business, and during the war of 1812 Mr. McSparran made the uniforms worn by Commodore Perry and the officers of his fleet on Lake Erie. Mr. McSparran was one of the organizers of the United Presbyterian Church, then called the Associated Reformed Church. On April 12, 1813, he was ordained an elder of the church, and continued in that position during the remaining years of his life. Mr. McSparran was an extensive owner of real estate, holding several valuable tracts in what is now the Second ward; he also bought property, and later erected the Erie City Mills, which are now at the junction of State street and the Lake Shore road. Successful in his dealings, Mr. McSparran was enabled in middle life to retire from active business. He was twice married: His first union was with Miss Margaret McKay, of Waterford, which occurred March 14, 1805. Nine children blessed this union, but one of whom is living, Archibald, of Painesville, O. The other children were: John, Clark, Mrs. Mary Dumars, Mrs. Nancy Mellen, wife of Charles Mellen; Winlock, Robert, Mrs. Margaret Reynolds, wife of John Reynolds, and Eliza. Mrs. McSparran departed this life in 1824. The second marriage of Mr. McSparran occurred September 14, 1849, to Mrs. Henrietta (Moody) Glazier, widow of Jacob Alexander Glazier. Two children were the result of this union: Henrietta, wife of E. D. Ludwig; and Evaline, wife of D. F. Orr, of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Archibald McSparran died January 25, 1857, at the ripe age of 84 years, and in full possession of his faculties. His second wife, Mrs. Henrietta, died September 9, 1888, aged 55 years. Clark McSparran, second son of Archibald by his first wife, was born in Erie,

July 2, 1810. He was educated in the public schools of Erie and in the Watford Academy, from which institution he graduated in 1829. He first clerked in a dry goods store, and in 1833 was appointed cashier of the Erie Bank, which position he retained during the life of that institution. An extensive dealer in real estate, he was more than ordinarily successful. On September 10, 1835, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Chester and Sarah (Steel) Jones, of English ancestry, and a native of Seymour, Conn. Her family moved to Pennsylvania in 1816. Five of the nine children born to this union are living: Albert J., Frank, William, clerk of the Buffalo General Electric Company; Charles Archibald, Erie Malleable Iron Company; Mary Emma, wife of Philip A. Locke. Mr. McSparran departed this life April 18, 1875. Mrs. McSparran still survives him, and is now living with her children, at 110 West Tenth street, Erie. Mrs. Henrietta Ludwig, wife of Emanuel D. Ludwig, the only direct descendant of Archibald McSparran now living at Erie, was born November 12, 1850. Her union with Mr. Ludwig occurred September 15, 1872. Mr. Ludwig was born March 14, 1848, in Berne, Switzerland. He is a son of Prof. E. A. Ludwig, and a grandson of Rev. Emanuel Ludwig, who was the first pastor of the great cathedral at Berne, and whose wife was a niece of Albert Von Haller, who was knighted by Joseph II, of Austria, and who was a great philosopher and scholar. The records show the Ludwigs to be one of the old patrician families of Switzerland. Mr. E. D. Ludwig came to America with his father in 1850. Prof. Ludwig was until 1861 a member of the faculty of Washington College at Lexington, Va., when he came north and finally settled with his son in Erie, where he died in the fall of 1880. Mr. E. D. Ludwig received his education at Lexington and Fincastle, Va. At the age of 16 he left school and started in life as a book agent. He taught a district school one term, and in 1867 entered the insurance business, and in a short time became general agent for his company. From 1874 to 1880 Mr. Ludwig engaged in speculation and manufacturing with more than average success, since which time he has been connected with the Mutual Reserve Association of New York, and is one of its officers. He came to Erie as State superintendent of the Equitable Life. His success in insurance is best attested by the action of the board of directors of his company, who passed a series of resolutions highly complimenting his work. Mr. Ludwig has risen from the bottom of the ladder to the front rank in field work in the insurance business. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig have two children: Henrietta Daisy, born August 9, 1874, and Albert Archibald Otto, born November 8, 1876.

Hugh Jones, one of Erie's prominent citizens, died at his residence, 807 French street, March 25, 1891. He was born in Bodelden, Anglesea, North Wales, February 15, 1812, and was a son of John Hughes, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. He was a grandson of Hugh Jones, a great-grandson of John Hughes, etc., the custom of the family being for the eldest son to bear the same names as his father with the order reversed. Mr. Jones had a step-father, whose name was also John Hughes. Hugh Jones was educated in his native country, where he also learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. On June 19, 1832, he was married to Miss Eleanor Hughes, and came to the United States on his wedding tour. He remained

some time in Utica and Buffalo, N. Y., and, in 1836, came to Erie. For the first few years after coming to America he devoted considerable attention to writing poems and articles for Welsh journals; but after reaching Erie he determined to give his whole time and energy to the pursuit of his trade. He was for a time employed by Gen. Reed as ship joiner, after which, in company with John Finckney, under the firm name of Jones & Finckney, he established a contracting and building business where the Penn building now stands. Later Mr. Jones became sole proprietor of the concern; but later, when a mill was built at Eleventh and Holland streets, he took in seven partners, among them Mr. John Constable. Later the partnership was reduced to himself and Constable, when the concern was removed to Fifth and Sassafras streets. This partnership was afterwards dissolved, and Mr. Jones established a business at Fourth and Peach streets, at which time he built a residence just north of the First Baptist Church. He then became a member of the firm of Liddell, Kepler & Co., doing the wood-work for the concern until it failed in 1857, by which he was a heavy loser. He then started anew, locating where the First National Bank now stands, and was very successful as a builder. Later he purchased from Carter & Mallory their mill, located at Holland and Eleventh streets, retaining Mr. Mallory as partner and furnishing him the money with which to buy an interest in the business, for which less than five years later he paid Mr. Mallory \$20,000. This mill burned in 1875, after which Mr. Jones continued building without a mill of his own, and chiefly upon his own estates. During those years he helped a great many poor people to homes by allowing them to make payment upon the most lenient terms. Many of the leading builders of Erie date their start in business to their connection with Mr. Jones. Mr. John Constable has already been mentioned as a partner of Mr. Jones. The latter was also one of Henry Shenk's first employers, when a young man, he came to Erie to get a start in the world; and the senior Mr. Bauschard and his sons learned their trade with him, and were in his employ for some time. Mr. Jones was doubtless the first architect in Erie, always doing all his own work in that line. When others came and pursued that profession exclusively, Mr. Jones was frequently consulted on practical matters by them and those who employed them. At the time of his death, Mr. Jones was one of the largest real estate owners in Erie, and was one of the best landlords. Mrs. Jones died March 1, 1889, at the age of 72 years and 6 months. The family consisted of five children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were: Elizabeth, Mrs. Charles W. Grest, of Erie; Ellen J., Mrs. George V. Slocum, of Erie, and Hugh Jones, jr., who was for a time engaged in the sale of sash, doors and blinds in Erie, and who died in April, 1889. The last named married Miss Christiana Moore, of Erie, by whom he had one child, Margaretta Christina. An uncle of Mrs. Jones, when a young man, went to India, where he married the governor's daughter, at which his family, thinking that he had married an aboriginal (which, of course, was not the case), were very indignant, but by which he later became the possessor of great wealth. During some civil disturbance her uncle and aunt were killed, leaving an only son, who chanced to be absent from home at the time, the sole heir to their vast estates.

He died single, leaving an estate which is now worth several million dollars, and which must eventually revert to her heirs, among whom are the descendants of Hugh Jones in Erie. There is also quite a large estate of the family in Wales, part of which rightfully belongs to the Erie branch. In early life Mr. Jones was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which faith his wife and he were baptized and confirmed. He was originally a Whig, and later a Republican, and served his adopted city as a member of the city council. He was one of the first members of the board of trade of Erie. By the will of Hugh Jones, his daughter, Mrs. Ellen J. Slocum, was made executrix of the large estate, from which the other children were to receive certain specified incomes.

George Volney Slocum, agent of the Hugh Jones estate, office 161 East Eleventh street, Erie, Pa., was born in Buffalo, August 19, 1843, a son of Samuel N. and Eliza L. (Sickles) Slocum, the former born in Herkimer, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1818, a son of Samuel Slocum, a native of New Hampshire; the latter born in Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1823, a daughter of Judge William Sickles. Samuel N. Slocum was for thirty-five years a steamship and railroad ticket agent at Buffalo, where he died, October 7, 1896. Mrs. Slocum still resides in Buffalo, aged 73 years. To this couple were born five children: Adalaid L. (Mrs. John W. Moharg, of Buffalo, N. Y.); George V.; Alice A. (Mrs. William H. Graves, of Buffalo, deceased); Mary J. (Mrs. Dr. C. C. Bingham, of Kansas City, Mo.); and Sidney M., in the insurance business in Buffalo. George V. Slocum received his education in the public schools of Buffalo, and, when 16 years of age, secured a position as helper to the clerk on the Niagara river steamer "Arrow," where he remained two years. He then occupied a position as newsboy on the N. Y. C. R. R., in which capacity he worked one year; he was then made brakeman, and worked six months, when he left and found employment with the L. S. & M. S. R. R., in the same capacity. Eight months later he was promoted to the position of baggage-master and extra conductor; after two years of this service he secured a position as fireman on the same road, and eleven months later was promoted to the position of engineer, and for twenty-three years he served the L. S. & M. S. R. R. as a locomotive engineer. He then opened a grocery store in Erie, on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Holland streets, which he conducted two years, when he was made agent for the estate of the late Hugh Jones, a position he has since held. Mr. Slocum was married, September 15, 1868, to Miss Ellen Jane, daughter of the late Hugh Jones, of Erie. This happy union has been blessed with one child—Eleanor Josephine, who married Mr. Charles H. Lamb, cashier of the Erie Fish Association, by whom she has one child, Eleanor, Mr. and Mrs. Slocum are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M., the K. of H., and in politics is independent.

John W. Leech, secretary and treasurer of the Keystone Electric Company, was born in Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pa., October 8, 1852. He is a son of Addison and Mary (Watson) Leech. John W. Leech was educated in the public schools and Academy of Leechburg, after which he came to

Erie and engaged as a bookkeeper at the Anchor Line elevators, where his father was manager, and where he remained for eleven years. He then engaged for two years in the wholesale and retail flour and grain business on North Park Row, after which he took the management of a 5,000 acre wheat farm owned by his father in North Dakota, spending the winters in the East, only that portion of the year on the farm when it required his attention. Having sold a small portion of the immense farm and turned the remainder of it over to the management of his brothers, he became identified with the Keystone Electric Company, as is detailed in the sketch of Mr. C. J. Sturgeon, which appears in this work. Mr. Leech was married May 6, 1878, to Miss Nellie, daughter of Mr. N. J. Clark, of Erie. They have one child, Marion. Mr. Leech and family are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Ricardo St. Philip Lowry, deputy collector of customs, Erie, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 25, 1864. He is a son of the late Commodore Reigart B. and Elizabeth (Courtright) Lowry. Commodore Lowry was born July 4, 1826, at La Guayra, Venezuela, at which port his father was the then American consul. He was appointed to the United States navy when only 13 years of age, and continued in the service until the day of his death, November 25, 1880. Before the war he was in command of the U. S. S. Severn, and during the war was first executive officer of the Brooklyn at New Orleans, and later in command of the gunboat Sciota. After the war he was in command of the Sabine at New London, and next of the receiving ship Ohio, in the Boston navy yard. His next service was in command of the Cananlangna. He was in command of the old flag ship Constitution while that vessel was being prepared for her voyage to France and exhibition at Havre as part of the United States exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1875. At the time of his decease he was on special duty at Brooklyn, N. Y. He was married in 1858, at Erie, Pa., being at the time executive officer of the United States steamer Michigan. His wife (now Mrs. Eben Brewer) is the daughter of the late Milton Courtright, one of the early settlers of Erie county. R. St. P. Lowry was educated in the public schools and high school of Erie, and then took a course in civil engineering in the Shortledge Academy, Media, Pa. Following this he for sixteen months had charge of an engineering corps on the West Shore R. R. In 1883 he went to Norfolk, Va., where he located and surveyed a railroad which was built by his grandfather, the late Milton Courtright. Following this he made the preliminary survey of a proposed railroad from Fort Plain on the West Shore to Richfield Springs and Cooperstown, N. Y. Two years thereafter he was in the employ of the Youghiogheny River Coal Company at Ashabula, Ohio. In 1885-6 he was in the office of Hon. Thomas C. Platt, president of the United States Express Company. Returning to Erie, Mr. Lowry was connected with the *Morning Dispatch* until 1896, when he embarked in the coal business, being associated with Mr. Wirt McCreary. He was appointed to his present position as deputy under Collector of Customs Nelson Baldwin on February 8, 1894. Mr. Lowry is a Democrat and has done effective work for his party. He was a member of the

councils from the First ward in 1887, and was presiding officer of that body during the year. In 1888-9 he was secretary of the Democratic executive committee of the city, and in 1890-91 was chairman of that organization. He was a member of the school board from the Fourth ward from 1890 to 1893, and was secretary of that body during 1892-3. During his secretaryship he rendered efficient service by systematizing the work, bringing the records together in one office, and securing the appointment of a clerk for that body. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the B. P. O. E. He was married October 17, 1888, to Annie, daughter of the late George V. Maus, former general freight agent at Erie for the Pennsylvania R. R. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have two children, George M. and Philip W., reside at 453 West Sixth street, and are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Perry G. Stranahan (deceased), late a farmer and stock raiser in Union City, was a grandson of John Stranahan, a native of Rhode Island, born in 1737, and died March 23, 1798. In September, 1763, before the Revolution, he married Lucy Buck, and settled in Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y. He was a man of wealth. His son, Gibson J. Stranahan, was born in Canaan, in 1786. He married Miss Dully Devendorf, of Herkimer county, New York, in 1807. He was a resident of Herkimer county for many years, and there followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1836, he, with his family, came West, and settled in Concord township, Erie county, Pa. He entered a large tract of land, and imported 450 fine wool sheep. He became one of the largest stock-raisers of Erie county. He died in 1869. His wife was born in Herkimer county, New York, and died in 1802 or 1863, aged 73 years. She was a daughter of John Devendorf, a native of Herkimer county, New York. He was one of the wealthiest farmers in his county. The parents of P. G. Stranahan had the following children: Daniel V., a prominent physician, who died in Warren, Pa., in 1874; Hon. John D., a farmer; James, a farmer; Perry G.; Franklin B., a farmer; and Margaret E., wife of William A. Mead, a surveyor and farmer of Youngsville, Pa. Perry G. Stranahan was born in Herkimer county, New York, on the 12th of July, 1829. He devoted his early life to work on the farm and in teaching school winters. In 1843 he was married to Miss Louisa, only daughter of P. K. Webber, of Columbus, Warren county, Pa., who was one of the earliest pioneers of that place, and cut away the pines where the village now stands. He and his estimable wife, Annie, resided with Mr. Stranahan. Mr. Stranahan studied law with Horace Hawes, of Erie, who was afterward appointed U. S. consul to the Society Islands. On account of failing health, Mr. Stranahan was compelled to abandon the law. He then came to Le Boeuf, bought a farm on French creek, built, and kept the Moravian Hotel for a number of years. In 1859, when the P. & E. and A. & G. W. railways were being built, Mr. Stranahan saw the opportunity for advancement, and purchased nearly all of the old Miles estate, consisting of several hundred acres of land, upon which a large part of the borough of Union City is now built. He immediately laid it out in village lots, established a real estate agency, and in connection with farming and stock-raising amassed considerable means, and became one of the enterprising and solid men of Union City. He was

always foremost in any enterprise which promised its advancement. He was liberal with his means, and assisted the worthy in building up the industries of the place. He lost large sums of money in the stove and barrel works of Union City, and as one of the projectors of the Union and Titusville R. R., he lost thousands of dollars. His name was a tower of financial strength, but the great losses sustained in these calamities almost overwhelmed him. In 1871, he, with others, started the Casement Savings Bank, which did a successful business until 1878, when it succumbed to the general depression of business. A large credit had been loaned the bank, and the obligations could not be met. It may be said to the credit of Mr. Stranahan that he turned over his individual property, and the bank matters were honorably and satisfactorily settled, and without a law suit. He was the only man in the community that helped in the erection of the A. & G. W. Railway; and with this corporation he has been largely and prominently identified. Mr. Stranahan has held a number of offices. In his intercourse he was pleasing, benevolent and cheerful, and reflected the philanthropy which was an innate characteristic of the man. He was happiest when doing good, and always had the interest of the city and locality at heart. He made friends without attempting so to do; was bold and outspoken in his likes and dislikes, and never had a malicious feeling toward an enemy. A self-made man, he had earned the fruitage of his years by his own industry and perseverance; his integrity was never impeached. He was blessed with children, viz.: Sarah M., wife of L. S. Clough, a large lumber dealer; Ellen, wife of E. G. Stranahan, of Cleveland, Ohio; Maggie L., widow of A. F. Bole, a prominent lawyer of Corry, Pa.; Belle L., youngest daughter, widow of C. C. Page (deceased), and William P., bookkeeper, an adopted son, who lived with them since he was a child. Mr. P. G. Stranahan died November 15, 1892, after a long illness. His widow survives.

The Hutchinson Family.—HON. MYRON HUTCHINSON, late of Girard, Erie county, Pa., when quite young, came to reside on the site of Girard. He married a daughter of Mr. Joseph Wells. The latter owned all the land, and erected the first frame building within the present limits of Girard. He gave the public square and facilitated the laying out of the village. The stately brick mansion on the north side of Main street, with the cluster of attractive homes near by, with their beautiful grounds and walks, so long ago as the early thirties, occupied by the McConnells, Websters and Marshalls, and later by the Cutlers and Woodruffs, gave a character to the place, and caused it to be noted far and wide as a most desirable place of residence. Girard was then one of the stopping places on the great Ridge road, which, before the day of railroads, was the highway of commerce and of travel between the East and the West. Hon. Myron Hutchinson was a noted man. He was postmaster of Girard, justice of the peace and associate judge of Erie county for ten years. Their family consisted of Monroe Hutchinson, who now occupies the family homestead in Girard; Eliza, widow of David Olin, late of Girard; Lydia (widow of John Clemens, a merchant manufacturer of Erie), who survive their sisters, and Irene and Polly, deceased, and their brother, Capt. David W., who died in Erie. In their home-like man-

sion, Judge and Mrs. Hutchinson, with their family of four daughters and two sons, dispensed an abounding, warm-hearted and old-fashioned hospitality. Judge Hutchinson died in August, 1859, and Mrs. Hutchinson lived until March 4, 1879. His early education was obtained at Girard, followed by a classical course at Kingsville Academy. He studied law at Girard with Hon. George H. Cutler, and at the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Before the war, he opened a law office in Erie, in company with J. W. Bridger, Esq., which he continued for some years. He was the captain of the Girard Guards. On President Lincoln's call for troops in April, 1861, he tendered his company, which became Company C, of McLane's Erie regiment. He afterwards resumed practice at Girard. There he was active in all matters of a public nature and a leader on occasions of general interest; patriotic and indefatigable in all that promoted such events. He was a member of the Girard Lodge A. O. U. W., and of Temple Chapter No. 215, R. A. M. He was a charter member of Mt. Olivet Commandry No. 30, Knights Templar, and was at one time district deputy grand master of Masons in Erie county. At the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, on July 4, 1868, by special authority from Richard Vaux, grand master of the State, he officiated as grand master, when the Governor of Pennsylvania (attended by members of his cabinet) laid the stone. President Cleveland, in 1886, on the recommendation of Hon. William L. Scott, appointed him United States receiver of public moneys at Bismarck, N. D. He removed there, remaining four years. His duties were acceptably performed during his term. He then returned to Erie, resuming law practice. Perhaps no professional duty of his life better illustrated his fine qualities than his continued and successful efforts in obtaining the right of way for the N. Y., C. & St. L. (Nickle Plate) R. R. There his patience, suavity and sense of fairness, were all brought into requisition in the numerous and successful negotiations, all culminating in the speedy construction of the great highway. Another notable occasion in his practice was when it was arranged for perhaps a score of veterans or widows of the war of 1812 to meet at his office to perfect plans for availing themselves of the act of Congress, giving pensions to these aged persons. It was a gathering which aroused some of his most conspicuous and kindest traits of character: Respect for the aged, zeal for their relief, and gratitude for these surviving patriots and widows of veterans. He was, while at Girard, at the head of the fire department. His domestic relations were most agreeable. He married Miss Mary Keyser, of Girard. They had four children: Mrs. Gray Myron, now a clerk in the Fargo land office; Frank and Monroe, residing with their mother in Erie. Capt. Hutchinson's noble qualities of heart prompted him to cling to old friends with unwavering fidelity; he loved social reunions. With so much of his life passed in Erie county, he was an authority on county events, and fondly recalled the memories of those he knew or had met. He was a fine conversationalist, and his narrative of Western experience was always interesting. He was a Democrat, often chairman of the county committee, and delegate to State conventions, and the choice of Erie county Democrats for the Congressional nomination on one or more occasions. Living, Capt. Hutchinson was beloved, and now that he is gone, it is

doubtful if a single person can recall an unkind act of his. His impulses were kind, his aspirations patriotic, and his whole life in keeping with maxims of the order in which he earned and maintained such high rank. He died January 19, 1894. Mrs. Clemens has one son, Rinaldo E., married to Miss Anna Hays, of Erie. They have two children, John and Hayes. He succeeded to his father's large business interests and the West Sixth street home. Monroe Hutchinson, Esq., of Girard, has three children: Charles, married to Marion Palmer; Lytha, married to R. E. Taggart, and Edgar. These surviving members of the family, with their children, maintain the prestige and traits of their worthy progenitor.

Col. Jeremiah C. Drake (deceased) was a descendant, on the paternal side, of one of the first English, and on the maternal side of one of the earliest Huguenot-Puritan families of New England. His father was a colonel of militia, and his grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the Empire State, and were descendants of the renowned Sir Francis Drake, the first circumnavigator of the globe. Col. Drake was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 19, 1824; was endowed with the indomitable energy, the bravery and the uncompromising integrity which so often characterizes persons of Huguenot-Puritan descent. At an early age he embraced religion under the Harmony Baptist Association, and throughout his life adhered undeviatingly with his whole heart and soul to his faith. A few years prior to attaining his maturity he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Wisconsin, whither he had gone in 1843, and during this period held several positions of trust, and although he demonstrated a business ability that would have eventuated in more than ordinary success, he relinquished his worldly pursuits and devoted his time to study, with a view to the gospel ministry. In December, 1847, he was licensed to preach, and soon thereafter returned to his native State to pursue, at the Rochester University, a thorough course of study, preparatory to entering upon his ministerial labors. Although entirely without means when he entered upon his collegiate course, he managed by most industrious application to earn the means of subsistence and to pay the cost of his tuition while taking the full course in the regular time, being graduated from the university in 1852. During this period, also, he gathered and organized a church at Churchville, Monroe county, N. Y., and was ordained its pastor January 22, 1852. After a successful pastorate there of two years he had charge of the Baptist Church at Panama, Chautauqua county, N. Y., which he left four years later to assume the pastoral care of the Baptist Church in Westfield, removing thither in the fall of 1858. Upon the breaking out of the war he resolved to take up arms in defense of his imperiled country, and in August, 1861, recruited a company, was commissioned its captain, and joined the 49th N. Y. V. I., under the command of Col. D. D. Bidwell. He served with his regiment through the entire campaign of the Peninsula, taking active and honorable part in the battles of Mechanicsville, Garnett's Farm, Savage Station and White Oak Swamp. In the fall of 1862, when the 12th regiment was raised in Chautauqua county, Capt. Drake was unanimously chosen to its command, and was commissioned colonel September

2, 1862. During his subsequent two years of service Col. Drake was distinguished for his courage in action, and during a large portion of this time was in command of the brigade. He was occupying this position at the battle of Cold Harbor, where he received a mortal wound and was taken to the hospital, and there, after having delivered to his comrades his last message to his family, with a request that his body be sent home, he asked to be kept quiet, saying: "You will excuse me from talking, for I have but little time to live, and I wish it all to myself." He passed the night in self-communion, enduring the keenest bodily suffering without a murmur or complaint. Towards morning the chaplain recited the words of the apostle: "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." The dying Christian soldier responded, "Amen, amen!" These were his last words. Thus died a good man, and a genuine patriot. But, great as are the honors justly bestowed upon him for the service rendered his country in a most critical juncture, far more honorable were his achievements as a "soldier of the cross," under the Great Captain of Salvation, in the warfare against the kingdom of darkness. Col. Drake was married to Clara Utley, of Boonville, Oneida county, N. Y., August 25, 1852, and to them were born three children: J. Clinton Merl, Jennie Clara and Charles Kessler. J. C. M. Drake, M. D., 720 Sassafras street, Erie, Pa., was born in Panama, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 24, 1855, and reared in Westfield. His father was Col. J. C. Drake. After receiving a good literary education at Greylock Institute, Massachusetts, he entered Cornell University, taking a thorough literary and scientific course when 20 years of age; after two years he entered Hahnemann College, Chicago, graduating in 1880, when 25 years of age. After practicing a year at Westfield, N. Y., in connection with Dr. George W. Seymour, he came to Erie, and has since been identified with the practice in this city. He has worked actively for the development of the social life of Erie city, and enjoys an enviable reputation professionally. Dr. Drake has been president of the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society, and is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Medical Society of Western New York, and of the new Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association of the city. He has lived a very active professional life, and is especially skilled in the field of original surgery. Dr. Drake's beautiful residence, at 720 Sassafras street, also contains his office quarters, consisting of four separate apartments; first, the office entrance leads to the reception room, adjoining which is the consulting and operating room, with a separate exit to the street; from this open the laboratory and the retiring room. Everything that experience could suggest has been brought into requisition to make the offices convenient and pleasant. Dr. Drake was united in marriage, June 4, 1890, to Miss Cassie, daughter of J. B. Crouch, a leading miller of Erie. They have two children, Benson Crouch, born February 20, 1891, and Clara Louisa, born February 10, 1893. The family attend the Park Presbyterian Church. The doctor is a member of the K. of P., and National Union, and is medical examiner for both. In politics he is a Republican.

Gen. David B. McCreary, attorney at law, Erie, Pa. There will always attach an interest to the pioneer families, which will never probably belong to others



R. J. Sturgeon



who come at a later date, as the former have laid the foundations of social and material growth, and the coming generations can only modify and develop that which they, by their energy and perseverance, established. By their strong arms were the forests felled, the undergrowth cleared away, and the sod broken; by them were the primitive cabin, the log schoolhouse and the church erected. Later inhabitants make further and higher advancements in all these, and proceed to further develop the embryo foundations of the pioneer. To the latter class belongs General McCreary, born February 27, 1826, in Mill Creek township, Erie county, Pa., to Joseph F. and Lydia (Swan) McCreary, natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of nine children: Samuel S., Richard S., Selma C., John J., Mary E., Jackson, David B., Lydia A. and Martha S. Joseph F. McCreary came to Mill Creek township in 1800 from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer during his life. Gen. D. B. McCreary was brought up as a farmer's son; when a mere lad his tastes inclined to science and literature, which has increased with his years. In his boyhood days he made the best use of such educational advantages as the public schools of his locality afforded and the limited means of his family would allow. He also attended the Erie Academy and the Washington (Pa.) College; later he taught school in Erie, and was principal in the Winchester (Ky.) Seminary, and elsewhere in Kentucky, from 1851 to 1853. While teaching in Erie he read law with Judge John and W. A. Galbraith, and in 1853 began practicing law, forming a partnership with J. B. Johnson. In 1855 he was appointed aid to Governor Pollock, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Two years later he became associated with Jonas Gunnison, the father of the present presiding judge, Frank Gunnison, and dissolved his partnership with Mr. Johnson, the new partnership continuing until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he was attached as first lieutenant of Co. B, in what was known as the Erie regiment. He was prominent in the organization of the 145th Reg., P. V. I., of which he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and was subsequently commissioned colonel, and later breveted brigadier general, which position he held at the close of the war. He was confined in Libby, Macon, Charleston and Columbia prisons for ten months. On his return from the war he resumed the practice of law, and, like all who love their profession, has been successful. In 1865, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the many friends of his resident district, he was elected to the Legislature, and served with credit to himself and his constituents for two terms. In 1867 he was appointed adjutant general under Governor Geary, and served three years. In 1870 he was again returned to the Legislature. He served six years as a State manager of the Dixmont Asylum. In 1888 he was elected as a member of the State Senate from the Erie district for the term of four years, and in 1892 was re-elected to the same body. As State senator Gen. McCreary has served on numerous important committees; among them, for two terms, as chairman of the judiciary general committee. During his senatorial service he has been notably faithful in his attendance upon the sessions of that body, and watchful for the interests of his constituents. It is a pleasure to record him as a gentleman of fine natural endowments and acquired abilities, enviable reputation professionally and socially. He adheres strictly to the principles of the Republican party, and his elo-

quence as a political speaker is sought in various parts of the State. He is one of the founders of the Park Presbyterian Church of Erie; was married in 1851 to Annette, daughter of the late E. D. Gunnison, one of the early settlers of Erie county. This union has resulted in two children: Sophia, wife of Henry A. Clark, a prominent attorney of Erie and Wirt, who graduated in June, 1884, with honors as cadet midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and is now of the firm of H. Thompson & Co., Erie, Pa.

Winfield S. McCreary, retired farmer, West Mill Creek postoffice, Erie county, Pa., was born October 2, 1847, on the farm on which he now resides. He is a son of Samuel S. and Joanna (Brooks) McCreary. In the fall of 1863 he was taken sick with a complication of diseases and was confined to his bed for eight years. Since then he has been obliged to use crutches. He followed farming for fifteen years and served as township treasurer for three years. Mr. McCreary is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and in politics, like all the rest of the McCrearys, is a staunch Republican.

Samuel Slater McCreary (deceased), a life-long resident of Mill Creek township, was born September 12, 1812, and died July 31, 1892. He was a son of Joseph F. and Lydia (Swan) McCreary, the former a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Dauphin county, who came to Erie county in 1802-3, locating on Walnut Creek. The father of the latter came from Dauphin county and settled in Manchester in 1804. They were parents of nine children, as follows: S. S., Richard F., born in 1814, died in 1881; J. I. (deceased), Selma C., Mary E., Jackson (deceased), formerly of Mill Creek; Gen. David B. McCreary, Erie; Lydia A., wife of William Love, of Mill Creek, and Martha S., wife of Thomas Love, October 17, 1839. Mr. S. S. McCreary married Joanna, daughter of John and Eleanor (McCreary) Brooks, the former of whom came to this county in 1802, settling in Mill Creek township. Mrs. McCreary still survives, at the age of 76 years, enjoying the remaining days of a well spent life upon the farm where she was born. John Brooks was born in 1772 and died in 1857. His wife, Eleanor (McCreary) Brooks, died in 1846. They were natives of Lancaster. Their children were Joanna, born July 8, 1819; Mary J., born May 31, 1821, died October 26, 1890; Eliza B., born August 19, 1825; Harriett, born July 12, 1825, died July 14, 1853, and John C. Brooks, born March 7, 1829, died August 2, 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. McCreary were born twelve children, as follows: Julia (deceased), Washington I. (deceased), John J., married to Mary Easley, have five children (Florence E., Sidney S., Agnes M., Bryant and Dwight); John (deceased) and John J., twins; Winfield, now a retired farmer; Nellie Lydia (deceased, 1893); Sidney B. (deceased), Eva Jane (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Millie J. and Margaret B. Millie J. has followed teaching as a profession for several years, part of her teaching being among the freedmen of the South. Margaret B., who is a graduate of the Edinboro State Normal School, has been teaching in her own township. The late Samuel Slater McCreary, who for many years lived on a farm situated on an elevation in the central part of Mill Creek township, was a man of great intelligence and strong moral char-

acter. He was a great reader, and in order to satisfy this desire he accumulated a library of nearly a thousand volumes. He would work hard all day at his trade and at night would spend his time until the small hours reading by the light of a tallow candle. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

Joseph J. McCreary, retired farmer, West Mill Creek township, was born July 14, 1844, son of Samuel Slater and Joanna (Brooks) McCreary, of Mill Creek township. The former died July 30, 1892, at the age of 80 years; the latter still survives, living on the homestead farm, near her son, at the age of 76 years. Mr. Joseph J. McCreary is the third of a family of eleven children: Julia (deceased), Washington I. (deceased), John J. and John (deceased), twins; Winfield S., Lydia Ellen, Sidney B. (deceased), Eva Jane (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Milcent J. and Margaret B. McCreary. March 4, 1869, Mr. McCreary married Miss Mary Esling, a native of Germany. To this union have been born five children: Florence, Sidney, Agnes, Bryant and Dwight McCreary. Mr. McCreary has always been a resident of Mill Creek township and highly respected. He has been on his present farm forty-five years. He, and Mrs. McCreary are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Cassius McCreary, superintendent of the F. H. Watson Paper Company, Erie, Pa., born in Fairview township, Erie county, Pa., April 8, 1859, is a son of Andrew Franklin and Letitia Isabella (Barr) McCreary. His father was born in Fairview township, one mile north of what is known as the "Old Kentucky Home," and lived there until after his marriage. His grandfather, William B. McCreary, was also a native of Erie county, and a soldier in the war of 1812. His great-grandfather came from New England and was of Scotch ancestry. His maternal grandfather, John L. Barr, was a native of Erie county, and his maternal great-grandfather, who was a Scotch-Irishman, died in Washington, D. C., at the advanced age of 108 years. It will thus be seen that the McCreary and Barr families were among the very first of the sturdy pioneers who undertook the gigantic task of converting this portion of the Lake Erie wilderness into one of the most beautiful agricultural spots on the globe. Andrew F. McCreary followed farming until middle life, when he became a member of the firm of Caughey, McCreary & Moorhead, book-sellers and stationers, Erie, Pa., and is now living in retirement with his wife in Erie. The family consisted of five children, three of whom are living: Emma, Mrs. Richard Pratt; Cassius and John Milton, the last storekeeper of the F. H. Watson Paper Company. Mr. Cassius McCreary was educated in the public schools and academy of his native town, and when quite young accepted a position with Watson & Morgan, who at that time were manufacturing paper in Fairview township. After two years thus employed he was made foreman of the mill, a position he filled for a year and a half. In 1884 he came to Erie as assistant foreman of the mill, which had been previously erected here, and two years later was promoted to his present position. During this long term of service he has discharged the multifarious duties of his position in such a way as to win the respect of those under his charge and the confidence of his employers, and to establish for himself the reputation

of being one of the most thorough and practical paper men in the country. Mr. McCreary was married May 8, 1883, to Miss Isabella, daughter of Mr. Peter Heidler, of Fairview township. This union has been blessed with two children, Adriel Raymond and Arloween Isabella. Mr. and Mrs. McCreary attend the Simpson M. E. Church, of which she is a member. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and is a Republican in his political views.

Hon. John H. Walker (deceased). Few names are more identified with Northwestern Pennsylvania, and none more associated with Erie, than that of the lawyer and statesman now mentioned. He was one of eight children of John and Isabella (McCormick) Walker, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1809. His ancestors were of Scotch, Scotch-Irish, and English origin, and among the very early settlers of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, William Walker, came to Pennsylvania in 1710—but eighteen years after William Penn. The Walkers settled in Lancaster county. His grandfather, William Walker, afterward removed to Cumberland county and his father, in 1817, removed from Cumberland to Washington county, Pennsylvania. His mother, Isabella McCormick, the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Oliver) McCormick, was born December 29, 1759, on the present site of Philadelphia, Pa. They came from Ireland in 1737. They had two sons, John and William, and six daughters, of whom Isabella was the eldest. The reference to Mr. Walker's ancestry and race will explain his marked tenacity of purpose and rigid pertinacity; while the long identification of the family with Pennsylvania is mentioned as a reminder of his loyalty to her interests. Robert John Walker, United States Senator from Mississippi and secretary of the treasury under President Polk, was the son of John H. Walker's uncle, Jonathan Walker, and was born July 14, 1801.

John H. Walker graduated at Washington College in 1822. He studied with an uncle at Pittsburg, and was the next year admitted to the bar. In 1824 he came to Erie to reside. From that time he was identified for half a century with Erie as a lawyer and public man. He was an advocate of great power, and retained his place as one of the leading men of Northwestern Pennsylvania until his death. His professional career included an amount of continuous and arduous professional work and a prominent, undisputed and well sustained leadership which has few parallels in the State. He was thoroughly Pennsylvanian, by birth, lineage, education and residence. This was strikingly manifest in his conspicuous service in the legislative bodies of the State. In these, his remarkable legislative career has three separate and distinct but equally removed periods of service. His first four years in the Legislature commenced in 1832. The second as senator from 1849 to 1852. The third as delegate at large to the Constitutional convention of 1873-4. As his first service was in the prime of life, the second was in his full-orbed meridian, and the third after he had passed the palmist's limit. Each period was, in a measure, amid different surroundings of men and of questions. In each period of service his leadership was recognized; for in the first, he was, as chairman of ways and means committee, leader of the House; in the second, speaker of the Senate, and in the third, made president of the Constitutional con-

vention, on the death of William M. Meredith, who, at the head of the Philadelphia bar, and secretary of the treasury under President Taylor, was of national renown. The agitating questions of these respective eras were as different as were the personal surroundings. In the first, the creation of corporations and the construction of canals were foremost; in the second, the building and regulating of railroads were of absorbing interest; and in the third and final service, the restriction of corporations and the curbing of their powers, were uppermost in the minds of the framers of the Constitution. In all of the groups of men and variety of questions, Mr. Walker was a leader of leaders. Sound in his principles, clear in his views of public measures, and earnest in their support, he won admiration and commanded respect. In the halls of legislation, as before courts and juries, his presentation of facts was so clear, and his train of reasoning so cogent, that he generally carried his audience with him. He struck his sledge-hammer blows with tremendous power, and his sarcasm was withering. He seldom lost a cause. Having mastered its fundamental principles, believing its aim to be the enforcement of right and the repression of wrong, he devoted his great abilities to its practice. Though eminently fitted to grace public positions, he was not an officer-seeker. He despised the tricks of the politician. Three times in his long career he accepted public trusts, always to his pecuniary detriment. Each time it was in interruption of professional duties, to him, so much more congenial. Besides, circumstances, and his own convictions, had placed him, in early life, in antagonism to the Democracy in its long and hardly interrupted control of Pennsylvania. Always its opponent, Mr. Walker, on each occasion of his appearance in public position, was found in the leadership of a party of a different name from that borne during his former service. In 1835, as the co-adjutor of Governor Ritner, Thaddeus Stevens and Thomas H. Burrows, he was the leader of the Anti-Masonic majority of the House of Representatives. In 1851-2, as the elect of the Whigs, he presided in the State Senate, and in 1873-4 as the choice of the Republicans, as Meredith's successor in the President's chair, in a body of which Governors Bigler and Curtin, Judge Black and other able men were members. He had passed the meridian of his life when the Pennsylvania Democracy was overthrown, but in the "borrowed time" allotted him, after his three score and ten, he aided in forming a constitution, to protect the people from mischiefs, which as a legislator he had perceived and deplored. He was a public-spirited citizen, keenly alive to the interests of Erie and resolute in their defense. He did much to improve the city, having erected an industrial plant and many dwellings. While in the Legislature he obtained from the State the grant of the beautiful farm for the Alms House and the "Third Section" of land in Mill Creek for the improvement of Erie harbor. He was active in the development of the railroad system centering at Erie and devoted much of his time and means to maintain a plank road.

His domestic relations were unusually happy. In 1831 he married Miss Catherine D. Kelley, a native of New Hampshire. Their home was in an imposing brick mansion on West Seventh street, erected in 1837. He was noted for the love of home, and though Mrs. Walker died in 1869, more than fourteen years preceding the death of her husband, the memory of her

grace of manner and kindness of heart, lingers like a spell. After her death Mr. Walker kept open his spacious, elegant home, and by his will directed that for ten years his home, with the furniture and pictures, with all their associations, should be continued as a family household. His exertions in the Constitutional convention told upon his strength, he returned home enfeebled, and, "full of honors and of years," died on the 25th of January, 1875.

His eldest son, MAJ. JOHN W. WALKER, is U. S. marshal of the western district of Pennsylvania. His home is in Erie.

GEN. THOMAS MCCORMICK WALKER, second son of John H. Walker, was born February 4, 1834. After graduation at Princeton, he spent some years in the construction of railroads in Missouri and Illinois. Having returned to Erie, he was active in raising the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which served until the close of the war. No one was more identified with his regiment than Gen. Walker. He entered as major and rose to be its colonel, and was for his gallant conduct brevetted brigadier-general. While major, in the absence of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel, he commanded the regiment at the battles of Cedar Mountain and Antietam, and for his gallantry was presented with a splendid sword by the ladies of Erie. It was fitly said by the *Erie Dispatch*, in speaking of the regiment: "It has seen more hard fighting, done more active duty and obtained a wider reputation in proportion to its service than almost any other in the country." His regiment was the first to enter Atlanta, and the last to leave that city, while forming part of Gen. Sherman's army in his "March to the Sea." The visit of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment to Erie, in the winter of 1864, was the occasion of a public reception and a great manifestation of affection and esteem for Col. Walker and his men. His military record was a glorious one. He returned at the close of the war and entered business in Erie. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Erie county; he was chairman of the Republican county committee in 1868-9; was appointed postmaster of Erie by President Grant in 1876, and served until 1879; he is now farming in North Dakota. He married Miss Agnes, daughter of the late William M. Caughy, of Erie.

All of Mr. John H. Walker's daughters are living: Catherine D., the eldest, is the wife of Hon. S. A. Davignon, of Erie; the second, Isabella McCormick, is Mrs. H. N. Armstrong, of Missouri; Mary J., the third, is Mrs. Dilman F. Beemer, of Missouri.

Of the sons, George W. Walker, born April 26, 1840, was an attorney at law in Erie, and died August 7, 1871; James Oliver, born June 13, 1842, died April 15, 1844; Quincey Adams, born March 15, 1847, died February 2, 1865; and Harry, born August 5, 1852, died April 6, 1874.

Such is but a meagre sketch of a family that in some of its members has for several generations filled a most important place in Erie. To write their complete biography would require a recapitulation of the history of Erie county, of Pennsylvania, and of public events during the last seventy years, than the space now allotted would permit.

James McBrier, president of the Ball Engine Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Allegheny city, Pa.,

n the public and private schools of which city he received his education. He was associated with his father, who was extensively engaged in the sawmill and lumber business, until he was 24 years of age, when, upon the death of his father, he assumed the management of the business, which was successfully conducted by him until 1878, when he removed to Erie. In 1872, Mr. McBrier, associated with other gentlemen, established a wholesale lumber business in Erie, which was continued until 1887. They employed barges and steamers in carrying Michigan lumber, in which they dealt extensively. In 1887, Mr. McBrier became interested in the Ball Engine Company, of which he became president a year later. This institution was established in 1881 and incorporated in 1884. (See chapter on manufacturing.) The present officers of the company are: James McBrier, president; D. N. McBrier, vice-president and secretary, and H. L. McBrier, treasurer. The plant, located at the corner of Twelfth and French streets, occupies a space of about two acres, nearly all of which is covered with buildings. The products of this concern consists of engines only. These are the highest grade and for use in electric light, electric railway and mining plants, have no superior. This is true not only on account of the excellent material and workmanship used in their construction, but also on account of certain special appliances, such as valves, governors, crank shafts, etc., which are superior to those of any other engines. The territory in which these engines are used includes the whole civilized world. The capital stock of the concern is \$900,000, and the output from 25,000 to 30,000 horsepower per year. Mr. McBrier is managing owner of three lake steamers of 2,500 tons burden each, and is vice-president of the Lake Carriers' Association. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary E. White, daughter of the Hon. D. N. White, editor and proprietor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette*, whose ancestors came to Plymouth on the Mayflower. The issue of this marriage has been six children, two of whom are associated with their father in business and another son Fred, was graduated from Cornell University in 1895. Mr. McBrier and family worship at the Park Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. In politics Mr. McBrier is a staunch Republican and an active and efficient worker in the interests of the party. He served as a member of the select council of Allegheny City for sixteen years, and was for twelve years president of that body. Since coming to Erie his support of the principles of his party have been untiring, and during the campaign which resulted in President Harrison's election, he was chairman of the Republican county committee. He always has the best interests of the nation and community at heart and is always ready to give his means and influence to the advancement of all worthy enterprises of a public or charitable nature.

Henry R. Teller, Girard, Pa., was born in Girard township, March 10, 1837, on the farm where his father settled, about three miles west of the borough. The father was a native of New York, and the mother, of Springfield, Pa. Henry Teller, sr., was born January 1, 1802; his parents were Henry R. and Catherine (Macdonald) Teller, natives of Albany, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md., respectively. Henry Teller, sr., came to Springfield in 1825, and moved to Girard in 1826, settling on the farm now owned by Henry R. Teller.

Henry Teller, sr., and Rosclinda (Porter) Teller were the parents of seven children, viz.: Isaac (deceased); Jasper, resides in Michigan; Louisa (deceased), married L. G. Pettis, of Platea, Pa.; Samuel, resides in Michigan; Henry R.; John, died in the service, June 29, 1862, and was a member of Co. H, 83d P. V. I.; Mary, married Ira J. Miller, of Franklin, Pa. Henry Teller, sr.'s second marriage was with Jane Cross, of Springfield, Pa., who, dying, left a daughter, Maggie, wife of George W. Kähler, of Girard. Henry Teller, sr., was again united in marriage, this time to Delia Patterson, of Aurora, N. Y. He was prominent in Erie county politics in 1859-60, representing the county in the State Legislature. Henry R. Teller was reared and educated in Girard, and has always made farming his chief occupation. During the war he served in Co. B, 48th P. V. I. In the fall of 1892 he removed to Girard borough, and built a handsome residence, where he now resides. He personally superintends his farm in the township, and also owns considerable real estate in Michigan. Mr. Teller was married April 14, 1861, to Miss Emma, daughter of Benjamin Van Camp, of Girard. They have one child, Summer. Mr. Teller is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican. Henry Teller, sr., was prominent in Erie county politics, and served two terms in the State Legislature. He died May 4, 1889, and his first wife died in 1843, and the second wife died in 1864.

Andrew K. McMullen, M. D., proprietor of the Erie Burial Case Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, October 12, 1829. He is a son of George and Ann Jane (Kerr) McMullen. The family came to the United States in 1846, and located in Meadville, Pa., where the senior Mr. McMullen's two brothers, Robert and William, were located and engaged with them in the manufacture of carriages, which trade he had followed in his native country. After remaining there for two years he engaged in the manufacture of boat oars, near Conneautville, Pa. This, together with a lumber business, occupied the remainder of his active life. His death occurred at his son's residence, in Erie, June 19, 1890. He was survived by his widow until June 3, 1893. The family consisted of eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: John (engaged in farming in West Virginia); Andrew K.; Hugh (who occupies the old homestead on the farm near Conneautville); Miss Ann Jane (who resides with her brother, Hugh), and George (who is associated with Dr. A. K. McMullen in raising and handling fruit in Morgan Hill, Cal.); William died in Grand Rapids, Mich., March 2, 1891. Dr. McMullen was educated in the public schools of Meadville, and the Edinboro State Normal school, attending the latter for three years. He acted as superintendent for his father until he was 23 years of age, after which he read medicine with Dr. Orrin Hough, of Conneautville. Dr. McMullen was quite extensively engaged in the oil-producing business in Warren, Butler and Venango counties, from 1865 to 1874. Associated with Dr. J. N. Boland, he conducted a medical practice and a drug store in Pit Hole City, Pa., for two years, during the oil excitement there, and then for two years at Tidouette, Pa. While located at the last named place, Dr. McMullen, in 1867-68, went to Philadelphia and completed his medical education. Upon his return they organized a business at Pleasantville, Pa., of which Dr. McMullen took charge, and of which, having dis-

solved partnership with Dr. Bolard a year later, became sole proprietor. He remained in Pleasantville five years, giving his attention chiefly to the drug business, which he also followed six years in Grand Rapids, Mich., and five years at Meadville, Pa. In 1882 he returned to Grand Rapids and engaged in the lumber business with his brother, William, to whom he sold out in May, 1887, having come to Erie in 1884, and purchased Barry Smith's interest in the Erie Burial Case Company, of which he became sole proprietor in 1886. This company was founded about 1874 by Robert Evans, Emanuel Goodrich and A. Woods, who operated it for a time and then failed, the business being closed out by Mr. John C. Selden, as assignee. The next owners were Mr. Smith and the Caldwell brothers, they later admitting Barry Smith, and from that it was transferred to the present proprietorship. The plant is situated on the Edinboro road, just outside the city limits, and formerly included the finishing room, warehouses and office, which were burned May 21, 1887. Since becoming the property of the present owner, the plant has been increased from two to nine acres, besides the finishing room, warehouses and office, Nos. 1210 12 14 Peach street, which was purchased from the insolvent Brootz Manufacturing Company. New machinery and modern conveniences have been added, so that the output of the concern is over 4,000 caskets a year. The products include all kinds of burial cases and funeral supplies. As has been stated, since coming to Erie, Dr. McMullen has purchased two insolvent concerns, and placed them on a live and profitable basis. The doctor was married October 20, 1872, to Miss Marion Isabella Fiddy, daughter of Mr. James H. Edly, of Warren, Pa. The issue of this marriage was two children: Eddy Dudley (who died in infancy) and Irvine Stewart. The doctor is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, the latter of which he was district potentate in 1892. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, but he has never been a seeker of public office. He has been for several years a member of the Erie board of trade, and in 1892 filled the responsible position of president of that body.

Hon. Samuel E. Woodruff was born in North Coventry, Conn., March 31, 1817, and died at his residence in Erie, April 15, 1881. His father, Rev. Ephraim T. Woodruff, was a Presbyterian minister, and a nephew of Governor Treadwell, through whose kind offices he received his collegiate training at Yale and Andover Seminaries. His mother, Sally Alden, was a lineal descendant of Capt. John Alden. He removed with his parents to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he remained until 16, when he entered Hamilton College, New York. He subsequently studied law in Cincinnati, and was admitted to practice in 1841 by an examining committee, of which Hon. S. P. Chase and Judge Walker were members. Locating at Girard, Erie county, Pa., in 1844, he applied himself to the practice of his profession, making sure advances in the direction of the success he afterward attained in so large a degree. In 1847 he was married to Miss Eliza Sterrett. His election as district attorney in 1853 afforded an opportunity in a wider field for the display of his legal talents, and enhanced his reputation at the bar. In 1867, upon nomination of Chief Justice Chase, he received the appointment of register in bankruptcy,

which position he held until the repeal of the bankrupt law. In 1870 he was the unanimous nominee of his party in Erie county at the primary election for president judge of the Sixth Judicial District. In 1872 he changed his residence from Girard to Erie, and thereafter gave special attention to the increasing demands of his profession, but by no means ignored social claims and questions affecting the general welfare. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church. Useful objects of every nature had his cordial co-operation. In politics he was a thorough Republican, and actively participated in contests between the two great parties. Among his professional brethren he was highly esteemed; positive, courteous, firm, yet tolerant, uncompromising opposition to wrong, were elements of his character that made him a strong, influential and useful citizen. Mr. Woodruff's surviving family consists of his widow and daughter Sarah, who occupy the family residence on State street, this city, his son, Thomas S., located at Girard, in the practice of law, and the eldest daughter, Mary S., the wife of Joseph Johnston, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Giles D. Price (deceased) was born in North East, Erie county, Pa., August 23, 1838. He died in Erie, Pa., February 9, 1895. His parents were Erastus and Jane (Cospier) Price, the former a native of New York, of English descent, and the latter a native of Erie county, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Giles D. Price received his education in the public schools of North East, and was thereafter, until his twenty-second year, engaged as a salesman. In 1849 he went to Pike's Peak and worked in the gold regions four and a half years, when he returned to Erie county and engaged in milling in Venango township, where he conducted a prosperous business for ten years. During that time he, for a while, held the office of justice of the peace for Venango township. In 1875 he was elected prothonotary of Erie county, and was re-elected in 1878, serving in that capacity until January 1, 1882. One year later he was appointed clerk to the board of County Commissioners, a position which he held until January 1, 1890, when he accepted the appointment as deputy collector of customs under John M. Glazier, which he held until February 8, 1894. He was one of the organizers of the Erie Chemical Company, and at the time of his death was the secretary and treasurer of that concern. Mr. Price was a Republican, and few men of his party in Pennsylvania were more widely known or more universally respected. He was regarded as an authority on tax revision, and his efforts in the direction of a more fair and equitable system of taxation assessment won for him the support of good citizens generally. His ambition was to attain the office of auditor general, and to bring about a revision of the existing tax laws that would remedy the many defects which are common cause of complaint throughout the commonwealth. He was a candidate for the nomination to that office before the Republican State conventions of 1891 and 1894, but was defeated in both instances. In 1891 he was tendered the nomination for State treasurer, which he declined. He was appointed a member of the commission constituted by the last Legislature to revise the tax laws of the State, and was made chairman of that commission. Mr. Price was a man of ability and sterling integrity; fair and upright in all his dealings, and

fearless and independent in his utterances. He commanded the respect of men in all parties and classes, and his memory will be cherished long after the present generation has passed away. He was married, in October, 1866, to Augusta, daughter of Henry O. Chase, of North East. His wife died in 1892, leaving five children—Harriet Jane, Oliver Cospier, Mabel Gertrude, Eleanor Carr and J. Sanford. The family reside at 430 West Eighth street, and are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Hon. Thomas Wilson was born near Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., in 1772. He was a nephew of David Mead, founder of Meadville, and was married in 1812, at Waterloo, to Mary Nagler, coming to Erie in 1845. In company with Oliver Ormsby, of Pittsburg, he was engaged in large contracts for supplying all the western United States forts along the western frontier, from Niagara to New Orleans. The year of his arrival at Erie he built two vessels—the *Mary*, upon Lake Erie, and the *Fair American*, upon Lake Ontario. They were the best vessels upon those lakes. He afterwards built the *Lark* at Erie. He had fine business talent, was enterprising and popular, and filled a number of offices, among them that of county treasurer, justice of the peace, member of the Legislature, and was elected to the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses. He was also probatory and clerk of courts. Mr. Wilson died in Erie October 4, 1824, aged 52 years. He had four children: Irene L. (a successful author, and among her works were "Broken Cisterns," "Arthur Singleton" and "Kuth Elmer"); Mary; James and Thorn, all of whom are deceased. His daughter, Jane, died in Erie about 1869, while Mrs. Wilson and Miss Mary died in 1864.

Nelson Seymour, M. D., was born April 17, 1823, at Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Mass. His parents were Allen and Mary (Belden) Seymour, natives of New England, and of English descent. The genealogy of the Seymours is traceable directly to Sir Richard Seymour, one of the younger sons of the Duke of Somerset. Nelson Seymour took his academical course at Winsted Academy, Litchfield, Conn. He then went South to take a position as one of the teachers in the Academy at Lumpkin, Stewart county, Ga. The southern climate disagreeing with him, he soon returned to Massachusetts, and in 1841 began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. B. Parsons, of Sandisfield. Dr. Seymour removed to Erie, Erie county, Pa., in 1846, and continued to be engaged in the practice of his profession in that city until his removal to North East in 1894. Although frequently called to consultation by his brother practitioners, he has retired, so far as possible, from active practice. Dr. Seymour was the first physician of his school in Erie county, and had for many years the leading homeopathic practice. He was married July 6, 1848, to Caroline H., daughter of the late John Johnson, of Bristol, Pa. They had but one child, Florence, who died in 1864, at the age of fifteen. Dr. and Mrs. Seymour reside at 15 Park street, North East.

John F. Flint, M. D., Erie, Pa., was born in Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 11, 1843. He is a son of Warren and Christiana (Barnes) Flint, natives of Vermont. They reared a family of

four children: Julia (now Mrs. Charles Olds), George, Harriet (now Mrs. Charles C. Barnes, of Barry, Vt.), and Dr. J. F. The doctor received his early education at the Lawrenceville Academy; later he attended the Erie Academy, where he was graduated in 1869. He then took a full course in the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the homeopathic medical department in 1881. He at once opened an office in Erie, Pa., which has been the scene of his professional labors ever since. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Society and of the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society and the I. O. O. F. In his political views he is a Republican. Dr. Flint was married October 12, 1865, to Louisa, daughter of Willard and Amanda (Blowers) Kingsbury, natives of New York. One child was born to this union, Nettie J., now Mrs. Randolph Shirk of Erie, Pa. Dr. Flint is engaged in general practice in Erie, and is recognized as a skilled physician, a successful surgeon and a careful counselor.

Bester Coleman Town was born in Granville, Washington county, N. Y., June 16, 1820. He is a son of the late Bester and Betsy (Martin) Town, the former a native of New York, and of English descent, the latter a native of Vermont, and of French extraction. They located in North East township in 1824, residing upon a farm in the vicinity of the borough of North East for a few years, and throughout the remainder of their lives in the borough, where the elder Town carried on a general store, and conducted a tavern for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Bester Town had, in addition to the son mentioned above, five children, who arrived at maturity, two of whom are deceased, Morris C. Town, who removed to Elgin, Ill., where he was engaged in business, and died July 31, 1892, and Benjamin Franklin Town, late of North East; the surviving children are: Miss Mary T. Town, who resides at the old homestead in North East; John J. Town, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Joseph I. Town, of Erie, Pa. Bester Town died December 2, 1870; his wife January 22, 1872. Bester Coleman Town attended the public schools of North East, and completed his education in 1838 at the Western Reserve College, then located in Hudson, Ohio. He entered his father's store, subsequently became a partner in the business, and finally its sole owner. He continued to be engaged in merchandising until 1867, and during this period also conducted a flouring-mill, and had large farming interests in North East township. In 1868, he removed to Eaton, Talbot county, Md., where he remained five years, then returning to North East, where he has ever since resided. Shortly after his return, he established a dry-goods, grocery and drug house, which he conducted until his place of business was burned out by the conflagration which, in 1884, destroyed the business portion of North East, when he abandoned mercantile pursuits. Mr. Town has been burgess and school director of North East, and held the office of justice of the peace from 1890 to 1895. He was married in August, 1841, to Juliette, daughter of the late William D. Burdick, an old resident of North East, a native of Shenango county, Ohio, who removed from North East to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Town have four surviving children, Warren Coleman Town, now a resident of Cook county, Illinois; George E. Town, a farmer of North East; Dwight Town, of New York, and Dennison

Town, student. The family reside at 5 Gibson street, and attend the Presbyterian Church.

Louis Rosenzweig, attorney at law, Erie, Pa., was born April 25, 1844, in Macon, Ga. He is a son of the late Isaac and Dena (Baker) Rosenzweig, natives of Germany, who were married in Philadelphia, subsequently locating in Georgia, where Mr. Isaac Rosenzweig engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1846 the family removed to Erie, Pa., where Mr. Rosenzweig was engaged in business until his death, October 8, 1884. His wife survives and resides in Erie. Louis Rosenzweig received his education in the schools of Erie, and was for some years thereafter employed in his father's store. He read law under the preceptorship of Edward Camphausen, Esq., was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice alone until he formed his present partnership with George A. Allen, the firm being known as Allen & Rosenzweig, and having as large a clientele as any law firm in Northwestern Pennsylvania. He was married October 19, 1864, to Minnie, daughter of the late Jacob Newberger, a merchant of Cumberland, Ind. Four children have blessed this union: Grant L., a graduate of Yale, and now practicing law in Kansas City, Mo.; Bert R., bookkeeper for a wholesale liquor house, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Etta, wife of Isadore Levi, a representative of a Boston shoe house, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Harriett Rosenzweig. The family reside at 117 West Nineteenth street, and are members of the Jewish Temple. Mr. Rosenzweig is a stalwart Democrat and has always been actively identified with the work of his party in this county, but has never sought nor held office other than that of school director for two terms of the city of Erie. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., K. of H. and A. O. U. W.

James E. Silliman, M. D., physician and surgeon, Erie, Pa., was born in North East, Erie county, Pa., June 10, 1844, son of John and Minerva (Chapman) Silliman, natives of Pennsylvania. John Silliman's father was a farmer, born in Ireland, who emigrated to America, settling in Erie county in 1800. John was also a farmer; he was parent of seven children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Dr. Griffin, of North East, is his daughter. Dr. J. E. Silliman, acquired his education in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of A. B.; three years later he obtained the degree of A. M. He afterward graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1874 in the regular course, and immediately commenced practice in Erie. He studied medicine under the late Dr. J. L. Stewart, of Erie. In 1878 Dr. Silliman was married to Hattie L., daughter of the late Hugh P. Mehaffey, a native of Erie county, of German and Scotch-Irish descent. Dr. Silliman enlisted in 1865 in the 102d P. V. I., Co. E., serving till the close of the war. He is brigade surgeon of the 2d brig., N. G. P. In 1875 he was elected coroner and served till 1881; was appointed secretary of the Board of Examining Surgeons of Pensions in 1877. He is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society and American Medical Association. Dr. Silliman and his wife are members of the First Methodist Church, of which he was steward and a Sabbath school teacher for some years. In politics he is a Republican. Dr.

Silliman has built up a very large practice and is one of the most active men in his profession. He is prominent in the Masonic order, and has served in high official capacities in various branches of that organization.

Louis Streuber, treasurer of the Erie Fish Association and proprietor of the Erie Oil Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Alsace, France, May 1, 1853, and is a son of John and Philippine (Erhart) Streuber, who came to the United States in 1861 and located in Erie. The family consisted of eight children: Frederica (Mrs. J. F. Walther), Charles (deceased), Frederick, Emil, George (deceased), Julia, Edward and Louis. The last named received his education in the public schools of Erie, and at the age of 14 years obtained a position in a drug store, which business he followed until 1878, when he engaged in the fish business with great success. In 1893 the present company was formed. Mr. Streuber was married November 23, 1881, to Miss Anna, daughter of Samuel C. and Mary (Hodgen) Harpel, of Lancaster, Pa. They have four children, Florence, Edith, Nielsen and Louis, jr. In politics Mr. Streuber is an enthusiastic Republican, and in 1882 was the choice of his party for mayor of the city, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket. He is a member of the State Fish Commission by the appointment of Governor Beaver. Mr. Streuber is a member of the Knights of Pithias and the Royal Arcanum.

Maj. William W. Tyson, commander at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Pennsylvania, Erie, Pa., was born in Baltimore, Md., August 1, 1834, and is a son of William and Anna (Howard) Tyson, the former a son of William, who was also a native of Maryland, whose father came to America and settled in Baltimore about 1756. He was a Scotch-Irishman, and his name was also William. William Tyson, the major's grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He reared a family of twelve sons, eleven of whom served in the war of 1812. William, the major's father, being only about 12 years old at the time, did not enter the service. Anna Howard, Mr. Tyson's mother, is a descendant of an American family of English lineage. Her father served in the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner by the British at the bombardment of Fort Henry. Her mother lived to be 165 years old. William Tyson, the major's father, was a Methodist minister. He settled in Allegheny in 1838, where he died in 1884. His wife died in 1874. They were the parents of six children: Wesley (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Thomas H., of Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Mary, Mrs. Jacob Cousins, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; William W., and Joseph, of Pittsburg. William W. was reared in Allegheny City and educated in the public schools. When a young man he followed the occupation of stationary engineer, and later engaged in the mercantile business in Allegheny, at which he was engaged at the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in Co. A, 45th P. V. I., as first sergeant, September 6, 1861. This regiment was composed of volunteers from Centre, Huntingdon, Lancaster and Tioga counties, and his company was commanded by Capt. Curtin. Mr. Tyson was promoted to second lieutenant, December 2, 1861; first lieutenant, August 17, 1862; and captain, September 25, 1862. He was assigned to Howard's Brig., Casey's Div., Army of the Potomac, Octo-

ber 28, 1861. After being stationed in Maryland a short time he was transferred to Gen. Thomas Sherman's command in South Carolina, December 6, 1861, and participated in the engagements at James Island and Secessionville. He was then ordered to Newport News, Va., and was assigned to 1st Brig., 1st Div., 9th Corps. Here he had charge of the destruction of bridges on the Potomac creek and of the accumulated stores. He participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. On the day of the latter battle he was detailed for the purpose of forwarding stores from Frederick City to the Army of the Potomac. He was at the battle of Fredericksburg, and had charge of the transportation of military stores from Newport News to Covington, Ky. He was detailed as provost marshal of the 1st Brig., 1st Div., Army of the Potomac, in May, 1863, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Big Black River, Blain's Cross Roads and Jackson, Miss. In August, 1863, he was detailed assistant inspector general of the 1st Div., 9th Corps, on the staff of Gen. Ferrero. Was in the engagements of Blue Springs, Tenn., Leno's Station, Loudonville, Campbell's Station and Knoxville, Tenn. He was wounded in the left foot by a shell at Loudonville. At Leno's Station he was detailed as assistant engineer in building a bridge at Leno's Station across the Holston river, and the erection of Fort Sanders and other fortifications at Knoxville. He was in the engagements of Fort Sanders, Clint's Church and Blain's Cross Roads. In April, 1864, he was appointed inspecting officer of 4th Div., 9th Corps. He was at the battle of the Wilderness, siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Poplar Springs Church. He was mustered out of service October 20, 1864, at Poplar Springs Church. At the close of the war Mr. Tyson returned to Allegheny City, and in 1866 entered the U. S. internal revenue service. He served as street commissioner of Allegheny City two years, and was inspector of weights and measures in Allegheny county three years. Maj. Tyson was engaged in the foundry business in Allegheny until February 1, 1886, when he was appointed commander of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Pennsylvania, at Erie, a position which he has ably and honorably filled since coming to Erie. Maj. Tyson has untiringly devoted his energies to the improvement of the Home, and the results of his efforts are very noticeable to one who would devote any time to investigate the conduct of that institution. There are few, if any, soldiers' homes in the Union that are as well managed as the one at Erie. Mr. Tyson was married June 26, 1855, to Miss Martha, daughter of George W. and Maria (Exler) Curtis of Center county, Pennsylvania. George W. Curtis was a California pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson have had five children, four of whom are living: Mary, Mrs. J. H. Myer, Pittsburg, Pa.; Sarah, at home; Ella, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Pittsburg; and Estella, at home. Maj. Tyson was captain of Co. F, 19th Reg., N. G. P., and later major of the same regiment, and was a member of Governor Beaver's staff. He has been an active member of the G. A. R. since its organization, and has served in the capacities of vice-commander and department commander. He was the originator of the Union Veteran Legion, and his name appears first on its books. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been for fifteen years a member of the soldiers' orphan commission of the G. A. R. of Pennsylvania.

Samuel F. Chapin, M. D., resident surgeon of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie, Pa., was born in Butternuts, Ostego county, N. Y., November 13, 1834. He is a son of Joseph and Fannie (Farrham) Chapin, the former a native of Springfield, Mass., and the latter of Connecticut. They are both of very old New England families. The doctor is the youngest of ten children. The family settled in Erie county in his early youth, where he was reared, and attended the public schools. In 1856 he entered Yale College, and in 1860 was graduated in the scientific and medical course. He then taught a private school one year, and at the beginning of the war was appointed assistant surgeon in the First Pennsylvania Reserves, and served until September 12, 1862, when he was promoted to major surgeon, assigned to the 138th Reg., P. V. I., and served until the close of the war, having risen through the various grades to surgeon-in-chief of division. He returned to Wattsburg, Erie county, Pa., and engaged in the general practice of his profession. He was appointed surgeon of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, Pa., in October, 1889, which position he still holds. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Pennsylvania; the G. A. R., of which order he served as medical director one term; U. O. O. F., U. V. L. and the Erie County Medical Society, having served one term as president of that body. He served as a member of the board of pension examiners at Erie during the Harrison administration. He is a prominent Republican, and as such, in 1875, was elected to the State Legislature, where he served with so much credit to himself and such satisfaction to his constituents that he was elected to a second term. He founded the *Scout*, at Wattsburg, in 1882, a Republican home weekly that is still published. He was united in marriage September 3, 1869, to Miss Emily, daughter of Rev. B. S. Hill. They have four children: Albert O., Lynn F. (deceased), Eva and Leah. He is a highly respected citizen of Erie county, is a thorough student and skilled physician and surgeon. His experience as the medical companion of the boys in blue on the tented field and in the bivouac of battle, makes the appointment to his present position a very fitting one.

John C. Van Scooter, loan agent, North Park, Erie, Pa., was born in Allegheny county, New York, June 29, 1834, and is a son of Elias and Mary (Halstead) Van Scooter, natives of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, respectively. He received his early education in his native county. Opening a dry goods store in Hornellsville, N. Y., he operated it until 1858. In 1860 he came to Erie, Pa., engaging in mercantile pursuits, and later becoming interested in the oil trade, which he continued for four years, when he became interested in lake trade. In 1892 he closed out his lake interests to enter his present business exclusively, having previously devoted a portion of his time to it since 1881. Mr. Van Scooter was united in marriage in 1860 to Miss Helen, daughter of Horace and Hannah (Hall) Morrison, natives of Saratoga county, New York, a Christian lady of rare talent and amiability. She departed this life March 17, 1895. Mrs. Van Scooter was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Van Scooter is a Democrat, and is one of Erie's most respected and influential citizens.



Wilson W. A. H.



Jacob Frederick Walther, Erie, Pa., was born in Buchsweiler, Alsace, November 22, 1832. He is the eldest son of the late Jacob and Julia (Keitel) Walther, who came to the United States on the same vessel with Michael Mehl and family in the summer of 1847, both families locating in Erie. The elder Walther was a shoemaker, and pursued that vocation until 1870, when he retired from business. His wife died June 17, 1885; he died April 14, 1893. Jacob F. Walther was educated in the common and high schools of Buchsweiler and at the Erie Academy, and was thereafter employed for ten years as clerk in several business houses of Erie, then going with the firm of Cadwell & Bennett, dry goods merchants, upon their removal to Milwaukee, and remaining with that firm until 1857, when he returned to Erie. In the latter year he founded, in conjunction with Jacob Gabel, a dry goods establishment in the American Hotel building, under the firm name of Walther & Gabel. The partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1860. The following spring Mr. Walther resumed the same business at the same location, where he remained until 1867, when he removed, upon its completion, to his block of buildings (Walther block), at the southwest corner of Eighth and State streets. He retired from the dry goods business in 1885, and has since been engaged as a notary, conveyancer and general collector, with offices at 804 State street. Mr. Walther served as representative from the Second ward of the Common Council of Erie for two terms; in the Select Council for one term, and in the School Board for four terms. He was collector of internal revenue for the Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania, under President Arthur, from March, 1882, until the appointment of his successor, under President Cleveland's first administration, October, 1885. He was married, September 10, 1863, to Frederika, daughter of the late John Streuber, tanner, an old citizen of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Walther have four children: Leonie (wife of George H. Craft, traveling salesman for a Rochester house; they have one child); Walter H.; Emil J. J. (bookkeeper at Johnston's planing-mill, Erie); Ida (wife of William G. Crosby, an attorney at Erie); and Miss Cora. The family reside at 116 East Tenth street, and are members of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church.

The Pollock Family.—Prominent among the early settlers of Erie county were the Pollocks. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. Their progenitor, Charles Pollock, emigrated from Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland, about 1750, and settled in Northumberland county. After the death of Charles, which occurred in Northumberland county in 1795, five of his sons, with their mother, removed to Erie county about 1800. Two of the sons, Thomas and William, after remaining a short time in Erie county, took up land in Clarion county, where they settled, and where many of their descendants are now living, having always been useful and influential citizens. The other three brothers settled permanently in Erie county, purchasing farms in the vicinity of Waterford. Adam, who married Elizabeth Gilliland, owned and occupied a farm about two miles west of Waterford. He died in 1816, leaving an only child, Charles Pollock, who married Elizabeth Wilson Wallace, daughter of Dr. John C. Wallace, and was for many years a citizen of Erie. Charles died in Erie in 1850, his widow and six

children surviving. Of the children, Robert and Elizabeth still reside in Erie. Mrs. Pollock and one daughter, Jane, are now dead. Otis Wheeler is a captain in the 23d Infantry, U. S. army; James is cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., and Charles resides in Blair, Neb. James Pollock, next younger brother to Adam, settled on a farm four miles south of Waterford, on the right bank of French creek, at what is known as Pollock's bridge. He married, in 1801, Mary Steele, his first cousin, and raised a large family. He was a prosperous farmer and received a liberal education for those days. He possessed a high order of intelligence and his judgment was respected. He was known as Captain Pollock, from his being in the service of the United States in 1796, when George Washington was President, as master of transportation of supplies from the Ohio river, near where Cincinnati now stands, to General Wayne and his troops at Greenville, where the permanent treaty of peace was made with the Indians by Wayne, which resulted in the entire cessation of hostilities. When the turnpike was located from Waterford to Meadville he constructed a mile and a quarter of that road. For years after this his house was a stopping place for stage travelers. In 1825 William Morgan, who published the book on Masonry, with his wife, stopped with Mr. Pollock for two weeks, on their way from Virginia to Western New York, and who so mysteriously disappeared in 1826. In 1830 he served as county commissioner. In 1836 he was elected, in company with the late Hon. Thomas H. Sill, as a member of the convention to amend the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which met at Harrisburg in May, 1837, and which afterwards adjourned to Philadelphia. That convention contained the best talent and the ablest statesmen that Pennsylvania ever had assembled in one body; such men as John Sergeant, Chauncy, Meredith, Scott, Judge Hopkinson, Biddle, Thaddeus Stevens, James M. Porter, Walter Howard, Dicey and others. Captain Pollock had the universal respect of his associates in that body. Though not a public speaker, his judgment was held in high estimation. He was ever social, friendly and agreeable. His society was instructive and profitable, and particularly so in his later years, as his memory was so accurate with regard to early events. Of his children, two sons are still living, Thomas, in Oregon, and J. Steele, occupying the old homestead at Pollock's bridge. The latter married Mary J. Hamilton December 23, 1852, and had ten children, six of whom are still living. He is a good farmer and a valuable citizen, having always taken an active interest in the politics and public matters involving the welfare of the township and county. Robert Pollock, the younger of the three brothers above mentioned, married Margaret Anderson December 12, 1810. Robert died February 22, 1844. He settled on a farm on the left bank of French creek, directly opposite to the one occupied by his brother, James. After his death his son, Charles J. Pollock, who married Mary Ann Moorehead, of Fairview, inherited the farm and conducted it until his death, which occurred in 1852. James, the only son of Charles J., and grandson of Robert, is the present occupant.

Heman James, born June 20, 1817, in North East, was the son of James James, born August 7, 1789, in

Grand Isle, Vt. His forefathers, the De Janes, removed in the eleventh century from France to England, where they received a magnificent coat-of-arms from the crown for meritorious service in the war. It is an old and trite saying, that "blood will tell." So in this family, the valorous blood that in the olden days won the notice and favor of a king, still serves to impress the Janes' name indelibly in the history of our country. James Janes, whose wife was Lucinda Sage, was living, when the war of 1812 broke out, in Canada, where he owned a small farm. He refused to take up arms against this country, and, leaving his property to be confiscated by the English authorities, made his way, after many hardships, to this side, and joined the American forces, leaving his family, temporarily, in the unfriendly atmosphere of the enemy's country. The well-known Bishop Janes was also a member of this family. The mother of Samuel J. Tilden, the great New York lawyer and Democratic candidate for President in 1876, was a Janes, and Dr. Janes, of Philadelphia, was of the same family. Mr. Heman Janes has inherited this remarkable strength of character, and his life's history has been a record of earnest and uncompromising struggle on the side of right. Starting on his career without a dollar, he worked at the most menial labor. Believing that right must win, he persevered. His rare energy eventually placed him in easy circumstances. From chopping wood, he entered the dry goods business, but never stood behind a counter until he stood behind his own, in the village of Watsburg; but the field was too limited for the scope of his commercial genius, and while still conducting his store with the greatest success, he branched out into the lumber trade on a large scale, and had soon established a large and exceedingly prosperous business, that soon necessitated the assistance of a partner, in the person of William Sanborn, and thus was founded the well-known and successful firm of Janes & Sanborn. In March, 1860, Mr. Janes' attention was first attracted to the possibilities of the then undeveloped oil trade, and he purchased 200 acres of land on what was known as the "gumbed," in the township of Inniskillen, Ontario, at nine dollars an acre, from the disgusted owner, who was anxious to sell at that price, on account of the "stinking oil." Mr. Janes subsequently sold a large portion of this land for \$400 an acre. Before disposing of his Canadian tract he, in March, 1861, leased a body of land at Burning Springs Run, West county, Va., for \$5,000. Later he sold a half interest in this lease for \$50,000; but the firing on Fort Sumter, and subsequent excitement, compelled him, before the transfers had been fully made, to close out his Virginia lease at a considerably lower figure, and he was barely able to get out of the State in time to avoid coming in contact with hot-headed Southerners, who were feeling very bitter toward Northern men. Mr. Janes was the last "Yankee" to leave, and hastily closed interests representing \$100,000 for \$7,000, and another Northern man, who was but a few hours later than Mr. Janes, lost his life by even so short a delay. At this time the Tarr farm, which was a little later to cut so tremendous a figure in the oil development, was just coming into prominence, and Mr. Janes, nothing daunted by his disastrous Virginia experience, was one of the first men to grasp the possibilities of that tract of land, and paralyzed not only the owner, "Jim" Tarr, but all the men interested in oil develop-

ment, by offering him \$60,000 for his farm, that a year or two previously was regarded as dear at five dollars an acre. In the development that rapidly took place, Mr. Janes was able to clean up a handsome fortune on royalties, and, in addition, sold back one-half of the farm to Tarr for \$40,000, and two-thirds of the remaining half to Clark & Sumner, of New York, for \$20,000, leaving him the balance of the farm, which was exceedingly valuable, clear. A little later, after watching carefully the enormous labor and expense required to get the oil to convenient shipping points by teaming, he became the first advocate of piping oil, his crude idea eventually developing into the great pipeline system of to-day. In this connection, Mr. Janes organized a company to pipe oil, and applied to the State Legislature for a charter, but the application was defeated in the House by the then powerful teaming interests, who saw disaster in the success of piping oil. In later years Mr. Janes had the satisfaction of seeing his idea perfected, and also in receiving from Representative Beebe, of Pleasantville, Pa., who led the opposition to his first pipeline scheme, sincere expressions of regret for the part he had taken in defeating a plan that was to be of such great benefit to the locality he represented. One of the famous law suits of that day was brought by Heman Janes against one of the men who was paying him a royalty, the amount involved being \$125,000. Edwin M. Stanton, President Lincoln's great secretary of war, was Mr. Janes' attorney, and was paid a fee of \$5,000 for his services in this case. As population grew, Mr. Janes built upon the farm one of the finest hotels ever put up in the oil country up to that date. The rapid oil development attracted Mr. Janes' attention to the necessity for better refining facilities, and he, in connection with Clark & Sumner, to whom he had sold an interest in the Tarr farm, built the first large refinery in the State, calling it the "Standard." Later they sold to Rockefeller, and the latter, when he became the head of the large corporation which was to dominate the oil trade, gave the same title to the big association known ever since as the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Janes' various oil investments were so extensive that it would take too much space to detail them in this brief sketch; but it is sufficient to say that up to that time no one man had made so many bold and masterly moves in the various details of the development of the oil trade, and in suggesting improvements in methods of handling the product. He was especially notable in great financial exploits, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, and his keen insight as to the value of an investment was never at fault. Many Erie citizens will recall the narrow margin by which Erie missed being the great oil refining center of the United States, when the Standard Oil Company was seeking to locate large refineries on the lake coast. Heman Janes was one of the hard workers who sought to bring this large plant to Erie and had his efforts been properly seconded and encouraged, Erie would have been the big oil refining center, instead of Cleveland. Mr. Janes' activity was not confined solely to trade, and he was one of the founders and earnest workers in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church; and was also one of the incorporators of the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly, acting as one of the trustees for seven years. As chairman of the committee, he was appointed by the Methodist Conference to transfer the property

from the camp meeting association to the Sunday School Assembly, of which he was one of the incorporators. He was one of its staunchest friends through its darkest days, and backed it heavily financially. In its present prosperity and success he feels amply repaid for all his trouble. In principle, strictly and aggressively temperate, Mr. James has never used intoxicating liquors nor tobacco in any form, and thereby has set a worthy example to the rising generation. He has had a prosperous career in the lumber business, which he finally relinquished to deal with even greater success in oil and oil lands and real estate, and he now possesses wealth with which to gratify every wish. Mr. James has from boyhood been identified with the Methodist Church, and has ever been one of its staunchest supporters. In his eleventh year his remarkable conversion led to the first revival that ever took place in Erie county, and although his efforts were derided, the "Trundle Bed Prayer Meetings," as enemies styled these gatherings, were the means of converting many people, young and old, to the Lord. In the cause of temperance Mr. James has been especially active, and has had to endure annoyance from those who opposed his views. Aggressive in action, he recognized that the laws relating to the handling of liquor were not observed, and in an earnest, conscientious effort to enforce respect for these laws, he secured indictments from the grand jury against liquor dealers in 1870. This raised such a storm of persecution, that for a time, to protect himself from threatened danger, the mayor brought him a shot gun and seventy rounds of cartridges, and bade him defend himself, if necessary, at any cost. Mr. James was married, October 9, 1838, to Maria M. Rouse, youngest daughter of Judge Rouse, of Erie county. Five children were the result of this union: Margaret Melvina, died at the age of 17; Melancton Wallace, married to Ella M. Smith, now living in Kansas; Caroline R. Vinnie, died at the age of 2 years; Heman D., married to Julia A. Williams, of Chicago, now living in Cleveland, Ohio, and William D., married to Ella Dickinson, of Erie, living in Saginaw, Mich. Heman James has always been too radical in his ideas to make a successful politician, hence has only held one political office in his life, that of school director; in this contest he ran against big odds, that he might further the interests of a school building that needed attention. His first vote was for Fremont, and he adhered to the Republican party until the Prohibition party was started, since which time he has staunchly supported it. A short sketch of this remarkable man was published in 1872 by the Atlantic Publishing Company, under the title of "Representative Men," compiled by Augustus C. Rogers, which particularly emphasizes the sterling worth of this man, and justifies this appreciative sketch. Mr. James lives in an attractive home on Twenty-first street, which is in odd contrast to the little log cabin in which he started life. Upright, temperate, uncompromising in questions of principle, Heman James has aimed to impress the lesson that right firmly adhered to will win against all odds.

The Clark Family.—For the purpose of this sketch, it is not necessary to go farther back than to David Clark, son of one of the early settlers of WindSOR, Conn., who left that place and was married in Sheffield, Mass., in 1723. His son, David, was born in

Sheffield, and died there December 12, 1824, at the age of 80. The last named was the father of Henry Clark, who was born May 3, 1773, at Sheffield, and came to Erie county when only 16 years of age, in 1785. He settled in Harbor Creek township, took up a large tract of land, cleared and cultivated it, and there lived the quiet and uneventful life of a farmer until his death, January 9, 1859. He reared a family of five sons and three daughters: William, David, Prudence, Joel, Sallie, Henry, Jane and Chauncey. Only two are now living, Joel and Chauncey, residents of Erie. William, his eldest son, born in 1801, was the first white male child born in Harbor Creek township. Henry Alden Clark, grandson of Henry Clark, son of Chauncey G. and Emeline Elizabeth Clark, born in Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pa., January 7, 1850. He attended the Erie Academy in the fall of 1864; State Normal School in Edinboro, Pa., 1865-66; Willoughby Collegiate Institute, in Willoughby, Ohio, from the fall of 1866 to the spring of 1868; taught school the following winter, and from the spring of 1869 to the fall of 1870, attended Erie Central high school, in Erie, Pa., graduated from that school and entered Harvard College in the fall of 1870, and received the degree of A. B. with the class of 1874. During the following year he was engaged in the publication of the "Harvard Book," entered the Harvard Law School in the fall of 1875, and graduated in 1877; entered the office of Jonathan M. Wood, Esq., Fall River, Mass., in the fall of 1877, and formed a co-partnership with him in February, 1878, under the firm name of Wood & Clark; was formally admitted to practice law in March, 1878; meantime engaged in the publication of the "College Book," dissolved partnership after a continuance of a little over a year, and started alone. In the fall of 1880 he entered into partnership with Hugo A. Dubuque, under the firm name of Clark & Dubuque, which continued until August, 1882; thence removed to the city of Erie, Pa., being temporarily connected with the Edison Electric Light Company, and Edison Company, for isolated lighting, both of New York, having general charge of the business in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Western Pennsylvania, and subsequently New York. He resumed the practice of law in Erie, Pa., and in the fall of 1880 bought the Erie *Gazette*, a paper on which Horace Greely set type in his younger days. Subsequently the *Gazette* consolidated with the Erie *Dispatch* Company, limited, and on May 4, 1882, he dropped journalism entirely. In February, 1880, he was chosen chairman of the Republican city committee, and in June, 1890, of the county committee; has been several times delegate to State conventions, and has taken a somewhat active part in politics. He was elected trustee of the Erie Academy November 17, 1893. July 18, 1878, he married Sophy G. McCreary, daughter of General D. B. McCreary, lawyer, Erie, Pa. He has two children, Sophy Annette, born July 13, 1880, and Henry McCreary, born February 10, 1889.

Frederick Wittich, one of the early pioneer settlers of Erie, was born October 17, 1805, in Cassel, Prussia, Germany. He was the son of Adam Eberhard Ernst Wittich and Elizabeth (Staller) Wittich, of St. Goar, Rhine and Mosel Department, under the sovereignty of Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1810 his father removed to America and settled in York, Pa. His

mother died when he was very young, and at the age of 9 he was brought to America and lived with his sister, Mrs. Johnnet Hummerick, of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. About 1826, at the age of 21, he came to Erie, and did business on Eighth, between State and French streets. In 1834 he bought a lot on the southwest corner of State and Tenth streets, near the edge of town. Near this corner was a deep ravine intersecting State street, and in inclement weather it had to be crossed on logs and fallen trees. On this piece of ground, in 1834, he built the first carriage factory in the town of Erie. It was large and complete, and his strict business integrity soon won him a successful trade, which was maintained until about 1867, when he retired and converted the factory into business stands. About 1837 he erected what was then considered a very fine two-story brick residence block, renting it for many years, and being very desirable residence property, always had the best class of tenants. Latterly it was used for business purposes until 1891, when it gave place to the handsome and substantial Wittich Block of to-day. In making the excavation for the foundation of the new structure the logs laid across the ravine for a passage-way above referred to, were found to be in a good state of preservation after the lapse of more than sixty years. June 21, 1832, Frederick Wittich was married by the late Rev. Geo. A. Lyon to Elizabeth Forbes, a native of Dundee, Scotland, born December 31, 1805. She died September 5, 1854, and left two children, Frederick, who died soon after his mother, and James Forbes, Mr. Wittich took for his second wife Miss Mary Berst, Rev. Geo. A. Lyon performing the marriage ceremony, September 27, 1835. Coming as a bride to the modest home just then completed on Tenth street, on part of the lot mentioned above, it has been her cherished home all these years, which she still enjoys, at the ripe old age of 86. The original house is the rear part of the old homestead, the brick addition having been added in 1851. The many years have told on her but lightly, and she is still in the possession of all her mental faculties, taking a lively interest in the affairs of to-day. Erie's Centennial recalled to her mind very vividly the great political rally of 1840, when Erie was filled to overflowing with people from all parts of the State. So great was the crowd that the homes of the citizens were thrown open to the visitors. The parade was grand, and the town rung with the cheers of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," and the old log cabin, built for the occasion, was the center of attraction. Good old times never forgotten. Mrs. Wittich is the oldest daughter of Conrad and Catherine (Guntner) Berst, the former born in Paulitz, Rhine, Germany, in 1779, and the latter born in Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa. Mr. Berst came to America in 1798, at the age of 19. He was married in 1807, in Manheim, Lancaster county, where his daughter, Mrs. Wittich, was born, November 20, 1809. Her earliest recollection was when her father came hurriedly in the house, amid the sound of fife and drum, caught her up, a little tot, in his arms that she might see the return of the soldiers after the war of 1812, her grandfather Guntner being one of the returned soldiers. Another early remembrance was shaking hands with General Lafayette in 1825, when he passed through Lancaster on his visit, with his son, to America. She was then 16 years old. Mr. Berst left his farm and mill in Lancaster county, and with two-horse

teams brought his family and household effects to Erie in 1830. He rented a farm, which is now in the city limits. Five years later he removed to the West, locating on a farm in Indiana. His daughter, Mary, with her husband, Frederick Wittich, remained in Erie. Mr. Wittich united with the First Presbyterian Church under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Lyon, in 1834, and was his life-time friend. His wife added her name to the church roll in 1842. Both remained consistent and devoted members of the church, he to the time of his death, and Mrs. Wittich still retains an active interest in church matters. Their family consisted of eight children: Catherine; William and Frederick, twins; Eliza, Jennett, Mary Elizabeth, Susan Lyne and Johnnet. Frederick Wittich died September 4, 1876, at the age of 71. He was a devoted citizen, gentle and unassuming, and, with all, brave and aggressive in all good works. With a band of co-workers, he was active in the temperance cause. Among his associates in this cause were John Law, James Lytle and Jehiel Towner, all of whom are gone to their reward. Lieutenant William Wittich, with his twin brother, Lieutenant Frederick J. Wittich, at the first call for troops, joined Erie's three months' regiment commanded by Col. McLane. The regiment was mustered in April 28, 1861, and after the expiration of their time the brothers re-enlisted in Co. J, 83d P. V. I., July 29, 1861. After passing safely through the battles of Yorktown and Hanover Court House, in the desperate conflict of Gains Mill, Frederick Wittich was disabled, taken prisoner and sent to that Southern torture pen, Belle Isle, where for five weeks he was compelled to endure the strain that killed many of the prisoners. He was released in time to participate in the battle of Bull Run, where he especially distinguished himself. At Gains Mill the Eighty-third suffered the loss of 265 in killed, wounded and prisoners, having borne the brunt of many a desperate charge, and at Malvern Hill they suffered further heavy loss. In this fight Sergeant William Wittich won his promotion to a lieutenancy by capturing a Confederate battle-flag under heroic circumstances, and received his advancement by order of Gen. Porter, and as a further compliment to his bravery the First division of Porter's corps was passed in review, while the man they honored lay ill in an ambulance; the captured trophy beside him, with the stars and stripes waving over it. It was intended to have Gen. McClellan present, but he was called away on an important mission. The second Bull Run engagement, August 31, 1862, was another disastrous fight for the Eighty-third, and they lost half of their remaining force, and were reduced from regimental to almost company proportions, only seventy-one stacking arms that night at Centerville. Among the killed was Lieutenant William G. Wittich, who had command of the company at the time, one of the bravest men of that heroic band. Not more than 200 feet from where he fell lay his brother Frederick, badly wounded. He had borne his part throughout the day with the endurance and courage of a true soldier, and was promoted to a second lieutenancy, and was again promoted July 3, 1863, receiving a first lieutenant's commission. At the battle of Laurel Hill he was shot through the thighs, and was discharged September 7, 1864, by expiration of his term of enlistment. On his return to Erie he received the appointment to a postal clerkship, and for eight years served in the postal service,

when rheumatic troubles, resulting from his wounds, compelled him to resign from the service. He endured much suffering, and finally answered the last roll call January 13, 1895. He expired at the old homestead on West Tenth street, tenderly watched by his venerable mother and loving sisters.

James Forbes Wittich was married in Erie, by Rev. Dr. Cleveland, to Cornelia Scott. They had six children: William, Elizabeth, Earl B., Emily Cornelia, Mary and Jessie. His second wife was Marietta Odell, by whom he had one child. James F. Wittich was commissioned a first lieutenant September 22, 1862, in Co. K, 145th P. V. I. Eliza Wittich was married to Dr. Henry Gilbert in Erie, at the home of her parents, by Rev. Geo. A. Lyon. They had two children, Mary S. and Woodland. Susan Lyne Wittich was married to Alonzo Lucius Littell, November 30, 1870, in the city of Erie, at the home of her parents, by Rev. Geo. A. Lyon. They had three children: Frederick J., Williams S. and Mary Olive. Frederick J. Littell has entered Case School of Applied Science, in Cleveland, Ohio, expecting to take up the four-year course of mechanical and electrical engineering.

Joel Olds was born February 22, 1791, among the granite hills of Alstead, Chester county, N. H. When asked one day by one of his friends why he was not named George Washington, the reply was that "Washington living was not the hero of to-day. One must die to see glory." He was the son of Phineas and Polly (Gale) Olds. In 1795 they moved up among the rugged hills of the Green Mountain State, locating at Williamstown, Vt., among the Gale relations. In the spring of '96 his mother died, leaving him and his little brother, Asa G., with only a father to care for them. (Their father was a zealous Free Mason, and was influential among the order.) Joel attended then the district school, two miles away, and it comes down to us that it was no uncommon sight to see him with dinner basket in one hand, leading his younger brother, trudging o'er the stony way to the little log-house, where they sat on log benches without backs. He grew to manhood, working among the rocks and stumps of his father's acres. He married Rhoda Parker, May 5, 1814. Soon after, he, with his father-in-law, Jonas A. Parker, began making preparations for moving to the Western Reserve. Saving the choicest seeds from the harvest was one principal occupation, particularly the apple seeds, and many a tree is still standing on the Olds farm and on neighboring farms, that grew from that pint of seed which he brought. It was not until 1815 that this little company was ready to start. The snow had fallen and the sleighing was fine. Some of the neighbors had come in to bid them God speed, for on the morrow they were to start. Among the number was Davis Harrington, a young man of the neighborhood, who had long looked with favor upon Katie Parker, a sister of Mrs. Olds. It was a long way to the Western Reserve, and money was scarce. Could he only speak the words? Soon there was a little stir of excitement. Katie's things must be unpacked. A minister was summoned, and then and there Katie became Mrs. Col. Harrington. The next morning two ox teams, one owned and driven by Joel Olds, the other driven by Ira Parker, with their long sleds loaded with household goods, started on their long journey. Later in the day, Mr. Parker, with the women and children of the party, followed

with their horse team, carrying food and cooking utensils. About 3 o'clock each day the horse team would pass the ox teams, and by 4 o'clock put up at some tavern, get the privilege of cooking their food by the great fire-place and spreading their beds, when ever they were permitted. Thus they drove on day after day across the great snowy wilderness of New York State. Arriving in Buffalo, they heard the glorious news that peace had been declared. After six weeks of journeying they stopped at Eagle Tavern, on Federal Hill, and put up for the night. What must have been their disappointment in the morning to find it raining. They tarried until the rain should cease, but to their great dismay the sleighing entirely disappeared, and thus it is that we have in our midst to-day the Oldses and the Parkers. Yes, and even our own Judge Gunnison. See what Trumbull county, Ohio, lost, and Erie gained. What might it have been had it not rained. The rain having ceased, they looked about them for habitations, where they might spend the summer at least. They went south of the little hamlet of Erie, out upon the hills and rented farms for the season. In the spring of 1816 they bought a tract of land, and Joel Olds moved into the wilderness on his own land, cut down the timber, making a log house by a good spring of water, and thus life was begun in earnest. He cleared his land, cutting the fine timber, burning it and selling the ashes to the potash factory in Erie for ten cents a bushel. At the end of ten years he had paid for his farm, and saved enough to take him back to the home of his kindred. Adding to his acres by thrift and industry, he still made his visits back to his old home every decade, each time taking some of his family with him. Ere the sixth pilgrimage was made, he was called to his long home in eternity. His wife Jyng, he married, in 1838, Miss Juliet Baker, of Windham, Conn., by whom he was tenderly cared for to a ripe old age, passing away July 21, 1872. The love and affection of those two brothers, who were left motherless so young, endured even to the end, and life was lengthened to each of them beyond four score. It was touching in the extreme to see them sit so close for hours, and visit like lovers, as they were indeed. May this beautiful feature crop out in generations that follow. Of the first family but two daughters are living. Mrs. Frances Foster, in Shell Rock, Iowa, and Mrs. Emily Ward, in Marion, Kas. Horace, the son, died in April, 1879, leaving a family who are at present in Des Moines, Iowa. Of the second family, Helen will be remembered by many as a successful teacher in our public schools for several years, married G. E. Noble in 1869, and died March, 1887. The other two are both living in Erie. Miss Sophornia, a teacher in our schools, and Melvon J., so well known as a survivor of the gallant Eighty-third Regiment, that more than a passing notice should be made of him. He enlisted in '61, before he was 16 years old, when no one was allowed to enlist under 18, and none under a required height would be received. He had extra high heels put on new boots, that he might fulfill the law. Such patriotism could not be rejected. His history is the history of the regiment. Being one of the youngest members of his regiment, he now suffers when he should be in his fullest strength, the rack and torture of rheumatism, engendered by exposure in Southern swamps. Can pen describe the history of a faithful soldier? Think what it means to stand as a target for an enemy. Our gov-

ernment can never pay the debt it owes the boys who saved our nation. Mr. M. J. Olds married in January, 1871, Miss Clara E., daughter of Z. L. Webster, Esq., of Summit, and they have two sons: Z. Webster, born in March, 1874; and Leon Baker, born in June, 1889. The farm on which Joel Olds spent fifty-six years of a quiet and peaceful life is still owned by his children, Miss Sophorina and Melvin J. It is pleasantly situated on elevated land, overlooking the city and the lake, two miles from the present city limits. For a beautiful view of the lake no prospect is better. On a clear day the outline of the Canadian shore and Long Point is visible, and at night the flash-light from the same point can be seen. It was a matter of great surprise to them, when they found they could see the lake, the country being all a wilderness at the time, they had no idea they were on such high land.

Extracts from a letter (when postage was twenty-five cents) written by his brother, after he had bought land, raised crops and returned to his father's house.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Vt., June 17, 1816.

DEAR JOEL:

We are all well. I wrote one letter and sent by the mail before this. Thomas Howe starts this day with his family for the Ohio. I will send this letter by him. Dial Smith is going to drive his ox-team for him. When he returns he will call and see you. I want you should go and show him my land, then I want you should write to me. What has become of my wheat? You may sell it, and have the use of the money until next spring. How many loads of potatoes did I have? Have you built a school-house yet? How did you make out with your mill? and if any more land has been sold in the neighborhood. My colt is worth seventy dollars, but will not fetch that, for there is no money to be got. Our father has five horses that are fit to work and ride; he says he will send you one next fall or winter. He sold his Dalton farm for one horse and 110 dollars, to be paid in cattle. Last night there was a hard frost; we are pouring water on the beans to save them; on plowed ground I had to kick hard to break the frozen crust. I want you and Mr. Parker to go and burn my piece. Your relations are all well. I am your affectionate brother,

ASA G. OLDS.

JOEL OLDS.

Benjamin F. Sloan, youngest child of William A. and Esther (Crandall) Sloan, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 27, 1819, and moved with his parents to Fairview township, Erie county, Pa., about 1821. He attended the country schools until he was 17. Entered the office of the *Erie Gazette* in 1836 as an apprentice and served four years. Visited the Southern States in 1841 and 1842, and worked in various offices in New Orleans and Louisville. Part of the latter year was connected with the Louisville *Daily Gazette* as night editor. In connection with A. P. Durlin, Esq., in 1843, he purchased the *Erie Observer* and edited it till January 1, 1861, when he sold the office and became a member of the grocery firm of Sloan, Booth & McCreary. Was engaged in the business of oil refining from 1863 to 1868. From 1868 to 1875 was editor of the *Erie Daily Republican* and the *Thurston Courier*. Was clerk of the committee on invalid pensions of the House of Representatives during the Forty-fourth and the extra session of the

Forty-fifth Congress. Was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Erie water department January 1, 1879, in which position he continued until 1891. Mr. Sloan was married March 27, 1845, to Elizabeth M. Barr. They have had five children, of whom two are living—Clara Virginia (intermarried with H. D. McNaughton, of Rochester, N. Y.), and Charles H. Mr. Sloan was appointed postmaster by President Pierce in April, 1853, and was reappointed by President Buchanan in 1857, serving until the spring of 1861. He now resides with his son-in-law in Rochester, N. Y.

John Depinet, register and recorder of Erie county, Pennsylvania, was born in Erie November 14, 1855, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Erhart) Depinet, natives of Baden, whence they emigrated and located in Erie in 1853. Mrs. Depinet died in 1856. The senior Mr. Depinet was a contractor in brick and mason work, which he followed successfully for many years. Mr. John Depinet was educated in the public schools and Erie Academy, and in 1877 accepted a position as bookkeeper in the office of William Densmore. After five years' faithful service in this capacity, he became a member of the firm of William Densmore & Co., and traveled in the interest of the company. He was elected to his present position in 1890 and re-elected in 1893. In 1891 he was chosen chairman of the Republican county committee, the duties of which position he most efficiently discharged. He has always been a staunch Republican, and has rendered much valuable service to the party of his choice. Mr. Depinet organized and was for several years interested in the Erie base ball club, and other athletic sports which he always tried to keep above reproach. In this, as in other undertakings, he was highly successful, and during his active connection with base ball it received the enthusiastic support and patronage of the public. On June 1, 1895, Mr. Depinet leased the Central Market House, the success of which his able management assures. Mr. Depinet was married October 2, 1882, to Miss Jessie, only daughter of William and Harriet (Dewey) Densmore, of Erie. This happy union has been blessed with two children, Fred E. and Ned E. Mr. Depinet is a Knight Templar Mason, a very active member of the Elks, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Erie and Kalkwa clubs and of the Mannerchor and Liedertafel societies. Public-spirited and with the best interests of the community at heart, he is ever ready to support and encourage by his means and influence all worthy enterprises of a public or charitable nature.

William Saltsman Brown was born in Erie, Erie county, Pa., November 20, 1826. He is a son of the late Samuel and Elizabeth (Saltsman) Brown, both natives of the Keystone State, and of German descent. Samuel Brown located, about 1840, in Erie, where he was one of the early leading merchants, and where, in 1825, he married Miss Elizabeth Saltsman, the daughter of William Saltsman, one of the pioneer settlers of Erie. Samuel Brown died in 1865; his wife, the following year. William S. Brown was educated at the Erie Academy. His first employment was as clerk in the postoffice at Erie, where he remained for four years, then entering the service of General Charles M. Reed, with whom he was associated for two years. The following four years he was deputy collector of customs at

Erie, under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. Upon the completion of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R., Mr. Brown was made general freight agent at Erie of that road, a position which he held for twenty years. Succeeding this he was treasurer of the Pennsylvania end of the Lake Shore roads, and was one of the boards of directors of the Lake Shore, Erie and Pittsburgh and Oil Creek railroads. He served as collector of internal revenue for the Erie district by appointment of President Grant. He was one of the early stockholders of the Second National Bank of Erie, and has been for many years and is still a member of the board of directors of that institution. Mr. Brown was associated with Orange Noble, Joseph McCarter and Henry C. Shannon in the erection of the first grain elevator at the port of Erie. He devoted eleven years in active service to the cause of education as a member of the Erie board, and was for nine years president of that body. He was married October 19, 1853, to Rosina M., daughter of the late Joseph Winchell, of Erie. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are: Scott Brown, of the Northwestern R. R. office of Chicago; Benjamin B. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Thomas, iron merchants, of Erie; and Mary, wife of Lieut. George R. Clark, of the United States navy. The family reside at the northeast corner of Ninth and Peach streets, and attend the Park Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Brown was one of the founders.

Hugh Brady Fleming (deceased). On both sides the lineage of this gentleman fitly represented those Scotch-Irish elements and reflected the characteristics which history, story and song have so inseparably intertwined with the name of the Keystone—his native state. His father was Gen. James Fleming, who enlisted in the War of 1812 when about 16 years of age. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Robert Lowry, one of a family of ten brothers, who, coming from the North of Ireland towards the close of the last century, had such a thrilling experience in the land title troubles at the first settlement of the lake shore of Pennsylvania. A notable episode of this strife was the successful journey made by the wife of one of these brothers on horseback through the wilderness to the federal capital, where, by an order of President Jefferson, her husband was released from imprisonment, which he had incurred by disregarding a decree of court in the land litigation. The military record of the family is exceptionally honorable. James Fleming, father of Hugh Brady, served through the War of 1812, participating in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, under General Scott, and was wounded at Fort Erie. He completed a long and honorable service in the United States army. He afterwards served many years in the volunteer establishment of Pennsylvania, where, passing through several grades, he became major general. Col. John W. McLane (town cousin of Major Fleming) closed a brilliant career in the War of the Rebellion by his death at the head of the renowned 83d Reg., Pa. V., at the battle of Gaines' Mill. The chivalrous valor shown in the careers of both seemed to corroborate the tradition that they were of kin with Gen. Anthony Wayne, whose name was given to two especially fine military companies before the war, raised and drilled by Captain McLane at Erie. The first, the Wayne Grays, in 1841; the second, the Wayne Guards, organized in 1859; practically it was a military school for the coming war, and,

in fact, was the nucleus of the famous 83d Reg., Pa. V. With such an ancestry and surroundings, the record of Maj. Hugh Brady Fleming will not be a matter of surprise. He was born in Rockdale township, Crawford county, Pa., in 1827. His early education was obtained in the common schools, then of the commonest sort. He was named for his father's companion in arms, if not regimental commander, while his brother bore the name of the veteran general under whom his father had fought at Lundy's Lane. All of his early surroundings tended to instill, to cultivate and intensify a love of military life. The science of war, especially as illustrated in the great battles of the period in Europe and America, amounted to a passion with General Fleming, whose prominence in organizing, disciplining and arming the State forces in Northwestern Pennsylvania continued for many years co-incident with his son Hugh's childhood. His fireside was made cheerful in the companionship of his comrades of the War of 1812; while the Patriot War and the "Burning of the Caroline" quickened the interest in military circles, as they brought to the lake frontier Gen. Winfield Scott in connection with the stirring events liable to produce bloodshed and plunge the country into a war with England at any moment. Hugh Brady Fleming was most naturally devoted to military life—it was a logical sequence of his father's career. In July, 1848, in the very month the Mexican war was officially declared at an end, it was on the nomination of Hon. James Thompson, then member of Congress from the Erie district, under the administration of President Polk—William L. Morey being Secretary of War—he was appointed to the West Point Academy. The achievements of our armies had raised the interest in military matters to a high pitch; yet from all of the eight counties of the Twenty-third Congressional District, with their three endowed academies and scores of graduates, Hugh Fleming was named for the cadetship of 1848. The intuitive perception and instinctive acumen of Judge Thompson were well vindicated in the long and distinguished career of his appointee. No doubt the result of the war, as that year announced, with its acquisition of California and Northern Mexico, adding as it did by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 649,000 square miles of territory to the domain of the United States, while more than 101,000 men had been in the field, involving an expenditure of \$100,000,000, intensified the anxiety all over the country to enter West Point. It was a class embracing Generals Phil Sheridan, Henry W. Slocum, A. W. D. McCook, George Crook, T. L. Casey and others destined to win so much renown in the great War of the Rebellion. On the 1st of July, 1852, having graduated, Cadet Fleming was made Second Lieutenant of the 9th U. S. infantry. He was assigned to duty in the distant West, where the army, reduced to a peace footing, was engaged in keeping open communications in the vast region beyond the Mississippi before the organization of Kansas and Nebraska. Circumstances then made him prominent; his first skirmish was while defending Fort Laramie against the Sioux, June 17, 1853; in another fight, August 24, 1854, he was wounded. It is needless to follow Lieutenant Fleming in his long, arduous and brilliant career, which commenced so soon after his graduation. He was on frontier duty at Fort Stillacom, Washington, and operated against the Puget Sound Indians in 1856. The next year he was stationed in Washington

Territory (then Northern Oregon), also at Fort Dallas and Fort Walla Walla and on the Spokane expedition. In 1858 he fought the Indians at Tohotninnic and at Four Lakes, at Spokane Plains and River. He was on frontier duty at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, from 1858 to 1860, and was promoted to be captain of the 9th infantry May 14, 1861. He relieved Kit Carson at Fort Garland, Colorado, and was presented by that renowned frontiersman with the sword he wore when he escorted Gen. John C. Fremont across the Rocky Mountains. It was thus Captain Fleming was thrown into active, prolonged and arduous military service, but the strain of such successive and unremittive effort by day and by night wore upon him. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he sought to place his military education and experience at the service of his country. He was invited by Governor Curtin to take command of a Pennsylvania regiment and a like offer came from the Governor of New York. The Secretary of War refused to accept his resignation, but employed him in mustering, inspecting and organizing the volunteer forces and he remained a captain in the army. Several times after the breaking out of the war he was ordered to the remotest frontier. Honored as he was with the fullest confidence of the War Department, he was detailed to organize troops at Fort Columbus, N. Y. He served as mustering and disbursing officer at Buffalo, N. Y., and at Fort Humboldt, California, and for Nevada and California from 1861 to 1865. After this he was acting assistant provost marshal general and superintendent of volunteer recruiting service in California and Nevada. He returned to frontier duty at Fort Ruby, Nevada, in December, 1865, and July 28, 1866, won his spurs and gold leaf, while attached to the 19th U. S. infantry. He was next assigned to the 5th U. S. infantry in 1869, and in 1870 was retired on account of disease contracted in the line of duty. He had helped to clear the Indians from the plains, but with them had vanished the youth, the vigor and the elasticity of Major Fleming, who at his graduation seemed to possess an iron-clad constitution, fired with the courage of a lion, animated by a spirit of loyalty worthy of the kinsman of Mad Anthony Wayne.

Major Fleming never ceased his studies of military science. He kept up almost to the day of his death with every change in tactics, in arms, engineering, ship building and armor plating. He was genial and companionable, a man of strong friendships, with a high sense of honor, and he would not allow himself to be outdone in his duties to his fellow men or to society. His domestic relations were most pleasant. In 1866, while stationed at Buffalo, he was married to Miss Maria Neely, daughter of Joseph Neely, Esq., of Erie. With his wife, he reported at Fort Garland, where his son, Hugh Neely Fleming, was born in 1868. Upon Major Fleming's retirement from active service he took up his residence at the family home on West Eighth street, Erie. Though offered the chair of military science in the University of California and that of Minnesota he was obliged to decline both on account of ill health. In the vain effort to recuperate that health and vigor, which had been lost in arduous frontier service, he spent much time and very much of means in traveling. His friends noted with anxiety his steady decline. About two years ago the light of his pleasant home went out in the death of his charming wife. Though cheered by the constant companionship and untiring attentions of his devoted son, the sturdy

warrior answered his last roll call at his beautiful but darkened home on the 9th of April, 1895.

The remains of the veteran were tenderly placed near to the beautiful Erie Cemetery in a slightly location near to the resting place of his beloved wife and his kinsman, Colonel McLane, overlooking the spot on the lake bluff where General Wayne, on his return from his successful Indian campaign, died and was buried. Kindred in blood and in their unflinching loyalty, though their spheres of activity so widely separated, each found a grave within sound and view of the other, while the name and fame of each will be cherished among its choice legends of history by the Gem City of the Lakes.

F. F. Farrar, late of Waterford, Erie county, Pa., was born in Vermont, August 24, 1822, and died at his home near Waterford, April 28, 1895. His father and mother were natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The former, Oliver Farrar, was engaged in the milling business for many years in Vermont, was a Democratic member of the Legislature of that State for several terms, and served the people of the county of his residence as justice of the peace for some years. F. F. Farrar completed his schooling at the Hancock Academy, New Hampshire, and then taught school for one year. Upon attaining his majority he removed to Waterford, this county, and with his brother conducted a mercantile business until 1853, when he withdrew and engaged in farming and the hotel business at Forest Home, Erie county, continuing nearly four years with good success; he then entered a partnership with L. Phelps in the grocery line at Waterford. In one year he sold out and engaged under the firm name of Gray & Farrar in the wholesale grocery business at Erie with his usual good luck up to 1867 or 1868, when he sold and turned his entire attention to the restoration of sulphuric acid at Pittsburgh, in which enterprise he had invested prior to this time; he subsequently took the principal management of the branch business at Titusville and was very successful. At a period during his busy life he was compelled to lay away his first consort, the mother of four children, three of whom are living, viz.: C. W. Farrar, of the Davis, Farrar & Co., Erie; W. W. Farrar, of the American Wringer Company, Erie, and Mrs. Minnie Buckle. His second marriage was to Mrs. Mary Day, by whom he had one child, Miss Zoe Farrar. Mr. Farrar was a valued and valuable citizen. During the war he was mayor of Erie, and fulfilled the duties of that office during those troublous times with conspicuous success.

William Reifel, senior member of the firm of William Reifel & Sons, Erie, Pa., was born in the province of Rhein, Germany, January 4, 1838, and is a son of J. P. and Anna Mary (Offenbacher) Reifel. His father, who was a farmer, came to America in 1852 and located in Erie, where he died in 1854, leaving William, an only child. A part of his education was obtained in his native country, and a part of it in the public schools of Erie. Learning the millers' trade in the shops of Sennett, Barr & Co., he followed the occupation eleven years. He then engaged in the grocery business on State street, south of Twelfth, where he remained two and a half years. In 1868 he assisted in the establishment of the Erie Steam Bend-



J. W. Hunt -



ing Works, and maintained his identity with that concern until 1878, when he engaged in his present business of pump manufacturing. The plant was first located on Myrtle street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and was removed to its present place in 1888, where it has been enlarged and remodeled until its capacity is between fifteen and twenty thousand pumps a year. The products of the concern include all kinds of wooden, chain and bucket pumps, and the territory over which their sales extend includes all the eastern half of the United States. Mr. Keifel owns considerable other property adjacent to the building which he occupies, and has real estate interests in other parts of the city. Mr. Keifel was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Knochel, of Erie, by whom he had five children, viz.: Anna Mary (Mrs. Samuel H. Burdett, of Fort Wayne, Ind.), John P. (president of the Cleveland Dental Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, O.), Miss Elizabeth, William V. (who died in his 23d year), and George V. (who is in the employ of the Cleveland Dental Manufacturing Company as traveling salesman). Mrs. Keifel died in 1866, and Mr. Keifel was remarried in 1874 to Miss Sophia Fink, sister of Mr. Henry Fink, of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Keifel are members of the St. Paul German Lutheran Church. He has been for thirty years a member of the Sons of Herman, and for twenty-nine years a member of the Erie Liedertafel society, of which he is now president. Politically he is a Republican.

John Robert Cooney, of the Union Ice Company, Erie, Pa., born in Erie, October 18, 1856, is a son of the late John and Margaret Cooney, natives of county Cork, Ireland, who came to the United States and located in Erie in 1855. John Cooney, sr., was an employe of the Erie Gas Company, and died November 18, 1857. His wife survives him and resides in Erie. John R. Cooney attended the public schools of Erie. At an early age he found employment as brakeman on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and later with the E. & P. R. R., being thus employed for four years. He next engaged in teaming, and in 1880 founded an ice business, which he conducted successfully alone for ten years, then consolidating his business with that of the Erie Ice Company. In the spring of 1893 this company was consolidated with the People's Ice Company, the aggregation being thereafter known as the Union Ice Company. Mr. Cooney has been twice married; on May 12, 1879, to Emma, daughter of John Crowley, of East Mill Creek, Erie county, Pa. She died in February, 1890, leaving three children, John, Edward and Mamie. His second marriage was to Annie R., daughter Stephen Murphy, a contractor of Erie. The family reside at 437 West Fourth street, and are members of St. Peter's Catholic congregation.

Samuel Myron Brainerd, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born in Conneaut township, Erie county, Pa., November 13, 1842. He is the son of the late Samuel and Olive L. (Nicholson) Brainerd, the former a native of Herkimer, New York, and of English descent, the latter a native of Vermont. The elder Mr. Brainerd was a farmer. He died in January, 1863; his wife survived him less than one month. Samuel M. Brainerd received his early education in the common schools and academy of Conneaut township, and completed it at the State Normal School, Edinboro. He began the study of law

with the Hon. George P. Cutler, of Girard, Pa., and continued it under the preceptorship of the late William Benson, of Erie. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1870, and entered upon the practice of his profession at North East, where he remained until 1874, when he removed to Erie to form a law partnership with his former preceptor, William Benson, which, under the firm name of Benson & Brainerd, continued to exist until 1883, when Mr. Brainerd took his seat as a member of the Forty-eighth Congress. Prior to his election to the House of Representatives, Mr. Brainerd served a three-year term as district attorney for Erie county. On his return from Washington he resumed the practice of his profession, had for a time a partnership association with Isador Sobel, and in 1883 formed his present connection with George H. Higgins, the firm being known as Brainerd & Higgins. Mr. Brainerd is known as one of the ablest advocates of the Erie bar, and enjoys a large practice. His election to Congress was a flattering recognition of his ability, and evidence of his personal popularity, for, although a pronounced and uncompromising Republican, he received a majority of 1,000 votes, while the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Pattison, carried Erie county by a majority of over 500. The wisdom of his constituents in sending Mr. Brainerd to Congress was quickly apparent. During the first session he obtained an appropriation of \$50,000 for Erie harbor, and an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of the government building at Erie. He restored the land lighthouse, and secured an appropriation for the repurchase of the property on which it stands. He introduced a bill for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home which was favorably reported by the House committee on military affairs. He introduced a bill to equalize compensation for letter carriers and offices of the first and second class; a bill for the payment of unpaid bounties to veterans who were promoted after the last enlistment, besides a large number of private bills for securing soldiers their pensions and back pay. He gave the interests of disabled soldiers his personal attention, and many cases were determined successfully which had been long pending and for years abandoned as hopeless by the persons interested. He obtained a further appropriation of \$30,000 for the Erie harbor. Mr. Brainerd was the unanimous choice of his party in Erie county for renomination. He was married December 24, 1866, to Lavinia E., daughter of the late Philander B. Chapin, a farmer and an old resident of Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd have three children, Samuel, Carlton M. and Annie L.; reside at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, and attend the First Presbyterian Church. Their son, Samuel, is a clerk in the Erie postoffice, and is married to Rosa, daughter of Herbert Stitt, a farmer and ex-prothonotary of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Samuel Herbert Spencer.

Clark Olds, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born in Mill Creek township, Erie county, Pa., July 14, 1850. He is a son of Lewis W. Olds, a prominent citizen of Erie. Clark Olds received his initial schooling in the public schools of Erie, and prepared for college at the Erie Academy under Albion W. Tourgee. In 1866 he entered Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and was graduated from that institution in 1870. During his collegiate course he became connected with the

United States lake survey, and after his graduation was made assistant engineer in that service, and continued to be engaged therein until the fall of 1875, with the exception of two years, 1872-3, during which he had leave of absence and attended the university of Leipzig, Saxony. While in the employ of the government and at the Leipzig University, he pursued the study of law, subsequently continuing it at Erie, under the preceptorship of the late William Benson. He was admitted to the bar April 26, 1876, and shortly thereafter was admitted to practice in the United States courts. He makes a specialty of admiralty practice. Mr. Olds is a Republican, and has been actively identified with the work of his party in Erie county. He was married December 13, 1876, to Livia E., daughter of Chauncey Keator, capitalist, of Courtland, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Olds have three children: Romeyn K., Irving S. and Marguerite E., and reside at 216 West Seventh street.

Isador Sobel, attorney at law, Erie, Pa., born August 28, 1858, in New York city, is a son of Samuel and Cecilia (King) Sobel, natives of Germany, who came to this country in their youth, and were married in the city of New York, where Mr. Sobel was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits. He removed with his family to Petroleum Center, Venango county, Pa., and there established a dry goods business, built an opera house, and otherwise contributed to the welfare of the community. A few years later Mr. Sobel removed his family to New York, and transferred his dry goods business to Erie, Pa. Subsequently the family took up its residence in Erie, and here Mr. Sobel continued in the dry goods business for twelve years. The family returned to New York in 1887, and since then have made that city their place of residence. Mr. Isador Sobel received his initial schooling at grammar school No. 3, and completed his education at the College of New York, New York city. Until his 26th year he was engaged in business with his father, and then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. S. M. Brainerd, of Erie. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1888, practiced for two years, when he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, under the firm name of Brainerd & Sobel, which partnership was dissolved two years later, since which time Mr. Sobel has been engaged in the practice alone. He is a Republican, and has been actively identified with the work of his party in this county, having served for three years as secretary of the Republican county committee, and for two years as chairman of that body. He has been twice elected a member of the common council of Erie, serving his latter term as presiding officer. At both of these elections Mr. Sobel led his ticket, at the latter polling a larger vote in the first ward (a Democratic stronghold) than had ever been cast in that ward for any candidate at any election. Mr. Sobel is vice-president of the Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania. He was married March 7, 1891, to Emma, daughter of S. Auerheim, a merchant of Bradford, McKean county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Sobel have one child living, Jeffrey M. Sobel, reside at 201 East Sixth street, and are members of the Jewish Temple, of which he is the vice-president. Mr. Sobel is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Royal Arcanum, Woodmen of the World, Maccabees and Foresters, and B. P. O. E.

George H. Higgins, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born August 5, 1852, at Spartansburg, Crawford county, Pa. He is a son of the late Moses and Nancy (Fralick) Higgins, natives of New York, and descendants of early settlers of the eastern part of that State. George H. Higgins completed his education at Watertown (N. Y.) high school. Returning to Spartansburg he learned the trade of mason, and for five years followed it. For the following two years he was engaged in the lumber business in Rome township, near Titusville, with Mr. C. D. Scott, now of Corry, Pa. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of S. T. Allen, at Warren, Pa., and was admitted to practice in 1880. While reading law he became interested in oil drilling, and devoted some time to this up to 1882, when he returned to Warren and formed a law partnership with his late preceptor, S. T. Allen, which continued until the death of the latter in 1885. In 1885 Mr. Higgins was appointed district attorney of Warren county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of David Swanson. At the Republican primaries following the expiration of his term, he received the nomination to the district attorneyship, and was elected by the large majority of 3,500. Upon the death of Mr. S. T. Allen, his brother, Mr. O. C. Allen, resigned the postmastership of Warren to become his brother's successor in the law partnership with Mr. Higgins. In 1892 there was added to the firm W. H., son of O. C. Allen, the firm being known as Allen, Higgins & Allen. The partnership was dissolved in 1893, Mr. Higgins coming to Erie, Pa., to form the present co-partnership with Hon. S. M. Brainerd. Mr. Higgins has been twice married, in 1872 to Josephine C., daughter of C. D. Scott. She died August 4, 1890, leaving one son, Weld Higgins, a resident and business man of Erie. Mr. Higgins was married a second time October 10, 1893, to Nancy A., daughter of Moses Starbird, a resident of Corry, Pa. The family reside at 240 West Fifth street and attend the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Higgins in 1890 received the Republican nomination for the office of president judge of Warren and Forest counties, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Senate of the National Union, a Pythian Knight and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is rated with the leading attorneys of the Erie bar, and the firm of Brainerd & Higgins have a large and lucrative practice.

William Gallagher Crosby, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., October 21, 1866. He is a son of Manley Crosby, a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this work. W. G. Crosby was graduated from the Corry (Pa.) high school June 18, 1884, was for three years thereafter associated with Clark & Warren, oil refiners, of Erie county, and then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Davenport & Griffith, and was admitted to practice in 1889. Two years later he formed a law partnership with one of his former preceptors, Mr. George P. Griffith, under the firm name of Griffith & Crosby, which partnership was dissolved in 1894, by the retirement from practice of its senior member, Mr. Crosby succeeding to the business of the firm. In April, 1895, he formed his present partnership association with Henry E. Fish, under the firm name of Fish & Crosby. Mr. Crosby is a Democrat, and has been actively identified with the work of his party in Erie county. In 1893, he was the Democratic candidate

for the office of district attorney. He belongs to the Masonic order and K. of P.

Francis F. Marshall, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born in Girard, Erie county, Pa., May 21, 1855. He is the son of the late James C. Marshall (a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this volume). F. F. Marshall received his education at the Erie Academy and Yale College, from which latter institution he was graduated with the class of 1876. He read law under the preceptorship of his father, and was admitted to practice in 1876. He was appointed United States commissioner under President Lincoln's first administration, in 1861, and was admitted to practice in the United States and Supreme Courts in 1864. He formed a partnership association with his father January 1, 1861, which continued until the retirement of the latter in the spring of 1881. He was elected president of the Marine National Bank of Erie in 1886, succeeding his father, who died May 6, of that year. Mr. Marshall was married June 17, 1862, to Fannie, daughter of Colonel Irvin Camp, whose personal history is contained in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have three children, Florence M., wife of Surgeon C. U. Graviatt, and Misses Laura F. and May Marshall. The family reside at the corner of Sixth and Sassafras streets, and attend the Episcopal Church.

Henry Earl Fish, attorney, Erie, Pa., born April 9, 1863, in Otsego, Otsego county, N. Y., is a son of Liberal C. and Marion (Biggs) Fish, natives of New York, the former of Welsh and the latter of Scotch descent. Henry E. Fish completed his education at the Gilbertsville Academy in 1881. He then came to Erie and was for ten years employed as one of the official court stenographers of Erie, Lawrence and McKean counties. During this period he took up the study of law, reading latterly under the preceptorship of Judge John P. Vincent and Hon. E. A. Walling, was admitted to practice in February, 1889, and two years later, upon his resignation as court stenographer, entered upon the practice of law in Erie. In April, 1895, he formed his present partnership association with Wm. G. Crosby, with the firm name of Fish & Crosby. Mr. Fish was married June 25, 1889, to Nellie, daughter of the late K. M. Slooin, an old resident of Erie. They have one child, Roger. Mr. Fish is past master of Tyrian Lodge, F. & A. M., an officer of Temple Chapter, Mount Olivet Commandery, a Knight Templar and the A. A. S. K. Mr. and Mrs. Fish attend the Central Presbyterian Church.

Charles Heydrick, attorney at law, Erie, Pa., was born in Oil City, Pa., August 17, 1864. On the paternal side his ancestry is German; Balthazar Heydrick came from Silesia in 1734, and settled at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia; his grandson, Dr. Christopher Heydrick, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed from Philadelphia to Venango county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and became celebrated throughout Northwestern Pennsylvania because of his consummate ability and skill as a physician and surgeon. Of his children, Charles H. Heydrick, lately deceased, was for many years the county surveyor of Venango county, and it was from his hands that the first authentic maps of said county were had. He was also a millwright and master mechanic. Peter C. Heydrick, son of Charles H. and father of our subject, is a

graduate of Allegheny College, was one of the founders of Oil City, Pa., and the organizer of the first company formed in this country for the purpose of producing petroleum oil. Mr. Heydrick came to Erie in 1874, and has served the city as a member of its councils for several years. On the maternal side the ancestry is English, his mother's ancestors, the Doughtys, coming from England with William Penn, in 1682. The maternal grandfather, James Doughty, came from Philadelphia to Crawford county, in 1812, and was for many years a member of the faculty of Allegheny College. He was a brother of Thomas Doughty, the father of American landscape painting. Charles Heydrick received his education in the public schools of Erie, taking the full course and graduating from the high school with the highest honors in 1884. He was registered as a student of the law with the late Hon. James C. Marshall and his distinguished son, F. F. Marshall, Esq., and under their careful and exhaustive instruction, laid the foundation for a brilliant career at the bar to which he was admitted June 27, 1887, acquiring within a few years the highest ecomm which a lawyer may attain, in a tribute paid to his ability as a jurispudent by the Supreme Court of the State in reviewing a report made by him as master, in an intricate and knotty case, involving many abstruse and delicate principles of both patent and civil law. This extraordinary compliment from the highest jurisprudence in this commonwealth is in itself sufficient testimonial of his ability and the thoroughness of his preceptors. Charles H. is a nephew of Judge Heydrick, of Venango county, a lawyer of great worth and ability, and who has also been a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In religion our subject is a liberal Episcopalian; in politics, a Jeffersonian Democrat.

Franklin Lewis Montgomery was born in Sutton, Ontario, Canada, September 4, 1863. He is a son of Dr. John W. and Josephine (Gorham) Montgomery, both natives of Canada. He passed through the public schools to the Kingston Collegiate Institute, Kingston, Ontario, from which he graduated, and entered Queen's University, Kingston, in 1880, of which institution he is an undergraduate. He came to Erie in 1884 and engaged in the fish business as bookkeeper with E. D. Carter. He subsequently engaged with other firms and for himself up to the time of the formation of the Erie Fish Association, in 1892, since which time he has been engaged in the insurance business. Ever since his location in Erie he has devoted much time to the study of medicine, which he began under the preceptorship of his father. Mr. Montgomery is one of the heirs to Alexander Montgomery, Sr., who leased some fifty-seven acres of land in New York city to the Trinity Church corporation; these leases expired some eighteen years ago, and the heirs are contesting their right to said property, amounting to \$900,000,000 at the present time. He was married December 25, 1888, to Gertrude E., daughter of Leonard H. Hall, of the late firm of Noble & Hall, engine manufacturers, Erie, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have two children, Gertrude and John Alexander, and reside at Eighth and Myrtle streets.

Charles S. Burchfield, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born in Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., February 10, 1858. He is a son of the late Robert R. and Emeline (Aus-

tion) Burchfield, natives of Pennsylvania, the former deceased, the latter now a resident of Toronto, Kan. The late Robert R. Burchfield was a Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion, was captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864, and was imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga., until October, 1864, when he was removed to the military prison at Florence, S. C., where he died January 31, 1865, a result of the hardships and privations of his incarceration. Charles S. Burchfield was graduated June 28, 1877, from the State Normal school at Edinboro, where he pursued a two years' post-graduate course. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in February, 1881, served in that capacity for three and a half years, when he resigned to accept an appointment in the internal revenue office at Erie, under Collector J. F. Walthers. While occupying the latter position, Mr. Burchfield renewed, under the preceptorship of Benson & Brainerd, the study of law, which he had taken up before his election to the office of justice of the peace, was admitted to the bar September 6, 1886, and has ever since been engaged in law practice in Erie. He was admitted to practice in the United States Courts July 18, 1889, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1895.

John K. Hallock, attorney at law, Erie, Pa., was born in Chagrin Falls, O., April 25, 1844. He is a son of the late Rev. John Keese Hallock, a Methodist minister, who settled in McKean township, Erie county, in 1820. His ancestors were among the first English settlers of the American colonies, the first Hallock family having located on Long Island in 1640. John K. Hallock received his early education in the schools where his father happened to be located, and completed it in the Waterford Academy in 1862. Upon leaving school he took up the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1865. He came to the bar of Pennsylvania soon after this, and spent a year in the office of Hon. A. B. Richmond, of Meadville, Pa. He located in Erie in 1868, where he was the first attorney to make a speciality of patent law practice. He is, at present, senior member of the law firm of Hallock & Lord, of this city, whose business consists principally of matters pertaining to patents. Mr. Hallock was deputy U. S. marshal in 1869-70, and was an alternate commissioner of Pennsylvania to the World's Fair in 1893. He was married October 2, 1871, to Louise C. Porter, widow of Maj. Robert H. Porter, U. S. A., and daughter of William G. Arbuckle, whose personal history is contained in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Hallock have three children: John Keese, jr. (a law student), Louise G., and Ruth M., reside at 324 West Ninth street, and attend St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Hallock is a member of the B. P. O. E., and associate member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Hugh Compton Lord, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born in Mantorville, Minn., January 23, 1867. He is a son of the late Samuel and Louisa (Compton) Lord, the former a native of Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., and the latter formerly of Erie county. The Lords were among the first settlers of Connecticut and the Comptons early settlers of New York State, and both families were of English descent. The late Samuel Lord spent the greater part of his life in Minnesota, where he practiced law for a number of years.

He was an ardent Republican, and rendered his constituents valuable service as a member of both Houses of the State Legislature. At the time of his decease he was holding his second term of office as president judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Minnesota. He died in 1880, having survived his wife one year. After the decease of Judge Lord his son, Hugh, came to Pennsylvania. In 1884 he entered the high school, Erie, and was graduated therefrom in 1887, afterwards taking a post-graduate course of one year. He read law under the preceptorship of Hon. E. A. Walling, was admitted to the bar in December, 1890, engaged in general practice for one year and a half, and then formed his present partnership association with John K. Hallock, Esq., under the firm name of Hallock & Lord, making a speciality of patent law. While a law student Mr. Lord was deputy United States marshal (Harrison administration), a position which he resigned to become eligible for admission to practice in the United States courts. Mr. Lord was married June 7, 1893, to Rena, daughter of the late Richard M. Slocum, of Erie. One child, Louise, born of this marriage, died November 8, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Lord reside at 309 West Tenth street.

James Wallace Allison, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born at Lake Pleasant, Erie county, Pa., October 15, 1847. He is a son of the late William and Harriet (Carson) Allison, both natives of Pennsylvania, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of the north-western part of the State. William Allison, the grandfather of James W., located at Lake Pleasant during the latter part of the last century, taking up 600 acres of land. The title to the farm owned and occupied at present by J. W. Allison, was never vested in any other name. James W. Allison attended the Waterford Academy, and completed his education at Michigan University, Ann Arbor. He taught school for several years, during which period he was principal of the schools at Fairview and Wellsburg, and was also superintendent of the Mill Creek schools. He also taught for one winter in Erie. At this time he took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice, June 1, 1875. He continued in the practice until the summer of 1881, when, on account of failing health, he devoted his attention to farming. In the spring of 1894, he resumed the practice of law in Erie. He was married October 15, 1874, to Adele, daughter of the late Jacob Fritz, of Watsburg, Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Allison have four children: Ruth, Thomas C., Robert C., and Gertrude. The family reside at Lake Pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Jacob Edward Swap, alderman, Erie, Pa., was born August 12, 1846, at Coeyman's, Albany county, N. Y. He is the son of the late William and Amanda (Carle) Swap, natives of New York, and of German descent. They came to Erie county in 1848, and the following year removed to Springboro, Crawford county, Pa., where they continued to reside throughout their lives, and where the elder Mr. Swap was engaged in undertaking and cabinet making. Jacob E. Swap was attending the public school of his native town, when the war broke out, and, although but 15 years of age, enlisted August 27, 1861, in Co. H, 82d P. V. I. He re-enlisted in the field in 1863, and was mustered out of service May 14, 1865. The Eighty-third was in the

Third brigade, First division, Fifth army corps, attached throughout the war to the Army of the Potomac, and is noted for having lost more men killed in battle and from wounds than any other regiment in the service. Private Swap was wounded at Spotsylvania, May 8, 1864, in five places, and has not yet, and never will, entirely recover from the effects of the wounds that day received. An interesting incident in his army experience, was that of being one of a party of six men, or more, properly, of five men and a boy (for Mr. Swap was but a boy), which on November 7, 1863, during the engagement at Rappahannock Station, Va., stormed a fortification garrisoned by a portion of Magruder's Irish brigade, captured twenty-five men, and regained two pieces of artillery, the sight of which, in the possession of the enemy, had prompted the brave and successful attack, which was led by Private Swap. Of the re-enlisted men of Co. H, but five came out of the war alive, and but one of them without wounds. After the war Mr. Swap found employment with the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., and subsequently was appointed superintendent and road-master of the Meadville and Linesville R. R. (now operated by the P., S. & L. E.). In 1884 he returned to the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., and served as passenger conductor till 1887. He has resided in Erie most of the time since 1867, and is now serving as alderman, to which office he was elected on the Republican ticket in February, 1894. He was married in March, 1868, to Angelina, daughter of the late George W. Luther, an old resident of Erie county, and a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of New England. Three children, born of this marriage, are: Mrs. Grace A., wife of George W. Donald, a printer of Erie; William W., a marine engineer, but now in the employ of the Erie Electric Motor Company; and Charles Swap. Jacob E. Swap is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 455, F. and A. M.; Temple Chapter, No. 215, R. A. M.; Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 30, K. T.; charter member of Post 67, G. A. R.; charter member, and for two terms colonel of the Union Veteran Legion, No. 13, and charter member of A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 71, Sharpshooter, Mercer county, Pa. The family residence is at 210 Peach street.

Max Andrew Krug, dealer in boots and shoes, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, Pa., June 13, 1863. He is a son of the late John G. and Mary Louisa (Hlein) Krug, natives of Baden, who came to this country in 1852, locating in New York, where Mr. Krug was engaged in business until 1892, when he removed to Erie. He died August 12, 1864; his wife survives, and resides in Erie. Max A. Krug received his education in the public schools of Erie, and then entered the employ of J. A. Eichenlaub, dealer in boots and shoes, with whom he remained until 1885, when he established himself in the same line at 922 State street. Five years later he opened his present extensive establishment at 1004 State street. He was married June 21, 1887, to Anna, daughter of George I. Behringer, a mechanic of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Krug have two children: Marcella and Clarence, reside at 336 East Eighth street, and are members of St. Mary's Church. Mr. Krug is a member of the B. P. O. E., C. M. B. A., Maennerchor, East Erie Turnverein. He is also a member of the Erie Catholic Casino, the Sommerheim, and the Erie board of trade. He holds several policies of insurance in old line companies,

and is a member of the Bay State Beneficial Association. Mr. Krug has been engaged for the past five years in buying, selling and improving real estate, and has during that period erected several residences and substantial business blocks.

Adeodatus Correggio Jackson, chemist, drug and news dealer, Erie, Pa., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 4, 1836. He is a son of the late James and Mary Ann (Ball) Jackson, now living, aged 82, the former a native of New Jersey, and of English descent; the latter a native of Erie county, and a daughter of Sheldon Ball, jeweler, one of the earliest settlers in Erie. Sheldon Ball's ancestors were among the first settlers of the Old Dominion. His father and George Washington's mother were first cousins. James Jackson was a portrait painter of distinction, and, at one time numbered among his art treasures miniatures painted by Murillo, Titian, Correggio and Keubens. The Keubens miniature is now in the possession of his son, A. C. Jackson. James Jackson established an academy of fine arts at Baltimore, Md. He died from the result of an accident in 1846. A. C. Jackson was educated in Buffalo, N. Y., was variously employed in the Middle States, studied pharmacy and received his diploma in the State of New York. He came to Erie in 1857, and was for several years engaged in compounding and putting up a remedy of his own, known as Neuralgialine. In 1891 he established himself in the drug, news and stationery business at the corner of Twelfth and State streets, Erie, Pa. He is unmarried and resides with his mother, at 1211 State street.

Frank E. Franz, furniture dealer, Erie, Pa., was born at Lohram, Maine, Bavaria, May 8, 1840. He is a son of the late Michael and Katrina (Brunn) Franz. Michael Franz was a blacksmith and died in 1846. His widow came to this country in 1853 with her two children, Barbara and Frank, locating in Erie, where a daughter, Mrs. Katrina, wife of John Geist, a contractor, already resided. Frank supplemented the schooling he had already received in the Fatherland by a brief term in the schools of Erie, and was, at the age of 14, apprenticed to the trade of cabinet making with the late William Riblet. After mastering his trade he worked at it successively in Louisville, Chattanooga and Indianapolis, returning, after three years, to Erie, where for a time he worked for his brother-in-law, Joseph Zefferer, a furniture manufacturer, with whom, in 1865, he formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of furniture, under the firm name of Zefferer & Franz. Two years later this partnership was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Franz, who then became associated with August Reinholz in the same business, under the firm name of Franz & Reinholz. Upon the dissolution of this firm Mr. Franz became a partner with William Stark, in the firm of Stark & Franz, furniture manufacturers and dealers. Since Mr. Stark's retirement from the business, January 1, 1886, Mr. Franz has conducted it alone, his present location being at 1122 State street. He was married April 20, 1864, to Mary Ann, daughter of George W. Kuhn, then a shoe merchant of Erie, now a farmer of Harbor Creek township, Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Franz have five children, two sons, Charles and August, engaged in business with their father, and three daughters, Anna, Amelia and Amanda. The

eldest daughter, Anna, is the wife of Andrew Leib, an Erie merchant. The family resides at 213 East Seventeenth street, and are members of St. Mary's Church.

Burt F. Dishrow, of the drug firm of Dishrow & Suerken, Erie, Pa., born in Lockport, N. Y., July 30, 1871, is a son of William Fairbanks Dishrow and Isabella Cornelia (Grissenthwaite) Dishrow, natives of New York, the former of Scotch-English and the latter of English descent. Mr. Dishrow, sr., was engaged in the coeprage business at Lockport for a number of years, and removed his family to Erie in January, 1894. Burt F. Dishrow was educated in the schools of Elgin and Corry, Pa., and then attended the pharmaceutical department of the university at Buffalo, graduating therefrom in May, 1892. Immediately thereafter he came to Erie and purchased a half interest in William Diefenbach's drug store, Eleventh and State streets, under the firm name of Diefenbach & Dishrow. In August, 1893, Mr. Diefenbach retired from the firm, and Mr. Otto C. Suerken became a member of the firm until July, 1895, since when it has been conducted by Mr. B. F. Dishrow. Mr. Dishrow married, June 12, 1893, Virginia, daughter of the late Thomas McManus, an old resident and business man of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Dishrow reside at 264 East Eleventh street.

Edward Hoffman, jeweler, Erie, Pa., was born October 27, 1844, in Loewenberg, Province of Silesia, Prussia. His parents were natives of Prussia, as were their ancestors as far back as the genealogy of the family is traceable. Edward received such education as was obtainable at the parochial schools of his native town, and, at the age of 14, was apprenticed to the watchmaking trade. After serving his apprenticeship of five years, he went to Dresden, Saxony, where he followed his business of watchmaking for one year, when, owing to the breaking out of the Prussian-Austrian war of 1866, and the affiliation of Saxony with Austria, he returned to his own country. At the conclusion of the war he went again to Dresden, where he resumed the watchmaking business at his former location. In 1867 Mr. Hoffman came to the United States to enter the employ (upon the recommendation of his old employer in Loewenberg) of the then firm of Jarecki Bros., jewelers, Erie, Pa., in whose service he remained for five years. In 1872 he visited his old home, and after a tour of some months of Continental Europe returned to Erie, and in conjunction with Mr. Herman T. Jarecki established on Peach street a branch establishment to the latter's State street store. This partnership was dissolved two years later, Mr. Hoffman purchasing Mr. Jarecki's interest, since which time he has conducted the business alone, and is now located at 1508 Peach street. Mr. Hoffman was married, May 20, 1875, to Olga, daughter of August Jarecki, of Erie. Two children were born of this marriage: Arwin, who died in 1889 at the age of 10, and Eulalia. The family reside at Peach and Twentieth streets, and are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Hoffman is a Republican, and has served one term as a member of the Select Council. He is an active member and baritone soloist of the Mennerchor, and a member of the order of Maccabees, Harugari, Fraternal Mystic Circle, Liedertafel and Protected Home Circle. Mr. Hoffman was one of the founders of the Maennerchor, and was secretary of the building

committee which had charge of the erection of the spacious Maennerchor hall at State and Sixteenth streets.

Clark W. and Lester J. Zuck, of the Zuck Hardware Company, Erie, Pa., are members of the Zuck family, of Erie county, descendants of John Zuck, one of the pioneer settlers who came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and located in Mill Creek township, Erie county, in the latter part of the last century. He was of German descent, and intermarried with the Ebersole family, early settlers of Bedford county. John C. Zuck was the fifth child born of this union, and was married, September 22, 1853, to Martha Frey, of this county. They had four children, of whom three survive: Wayne E., married Morilla Moscher, who died in 1885, leaving one child; Lee M., who died in February, 1894; Clark W. Zuck, the second son of John C. and Martha (Frey) Zuck, was born August 1, 1857, in Mill Creek township, was married, September 21, 1881, to Cecene, daughter of John McKee; they have three children, Floyd, Bert and Arthur; he is proprietor of a large garden and fruit farm, four and one-half miles west of the city. Lester J. Zuck, the third son of John C. Zuck, was born September 1, 1869, in Mill Creek township, was married to Mary, daughter of the late Frank Henry, formerly of Harbor Creek township, at one time light-house keeper, and latterly of the Erie Dispatch. Wayne E. Zuck has charge of the home farm. Clark W. and Lester J. Zuck are the proprietors of the Zuck Hardware Company; the former resides in West Mill Creek township, the latter at the corner of Sixteenth and Peach streets.

John Henry Kalvelage, retired merchant and manufacturer, Erie, Pa., was born in Oldenburg, November 4, 1822, came to the United States when a boy, was engaged in business for a time in New York city, where he married Josephine Felix, a native of Bavaria, and located in Erie in 1850. Here he first obtained employment at the docks, then in Kennedy's brick kilns, on Twenty-sixth street, and then established a grocery and restaurant on East Eleventh street, at the same time acting as salesman for an Erie oil cloth firm. He was next in the employ of the Eagle Brewery, in which he afterwards purchased an interest, and later bought out his partner and ran the business alone until 1884, when he sold out to Jackson Koehler, its present proprietor. He then established a hardware store at the southwest corner of Peach and Twenty-fourth streets, where his sons and successors still carry on business. Mr. Kalvelage was a most useful member of the common council and school board of Erie for nine years. He was one of the founders of the St. Joseph's Society, and a member of the Saengerbund and Maennerchor. His wife died February 19, 1895, leaving seven children: Mary, wife of George Kern, foreman of the Eagle Brewery; John M., whose biography is contained in this volume; Catherine, wife of Frank Oberkirch, former general agent for the Pan-American Company, now general agent of the Central Sewer Company, and a resident of Erie; Rose, wife of Charles P. Deuser, and Joseph, Frank and Alois Kalvelage, the three sons and son-in-law being the successors to the hardware business at Twenty-fourth and Peach streets. Mr. Kalvelage resides on Twenty-fifth street, and is a member of St. Joseph's

Church, of the board of trustees, of which he was a member for many years, and treasurer of St. Joseph's Society for twenty-five years. Mr. Kalvelage was for a number of years a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the South Erie Iron Works, and was one of the organizers and directors of the German Fire Insurance Company of Erie.

Peter Wood, chief of the government weather bureau at Erie, Pa., born in Woodville, Prince George's county, Md., October 11, 1858, is a son of the late Peter and Harriet E. (Morton) Wood, natives of Maryland, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. Peter Wood, sr., was a planter, one of the trustees of the Charlotte Hall Military School, and during the war was in the United States service as examiner of war accounts in the comptroller's office, United States treasury department. He died in 1874; his wife survives and resides in Washington, D. C. Peter Wood, jr., was graduated from the Washington high school in 1872, spent the following three years in the National College of Pharmacy in Washington, and was engaged in the drug business in that city five years following his graduation as a pharmacist. In July, 1880, he was appointed to cadetship and ordered to a school at Fort Meyer, Va., where he remained until December of the same year, when he was assigned to duty as assistant weather observer in Erie, Pa. After five months' service as assistant he was placed in charge of the office for three months, and in June of the following year was given charge of the office. He remained in that position until May, 1885, when he was transferred to the chief office at Washington. Ten months later he was re-assigned to Erie at the request of citizens, and has ever since remained in charge of that office. Since Mr. Wood's occupancy of the position of weather bureau observer the duties of the office have been increased manifold. He now furnishes daily weather maps to eighty-five postoffices in Northwestern Pennsylvania, Western New York and Northeastern Ohio, duplicates display of the cold wave signals at the headquarters of the fire department, duplicates displays of the wind signals at the harbor entrance and Carnegie docks, and furnishes all newspapers of the city and throughout Erie and adjoining counties with daily reports and forecasts. An interesting incident in Mr. Wood's experience was the discovery one stormy evening in the fall of 1885 of the desperate position of the large propeller John S. Fay, that, with rudder lost, was at the mercy of the winds and waves during the heavy nor-wester, and was being driven onto the shores of the peninsula. Mr. Wood, from the signal tower, noted that the vessel was not in safe-hounds, and his telescope revealed her helpless condition. He immediately went with tags to her rescue, thereby unquestionably saving her from destruction. Mr. Wood has occasionally, by request, lectured upon meteorology and the workings of the weather bureau. It was largely through his personal efforts that Cherry street, between Sixth and Twelfth, was paved with asphalt. He is a Royal Arch and Scottish Kite Mason, is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and was district deputy of that order for a number of years. He is the commander of the American Legion of Honor, and was its representative to the grand council in Philadelphia in 1893. He was married March 22, 1883, to Mary, daughter of Adam Hirschberger, a merchant of Erie. Mrs. Wood died, leaving one

son, John G., a student at the Jackson school, Washington, D. C. Mr. Wood is a member and trustee of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Joseph Beyer, jeweler, Erie, Pa., was born March 18, 1856, in Hirschberg, Province of Silesia, Prussia, and comes of a race of watchmakers. He was educated in the public schools in Hirschberg, and then learned watchmaking in Loewenberg, near his native town. In 1875 he came to this country to enter the employ of Herman T. Jarecki, in Erie, Pa. He worked for Mr. Jarecki for three years, and was then given an interest in and charge of a branch store established in Bradford, Pa., where he remained for one year. Returning to Erie he embarked in the jewelry and watchmaking business for himself at 1508 Peach street, conducting business there until 1881, when he removed to his present location, Sixteenth and Peach streets. He was married October 22, 1879, to Rosa, daughter of the late Franz Siegel, an old merchant of Erie. Mr. Beyer is an active member of the Erie Liedertafel and Maennerchor.

Rev. James Madison Bray, pastor of Simpson M. E. Church, Erie, Pa., for the five years ending September, 1895, was born June 3, 1829. He is an adapted son of Rev. James Madison and Eliza (Matthews) Bray, natives of Hartford, Conn., and descendants of early English settlers of Boston, Mass. The father of Mr. Bray was John Bray (deceased), a brother of the Rev. J. M. Bray, sr. The former and his wife now reside in Jeddo, O., at the advanced age of 87, both having been born on the same day, December 24, 1807. Rev. James M. Bray, jr., prepared for college at Richmond, O., entered Franklin College, at Athens, O., where he took the freshman and sophomore years, and completed the junior and senior courses at the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1863, and received the degree A. M. in 1866. In 1863, prior to his graduation, he was received on probation in the Pittsburg conference, subsequently receiving elder's orders in that conference, and was transferred to the Erie conference and stationed at Dunkirk, N. Y. His ministerial labors have since been in the Erie conference. For eleven years he served within a radius of ten miles, being stationed at Sheridan, Silver Creek and Fredonia. Following this he was at Tidouite, and next at Parker's Landing. He was then for four years presiding elder of Franklin district, including parts of Warren, Venango, Butler and Armstrong counties. After one year at Warren, Pa., and two years at Union City, in 1890 he assumed the pastorate of Simpson Church, Erie, Pa. That congregation had a debt of \$500 hanging over it, and worshipped in an old frame structure that was built in 1859. Rev. J. M. Bray first devoted his energies toward the cancellation of the congregation's indebtedness, and then strenuously urged and worked for the erection of a more commodious church edifice. As a result of his endeavors, there now stands upon the site of the original building, at the corner of Twenty-first and Sassafras streets, a handsome and commodious brick and stone structure, erected at a cost of \$25,000. The church has a membership of 390, and an average Sunday-school attendance of 250. Simpson Church's Epworth League is a large and successful factor for good. Rev. Mr. Bray was married March 12, 1865, to Minnie, daughter of the Rev. J. E.

Chapin (deceased), late of Westfield, N. Y. Two children were born of this union: Frank C. Bray, born May 7, 1867, and Mary E. Bray, born June 19, 1870. Mrs. J. M. Bray died March 24, 1895. Frank C. Bray is unmarried; was for a time managing editor of the *Eric Dispatch*, and is now engaged in business in New York city. Mary E. Bray was married April 23, 1891, to Frank E. Wade, a professional musician and musical editor, of Cleveland, O. One son born of this union is Clarence E. Wade. Rev. J. M. Bray is a member of the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows.

Rev. Mr. Bray, after five years service as pastor of the Simpson Church, was in September, 1895, assigned to Mayville, N. Y., by the Erie conference, against the earnest protest of the Simpson Church congregation, who dearly loved their pastor and used every effort to retain him. Mr. Bray's work, while in charge of the Simpson Church, has never been excelled in material results (field considered) in this city.—[Ed.]

T. Howard MacQuerey, pastor of the First Universalist Church, Erie, Pa., was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Va., May 27, 1861. He is a son of the late T. Howard and Sarah J. (Garland) MacQuerey, both natives of Virginia, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of English descent. T. Howard MacQuerey, sr., died in 1861; his wife survives and resides in Erie with her son, Howard. He received his early schooling in a parochial school near Charlottesville, from which, however, he was removed at the age of 13 on account of ill-health. For several years he assisted in the work upon the farm and was then, until his 20th year, engaged in mercantile pursuits in Washington, D. C. In 1880 he entered Norwood College, Nelson county, Virginia, and after a three years' course in academics entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, Va. He was graduated from that institution in June, 1885, was ordained deacon by Rt. Rev. George W. Peterkin, D. D., Bishop of West Virginia, in July of the same year, and took charge of the Episcopal Churches at Fairmont and Morgantown, W. Va. After eighteen months in this pastorate, he was called to the Episcopal Church of Canton, O., where he remained for five years. In the spring of 1889 he published his book, "The Evolution of Man and Christianity," in which he denied certain of the miracles. This resulted in his trial for heresy by the Ecclesiastical Court of the Episcopal Church in Northern Ohio, January 8, 1891. After more than two months' deliberation, two out of five judges voted for acquittal, and the remaining three for suspension from the ministry for six months, with the proviso that if during that time he should promise to be silent on the points in dispute he should be reinstated. At the end of six months, being unable to make the desired promise, he renounced the ministry of the Episcopal Church and entered that of the Universalist Church. In October of the same year he was called to the charge of the First Universalist Church of Saginaw, Mich., where he remained until December, 1893, thence coming to Erie, Pa., where he has since filled the pulpit of the First Universalist Church of this city. Rev. Mr. McQuerey is the author of "Topics of the Times," which treats of social, industrial and theological problems. He is also an occasional contributor to the *Arctica*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Belford's Monthly* and other publications.

Dr. Sanford Dickinson, Erie, Pa., who was one of Erie's most loved and honored citizens, died at his residence on East Twenty-sixth street, February 28, 1881. He was born in Norwich, Shenango county, N. Y., September 7, 1808, and was a son of Josiah and Prudence (Taylor) Dickinson, the former of English and the latter of Scotch lineage. They settled in Springfield township, Erie county, some time in the 'twenties. He obtained his early education in the academy at Norwich, then taught school winters and worked out summers to earn money to complete his education. At the age of 24 years he began the study of medicine, and passed some time under the most excellent tutorage of Dr. Henry L. Mitchell, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, in the class of 1832, and then for a short time practiced with Dr. Mitchell. While looking about for a place to engage in the practice of his profession, he visited Erie county, which he was quick to recognize as a desirable field of labor, and located at Wattsburg, whence, after a few years, he removed to Erie. His practice grew steadily from the start, and he soon became one of the most prominent physicians in Northwestern Pennsylvania. He was a great student, and hence a man of profound medical knowledge, varied scholarly attainments and unusual general culture. To him is due the introduction of the alcoholic and opiate treatment in cases of poison by vipers, and puncture in the operations of dissecting, preparing and embalming. This treatment of such cases, which was first used by him in 1854, has since been quite generally adopted by the medical profession. In 1866 he, in company with his son, Mr. John S. Dickinson, purchased of J. F. Liddell & Bro., the large drug store on State street, of which Mr. Dickinson became sole proprietor two years after the death of his father. Since the death of Mr. John S. Dickinson, the business has been conducted by his widow, and is one of the most prosperous and thoroughly equipped stores of its kind in the city. About 1870 Dr. Dickinson had charge of the poor house patients of Erie county, to whom, together with the cases of infirm soldiers and marines of the county, he gave faithful attention for several years. Dr. Dickinson won fame as a medical practitioner; he was also fairly successful in the accumulation of this world's goods; but one of the impulses which lay closest to his heart was that of giving to the poor of the community in which he lived the benefit of the skill and means which it was his lot to possess. It has been often said that he was more solicitous for the care of patients from whom he expected no remuneration than for those who were amply able to provide every means. It was this noble characteristic of a solicitous and conscientious care for the sick and unfortunate that won the hearts of the community where his honorable and useful life was passed. He lived and died the recipient of the prayers and blessings of the poor. The doctor was married in 1833 to Miss Rebecca Judson, of Wattsburg, Pa., by whom he had two children, the late John S. Dickinson, of Erie, and Mrs. Celia Smith, of Pacific Grove, Cal. His first wife dying of fever, Dr. Dickinson was remarried in 1838 to Miss Harriett Maxwell, of Wattsburg. The surviving children by this second marriage are: Miss Hecyrie R. Dickinson, who lives with her mother on East Twenty-sixth street; Ernestine A., Mrs. Henry Shenk, of Erie; Mr. Beverly N. Dickinson, of Quincy, Ill.; Caroline L.; Mrs. O. E.



George Hall

Crouch, of Erie; Alice M., Mrs. W. D. Janes of Saginaw, Mich.; Mr. Kingsley Dickinson, of Erie, and Minnie M., Mrs. Rev. Robert Painter, of Galva, Ill. Dr. Dickinson and family worshipped at the First Methodist Church, of which he was a member and a generous supporter. He was a Republican in his political views, but was never a seeker of public office or political honors.

John Sanford Dickinson, one of Erie's most popular citizens, died June 5, 1888. He was born in Wattsburg, this county, April 6, 1837, and was a son of the late Dr. Sanford Dickinson, whose sketch appears in this work. He spent his boyhood, until 10 years of age, in the family of his uncle, a farmer in Springfield township, after which he came to Erie and completed his education at the Erie Academy. About the outbreak of the war he was engaged in the oil business in Canada, but, in 1862, when the Union was in peril, he came to the rescuer. He enlisted in the navy at Erie, and went aboard the receiving ship, "Clara Dolson," at Caro, Ill. He was later transferred to the "Indianola," which was captured by the Confederates in February, 1863. Mr. Dickinson remained a prisoner until the following May, a portion of the time in the horrible Libby prison, which will always hold an infamous place in the history of civil warfare. After being exchanged he went on board the United States steamer "Utah," as paymaster's clerk, and where he remained until June, 1864, when, on account of impaired health, he was honorably discharged. He then entered the Sixth Auditor's office in the Treasury Department at Washington, where he remained nearly two years. In May, 1866, he returned to Erie and engaged in business with his father, as is detailed in the sketch of the latter. Mr. Dickinson was married, April 27, 1864, to Miss Ellen M., daughter of Maj. Robert and Martha Ann (Talbot) Clarke, of Washington. This union was blessed with eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. The others were: Rebecca, Mrs. Charles E. Stratton, of Erie; Robert Clarke, druggist, of Erie; John Sanford, who died at the age of 14 years; George S., physician, Erie; Miss Jane M. and Harriett M. Dickinson; Charles Seymour, student in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and Miss Cecelia Dickinson, who is still in school. Mr. Dickinson was a Master Mason, and a member of the G. A. R., K. of H., A. O. U. W., and was a Republican in his political views. The family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have resided at 428 East Sixth street since 1876.

Dr. H. A. Spencer was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1828, and died in Erie, January 2, 1892. He was a son of the Rev. Matthias and Harriet (Smith) Spencer, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of New York, and both of English descent. Rev. Matthias Spencer was a Methodist clergyman; removed from New York to Warren county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and from thence to Wayne township, Erie county, in 1830. They had eight sons, of whom Dr. Spencer was the fifth. He was educated at the Waterford Academy and Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. In 1848 he entered Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1851. He practiced medicine at Waterford, Pa., until 1864, when he came to Erie, where he continued to reside, and was engaged in the

practice of his profession throughout his life. He organized a corps of surgeons on the P. & E. R. R. in 1864, of which he was surgeon-in-chief up to the time of his death. He was for a number of years surgeon-in-chief of the medical staff of Hamot Hospital. In 1861 he was appointed pension examiner, and was medical superintendent of the Erie county infirmary for five years. He was married, in 1855, to Julia, daughter of J. L. Cook, railroad contractor, and native of Waterford, Erie county, Pa. Of the children born of this union five survive. They are: Mrs. Lena, wife of E. A. Sisson, an attorney at law, Erie; Mrs. Mary, wife of F. H. Thomson, of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Boyd C. Spencer; Thomas T., and Roy A. Dr. Boyd C. Spencer was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1889, practiced medicine with Dr. J. F. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, for one year, and then went to West Superior, Wis., where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for four years, during a part of which period he was county physician of Douglas county. He returned to Erie January 20, 1895, where he is now practicing medicine. Mrs. A. H. Spencer and sons reside at 130 West Eighth street.

James Henry Montgomery, M. D., Erie, Pa., was born in Buffalo, N. Y. His parents were natives of the Keystone State, and of Scotch origin, of a family whose origin is easily traced to 400 A. D. His father, Rev. W. W. Montgomery, was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He removed with his family from Buffalo to the western part of the State, where the subject of this sketch was placed in a private school and remained there until prepared to enter college. In 1877 he entered the academic department of Columbia College, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1881. He soon after entered the medical department of the same institution, then known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated as an M. D. in 1884. He then entered the Roosevelt Hospital as a member of the house staff, and was next appointed as assistant surgeon there, where he remained for two years. He came to Erie in 1886, and has been actively engaged in his profession ever since. He was surgeon in charge of the Hamot Hospital from 1888 to 1892. At present he is one of the attending surgeons of that institution. Dr. Montgomery has been an active member of the Erie County Medical Society for ten years. He is a member of several social clubs in Erie. In politics he has always been a Republican.

H. H. Foringer, physician and surgeon, Erie, Pa., was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa., March 24, 1854. He is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Barhart) Foringer, both natives of Armstrong county, and descendants of old American families. The father died May 28, 1892, and the mother now resides at Brady's Bend. They reared a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, seven of whom are living. The doctor was reared in his native town and educated in the public schools and the Edinboro State Normal School. He began his medical studies with Dr. S. E. Hotchkiss, of Edinboro, as his preceptor. Later he attended the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, O., where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1883. He returned to Edinboro, and practiced his profession in conjunction with

Dr. Hotchkiss about eighteen months. He then went to Middleboro, Pa., where he successfully followed his profession until the winter of 1889, and after a general review of his medical studies in some of the Eastern Medical Colleges, he located in Erie in the fall of 1889, where he has since been successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Foringer was married June 11, 1885, to Miss Anna A., daughter of Richard and Lorinda (Strohn) Oweiss, of Canada. They have one child, Owen H. The doctor is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, the K. of P. and the Masonic fraternity. The family are members of the Park Presbyterian Church.

A. Z. Randall, M. D., physician and surgeon, Erie, Pa., born in Cold Creek, Allegheny county, N. Y., October 12, 1840, is a son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson and Sarah C. (Wellman) Randall. The father was a native of New York, the mother of Vermont. Dr. Thomas Jefferson Randall was a graduate of Old Fairfeld College, State of New York. Dr. A. Z. Randall received his literary education in the State Normal School at Edinboro, and after completing a long course of study there commenced the study of medicine, with his father as preceptor, after which he attended two full courses of lectures at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor during the years 1862-3-4, and finally graduated honorably at that institution March 30, 1864. He then located at Watsburg, Pa., where he practiced two years, thence came to Erie, and, with the exception of nearly five years' practice in Crawford county, two years at Union City, and nearly two years at Edinboro, has since been continually connected with the medical profession in Erie. He was appointed health officer of the borough of South Erie in 1866, and examining physician of pensioners in 1867, filling that important office until 1875. During 1867 and 1868 he was surgeon for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. at Union City, and was appointed vaccinating physician of the city of Erie in 1882. He was previously elected coroner of the county in November, 1881, to serve three years, receiving a very flattering vote from his constituents, and the duties of which office he faithfully performed. He was married April 29, 1863, to Ellen Lucy Congleton, of Edinboro (since deceased), by whom he had three sons, Thomas Carlyle, Elmer E., and Grant A. (deceased). Dr. Randall next married, in 1889, Mrs. Ella Gough, of Harbor Creek, Erie county. He is an active member of the Macabees and Protected Home Circle, being physician for Alpha Tent, No. 1, of the Macabees, and Lois Circle, No. 151, Protected Home Circle. He is also medical examiner for Lonsbury Hive, No. 14, Ladies of the Macabees. Politically he is a staunch Republican. In his chosen profession he is up with the times, and has an honorable reputation as a surgeon and physician and as a man.

Andrew McPherson, M. D., was born November 8, 1839, in the city of Lockport, N. Y., son of Andrew McPherson, from the city of Inverness, Scotland, and Deborah (Freeland) McPherson, of Dutch origin, her family having settled in Pennsylvania, from Holland, early in its history. He came to Erie in 1874, engaging in the practice of dentistry, which profession he had followed since 1862. In the year 1885 he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, the largest homeopathic school in the world,

and now practices both medicine and dentistry in his commodious and pleasant suite of offices on Peach street (1722). His wife was Miss Lovina Gleason, of Port Colbourne, Canada. Their four children are: A. H., a jeweler; William, a graduate of the Erie Business University, now taking a post graduate course in Florida, also a graduate and post graduate student of the same school, and Lovina. They are Presbyterians in their religious belief. He is a Democrat. His family are closely identified with the history of our country, his maternal grandfather being a general in the Revolutionary war. Dr. McPherson is one of the founders of the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society; also a member of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College.

Wallace R. Hunter, M. D., physician and surgeon, Erie, Pa., born at Stormstown, Center county, Pa., December 26, 1865, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Elder) Hunter, both natives of Pennsylvania. They reared a family of six children. The doctor was educated in the Pennsylvania State College, and in 1886 received an appointment to West Point, through the influence of the late Governor Curtin. After attending the Military Academy one year he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated May 1, 1890, and was immediately appointed resident physician of the University hospital, where he remained about eighteen months, when he was appointed physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., where he remained until 1895, when he was appointed acting assistant surgeon to the U. S. Marine Hospital service, and in 1894 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 15th Regt., N. G. P.; appointed visiting surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital in 1895. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Elks.

Ira J. Dunn, M. D., Erie, Pa., is a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. He was born November 12, 1865, and is a son of Holton D. and Diantha (Curtis) Dunn, natives of Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of four children: Lizzie R.; Thomas D., a physician of West Chester, Pa.; Ira J., and Arthur D. Dr. Ira J. Dunn was educated in Crawford county. He received his college preparatory education in the public schools, and in 1881 entered Allegheny College at Meadville, graduating from that institution in the class of 1886. He then accepted the principalship of the Linesville public schools, where he remained one year, and, in 1887, resigned the same and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. At the end of the year he temporarily abandoned his medical studies and accepted the professorship of Latin in the First district normal school of West Chester. He remained there one year, when he returned to the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1891 graduated from the medical department. He then became assistant surgeon in the Miners' State Hospital, at Hazleton, Pa. He remained there about six months, when he resigned and began a special course on the eye. In March, 1892, he was appointed assistant physician at the State Hospital at Harrisburg, Pa. After nearly a year in that institution, he then returned to Philadelphia and took a special course at the Philadelphia Polytechnic for graduates in medicine, on the eye, ear, nose and throat. He then engaged in practice at Meadville, where he

remained but a short time, and, in February, 1894, located in Erie. He was married October 21, 1893, to Miss Addie E., daughter of Frank and Frances Irene (Burnley) Phillips, of Meadville, Pa. The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Erie County Medical Society, and politically is a Republican.

J. R. Phillips, M. D., Erie, Pa., was born near Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., January 18, 1851. He is a son of the late Bishop Tyler and Jane (Smith) Phillips, the former a native of Connecticut and of English descent, the latter of Pennsylvania birth and Scotch extraction. Bishop T. Phillips spent the most of his life as an agriculturist of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1876, surviving his wife six years.

Their son, J. R. Phillips, early in life determined upon the practice of medicine as a profession, and to that end, upon the completion of his general education and graduation, in June, 1879, began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. E. C. Parsons, of Meadville, Pa. He then entered the Homeopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1883. The following four years he was engaged successfully in the practice of his profession at Corry, Pa. The next two years he spent abroad, and during this period availed himself of the very superior advantages afforded the student of medicine at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Berlin, Germany, which institution he attended for four terms. He then returned to the United States. December 3, 1889, Dr. Phillips settled in Erie city, immediately after his return from Germany. On the 29th day of June following he performed at the Hamot Hospital the first ovariectomy in the history of that institution. The patient was Mrs. Alonzo Ferry, of Edinboro, Erie county. She was 62 years of age; the tumor weighed sixty pounds, and recovery was uninterrupted and complete. The doctor has operated in similar cases frequently since that time with the best success, and has acquired a very extensive practice. Dr. Phillips is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society and the Dispensary and Hospital Association of the city of Erie.

M. A. Wilson, M. D., Erie, Pa., physician and surgeon, was born in Westfield, N. Y., December 17, 1851. He is a son of the late Daniel and Eliza (Nixon) Wilson, both natives of the State of New York, the former of Scotch and the latter of Norman and Scotch-Irish descent. Daniel Wilson was a man of uncompromising integrity, a Christian gentleman (although not identified with any church) in all that the phrase implies and a valuable citizen. He died in October, 1883. His wife, who has devoted her life lovingly to the interests of her children, is now spending her declining years in comfort with her son, Dr. M. A. Wilson. John Wilson, father of the late Daniel Wilson, had five other sons, four of whom attained distinction in professional life. Two of these, Henry and David J. Wilson, survive and are physicians of eminence, the former a resident of Oberlin, Ohio, and the latter of Baird, Texas; the latter is now a member of the State Board of Health of Texas. Of the deceased brothers, John

Wilson died in early manhood of a disease contracted while teaching school in Louisiana. Alexander Wilson was a graduate of Union College, located at Mineral Point, Wis., where he was engaged in the practice of law, and was for some years prior to his death Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin; George Wilson was one of the leading members of the bar of Chautauqua county, New York, and resided up to the time of his decease at Westfield, a son of the latter, Morton I. Wilson, is now studying medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. M. A. Wilson. Two aunts on the maternal side of the subject of these memoirs, the Misses Ann and Sarah J. Nixon, reside in the vicinity of Westfield, where they are engaged in the successful management of a model farm and vineyard. M. A. Wilson was educated in the academy of his native town, and after taking three full courses of medical lectures graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1873. He located in North East, Erie county, Pa., in 1874, and was the pioneer homeopathic physician of that town. He remained at North East for eighteen years and built up a very large and lucrative practice. In 1883 the University of New York conferred upon him the regent's degree in medicine, which includes all systems and schools of medicine recognized by the laws of the State. In 1892 he moved to Erie, where he has been a most successful practitioner. He is now third in seniority of homeopathic practice in Erie county. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Northwestern New York Homeopathic Medical Society and is now president of the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society. He is thoroughly in touch with modern medical advancement. He took the initial steps toward and labored indefatigably for the establishment of the Homeopathic Dispensary and Hospital Association, of Erie, enlisting the interest and support of his colleagues in the charity, and is justly entitled to a large share of the credit for its existence. Dr. Wilson is a physician of ripe experience and careful judgment, has studied deeply the principles of his school, and at the same time is liberal enough to apply other correct principles of medical practice wherever taught and demonstrated. He was married March 20, 1873, to Anna J., daughter of the late Benjamin Davis Eaton, an old and highly respected citizen of Johnstown, New York, and who was especially active in her identification with the interests of the First Baptist Church of that town. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children, Elva Margaret and Bessie Eliza Wilson, the former a most promising art student and a student of the Erie high school, and the latter a student of the Erie Central school. The family reside at 140 East Eighth street. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Templars of Temperance.

Willard Greenfield, M. D., Erie, Pa., is a native of Cayuga county, New York. He was born November 21, 1826, and is a son of Sherman and Nancy (Siek) Greenfield, both natives of New York. They reared a family of six children, of whom Willard is fourth. Dr. Greenfield was educated in the common schools of Erie county, and at Austintown, Ohio. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. B. E. Phelps at Edinboro, Pa. After studying with him two years, he took a course in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, then engaged in the prac-

tice of his profession in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, for two years. In 1865 he returned to Edinboro, where he practiced until 1883, when he went to Girard, Pa., where he practiced five years, and then removed to McKean, Pa., and two years later he located in Erie, where he has since been very extensively engaged in the practice of his profession. The winter of 1872-3 he spent at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. Dr. Greenfield was married April 21, 1852, to Miss Cornelia M. T., daughter of David and Hannah Tyler, of Ann Arbor, Mich. They have five children: Frank G., Willard T., Kittie (now Mrs. Thomas McLaughlin, of Chicago); Minnie (now Mrs. Wm. Hawkins, of Cleveland, Ohio), and Kate E. (deceased). Politically the doctor is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

Munson C. Smith, M. D., was born in Townville, Crawford county, Pa., December 28, 1864, son of Milton and Sarah (Steele) Smith, both Americans. Milton Smith is a well-known clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having preached in Fairview, this county, thirty years ago, when that town was a bustling prosperous village. He also has had the pastorate of the Simpson M. E. Church of Erie. A conscientious, earnest worker, he is respected and loved by all who know him. Munson C. first graduated at the academy at Mayville, N. Y., then went one year to Allegheny College at Meadville. He then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., graduating in the year 1887. Since that time he practiced his profession in Pittsburg for several years, and at last decided to settle in Erie, where he has since continued to engage in the practice of medicine, with decided success. He married July 6, 1893, Miss Carrie Lehman, of Erie, and they had one child, a son, Milton (deceased.) The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics is independent, with perhaps a leaning towards the Republican party. A pleasant, genial gentleman, he has many warm friends, who wish him a successful professional career.

Philip Diefenbach, jr., alderman, Sixth ward, Erie, Pa., office 1816 Peach street, was born in Erie, November 21, 1840, a son of Philip and Catherine (Herzer) Diefenbach, natives of Bavaria and Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, respectively. His grandfather, Henry Diefenbach, was the father of six children, viz.: William (deceased), Louis (deceased), William (deceased), Charles (deceased), Philip (deceased), and Catherine, wife of Philip Zaun, of Erie. Philip Diefenbach, sr., received a common school education in his native country, and learned the tailor's trade. He came to America in 1833, and worked at his trade in New York city for five years, and in 1838, with his brother, Charles (who had landed in New York in 1834), he came to Erie, where he followed his trade for eight years, when he and his brother began the manufacture of oil cloths. They also conducted a clothing store in the Reed House block. In 1852 the two older brothers came to Erie, and William was taken into the partnership in both the oil cloth and clothing business. Louis became a farmer in Erie county. They conducted the oil cloth business until the breaking out of the late war, and continued the clothing business till 1868. In 1863 Philip had embarked in the grocery business on

Peach street, near Sixteenth, and later he moved his store to 1816 Peach street, where he continued in business, latterly with his son, Philip, until 1873, when he retired. Mr. Diefenbach was a member of the St. John's German Evangelical Church, and was leader of the choir for many years. He was one of the founders of and active workers in St. Paul's German Reformed Evangelical Church, when it was organized, and maintained his active relation with that church until his death. He was the leader of its choir until 1852, when his nephew, Prof. Carl Diefenbach, took charge. Mr. Diefenbach was also a member of one of the first military and string bands organized in Erie, of which his brother, C. F., was the leader. The father of Philip Diefenbach, sr., Henry Diefenbach, came to America from Germany, after the death of his wife, and lived with his sons until his decease. Of his family, Philip, William and C. F. were in partnership in Erie for years; Louis was a farmer in Erie county; Catherine was the wife of the late Philip Zaun, and the mother of Philip, farmer, Mill Creek; Catherine, wife of Thos. Mohr, county commissioner; Margaret, deceased wife of Thos. Mohr; Jacob, farmer, Mill Creek; Mary, wife of Daniel Knobloch, Mill Creek; Elizabeth, widow of Henry Knobloch (deceased); George, farmer, Mill Creek; and Anna, at home. Philip Diefenbach, sr., died in March, 1887, his wife preceding him in death ten days. To them were born nine children, viz.: Margaret (deceased), Philip and John, twins (both deceased), Philip, jr., Catherine, Mrs. Lawrence Messenkopf, of Erie; Elizabeth, keeps house for her brother, Philip; Charles, who was a master mechanic of railroad shops in Port Huron, Mich., and is now superintendent of a marine wrecking company; William (deceased), and Margaret (deceased.) William Diefenbach, Philip, sr.'s brother, was married to Elizabeth Herzer (sister of Philip, sr.'s wife), and they were the parents of seven children, of whom Carl was the first born. Carl was for a number of years teacher in the German school in Erie, and was also a prominent musician and leader of singing societies; he was one of the first leaders of the German singing societies in Erie, and was for many years director of the Erie Liedertafel, and later of the Erie Maennerchor; he is organist of St. John's German Lutheran Church. Philip, jr., received his education in the public schools of Erie, and when 13 years of age entered his father's employ in the oil cloth factory, where he remained until the close of the factory in 1861. He lived in Ohio for eighteen months, when he went to Cory, Pa., and opened a grocery, which he conducted until 1871, when he sold out, and returning to Erie entered the grocery store previously conducted by his father, at 1816 Peach street; here he continued, until 1873, when he was elected alderman for the Sixth ward, as a People's candidate, and has since devoted himself to the duties of that position. Mr. Diefenbach is a member of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, of which his father was one of the founders. He is a member of the Harogaris, and in politics is a Republican. He has built himself a cosy office adjoining the old homestead, where he was reared and has lived most of his life; his sister, Elizabeth, is his house-keeper, and lives with Mr. Diefenbach.

Christian Swaley, alderman, 926 State street, Erie, Pa., was born in Manheim township, Lancaster

county, Pa., August 9, 1827, son of Christian and Catherine (Shank) Swalley, both natives of Pennsylvania; the former, who died in 1880, was a farmer by occupation, and the latter survived till 1892. Mr. Swalley's great-grandfather came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania in 1750, as did also his great-grandfather on his mother's side. His father removed from Lancaster to Erie county in 1835. The family consisted of nine children: Levi, a farmer; Christian, alderman; Abraham, farmer; Samuel, shoemaker; Joseph W., merchant; Richard B., laborer; Edward S., merchant, and Harriet (deceased). Christian Swalley was educated in the public schools, and followed the shoemaker's trade from 1847 till 1869 in Fairview borough; in 1869 he became a merchant and was also postmaster of Fairview borough, continuing till 1865, when he went on the road as a traveling salesman. In company with P. Minnie, he next engaged in the grocery business from 1865 to 1873, when he became interested in the wholesale coffee, tea and spice trade. In 1876 he was elected alderman of the Third ward and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, and is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Swalley was married September 26, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Roland) Heiss, both natives of Lancaster county, the former of English and the latter of German extraction. Two children resulted from this union: W. W. Swalley, educated in the public schools and Erie Academy, an engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and who was united in marriage to Miss Ella Grace; and Emma F., wife of E. L. Cushman, proprietor of "The Corner" restaurant. The family attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Swalley is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Chapter, Council, Commandery, the Lodge of Perfection and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Pittsburg, Pa.; he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, the A. O. U. W. and the E. A. U. In politics he is a Republican; served as school director from 1856 till 1862; was a constable in 1855; county coroner from 1885 till 1888; member of the city council from 1872 till 1875, and alderman from 1876 to date.

F. S. Phelps, editor of the *Erie Daily Times*, Erie, Pa., was born in Dalton, Mass., October 25, 1855, son of E. N. and Eleanor (Van Bergen) Phelps, both natives of Massachusetts, and of English and German extraction respectively. E. N. Phelps was an architect and master mechanic. He died in Massachusetts in 1870. The mother died in 1858. The family consisted of eight children, of whom F. S. Phelps was the seventh. He received a common school education in Dalton, and while attending the high school, at the age of sixteen, quit to go to Holyoke and learn a trade. At the end of two years he went to Philadelphia to clerk in a clothing store. After four years of this employment he established the *Record* at Smyrna, Delaware, which he edited for three years. In July, 1884, he came to Erie, and first found employment as a reporter on the *Herald*, later becoming advertising manager. He next took charge of the *Graphic and Observer*, and in February, 1894, a consolidation of the plant with the *Times* took place, Mr. Phelps becoming editor the same year.

Martin Doll, one of Erie's old and respected German citizens, was born in Neuengraun, province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, May 27, 1812, a son of Cas-

per and Mary (Schtemente) Doll, both natives of Hesse-Nassau. They reared a family of four sons: John (deceased), Casper (deceased), Conrad, resides in Erie, and Martin. Mrs. Doll departed this life June 29, 1814, aged 42 years. Casper Doll for his second wife married Anna M. Zell, and to this union was born one son, George, who is a farmer in Indiana. Casper Doll came to America in 1837, accompanied by his wife and three sons, George, Casper and Martin, and located in Mill Creek township on a farm, where he died February 22, 1866, aged 91 years, having survived his wife ten years and nineteen days. Martin Doll received a common school education in his native country and learned the trade of a shoemaker. He was 25 years of age when he landed in the United States in 1837. He came to Erie and went to work for his brother, Conrad, who had preceded the family to America four years, and opened a shoe shop in Erie. He worked for his brother till 1851, when he went into partnership with him, continuing till 1854, when Conrad retired, on account of poor health, and Martin took as a partner Fred Diehl, and continued the business on South Park Row until 1865, when he severed his connection with Mr. Diehl, and moved to 1203 State street, where he conducted a shop till 1882, when he retired. He married, July 29, 1838, Miss Anna M., daughter of John Frickhorn, of Erie, a native of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. To this union were born four children: Margaret, Mrs. John Schabacker, of Erie; John, a druggist of Erie; Conrad, a blacksmith, Erie; and Elizabeth, widow of Martin Schabacker. She keeps house for her father, and is the mother of four children: Ellen (deceased), Ida, Marian and Elmer. Mrs. Martin Doll departed this life March 11, 1888, aged 75 years. The family are members of the German Evangelical Church, and in politics Mr. Doll is a Republican. He resides at 1205 State street, where he owns considerable property. He is a remarkably well-served man, and though past 83 years of age, he is as active and hearty as a man of 30.

John Doll, 1512 Peach street, one of Erie's well-known and successful druggists, was born in Erie, May 30, 1842, a son of Martin Doll. He received a common school education, and in February, 1857, accepted a position in a dry goods store and followed clerking till September, 1866, when he became a partner of H. L. Wilkins in the drug business, at 1512 Peach street, continuing to the death of Mr. Wilkins, in 1881, since which time Mr. Doll has conducted the business. He was married, September 4, 1866, to Miss Margaret C. E., daughter of the late Dr. H. L. Wilkins, of Erie. They attend the First M. E. Church. Mr. Doll is a 32d degree Mason. He was appointed school director, serving one year, then elected to the same office, serving three years. He is one of Erie's sound and successful business men. Mr. Doll resides at 252 West Tenth street, where he built a modern home in the spring of 1895.

Horace C. Hall, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Peach streets, Erie, Pa., was born in Cortland county, New York, March 24, 1858. He received his early education in the public schools of his birthplace, later attended and graduated at Reid Institute, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, then he took a thorough course in theology at Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa., from whence he gradu-

ated in 1882, and was ordained pastor of the Sharon (Pa.) Baptist Church August 3d, of the same year. In 1886 he founded the Protected Home Circle, a popular fraternal insurance society, of which he has since been supreme president. March 21, 1888, a Christian and un denominational academical school, under Baptist control, was incorporated as Hall Institute, at Sharon, Pa., in honor of Dr. Hall. After nearly nine years in pastoral charge at Sharon, Pa., Dr. Hall was called to Pittsburg, from whence he came to Erie, and took charge of the First Baptist Church July 3, 1892, where his efficient work speaks for itself. August 26, 1872, Dr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Dora E. Post, of Centerville, Crawford county, Pa. They have two children, Viola E., aged 12 years, and Horace Leroy, aged 10 years.

H. M. Totman, of the firm of Totman & Jacobson, carriage manufacturers, corner of French and Twelfth streets, Erie, Pa., was born at Thomaston, Conn., February 18, 1853. He is a son of Asahel C. and Martha (Adkins) Totman, the former a native of New York, and the latter a native of Connecticut. The father was superintendent for several years for the well-known Seth Thomas Clock Company. H. M. Totman was the eldest in a family of fourteen children. He was reared and educated in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., and when a young man served an apprenticeship at carriage-trimming, which he has since made his chief occupation. In the spring of 1885 he engaged in the carriage-manufacturing business at Meadville, Pa., and formed a partnership with Mr. Jacobson, which was successfully conducted until March, 1893, when he came to Erie, and the firm has since carried on a very extensive business. Mr. Totman was married April 19, 1876, to Miss Belle, daughter of John W. and Mary A. (Parker) Thompson. To this union were born seven children, Georgia, Norina, Juanita, Winnie, William, James and Edward. Politically Mr. Totman is a Republican. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the P. H. C. and K. O. T. M.

W. E. Hayes, senior member of the firm of W. E. Hayes & Co., Erie, Pa., was born in Greene township, Erie county, Pa., April 22, 1846. He is a son of Lester and Mary (Graham) Hayes, the former a native of Granby, Conn., of an old New England family of Scotch descent. The latter was a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Lester Hayes walked from Granby, Conn., in 1818, to Erie county, when he was 18 years of age. He remained a short time, when he returned to his native town on foot. Two years later he came back to Erie county, accompanied by his brother, Martin, a minister, who later went to Wisconsin, where he died. Lester Hayes followed farming in Greene township, where he settled on his return to Erie county, until the time of his death, which occurred June 19, 1868. The mother died November 4, 1884. They were the parents of eight children: Arminda J., married George J. Russell, Erie, Pa.; Myron A. (deceased), Milton (deceased), Calvin C. and Samuel C. (twins), the former a retired farmer at Wesleyville, Pa., and the latter an attorney-at-law, Chicago, Ill.; Eleanor (deceased), Henry H. (deceased) and W. E., who was reared on his father's farm in Greene township, where he received

a common school education, and followed farming until he was 33 years of age, when he came to Erie and entered into a partnership with J. E. Patterson, under the firm name of Patterson & Hayes, house-furnishers, also galvanized cornice manufacturers. This firm continued from 1879 till 1886, when they dissolved partnership. Mr. Hayes taking the house furnishing department, and Mr. Patterson taking the galvanized cornice works. Shortly after that Mr. D. W. Nason joined Mr. Hayes in the formation of the present firm. They have constantly been increasing their business until they have a complete house furnishing goods establishment, which is the only one in the city. Their business occupies three large stores, including Nos. 917, 919 and 921 State streets. Mr. Hayes was married September 15, 1870, to Miss Mary Adele, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Emily (Smith) Perrin. The father was a captain on the lake for several years and now resides with Mr. Hayes, and is 84 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have three children, Clemmie B., a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of '93; Arba W., clerk in his father's store, and Gertrude A. Mr. Hayes served as assessor in Greene township several terms, and justice of the peace two terms. He has been elected to the office of county auditor three terms, and has always been a staunch Republican. The family are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

Edwin S. Rockafellar, vice-president and general manager of the Hollands Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Mechanicsburg, Pa., April 28, 1856, and is a son of John M. and Sarah (Hoffman) Rockafellar, natives of Cumberland and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, and of early Holland ancestry. His father, a pruner by trade, and later a real estate agent, reared a family of eleven children, five of whom are living, and of whom Edwin S. is the second. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of 13, found employment in a hardware store, where he remained five years. He then took a course in Eastman's Commercial College, after which he secured a position as book-keeper in Pittsburg, remaining five years. In the meantime he had become interested in the firm of John B. Harker & Co., jobbers in hollow ware, and also kept the books of that concern. In 1881 Mr. Harker and he came to Erie and took full control of the hollow ware department of the Selden & Griswold Manufacturing Company. After one year Mr. Harker withdrew and Mr. Rockafellar continued the business alone. In 1887 he began the manufacture and sale of natural gas burners, which were made by contract with the Griswold Manufacturing Company. In 1890 the Hollands Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with Caleb Hollands, president; E. S. Rockafellar, treasurer and general manager; H. L. McWhorter, secretary and treasurer, and K. B. Hough, superintendent. The plant is located at 325 West Twelfth street, and is 150 x 200 feet. Besides the natural gas burners, they now manufacture vices and plumbers' machines and tools. Mr. Rockafellar was married, September 15, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Boileau, of Harrisburg, Pa. They have one child, Lawrence S. Mr. Rockafellar is a Republican in his political views, and was elected a member of the Common Council in 1890, serving until 1894, when he was elected a member of the Select Council. In 1892 he

was chosen president of the Common Council, which position he held for one year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Elks and the A. O. U. W.

Robert B. Hough, Erie, Pa., superintendent of the Hollands Manufacturing Company, was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, March 22, 1858, and is a son of John and Ellen (Rogers) Hough, natives of Canada and England, respectively. When Robert was 13 years old the family removed to Erie, so the greater part of his education was received in his adopted city. He learned the trade of machinist at the Erie City Iron Works, where he remained six years. Entering the employ of the Stearns Manufacturing Company, he remained three and one-half years, when he became chief machinist for the Griswold Manufacturing Company, and four years later took the position of superintendent. In 1890 he assisted in organizing the Hollands Manufacturing Company, of which he is the second largest stockholder. Mr. Hough was married, May 17, 1888, to Miss Kate Anthony, of Erie. They have four children: Robert Lay (deceased), John Kenneth, Richard Caleb and Margaretta Ellen. He is a member of the Masonic order, is a Republican in his political inclinations, and was a member of the Common Council of Erie from 1888 to 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Hough attend St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Caleb Hollands, foreman of the molding department of the Griswold Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., is a native of England, and was born August 23, 1857. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (James) Hollands, of Sussex county, England. In the family there were six children, four of whom are older than Caleb. Reared and educated in his native land, in 1854 he emigrated to America, settled at Westfield, N. Y., and served an apprenticeship at the miller's trade at that place, and later took full charge of the iron department for the Townsend Lock Company, which position he held for ten years. In 1881 he came to Erie and entered the employ of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, where he worked two years, when he entered the employ of the Griswold Manufacturing Company as foreman of the iron department, which position he now holds. He is also president of the Hollands Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hollands was married in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Strain, natives of Ireland. To this union were born two children, Sarah E. (now Mrs. George Hale, of Westfield, N. Y.), and John C., traveling representative for the Griswold Manufacturing Company. Mrs. Hollands departed this life May 28, 1893. Mr. Hollands is a member of the M. E. Church, the Masonic order, and politically is a Republican.

Tobias Meyerhoefer, broker, Erie, Pa., was born in Metzingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 14, 1850, and is a son of John G. and Marie (Voeltky) Meyerhoefer, who came to the United States in 1854 and located in Erie. The family consisted of five children: Tobias J., George (commercial agent for the Texas Central and Southern Pacific R. R.'s, with headquarters at Waco, Tex.), John (deceased), Mary (deceased), Elizabeth and Geroline. Mr. Meyerhoefer was educated in the public schools of Erie and the Erie Academy; he also attended several private German

schools, and completed his education in Cook's Commercial College, Erie. At the age of 15 years he began the study of telegraphy with the Erie and Pittsburgh R. R. Company. He was then variously employed by the Philadelphia and Erie and the Erie and Pittsburgh R. R. Companies, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in filling other positions. From 1870 to 1872 he was train dispatcher for the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. Company at Little Washington and Jefferson City, Mo., as train dispatcher. He was also train dispatcher of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern. From 1872 to 1873 he was in the employ of the Missouri Pacific R. R. Company. In 1876 he came to Oil City, Pa., where he accepted a position as book-keeper with the Standard Oil Company, with whom he remained four years. From 1880 to 1881 he acted as chief clerk to the superintendent of maintenance of way of the Pan-Handle R. R., and then for five years took reports and was chief operator for the Western Union Company at Wheeling, W. Va. In 1886 he came to Erie and took the press report for the *Erie Dispatch*. Mr. Meyerhoefer engaged in the brokerage business in 1887 in the Exchange Building, removing to the Keed House Block, where he has since continued. In 1894 he organized and became part owner of the Erie City Machinery Company, now known as the Lake City Machinery Company, which is one of the many progressive institutions of which Erie is so justly proud. Mr. Meyerhoefer was married December 25, 1882, to Mary E. Kelly, of New York city. He is a member of the National Union and of the Merchants' and the Liedertafel clubs, the Macmerchaer Society, and is a Republican in his political affiliations.

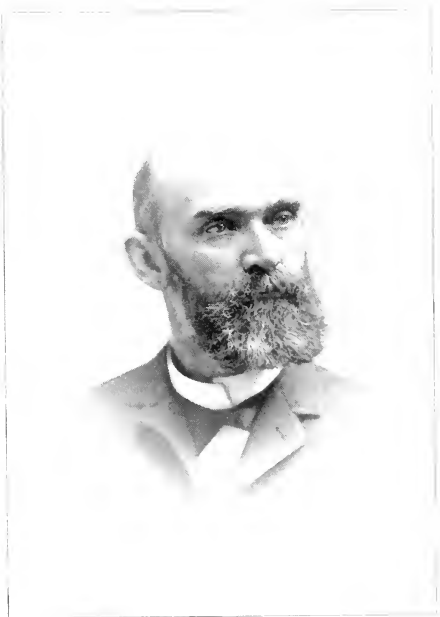
Nelson Baldwin, Collector of Customs of the port of Erie, is a descendant of Nathaniel Baldwin, who was one of a colony that emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, in the year 1638, and settled in Milford, Conn. The late Judge C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, O., in his "Baldwin Genealogy," says: "An unusual number of the descendants of Nathaniel have been eminent, and the family generally of high respectability." Among others he mentions Henry, Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, who settled at Erie in the early part of the century, and whose second wife was a daughter of Andrew Eliott, the civil engineer, who laid out the city; the late Henry P., Governor of Michigan and U. S. Senator; Abraham, Governor of Georgia and U. S. Senator; Simon Baldwin Chittenden, M. C., and Ruth, wife of the famous Joel Barlow, Minister to France. Several of the descendants of Nathaniel bore an honorable part in the struggle for Independence. There were five Baldwins in the Milford colony, all of whom were related to each other as brothers or cousins. The mother of Nelson Baldwin was a Derbyshire, a descendant of an English family which settled in Southern New York in the early part of the last century. She is still living at Sing Sing, N. Y. She married William, who died in 1857. Of their children, three daughters and one son (Nelson) survive. He was born at Harrison, Westchester county, N. Y., February 28, 1846, removing in infancy to Sing Sing, his father having been appointed an officer in the State prison at that place. He was educated in the public schools, learned the trade of a printer and worked at it in several places, but the greater part of the time at White Plains, N. Y.,

where he commenced his editorial work. Returning to Sing Sing in January, 1868, he established the *Democratic Register*, a weekly paper, which he published successfully for nearly five years. In October, 1872, his office, together with about twenty-five other business places, in one of which he also had an interest, was totally destroyed by fire, nothing being saved but the books. He re-established the paper, but two months later sold it, and in February, 1878, came to Erie, having been offered employment on the *Morning Dispatch* as telegraph editor and foreman of the composing room. In December, 1878, he was made managing editor of the *Dispatch*, which position he held until April, 1882, when he accepted the managing editorship of the *Erie Evening Observer*. In February, 1883, he became editor-in-chief of the *Erie Herald*, which position he resigned on December 8, 1893. Without exception his connection with journalism was longer than that of any other newspaper man now living in Erie. On February 18, 1869, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Rowe at Yorktown, N. Y. They have six children, three daughters and three sons, as follows: Anna E., Minnie, Evelyn R., Nelson, Jr., William Harrison and Thaddeus A. The second daughter, Minnie, is an artist of bright promise. Mr. Baldwin was one of the best trained journalists in the profession. As a writer on tariff subjects he acquired more than a local reputation, much of his work having found a place in papers all over the country. A careful and forcible writer and pleasant and genial in his ways, Mr. Baldwin is, on the other hand, of a retiring nature and modest to a fault. He was appointed collector of the port of Erie by President Cleveland and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office on December 8, 1893.

Frank Asbury Mizener, wholesale dealer in coal and iron, Erie, Pa., was born in Mifflinburg, Union county, Pa., May 27, 1845. He is a son of the late Rev. David and Elizabeth (Zellers) Mizener, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania, and both of German descent. Rev. David Mizener was for more than forty years a member of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in August, 1886, age 76 years, at the residence of his son, the immediate subject of these memoirs. His widow survives and resides in Bradford, Pa. Frank A. Mizener received his initial schooling in the public schools of his native town, attended next the Waterford Academy, and completed his education in the Edinboro Normal School. His first business connection was with Burtiss Bros., oil producers of Titusville, Pa., with whom he remained for two years, thence going to New York, where he was engaged in the oil business until 1871. In October of the latter year he located in Erie, where he was engaged in the insurance business until 1876, when he disposed of his insurance interests to Walter Scott, and embarked in business as a wholesale dealer in bituminous coal, doing a mining and shipping business from mines located in Mercer and Butler counties, Pennsylvania, in which trade he has ever since been and is still engaged. Mr. Mizener is a stalwart Democrat and has long been active in his identification with the interests of his party in Erie county. During the first Congressional campaign of Hon. W. L. Scott, in 1884, Mr. Mizener was chairman of the Democratic city committee. In 1881 Mr. Scott's second Congressional campaign, Mr. Mizener was chairman

of the county committee, and again in 1891, when the Democrats elected E. C. Siegel, their first sheriff in thirty-four years, Mr. Mizener led the campaign as chairman of the county committee. He was elected mayor by councils to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Frank F. Adams, 1896-7. He is now (1895) a member of the Erie board of fire commissioners. Mr. Mizener is a valued and valuable citizen, imbued with that progressive public spirit that is essential to the healthy growth of a community. He has for years been a member of the Erie Board of Trade, and was presiding officer of that body in 1886. He was married October 25, 1865, to Ellen R., daughter of the late Dr. Tolchree, of Augusta, Ga. Four children born of this marriage survive: Mortimer H., Mason P., Miss Nellie T. and Alice B. Mizener. Mortimer H. Mizener is associated with his father in business, married Pauline, daughter of P. Druke, of Shakopee, Minn., and has one child, Frank A. Mizener. Mason P. Mizener is in the superintendent's office of the N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R. Mr. and Mrs. Mizener reside at the southeast corner of Sixth and Sassafras streets, Erie, and are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Mizener was one of the board of trustees for six years. Mr. Mizener is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the B. P. O. E., and was for seven years a member of the Board of Directors of the N. Y., C. & St. L. railroad.

Richard T. Brown, one of Erie's enterprising manufacturers and ex-president of the Select Council of Erie, was born in Franklin township, this county, October 8, 1859, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Jordan) Brown, natives of Ireland. His parents came to the United States in 1826 and located near Lockport, N. Y., where they remained about five years, and then removed to Ravenna, Ohio. After a residence of six years in Ohio they came to Franklin township, where they purchased a tract of 166 acres of the Holland Land Company. This was when the county was new, and they were obliged to clear a spot upon which to build a log house. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Brown's parents were among the sturdy pioneers who converted the unbroken wilderness into happy homes and productive farms. The family consisted of eight children: Edward, John, Michael, Catherine, William, Hannah (deceased), Ann (deceased) and Richard T. The family coming to Erie in 1866, Mr. Brown received his education in the public schools of this city. At an early age he entered the office of the *Erie Gazette* to learn the printer's trade, which he followed about ten years. He then learned the machinist's trade with the Bay State Iron Works, where he remained four years. In 1884 he, in partnership with C. F. and J. L. Hirt, founded what is known as the Brown Folding Machine Company, for the purpose of manufacturing the folding machine which had been invented and patented by Mr. Brown. Four years later the Messrs. Hirt sold their interest to Mr. Wellington Downing, who became sole proprietor January 1, 1894, Mr. Brown becoming one of the proprietors of the Erie City Machinery Company. This concern manufactures a new and improved folding machine, also invented by Mr. Brown, and the Erie mower. They also do a general jobbing and machinery repairing business. The Erie mower is a high grade, light-draft, changeable-speed machine, which is fast becoming a favorite with agriculturists. Mr. Brown was married September 12, 1880,



J. Bryce

to Miss Anna J., daughter of Robert and Ellen (Strain) Johnson, residents of Westfield, N. Y., and natives of Scotland. This happy union has been blessed with two children, Lee Anna and Catherine Maude. Mr. Brown is a fourteenth degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Royal Arcanum. In national issues he is a Democrat, but in local and municipal politics he throws aside party ties and is governed only by what he thinks is for the best interests of the community. This fair and unbiased method of treating public affairs has made him the choice of the people for more offices than he has been able to accept. He has, however, taken time from his active business to serve his city two years as a member of the common and six years as a member of the Select Council and has faithfully filled the position of president of both of these bodies.

Bailey P. Nagle, secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Boiler Works, Erie, Pa., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., September 14, 1868, and is a son of Mr. T. M. Nagle, whose sketch appears in this work. He received his education in the public schools of Erie, Pa., and Omaha, Neb., and the Erie high school. He was employed in his father's business, and has held his present position since the Pennsylvania Boiler Works (of which his father and he are almost sole owners) was incorporated in 1906. The plant is located on Twelfth street, east of East avenue. The main building is 500 by 140 feet, besides the auxiliary buildings. The foundry, built in 1892, is 250 by 70 feet. The capacity of the works is enormous. Mr. Nagle was married October 11, 1890, to Miss Lillian Mallery, of Erie. They have two children, Lawrence and Douglas. Mr. Nagle is not an active politician, but is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party.

Daniel McMahon, attorney at law, Erie, Pa., was born at Jackson Station, Erie county, January 10, 1859, and is a son of Michael McMahon, who came to America from Kilsrah, Ireland, about 1851, landing in Quebec, and locating in Erie about two years later. The family consisted of six children: Bridget, John, Daniel, Patrick, Catherine A., and Mary F. Daniel attended the primary schools, and was a student at the academy for a few months, up to the age of 12 years, when he engaged in the merchant marine service, first as a boy on a sailing vessel, followed by service on the United States revenue cutter "Commodore Perry" three seasons, and then on the United States steamship "Michigan" two years, when he again entered the merchant marine service. During this time he had been a careful student, and having qualified himself, passed a critical examination before the United States examining board at Buffalo, and was licensed as a pilot for the lakes, from Ogdensburg to Duluth. In 1880 he was licensed as a second mate, and was employed by the Goodrich transportation Company between Milwaukee and Grand Haven, and later became mate. In 1882 he was appointed weighmaster at the Anchor Line dock, Erie. The following year he accepted a position as bookkeeper for John E. Cooney, and served in that capacity until December 2, 1885, when he was appointed by Governor Pattison as alderman of the Fourth ward, and unanimously confirmed by a Republican Senate. At the next election he was elected in a strongly Republican ward, his plurality over his leading opponent, a veteran

attorney with a war record, being 361. Of his administration as sole magistrate in the ward, it can be said that so fair and impartial were his investigations and decisions that not a jury trial was ever demanded. He succeeded in settling many suits, effecting reconciliations and having prosecutions withdrawn, thereby saving much litigation. During this time he was an earnest student of the law, studying under the proprietorship of T. F. Marshall, Esq., and was admitted to practice in 1896. In politics Mr. McMahon is a Democrat, and served as secretary of the Democratic city committee for six years. He was united in marriage, May 6, 1890, to Miss Mary J., daughter of John and Margaret (Kirk) Leyer. Her father was a native of Germany and her mother of Irish parentage. The union has been blessed with one child, Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. McMahon are members of the Catholic Church. He is an active member of the Catholic Benevolent Society, and is a past chancellor of that organization.

Rev. Peter M. Cauley, pastor of St. Patrick's pro-Catholic parish, Erie, Pa., was born in Rochester, N. Y., December 18, 1856, and is a son of Peter and Catherine (McKensey) Cauley. His parents are natives of Ireland, but came to this country before marriage, which took place in Portage, N. Y.; they now reside with Father Cauley. Mr. Cauley followed the business of quarryman, but in 1898 he removed to McKean county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming, where he remained until 1894, when he came to Erie. The family consists of ten children: Terry (foreman in the lumber woods for Col. Kane, of McKean county, Pennsylvania); Rev. Peter M., Winifred and Mary A. (twins), the former now Sister Bernardetta, of St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo, N. Y., and the latter the wife of Mr. Daniel Crowley, of Turtle Point, Pa., and the mother of nine children; Rosa, Sister Bernardine, also of St. Francis Asylum; John, who is engaged in farming at Turtle Point; Rev. Joseph M., who was educated at St. Bonaventure's College, ordained December 25, 1893, and is now assistant at St. Patrick's parish; Stephen, a student in St. Bonaventure's College; Charles, a student in the Erie Business University, and Cassie, a pupil in Villa Marie. Father Cauley received his early education in the public schools of McKean county, Pennsylvania, and his philosophy and theology in St. Bonaventure's College, where he matriculated in 1879, and from which he was graduated in 1887. He was ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Erie, July 24, 1887. He was then assistant at Titusville, Pa., and Warren, Pa., successively, remaining in each place three months. He was next located at Oil City, where he remained one year. After a few weeks passed at Sartwell, Pa., he was placed in charge of a mission at Conneautville, Pa., where he remained four and one half years. He then passed ten weeks at East Brady, Pa., after which he came to Erie, in 1894. It is evident that Father Cauley not only comes of a religious family, but his work indicates that he has marvelous organizing talent that finds scope in his latest field of labor.

Rev. William F. Dwyer, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Erie, Pa., was born in New London, Conn., and is the only surviving child of Michael and Mary (Crosby) Dwyer. His parents are both natives of Ireland, but were married in this country. In his early

youth the family removed to New Haven, and it was here that Father Dwyer received his early education. He matriculated at St. Bonaventure's College, completing his philosophy in 1877, and his theology in 1880, and on the 4th of July of that year, he was ordained at St. Patrick's pro-Cathedral by Bishop Muller. His first appointment was as assistant at the Cathedral, where he remained nine and one-half years, except about three months spent in mission work. In 1890 he was appointed to his present pastorate, succeeding the Rev. James McCabe, who is now pastor at Warren, Pa. Father Dwyer's mother died July 3, 1894, and was buried from St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, on July 5. His father, who is over 80 years of age, resides with him.

James F. Love, treasurer of Erie county, was born in West Mill Creek township, Erie county, Penn., December 18, 1843, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca Jane (Reed) Love. His father, born in Cecil county, Maryland, May 16, 1798, died December 22, 1880, and his mother, born in West Mill Creek, March 11, 1805, a daughter of George Reed, one of the sturdy pioneers of Northwestern Pennsylvania, died May 10, 1891. Mr. Love's great-grandfather, Samuel Love, emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1754, and located in Cecil county, Maryland, where he married Rosanna Graham, and reared a large family of sons and daughters. The youngest of these, James (Mr. Love's grandfather), married Rachel Henderson, by whom he had five children: Samuel, David and James, born in Maryland; Mary Ann, born in McKean township, and Robert, born in West Mill Creek, whither the family removed in 1806, after living four years in McKean township. Samuel Love, who was a very successful farmer, and who also for several years ran a sawmill in West Mill Creek, reared a family of twelve children, ten of whom reached maturity: Jane, Mrs. William Carpenter, West Mill Creek; Mary Ann, first wife of Jackson McCreary; Martha, Mrs. Robert Davison, East Mill Creek; Sophia, Mrs. John B. Evans, West Mill Creek; Samuel T., deceased, a successful farmer and gristmiller, of West Mill Creek; R. Josephine, Mrs. Jackson McCreary, Erie; Rosanna, Mrs. Wm. M. Brown, West Mill Creek; George Washington, deceased, farmer, West Mill Creek; James F., and C. Elizabeth, Mrs. Conrad B. Evans, East Mill Creek. Mr. Love received his education in the public schools of his native township, and in early manhood engaged in farming, which he has since followed. He now occupies the old homestead farm, and is a thorough and practical agriculturist. He was married August 22, 1867, to Miss Jeannette, daughter of Robert G. and Rebecka (Dumars) Dunn, natives of Erie county, and of Irish ancestry. This union has been blessed with eleven children, nine of whom are living: Miss Jessie R. Love, who was graduated from the Edinboro State Normal School, taught two years in the public schools of Tidoum, Pa., and is now teaching in Warren, Pa.; Mabel A., who married George Arthur Reed, M. D.; Bruce Dunn, Samuel Robert, George Washington, Rosanna Graham, Emily Jeannette, Clara and Mary Ann. Mr. Love and family worship at the Westminster Presbyterian Church of West Mill Creek, of which they are generous supporters. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the National Union. In politics Mr. Love is a staunch Republican, and has ren-

dered much valuable service to his party. He has served Mill Creek township as tax collector and school director three years each, and was mercantile appraiser in 1883. He served the State of Pennsylvania as a subordinate officer in the Senate, session of 1891, and in 1892 was elected to his present responsible office. The faithfulness with which Mr. Love has performed all the duties pertaining to these various positions has won for him universal public confidence and esteem.

Oscar J. Fairbairn, formerly one of the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Brass Works, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, May 28, 1867, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Fairbairn, the former a native of New Castle, England, and the latter of Connecticut. Mr. Oscar Fairbairn was educated in Erie Academy. Immediately after leaving school he went to Michigan and entered the employ of the Mantel Furnace Company, in Saint Ignace, Mich. He remained there three years, after which he went to Dunkirk, N. Y., and entered the employ of the Brooks Locomotive Company, where he remained one year, when he returned to Erie, and for three years was superintendent of the Erie Wheel Foundry. In 1893 he engaged in business with Mr. J. G. Sewell, and did an extensive business under the partnership name of the Pennsylvania Brass Company. They employed thirty-five skilled workmen in the manufacturing of various articles of brass, principally appertaining to steam machinery, fixtures for engines, boilers, etc. Among some of their specialties which are well known in the machine world are their compression gauge cocks, steam cocks, lubricators, water gauges, steam whistles, etc. Mr. Fairbairn removed to Stamford, Conn., in May, 1895, to take charge of one of the departments of the Blickensclerfer Manufacturing Company's Typewriter Works. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and politically is a Republican.

Anthony Saltsman Pinney, hardware merchant, Erie, Pa., was born in Belle Valley, Greene township, Erie county, March 23, 1815, and is a son of Horace L. and Sarah (Saltsman) Pinney. His father, who was a native of Connecticut, settled in Greene township about 1840 and engaged in farming. Being an educated man, he found it convenient to teach school during the winter months, which he did for sixteen winters; he was also a justice of the peace for twenty-five years. He died February 29, 1878, at the age of 63 years. Mrs. Pinney, before her marriage with Mr. Pinney, was the widow of Samuel D. Shannon, who died in March, 1892, at the age of 80 years. The family consisted of six children: Sarah Ellen, who died at the age of 8 years; Elijah H. and Anthony S. (twins), the former engaged in brokerage and real estate business, Case City, Mich.; Alexander, who is in the employ of Anthony S.; Miss Rose Pinney, and Catherine, who married W. K. Byson (deceased), of Erie. Mr. A. S. Pinney received his early education in the schools taught by his father, and later attended the Belle Valley school and the Erie public schools and Academy. After completing his education he entered the hardware store of McConkey & Shannon as clerk, where he remained until June, 1867, when he was placed in charge of a branch store at 1523 Peach street. In January, 1869, he purchased the branch store and continued to do a flourishing business at that stand until February, 1893, when he removed to his present loca-

tion, 724 State street. Here he has the most thoroughly stocked and equipped hardware store in Erie, and does both a wholesale and retail business. Besides his Erie interests, Mr. Pinney owns, at Ormond, Fla., a five-acre orange grove; set in 1888, a ten-acre vineyard, set in 1891, and a two-and-one-half-acre lemon grove, set in 1890. Mr. Pinney was married March 4, 1869, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Mr. Allen A. Morse of Erie, whose father was a cousin of the celebrated inventor, Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse. This happy union was blessed with one child, Sarah Ellen, who was married June 4, 1895, to Mr. William F. H. Nick, of Erie. Mr. Pinney is a member of the Masonic order, the K. of P., A. O. U. W., and the E. A. U. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat.

George D. Williams, a leading retail grocer of Erie, was born in this city December 29, 1846, and is a son of J. B. and Abigail (Bowers) Williams, natives of Albany, N. Y. His father came to Erie county about 1855 and engaged in farming in Mill Creek township until the time of his death, which occurred in 1891. Mrs. Williams died in December, 1886. The family consisted of nine children, four of whom are living: Sylvester, James, George D. and John. Mr. Williams received his education in the public schools of Erie, and at the age of 16 secured a position in the grocery of Rindernecht & Beckman. Upon the succession of Mr. Beckman to the sole ownership of the business, he remained with him, and became a member of the firm in 1885, the firm name being Beckman & Williams. This partnership was dissolved in 1888, and Mr. Williams established a business of his own at 715 State street, whence he removed to his present place of business at 724 State street in April, 1891. He has a finely arranged and thoroughly equipped business, and carries one of the choicest lines of groceries and provisions in the city. Mr. Williams was married December 23, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Mary E. Henry, of Erie. Mrs. Williams died February 1, 1890, leaving two daughters, Eva and Ruth. Mr. Williams was married a second time August 23, 1893, to Miss Cora, daughter of Mr. Kiefer Boothie, of Warren, Pa. The family attend the First Methodist Church of Erie, of which Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members and generous supporters. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a Republican politically, and served the city as a member of the common council from 1886 to 1888.

James P. Hanley, treasurer of Erie city, was born in this city May 1, 1869, and is a son of John and Mary (Lane) Hanley, natives of Cork county, Ireland. His father came to the United States about 1850 and located in Philadelphia, where he remained about five years. He then came to Erie to take charge of the Erie Gas Works and continued as superintendent until 1884, when he retired. The family consisted of fourteen children: Miss Julia, who died December 8, 1893, at the age of 37 years; Minnie, Mrs. J. J. Burgoyne, of Erie; James P.; Catherine F.; Mrs. John T. Dillon, of Erie; William, who at the age of 4 was accidentally killed; Rose W.; Mrs. D. P. McMahon, of Ellicottville, N. Y.; John K., student in the Chicago Dental College; Joseph A., general delivery clerk in the Erie postoffice; Daniel S., traveling salesman for the Cleveland Dental Manufacturing Company; Edward C., Misses Jennie and Nellie (twins), Agnes V.,

and Clara. Mr. Hanley was educated in the public schools and in the National Business College of Erie, graduating from the latter in 1877. He soon after secured a position as bookkeeper in the office of Mr. P. F. Miles, then operating a spice mill on Seventh street between State and Peach streets, which he held until the business was discontinued. He next was for one year in the employ of the Burdett Organ Company of Erie, three years in the employ of the Erie Gas Works, one year with the W. W. Pierce Hardware Company, and then accepted a position as ticket agent at the Union depot, remaining there from May, 1881, until October, 1887, when he became interested in the insurance business. In 1885 he was elected as member of the common council, being the only successful candidate of his party in that election. He was re-elected in 1886, and unanimously chosen as chairman of that body. At the earnest solicitation of friends he became a candidate for the city treasurership in the municipal election of February, 1888. He received the nomination, and was elected, and was re-elected in 1890, with a majority of 2,968 votes over two opponents, the largest majority ever given any candidate for any office in Erie city. Mr. Hanley is now serving his third term as treasurer of Erie, which is sufficient evidence of his hold on popular confidence. Mr. Hanley is possessed of a rare combination of industry, honesty and genial sociability. In local musical and dramatic circles he is known as a willing and talented contributor to many of the charitable entertainments. He has also sung in the choirs of several churches of the city. Mr. Hanley was married September 28, 1893, to Miss Mabelle Agnes Barry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Barry, of Chicago. Mr. Barry is secretary of the Chicago Newspaper Union, and president of the Indiana Mineral Springs Company, located in Warren county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley have one son, John Barry, who was born January 11, 1895. They are devoted members of the Catholic Church, of which they are generous supporters. Naturally gifted with graceful manners, reared under the refining influences of a model home, and given all the advantages of a modern education, Mrs. Hanley is a highly accomplished lady, and a talented vocalist. She was for some time previous to her marriage the leading soprano in one of the prominent churches of Chicago, and was a great favorite in the many musical events in which she took part. Politically Mr. Hanley is a staunch Democrat, and although he has always been an earnest and ardent worker in the interests of the party, he has never practiced the unlawful methods usually employed by the modern politician in the generally accepted use of the term.

Henry C. Kelsey, treasurer of the Union Ice Company, Erie, Pa., was born in this city October 29, 1844, and is a son of Samuel H. and Mary H. (Johnson) Kelsey, natives respectively of Oswego, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa. Joseph Kelsey, the father of Samuel H. Kelsey, removed from Oswego to Erie county, when the latter was a young man, and located on a farm in Mill Creek township. The elder Mr. Kelsey, in partnership with his son-in-law, Henry Cadwell, rented a store at the corner of Fifth and French streets, and for a number of years conducted a hardware and tinning business. Mr. Cadwell afterwards built the large store which still stands at the southeast

corner of Fifth and State streets, where he did a very extensive merchandising business. The children of Joseph Kelsey were: Walter, who died in Sacramento, Cal.; Sylvester, who lives near Oswego, N. Y.; Joseph, who lives in Cleveland, O.; Hannah, who married Harry Cadwell, both of whom are deceased; Louise, who married Daniel Ely, and for her second husband Mr. Crandell; Samuel H. and Elizabeth, who married Dr. John Trissler, of Phelps, N. Y., and for her second husband, John Eliot, of Erie. Samuel H. Kelsey was for a few years engaged with the hardware firm, of which his father was a member, after which he occupied a position in the postoffice during the postmastership of Robert Cochran. He then entered the employ of Gen. Charles M. Reed as clerk on a lake boat, commanded by Captain J. S. Richards. After two years he was given a position as an accountant in the office at the docks, in which capacity he remained in the employ of General Reed for upwards of twenty years. When the firm of Henry Rawle & Co. succeeded to the control of Gen. Reed's business, Mr. Kelsey retained his old position under the new management until the dissolution of that company. Associated with his son, Henry C., he, in 1896, established the Erie Ice Company, and placed his son in its management. Mr. Kelsey died August 14, 1892, at the age of 75 years. The family consisted of two children: Margaret, Mrs. Henry Shannon, of Erie, and Henry C. Kelsey. The last-named gentleman was educated in the public schools of his native city, and when but 16 years of age went to Canada, where he passed two years in various positions in the oil fields. In 1892 he returned to Erie and entered the employ of Henry Rawle & Co., where he remained four years. The ice business, which his father established, was the first thoroughly-equipped institution of that kind in the city, and was the nucleus of what is now the Union Ice Company. Under his able management the business grew rapidly and enjoyed great prosperity during its nearly a quarter of a century of successful operation. The present company was organized in 1890, being made up from the Erie Ice Company and the John R. Cooney Ice Company. The People's Ice Company, which was established in 1892, was added to the Union Ice Company in 1893. The members of the present company are H. C. Kelsey, J. R. Cooney, C. M. Briggs and E. D. Carter. These gentlemen have each a thorough personal knowledge of the ice business, and with united interests they make a combination highly worthy of the brilliant success which it has attained. The plants of the company, which are equipped with the most modern and improved machinery and facilities, are located at the foot of Cascade, Chestnut, Sassafras and State streets, and the general office at No. 9 East Seventh street. About 40,000 tons of ice are handled annually, and every effort is made to supply patrons with the best quality obtainable. Mr. Kelsey was married September 3, 1868, to Miss Laura H. Johnson, of Erie. This happy union was blessed with two children, Margaret Shannon, widow of the late Harry Saitzman, of Erie, and Miss Blanche Elizabeth Kelsey. Mr. Kelsey is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Knights of Honor. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat, but the numerous cares of his active business life, together with a distaste for political notoriety, has prevented him from seeking or accepting public office.

Christian Kessler, grocer and wholesale liquor dealer, Erie city, Pa., was born in Bavaria, on November 21, 1842, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Backfish) Kessler. His mother died in Germany in 1852. His father, who was a quarryman by occupation, on coming to America in 1857, located first in Greene township, this county, and later in Iowa, where he died in 1869. Henry and Elizabeth Kessler were the parents of six children, of whom Christian was the youngest. He went to school in Bavaria until he was 14. The only English education he received was during a period of between three and four months in the public schools of Greene township. He came to Erie in 1859, without a cent in his pocket, and served as clerk in a grocery store for six years. In February, 1865, he engaged in the grocery business for himself at 408 State street, and afterward changed to the northeast corner of State and Fourth streets, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Kessler was married in 1863 to Miss Helen Bloeser, of Erie city, by whom he had eight children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Elizabeth (wife of John Kolb), Helen D., Annie K., Mary J., Clara L., Christian H. and Florence E. Part of the family attend the Central Presbyterian and the balance the German St. Paul's Evangelical Church. Mrs. Kessler died on May 4, 1883, respected and mourned by all who knew her. Mr. Kessler is deservedly regarded as one of Erie's most prosperous, influential and enterprising citizens. He was a member of the common council from April, 1873, to 1875; of the license board from April, 1875, to April, 1876; of the select council from April, 1876, to April, 1878, and from April, 1880, to April, 1882; of the Board of Water Commissioners from May, 1886, to May, 1892; and is one of the incorporators of the Hamot Hospital. Politically he has long been an active and leading Democrat. In local affairs, however, he refuses to be bound by party ties, and supports the men he believes to be most fit and worthy. Mr. Kessler is one of Erie's largest property owners. He owns the premises and built or materially improved the structure at Nos. 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 408, 410, 729, 1118 and 1129, State street, besides being interested in a number of important enterprises. To Mr. Kessler is largely due the inception and ultimate erection of the People's market house, which has no superior for its purpose in the country. He secured most of the subscriptions to the stock of the market company and superintended the work on and about the building from its start to its completion.

Charles F. Miller, grocer, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie December 13, 1857, and is a son of Charles F. and Augusta (Heininstadt) Miller, natives of Germany. His father, a miller by trade, reared a family of five children, four of whom are living: Charles F.; Gustaf J., druggist, Erie, and Misses Emma and Etta Miller. Mr. Miller was educated in the public schools of Erie, and then engaged in the grocery business, which he has since followed. He was employed successively by Burtin & Williams seven years, M. Hartlieb one year, Jacob Fritz four years, Jacob Minnie two years, J. S. Town seven years, and on May 1, 1889, he established a business of his own at the northwest corner of Eighth and Myrtle streets, where he has since remained. Mr. Miller was schooled in the business by the best grocers in the city and is thoroughly conversant with all the details. He carries a full line of fine groceries and also handles meat. Mr. Miller was married Sep-

tember 25, 1884, to Miss Caroline Heyer, of Conneaut, O. He has one child, William H. Mr. and Mrs. Miller attend the German Lutheran Church; he is a Knight Templar Mason, and politically is a Republican.

Alexander B. Aitkin, contractor and builder, Erie, Pa., was born in Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, May 15, 1837, and is a son of John and Anna Belle (Baird) Aitkin. The family, with the exception of the father (who died in Scotland), came to America in 1857, and located in Toronto, Canada. Mr. Aitkin learned carpentering in Scotland, which he followed in his adopted country. In 1863 he went to Chicago, where, in 1868, he entered the employ of the Burdett Organ Company. In less than two years he was given charge of the bellows and action department. When the factory was removed to Erie, in 1872, he came with it, and remained in the employ of the company until 1885, when he engaged in his present business. He devotes his attention chiefly to contract work in and about Erie. He has occupied his present residence for twenty years, and owns several other houses in that portion of the city. Mr. Aitkin was married November 22, 1866, to Miss Jane McGregor, of Chicago, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of Nevin McGregor. Six bright children compose the family, viz.: Margaret J. (bookkeeper for Halleck & Duncan, of Chicago); Anna Belle (who married Hugh McLean, formerly of Erie, but now of Dakota); Helen M. (who married Mr. Ernest St. John, of Erie); Alexander N. (a carpenter by trade, working with his father); Misses Agnes D., Daisy May and William J. Mr. Aitkin and family worship at the Presbyterian Church, of which they are members. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and Encampment, and a Republican politically. In February of 1895, he was elected a member of the common council of Erie.

Daniel W. Nicholson, contractor and builder, Erie, Pa., was born in Cape Breton, Canada, March 21, 1843, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Munroe) Nicholson, natives of Scotland. His parents were married in Canada, where his father engaged in farming and fishing, and reared a family of ten children, seven of whom are living, and of whom Daniel is the fourth. He received his education in the public schools of Canada, and at the age of 14 years went to sea. When about 18 years old he was given charge of a vessel, and his first trip to Newfoundland, was the quickest ever made up to that time. After spending three years in the West Indies he returned to New York, and in April, 1863, enlisted in Co. K, 11th C. V. After three months' service, in the fall of 1864, his health failed while plying on the James river, and he was discharged. He then made another trip to the West Indies, but upon his return to New York, in April, 1865, he was taken seriously ill, and his physician advised him to take a trip inland. He went to Jamestown, N. Y., where he became a bricklayer, and where he remained three years; he continued on with his Jamestown employer two years longer at Warren, Pa. In 1871 he went to Chicago and remained two years, most of which time he was engaged in contracting, which he has continued since coming to Erie in 1873. He built a cottage on the site of his present home, in 1881, and his comfortable and spacious residence in 1891. Mr. Nicholson was married March 16,

1870, to Miss Anna, daughter of Mr. Dennis Collins, of Erie. The issue of this marriage was six children: Misses Maud E., Anna M., Raymond D. (who is a graduate of the Erie Business University), Malcolm H., Allen M., and Mary J. Mr. Nicholson and family worship at the United Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member; he is a member of the A. O. U. W., and usually affiliates with the Democratic party.

Charles Noble Hathaway, contractor and builder, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, September 18, 1835, and is a son of Daniel and Amy (Noble) Hathaway, natives of New York. His father, who was a boat builder, came to Erie about 1830. The family consisted of eight children, five of whom are living: Edward B. (carpenter), Eric, Mary (Mrs. Samuel Cummings, of Erie), Jane (Mrs. William Yager, of Waukegan, Ill.), Charles N. and Sarah (Mrs. Levi P. Hurl, of Erie). Mr. Hathaway was educated in the public schools of Erie, and when about 16 years old learned the mason's trade, which he has since followed. He began contracting in 1861. Most of his business is in and about Erie; but he also does out-of-town work. He built the court house at Warren, Pa.; the Delamater Block, Budd House and Hudings Hall, Meadville, Pa., and in Erie there are such monuments of his work as the Noble Block, the Keystone Bank building, Reed House, Marine Hospital, German Baptist Church, the Sands & Son's building, the county house and the Downing Block. He built his own elegant residence, at 319 West Eighth street, in 1891-2. Mr. Hathaway was married May 16, 1861, to Miss Sarah Shank, daughter of Mr. William Shank, of Erie, by whom he had eleven children: Carrie (who married William Herchert, manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Salamanca, N. Y.), Lizzie (who married H. C. Barlow, freight claim agent of the Erie R. R., with headquarters in New York city), William M. (who is foreman for his father), Frederick D. (also engaged with his father), Charles N. (who died at the age of six years), Jessie, Mary Belle, Harriet Gertrude, George Noble, Joseph Fressly and Frank Ross (twins)—the latter dying at the age of 3 years. Mr. Hathaway is a Master Mason, and politically is a staunch Democrat.

Edward D. Carter, president of the Erie Fish Association and of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Electric Light Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Mill Creek township, Erie county, Pa., January 31, 1853, and is a son of John H. and Anna (Heilbebach) Carter. His father was born in England and came to the United States about 1855, settling on a farm in Mill Creek township, where he is still extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. The family consists of six children: Mary (Mrs. William Hardwick, of Erie), George W. (dealer in boots and shoes, Erie), Edward D., Alfred (who is in the employ of the Union Ice Company), John L. (who is engaged in farming) and Luella (Mrs. Bacon, of Los Angeles, Cal.). Mr. Carter was educated in the public schools, the Edinboro Normal school and the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburg. After leaving school he secured a position in a large furniture house in Pittsburg, where he remained two years. He then came to Erie and, in company with his brother George, engaged in the grocery business, which he followed five years. In May, 1876, he went into the fish business, which he has since followed, and upon the organization of the

Eric Fish Association, in 1896, was chosen its president. This concern employs about 200 men, operates thirty fish boats and handles about 6,000 tons of fish a year. It will be readily seen that the marketing of this large natural product is a great benefit to the city, as it brings in from the surrounding country several hundred thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Carter was married October 10, 1873, to Miss Clara, daughter of Mr. John Robinson, of Erie. The issue of this marriage is two children, Miss Maud and Carl Carter. Mr. Carter is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as a member of the Select Council of Erie.

Charles C. Colby, late president of the Colby Piano Company, Erie, Pa., who died April 8, 1895, was born in Bradford, Vt., and was a son of John and Hannah (Rowell) Colby, his maternal grandmother being a direct descendant of Israel Putnam, of Bunker Hill fame. When Mr. Colby was quite young his father, who was a millwright, removed to Springfield, Pa., where he remained for several years and then went to Albert Lea, Minn. This city was surveyed and laid out by Mr. Colby in 1856; it is now the third city in size and importance in the State. Of the five children which reached maturity Charles C. was the eldest. He was educated in the public schools and academy of Springfield, Pa., early manifesting an interest in matters pertaining to music and musical instruments. When a boy he was a skillful performer upon the violin. He followed school teaching for several years, the last three years in the mathematical department of the Chicago public schools. He then went to Minnesota, where he engaged in surveying, which he followed for twelve years. Removing to Carthage, Mo., he engaged in the sale of pianos and other musical instruments. He made the trip to Missouri with two wagons that were built to order, one of which carried a piano. He was accompanied by his 8-year-old daughter, Clara E. (now Mrs. W. M. Thomas), who has since become famous as a piano artist. On one side the canvas top of the wagon containing the piano could be withdrawn, exposing the piano, and thus, with Clara at the piano and Mr. Colby playing the violin, they gave concerts wherever they stopped at night. After remaining in Carthage for six years, Mr. Colby took up his residence in Vienna for the purpose of giving his daughter an opportunity of acquiring a classical education in music and the languages, for which she possessed much natural talent. He remained abroad five years, during which time he visited his native country twice, and then returned to New York city, where he engaged in the manufacture of pianos. Mr. Colby made several valuable improvements in pianos, the most important of which was his improved method of stringing. Finding that he could manufacture cheaper in Erie than in New York, he removed his business to Erie in 1888. The present plant covers a space of over three acres of ground and has a capacity of 100 pianos a week. It is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world, and is without doubt one of the best organized and equipped. Mr. Colby was the president of the company up to the time of his death, and his son, C. C. Colby, jr., superintendent of the factories; W. J. McCarter, secretary, and J. E. Patterson, treasurer. In addition to the officers, Mr. W. L. Darling, of Corry, Pa., is a

director. The salesrooms are located at 1222 State street. In the second story of the building is a conservatory of music which has 350 pupils. The third story is occupied by "Colby Hall," where every season recitals are given by the leading artists of the country. The hall is also used for musical entertainments by the pupils of the conservatory. Mrs. Colby, the wife of C. C. Colby, is quite a noted artist having studied several years at the academy in New York city. She is of French parentage, although born in the United States. She has been an extensive traveler and spent four years in the city of Vienna, Austria. Mr. Colby had four children: Clara E. (who married Mr. William Thomas, publisher and proprietor of the American Art Journal of New York), Charles C. (who married Miss Gertrude Sturgeon, a talented young pianist of Erie), Margaret (who married Mr. Hayes Russell, of Erie), and Miss Pearl L. Colby (who will graduate from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1895).

John J. Burgoyne, liveryman, Erie, was born in Harbor Creek township, Erie county, (January 26, 1853, and is a son of James and Rosa Ann (Duggan) Burgoyne, natives of county Donegal, Ireland. His father came to America and located on a farm in Harbor Creek township as early as 1844; he died August 15, 1888. Mrs. Burgoyne now lives on East Sixth street, Erie. The family consisted of nine children, two of whom are living: Miss Susan Burgoyne and John J., who was educated in the public schools, and followed the business of farming until the spring of 1884, when he secured a position as mail carrier in Erie. He held this position for six years and three months, when he resigned, having a short time previously made arrangements to engage in his present business. His stable, located at 701 French street, is one of the most convenient and best regulated in the city. He resides at the corner of Sixth and Wallace streets. Mr. Burgoyne was married November 4, 1880, to Miss Minnie Hanley, sister of City Treasurer Hanley, and has six children, viz.: Sarah F., James and Agnes (twins), Susan, Leo and John. Mr. Burgoyne and family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he has always been a Democrat.

David Schlosser, lumber manufacturer and dealer, Erie, Pa., was born in Mayence, Germany, December 25, 1844, and is a son of Michael and Barbara (Kapp) Schlosser. His father, who was a butcher and cattle dealer, reared a family of five children, of whom David is the second. He was educated in Mayence, and for some years assisted his father; he also butchered as well as dealt in cattle on his own account. In 1865 he came to the United States and located in Erie, where he followed peddling for two years. He then went to Spring Creek, Warren county, Pa., where he opened a small store, and later engaged in lumbering. In 1873 he returned to Erie and started a planing-mill in the old woolen-mill, at the northeast corner of Sixteenth and State streets, where he remained a year and a half. He then purchased a lot and built a mill on ground leased of the Lake Shore R. Co., on Fourteenth street, between French and Holland, where he remained until 1891, when he built his present mill at Fifteenth and Sassafras streets. The plant covers four acres and the power of the mill is sixty-horse. The products include all kinds of wooden material for building purposes.

Mr. Schlosser was married November 18, 1869, to Miss Hannah Davis, daughter of Mr. Henry D. Davis, of Cincinnati, Ohio, by whom he had two children, Harry, who is employed in his father's office, and Benjamin (who is a student in Eastman Business College). Mr. Schlosser and family worship at the Hebrew Synagogue. He is a Master Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the Sons of Benjamin. He is independent in politics and has served the city as a member of the common council two terms; this was during the erection of the City Hall, and he was chosen chairman of the finance committee.

William H. Hill, superintendent of the Erie Gas Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Manchester, England, September 15, 1848, and is a son of William and Eliza (Davis) Hill. His father came with the family to America in 1852, and located in Buffalo, where he has since been in the employ of the Buffalo Gas Light Company, for whom he has acted as foreman for the past twenty-five years. The family consisted of three children, of whom William is the only survivor. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, and at the age of sixteen years began an apprenticeship with David Bell, of Buffalo, to learn the machinist trade, which he followed for six years. He then secured a position as engineer on the lakes, which he followed two years, after which he accepted the superintendency of Pratt & Co.'s rolling-mill, Buffalo, where he remained three years. He next entered the employ of the Buffalo fire department, where he continued ten years, being master mechanic for the last eight years of that time. In 1884 he came to Erie to accept his present position. Mr. Hill built, owns and manages the tug W. L. Scott and Erie. He was married December 12, 1869, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Mr. David Byers, of Buffalo, by whom he has four children: William J., who is a gas fitter in the employ of the Erie Gas Company; Robert D. (engineer of the tug Erie); Etta M. and Frederick Charles. Mr. Hill and family worship at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he is a member. He is a Chapter Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Elks. He is a Democrat politically, and was appointed fire commissioner of Erie in 1888, serving till 1894.

Christian Michael Jacobson was born September 28, 1843, near Copenhagen, Denmark, received a meagre schooling, and was early apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmith, serving the full term of five years. In 1866 he came to the United States, and found employment in a carriage works at Jamestown, N. Y. Shortly thereafter he went to Fredonia and was employed at that place or in the vicinity for sixteen years in carriage making. Later he formed a partnership with Henry Totman, for the manufacture and repair of carriages and vehicles at Mercerville, Pa. In February, 1893, the firm, Totman & Jacobson, removed to its present location, Twelfth and French streets, Erie, Pa. Mr. Jacobson was married October 17, 1873, to Emma, daughter of Andrew Johnson, a farmer of Chautauque county, New York. Mrs. Jacobson died on February 7, 1893, leaving two children, Emma and Oscar. The family reside at 1225 French street, and are members of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Horace Newell Thayer, manufacturer, Erie, Pa., was born in Burke, Franklin county, N. Y., November

2, 1854. He is a son of Jason P. and Elizabeth A. Thayer, natives of New England, and of English descent. Jason P. Thayer was and is a farmer of Franklin county, New York, and his son, Horace, received only the meagre education attainable in the winter sessions of a country school. From his twelfth year he assisted his father and neighboring farmers, and continued to be so employed until 1871, when he went to Massachusetts, where he found employment as ferryman, having charge of the boat at Smith's Ferry, on the Connecticut river, between Holyoke and Northampton. This position he held for one year. On December 10, 1872, he located in Erie, and was for three years in the employ of J. E. Downing. In 1875, at his earnest solicitation, he was given a place in the Erie chair factory (owned by Mr. Downing), and shortly thereafter was made foreman of that establishment. In 1878, the business of manufacturing children's carriages was added, and the concern was known as the Downing Carriage Company. The following year Mr. Downing's interest was purchased by H. N. Thayer and C. F. Bostwick, who conducted the business until 1886, when Mr. Thayer purchased his partner's interest, and took his brother, Henry N. Thayer into the concern. This partnership continued until 1890, when a stock company was formed by Messrs. J. F. Downing, Wellington Downing, George Talcott, William Town and Henry A. and Horace N. Thayer, which company continued the business until April 1, 1892, when the old plant was utterly destroyed by fire. While the conflagration was at its height, Mr. Horace N. Thayer undertook to lead the firemen into a more advantageous position in their fight with the flames, and in so doing received the brunt of an explosion that very nearly cost him his life. Within two months, however, he had sufficiently recovered to undertake the restoration of the manufacturing plant; new buildings were erected on the old site (East Eighteenth, between German and Holland streets), new and improved machinery was put in, and by November 10 of the same year business was resumed by the present firm of H. N. Thayer & Co., composed of Horace N. Thayer and John A. Lang. The firm manufactures children's carriages, express wagons and carriage hardware. The steel wheel and rubber tire used in the firm's manufactures are the inventions and patents of Mr. H. N. Thayer. Mr. Thayer was married in April, 1879, to Julia K., daughter of William Rowe, an organ builder of Bristol, England, then engaged in the same business in this city. Of five children born of this marriage but two, Clarence and Roland, survive. Mrs. Thayer died February 26, 1894. Mr. Thayer was again married July 9, 1895, to Renz E., daughter of Fayette Langdon, a prominent farmer and apurist of Franklin county, New York. The family reside at 217 East Seventeenth street, and are members of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Thayer has devoted much time and means to the interests of the church, and was most actively identified in establishing four of its missions: Fath Chapel (now Second Baptist Church), Wesleyville Mission (now Baptist Church), West Eighteenth Street Mission and Hope Mission. A sad loss sustained by Mr. Thayer was in the sudden death of his mother by a railroad accident at Chicago, December 6, 1893. Notwithstanding the business reverses and other misfortunes to which he has been subjected, Mr. Thayer has courageously and industriously persevered, and now has

the satisfaction of seeing in the business of his company a far more prosperous condition than has been known in its history, and that it is numbered among the leading and most enterprising of the industries of the Gem City of the Lakes.

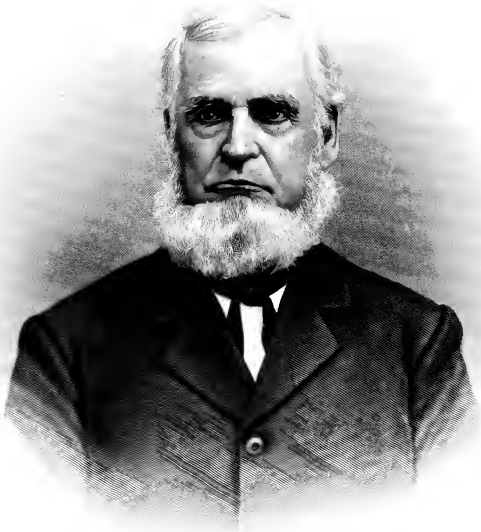
Henry Morris Eaton, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born July 18, 1839, at Clarion, Clarion county, Pa. He is a son of Morris and Flora C. (McCrea) Eaton, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. Morris Eaton has been engaged in the oil producing business since the discovery of oil in Venango county, and is a resident of Titusville, Pa. Henry M. Eaton completed his education at Cornell University, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1860. He studied law under the preceptorship of Roger Sherman, of Titusville, was admitted to the bar September, 1861, and soon thereafter removed to Erie, Pa., where he became associated with the editorial staff of the *Dispatch*, occupying the position of telegraph editor of that paper until September 1, 1894, when he entered upon the practice of his profession. He is a Republican, and is actively identified with his party's interests as a member of the county committee.

Charles Whitehead, president of the Keystone Rubber Works, Erie, Pa., was born near Trenton, N. J., February 3, 1848. He is the son of the late William and Ann Parker (Valentine) Whitehead, the former a native of Saddleworth, England, the latter of New England birth and of French descent. William Whitehead was engaged for many years in the manufacture of woolen and knit goods at Trenton, N. J., during the latter years of his life, near Philadelphia, Pa. His wife died in January, 1859; he died in 1890. Charles Whitehead was educated in the schools of Trenton, and was for several years thereafter associated with his father in the woolen goods manufacture. In 1872 his father and three of his father's brothers established a rubber manufacturing business in which Charles became engaged. In 1882 he came to Erie and, in connection with two brothers, William H. and Nathaniel J. Whitehead, established a plant for the manufacture of rubber goods, which was subsequently operated by a stock company, and known as the Erie Rubber Company, of which Charles Whitehead was president. The company's plant was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1887, but was restored and continued to be operated by the same company until 1894, when it went into assignment. A new company was subsequently established, which is known as the Keystone Rubber Works, of which Charles Whitehead is president. The plant is located at the corner of East avenue and Twelfth streets, and manufactures belting, hose, packing, valves, car-springs, bicycle tires and other rubber goods. Mr. Whitehead is unmarried and resides at 156 West Seventh street.

Henry Butterfield, attorney-at-law, Erie, Pa., was born in 1846, in Buffalo township, Butler county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools at Sharpsburg and at the Western University at Pittsburg. When a boy he removed to the city of Erie, where he has since resided. He was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the prothonotary of Erie county when in his teens, and was subsequently promoted to deputy prothonotary. He was transcribing clerk of the House

of Representatives in 1864 and 1865. The same year Governor Curtin appointed him clerk of the courts of Erie county, to fill an unexpired term, and he was subsequently elected for the full term. While filling this office he read law and was admitted to the bar. Soon after he was appointed district attorney to fill a vacancy. In 1873 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Erie county, and he served in the session of 1874, when the city of Erie was made a separate Legislative district. At the expiration of his term he was unanimously renominated, but (to use his own language) was almost unanimously defeated by Hon. William Henry, a Democrat. Mr. Butterfield was elected to the Senate in 1875 for the short term, under the new constitution, and was re-elected for a full term in 1876, serving until 1881. He continued in active practice of the law from his admission to the bar until 1892, when he was again elected to the House of Representatives, defeating his Democratic opponent by nearly 200 votes in a strong Democratic district. Mr. Butterfield took a prominent part in the proceedings of the House. He was a member of the committees on judiciary, general elections, federal relations and manufactures, and chairman of the committee on public grounds and buildings, and reported the bill for improving the capitol and building a fire-proof State library, and appropriating \$825,000 for the same; member of the special committee to investigate the charges of corruption made against certain members of the House incident to the bill abolishing the public building commission of Philadelphia. Mr. Butterfield is an earnest and eloquent talker, a ready debater, and was a valuable member of the House. Whatever his hand findeth to do, he does with his might, and thus generally succeeds. He is widely known, and has legions of friends who predict for him a promising future. He was judge advocate, with the rank of major-in-staff of Gen. Henry Huidekoper, N. G. P., from 1880 to 1884.

Edward Powell Gould, attorney and member of the Assembly from Erie, Pa., was born in Springfield township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1834. He is a son of the late Nathan Gould, a native of New York, who removed in 1814 to Springfield township, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1879, and Margaret (Nicholas) Gould, who resides in Springfield township, and is now (1895) 87 years of age. Edward P. Gould received his early schooling in the common schools of Springfield township, continued it at the Kingsville, Ohio, and West Springfield, Pa., academies, and completed it at the University of Rochester, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated in 1859. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Joseph D. Husbands, of Rochester, N. Y. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Co. E, 27th N. Y. V. I., and was, upon its organization, elected second lieutenant of his company. He succeeded to a first lieutenantcy February 2, 1862, to its captivity in November of the same year, and was mustered out with his company in May, 1863. In August, 1863, he was commissioned to raise a regiment, and entered upon that duty, and the following month was commissioned a United States general recruiting officer with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y., and continued in that service until January, 1865. The 27th N. Y. V. I., Colonel Slocum commanding (until his promotion to a brigadier generalship), was in the first battle of Bull



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Run, and participated in all the engagements of the army of the Potomac until it was mustered out. For two years subsequent to the close of the war Colonel Gould was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Rochester, N. Y. Resuming the study of law, he was admitted to practice in 1867. In 1872 he was chosen chief clerk of the State department, Albany, N. Y., a position which he filled for two years. The degree of bachelor of law was conferred upon him in the Albany Law School in 1873. Following his State department chief clerkship, he acted as legislative attorney for several New York city interests, until his removal in 1875 to Erie, Pa., where he entered upon the practice of his profession. From 1883 to 1887, he was associated with the late Samuel L. Gilson, Mr. Gould is a Republican and is the present representative of the Erie city district to the State Legislature. Colonel Gould has been actively identified with the public charities of the commonwealth, is a prominent member of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, and was chairman of that association for the year 1893. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Union Veteran Legion. Mr. Gould was married June 24, 1868, to Mary, daughter of the late Daniel P. Ensign, an old resident and prominent business man of Erie. Colonel and Mrs. Gould and daughter, Miss Edwina, reside at 20 West Eighth street, and are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Col. Charles M. Lynch, attorney, 505 French street, Erie, Pa., was born at Erie, Pa., April 10, 1842. He is a son of Charles and Mary Ann (Farmaster) Lynch, the former a native of Buffalo, N. Y., the latter of Erie county, Pennsylvania. Charles Lynch, sr., is a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and his wife's father fought in the war of 1812. Charles M. Lynch began the study of law under the preceptorship of the late Col. Benjamin Grant, one of Pennsylvania's leading lawyers in his day. After the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he aided in forming the 145th P. V. A camp was formed at Erie and a regiment of 1,000 men was soon mustered in, with the late General Brown as colonel. Company D, commanded by Captain Lynch, was chosen to carry the colors of the regiment—a charge which they did not relinquish until the surrender of Lee. Owing to bravery and meritorious service Captain Lynch was soon commissioned major, then lieutenant-colonel and breveted colonel. He took an active part in the battles of Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Auburn, Bristow Station, Pollopoteny Creek, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Ann River and the siege of Petersburg, and was in the field until the close of the war, being in command in many of the battles. In the spring of 1863 he was detailed as a judge advocate in the First Division of the Second Army Corps for the trial of cases in court martial. He was badly wounded December 19, 1862, while leading a charge on St. Mary's Height, in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., and being found by his friends at night, was carried from the field from under the guns of the enemy. It was supposed that he was dead, but with careful treatment he recovered, still carrying, however, a memento of the battle—a nimble ball which the surgeon was unable to extract. After regaining his health, in April, 1863, he was offered his

discharge, with a recommendation for a pension, by Dr. Clymer, medical director of the Army of the Potomac, and was also proffered a choice of several excellent appointments in the civil service. He returned to the field, and in the second day's battle of Gettysburg was again wounded while leading a charge, with the colors in his hand; he remained on the field, however, and continued in the fight until night caused a cessation of hostilities. That day's battle really decided the result of the war, as has been conceded by the foremost generals on both sides. During a charge in the terrible contest at the foot of Round Top, Captain Hilton, afterwards postmaster at Erie, Pa., was shot by an escaping confederate, and fell with his thigh bone splintered close to his body. Col. Lynch, who had captured several confederates, ordered two of them, amidst a deadly fire from their own forces, to assist in carrying the wounded officer to the rear. To aid in this work he also detailed Sergeant Wheeler, of Franklin township, Company D, and a private (who was killed a few moments later by a shot from one of his own troops). In this frightful conflict, where the ground was covered with dead from both sides, there was a large gap left on the right flank of the First Division of the Second Army Corps, which the enemy tried to take advantage of by swinging a large body of troops into the open space to cut off their rear. The Pennsylvania Reserves by that time swept up from the rear and relieved the First Division, which had been out of ammunition for some time, and were fighting hand to hand; the curtain of night fell, and the battle of Gettysburg was won. Col. Lynch, though wounded, was with the regiment the next day, July 2, in the memorable charge of Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, "which was simply an artillery duel between the two armies, and afterwards a slaughter pen for the confederates." This was the decisive battle of the great rebellion. Col. Lynch again took a prominent part in the charge upon Spottsylvania Court House in the Wilderness campaign. In command of his regiment, he led the charge over the works of the enemy at early daylight, when the Second Corps, with General Hancock in command, surprised and captured the famous Stonewall Jackson brigade, with Generals Johnston, Stewart and a number of field and line officers and twenty-two cannon. Col. Lynch was one of the first over the works, and though wounded, mounted a captured artillery horse and rode through the engagement to the end. The next most prominent battle was that of Cold Harbor, where the Union army charged Lee's breastworks and was repulsed with terrible slaughter. The brigade, in which was Col. Lynch's regiment, with Col. Lynch in command of it, penetrated the enemy's works, but was repelled by confederate reinforcements, and they were unable to carry off the captured cannon. This was the only point in Grant's entire line which penetrated the enemy's works. Col. Lynch's regiment had captured 300 prisoners, who suffered greatly from the fire of their own troops as the Union force was driven back. After retreating a few rods Col. Lynch found a sunken road, where he formed a fort, which was for one week the most advanced position of the Army of the Potomac, until the change of front to Petersburg. In this charge Sergt. James Jordan was the only man in advance of Col. Lynch. During the week that Col. Lynch held this point the lines were so close that the orders

given on one side could be distinctly heard by the other. The confederates charged three times to capture this point, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Col. Lynch was in charge at Petersburg, Va., of the most advanced skirmish line, and formed the line across the railroad upon which all the forts were established that remained throughout the siege. He was sent to the extreme left of Petersburg, on a flank movement in support of cavalry, on the 23d of July, was surrounded by a confederate force and captured, fighting, sword in hand, by Gen. Wright's Georgia brigade, and would have been killed after capture but for the interference of Gen. Wright. He was taken to Charleston, S. C., with other prominent Federal officers, and was under fire of the United States batteries shelling the city. While in Charleston he suffered from an attack of yellow fever, and was nursed at the hospital by Dr. Todd, a Kentuckian, a brother-in-law of President Lincoln and a surgeon in the confederate army. While convalescing, Col. Lynch made several attempts to escape, and finally succeeded, passed through the enemy's lines clothed in the uniform of a confederate officer, and after many hardships and perils, reached the Union lines at Kingston, N. C., near Newbern. From there he was sent to Washington and reported to Secretary of War Stanton, to whom he gave much valuable information. He was mustered out May 21, 1865. Col. Lynch was married in Erie, Pa., September 9, 1869, to Clara J. Grant, daughter of James and Clara (Faulkner) Grant, both deceased. She was born in Erie, Pa., in 1850, and died December 10, 1890. Their union was blessed with four children: Faulkner G., a member of the city engineer corps, who was married January 8, 1895, to Rose, daughter of the late John McCarthy; Grant R., Clara Louise and Charles M. Lynch, jr. Col. Lynch is a lawyer and has filled numerous offices of public trust, among them that of district attorney; he was collector of internal revenue of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania. He is a member of K. W. Scott Post, No. 464, G. A. R., and Encampment No. 13, U. V. L. The family reside at 321 East Sixth street.

David Brown, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie June 7 1855. He is a son of the late David and Catherine (Jann) Brown, both natives of Baden-Baden. David Brown, sr., came to the United States and temporarily located in Buffalo, then coming to Erie, where he was married and resided until his death, July 14, 1866. His wife died February 9, 1889. David Brown, jr., was educated in the parochial school of St. Mary's at Erie, and was then apprenticed to learn the molder's trade. After mastering that he learned the barber's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman for ten years, then (1880) establishing a shop on Ninth street opposite his present location, No. 10 West Ninth street, whither he removed in 1890. He was married September 10, 1878, to Julia S., daughter of James Byrne, an old resident of Erie, and an employee of the Erie and Pittsburgh R. R. Of the children born of this marriage, two, Ruth Anna and Louis Bernard, died in infancy. The surviving children are: James David, Robert Frederick, Catherine Marie and Carl Joseph. The family reside at 518 West Ninth street, and are members of St. Peter's Church.

John Fairbairn, retired manufacturer, Erie, Pa., was born in New-Castle-on-Tyne, England, January

21, 1826. His parents were Stephen and Jane (Jackson) Fairbairn, natives of England, where Stephen Fairbairn was engaged in business with a drug firm. John Fairbairn received a common school education, and then learned the iron molder's trade. He came to the United States in 1846 and located in Erie, where, through his rare ability as a mechanic, untrusting energy and enterprise, he became identified with several of the most extensive manufacturing establishments of that city. In 1896 he became a member of the firm of Davenport, Fairbairn & Co., manufacturers of car wheels and railroad castings. The firm was succeeded twenty years later by that of Davenport & Fairbairn. In the meantime Mr. Fairbairn had become identified with the Martel Furnace Company, of St. Ignace, Mich., the Erie Car Wheel Works and the American Fusce Company of Erie. In 1889 he sold out his entire interests in all of these concerns to his partner, W. K. Davenport, and has since lived in retirement. He was married in 1847 to Elizabeth Hubbard, of English descent, by whom he has six children: Anna, wife of William D. Vance, of St. Ignace, Mich.; Frank F. Fairbairn, general agent for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware of the Blickensderfer Typewriter, and proprietor of the cigar store at 629 State street, Erie, Pa., and who married Anna B., daughter of the late Dwight Crowell, of Shelby, Ohio; Blanch, wife of Merrick L. Gunnison, of Erie; John C. Fairbairn, who is engaged in the foundry supply business at Buffalo, N. Y.; Florence, widow of the late William Burt, a banker of St. Ignace, Mich., and Oscar L. Fairbairn, one of the founders and late of the Pennsylvania Brass Works at Erie, and now engaged in business at Stanfield, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairn reside at the corner of Eighteenth and Cascade streets, and are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Charles Reuben Glick, merchant tailor, Erie, Pa., was born in Easton, Pa., February 27, 1862. He is a son of the late Moses A. and Abba Glick, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Moses A. Glick was a contractor and builder in Bangor, Pa., for a number of years up to the time of his death, August 31, 1892. His wife survives, and resides at Bangor, Pa. Charles R. Glick completed his schooling at the academy in Easton. At 18 he commenced to learn the business of tailoring, and was engaged therein for three years at Bangor, Pa. He then went to New York city, where he studied and learned the art of cutting, as taught at the John J. Mitchell Company's Cutting School. He was employed as cutter for various merchant tailoring establishments until 1883, when he opened a store of his own at Bangor, Pa. Two years later he sold out to accept a position in New York city, where he remained for two years. He was next employed at Allentown, Pa., where he remained one year, when he returned to New York city. In 1888 he removed to Erie, Pa., and was employed as a cutter until February, 1893, when he purchased the merchant tailoring business of A. & W. E. Liebel, at 821 State street, which was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Glick & Fitting. In February, 1895, he severed his connection with the above and associated himself with T. A. Robinson in the merchant tailoring business at 819 State street, under the firm name of Glick & Co. Mr. Glick was married to Melissa, daughter of Herman Godshalk, a retired builder and contractor, of

Bangor, Pa. One child was born of this marriage, Harvey A. The family attend the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ghick is a Mason, Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner. He is one of the trustees of the Custom Foreman Tailors' Association of America. He was one of the organizers of the local cutters' society, in which he is an active member.

Rev. Andrew Ignasiak was born in Slawienko, near Obornik, Prussian Poland, November 6, 1862. He is a son of John and Katrina Ignasiak, natives of the same place, where the former still resides, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where the latter died September 3, 1881. Father Ignasiak received his initial schooling in the elementary schools of his native place, then attending the gymnasium, and next entered the American College at Louvain, Belgium, from which institution he was graduated and ordained priest in the Roman Catholic Church in 1886, and given the mission to the Erie (Pa.) diocese. He reached Erie August 21, 1886, and immediately entered upon the charge of St. Stanislaus Church, with which he has ever since been identified. St. Stanislaus was organized in 1885, and the corner stone of the edifice in which the congregation now worships was laid by Bishop Tobias Mullen, October 19, 1884. The structure, located at the northeast corner of East Thirteenth and Wallace streets, was ample for the accommodation of its membership, then numbering about eighty families, and large enough, in the event of its reasonable growth, to contain the congregation for many years to come. Within five years the membership of the parish had increased to more than 300 families, and the building of a new church edifice was precontemplated. In 1894 the original structure was removed to an adjoining lot, and a new building is in process of erection on the site of the old one. The estimated cost of the new edifice is \$50,000, and its seating capacity will be 1,200. St. Stanislaus' school, started by Father Ignasiak with a daily attendance of sixty scholars during its first session, has now an average daily attendance of more than 250. The services of an assistant were rendered necessary by the growth of the school in 1888, and John Nowak was employed; and in 1892 two additional teachers were added from the Felician Sisters of Detroit, Mich., and in 1893 a third assistant was added. The societies of the congregation are: The Sacred Heart Society, with a membership of 200; the St. Stanislaus Society, numbering 100 members; the Mother of God Society, with 150 members; two ladies' societies, and a young men's society, St. Stanislaus Kotska. The Monusko Dramatic Society, which gives frequent entertainments for the benefit of the church, and is a healthy social organization as well, is made up of members of the congregation. The parsonage, at 516 East Thirteenth street, which was built by Father Ignasiak in 1887, was destroyed by fire February 8, 1895, and has been replaced by a handsome brick structure.

Alois Nagosky, proprietor of the restaurant at the northwest corner of Tenth and Parade streets, Erie, Pa., was born in Wyszyn, county of Berent, Danzig, West Prussia, June 20, 1851, a son of Jacob Nagosky, who was a prominent hotel man in his native town. He reared a family of eight children, viz.: Alois, John, Joseph, August, Frank, Bonney, Dora (wife of Edward Brinning) and Kate (wife of Adam Cumpirinski), all residents of Erie. Alois Nagosky

was reared and educated in his native country, and when 21 years of age emigrated to the United States, and, locating in Erie, was employed for a time in the stove works of Black & Johnson. He then secured a position in the Chicago & Erie Stove Works, where he remained for several years. In 1881 he embarked in the restaurant business on the corner of Tenth and Parade streets, and in 1891 built the large store and brick structure he now owns and occupies. Mr. Nagosky conducts what might be well termed an up-to-date restaurant, it being completely equipped with all modern appurtenances, and, in fact, is one of the leading restaurants in the city. He was united in marriage, August 12, 1880, to Miss Mimmie, daughter of George Wagner, of Erie, and to them has been born four children: Emma, Dora, Anna and Louise. Mr. Nagosky is a well-informed man, he speaks and writes three languages fluently and accurately, and has demonstrated that he is one of Erie's sound and influential citizens. He is a public-spirited man, always taking a lively interest in all things that tend to the advancement of his adopted city and her industries. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, of the C. M. R. A., the St. Benedict Society, the St. Stanislaus Society, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the G. H. O., the East Erie Turners and the Knights of St. John. In politics he is a Democrat.

John Robert Cooney, of the Union Ice Company, Erie, Pa., born in Erie, October 16, 1856, is a son of the late John and Margaret Cooney, natives of County Cork, Ireland, who came to the United States and located in Erie in 1855. John Cooney, sr., was an employe of the Erie Gas Company, and died November 18, 1857. His wife survives, and resides in Erie. John R. Cooney attended the public schools of Erie. At an early age he found employment as brakeman on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and later with the E. & P. R. R., being thus employed for four years. He next engaged in teaming, and in 1880 founded an ice business, which he conducted successfully, alone, for ten years, then consolidating his business with that of the Erie Ice Company. In the spring of 1893, this company was consolidated with the People's Ice Company, the aggregation being thereafter known as the Union Ice Company. Mr. Cooney has been twice married; on May 12, 1879, to Emma Crowley, of East Mill Creek, Erie county, Pa. She died in February, 1890, leaving three children, John, Edward and Mamie. His second marriage was to Annie R., daughter of Stephen Murphy, a contractor, of Erie. The family reside at 437 West Fourth street, and are members of St. Peter's.

Frederick Jacob Rappold, tailor, Erie, Pa., was born in Sterretania, Erie county, Pa., April 29, 1858. He is a son of the late Karl and Justina (Groter) Rappold, the former a native of Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, and the latter of Edmussen and Embek, Hanover. The late Karl Rappold coming to the United States, located in Buffalo, N. Y. After a short stay in that city he removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, establishing a tanning business at Sterretania, where he remained from 1850 until his death in 1878. His wife died in 1881. Frederick J. Rappold went to the village school until his 12th year, when he began work as a farm hand. In 1872 he began to learn tailoring with J. Steiner, Erie, Pa., and upon becoming a journeyman,

found employment with Daniel Hlig, and later with G. B. Keene, both of Erie city. After six years of service with the latter, Mr. Rappold, in 1883, embarked in the merchant tailoring business for himself on Ninth street, opposite his present location, 12 West Ninth street. In 1892 he added to his business a furrier department. He was married June 13, 1888, to Anna Catherine, daughter of Martin Zeeb, an old resident of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Rappold reside at 221 West Eleventh street, and attend the German Lutheran Church.

John J. Roemer (whose real name is von Roemer Starkenburg, but discards all title to nobility like the rest of the family), was born near Elberfeld, in Prussia, August 30, 1843. He is a son of the late Rev. Jno. J. Roemer (Starkenburg) and Charlotte (von Bartholme) Roemer. Rev. Mr. Roemer came to the United States in 1855, filling the pulpits of the German Reformed Churches in Lewistown, Lockhaven, Pittsburg and other places, and died in Pittsburg May 30, 1888. His wife, the daughter of a major of artillery in the service of the Grand Duke of Berg, was born May 24, 1814, and died in 1889. John J. Roemer graduated from the schools in Elberfeld in 1856 and was awarded the royal Prussian premium for best scholarship, when he prepared to follow his parents to the United States, where they resided. He went into the employ of James Fisk, Jr., at Montpelier, Vt., and in 1857 followed the water both on river and sea. Coming west he was employed by Eli Young in the hotel business, and was soon made manager of Mr. Young's hotel, until August 22, 1862, when he enlisted in the Sumner infantry and served in the West Virginia campaign for nine months and was mustered out as a lieutenant. He then purchased a store at Lowville, Ohio, sold it out after a short stay and came to Erie, where he found employment with W. M. Whitley & Co., coal dealers. He was employed by this firm and its successors (Saltzman & Co.) until 1873, when in connection with his former employer, R. J. Saltzman, he established a coal business in Pittsburg. This partnership was dissolved in 1875, when Mr. Roemer became the senior member of the firm of Roemer, Jones & Co. The firm owned Sumner Hill mine, leased other mines and continued in business under that name until 1877, when it became merged in the Erie & Pittsburg Coal and Coke Company, of which J. J. Roemer was president and general agent. During this period he was engaged individually in the coal business on a large scale, employing at one time 2,000 men. At this time he became heavily involved as endorser for the firm of James Ward & Co., Niles, Ohio, through whose failure he lost his all, the earnings of a busy life. He then returned to Erie, and in 1879 started the Boot Manufacturing Co. He sold out his interest in this concern the following year and embarked in the manufacture of woollen novelties, for which business he organized a stock company under the name of the Eureka Manufacturing Company until 1885, when the plant was destroyed by fire. Being used to travel for his own business, he followed, after his failure, the business of commercial traveler until July 31, 1883, when he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue by Collector Ep. Kearns, was reappointed by the succeeding collector, E. P. Bigler. Outside his regular business he is a journalist and writer of no mean pretention, and his articles appear often in home and other papers.

He contributes to St. Alban's Church, but his attendance is mostly at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He married May 24, 1886, Celia, daughter of the late Dr. J. H. O'Brien, one of the pioneer physicians of Pittsburg, Pa. One child was born of this union, Bessie, who died April 6, 1892, aged three years and nine months. Mrs. Roemer is a member of the Catholic Church. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Roemer is at the northeast corner of Second and Myrtle streets. Mr. Roemer takes an active interest in city affairs. He was the first to conduct natural gas in pipes for illuminating purposes, his first experiment being at the restaurant of the late Frederick Struble, Esq., corner of Eighteenth and State streets, the gas coming from the well of the then Fortune Oil Company, whose secretary and manager Mr. Roemer was. The well was located on Mill Creek and French streets, south of Eighteenth street. He was one of the promoters of the ill-fated Pennsylvania Petroleum K. K., which collapsed owing to the panic of 1873, and was identified with a good many other projects calculated to benefit the city.

Alfred Hathaway Murphy, born January 24, 1861, at Erie, Erie county, Pa., is a son of the late Alfred and Lucretia (Randall) Murphy, the former a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Connecticut. Alfred Murphy was for four years an officer in the United States navy, attached to the steamer Michigan; was in the employ of the P. & E. shops for some years, and afterwards engaged in the business of contracting for the drilling of gas wells. He died in October, 1891. His wife survives. Alfred H. Murphy received his education in the public schools of Erie, and learned the trade of watchmaking. In 1885 he established himself in the watchmaking and jewelry business, which he has ever since conducted, and which he is now carrying on at 918 State street, Erie, Pa. He was married September 17, 1875, to Carlotta Ward, of Erie. Mr. Murphy belongs to the Masonic order and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

John Henry Collins, Erie, Pa., was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., October 5, 1844. He is a son of James and Mary (Gerbrick) Collins, the former a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Maryland and of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction. James Collins is a farmer of Monighan township, York county, Pa. His wife died in October, 1883. John H. Collins was educated in the public schools of his native county. At the breaking out of the war he engaged in business with his father, who was conducting a distillery in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He enlisted in Co. B, 20th Penn. Cav., at Harrisburg, Pa., served throughout the war, in the first division of Sheridan's cavalry corps, and was mustered out as a sergeant at Cloud's Mills, Va., April 9, 1865. Immediately thereafter he entered the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Philadelphia, where he devoted two years to the study of bookkeeping and telegraphy. He then obtained a position as telegraph operator on the middle division of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., being first stationed at Wilcox. He was employed as operator on that division continuously for seven years, and for the following six years was the agent at St. Mary's, on the same road. Tiring of this service, he went

to Bradford and invested in oil lands, but this not proving profitable, he, a year and a half later, purchased a livery business at North East, Erie county, Pa., and conducted it for six years. Going to Corry, he was similarly engaged for six years. For one year following this he had charge of Jewett's stock farm. He came to Erie and purchased C. P. Haskins' livery business, at 1112 East Eleventh street. Mr. Collins was married November 9, 1870, to Emma, daughter of the late Isaac Horton, a lumberman of Elk county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Collins and daughters, Maud and Helen, reside at 1104 State street, and are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Collins is a member of the Masonic order, of the K. of P., and G. A. R.

Perry Arora Gibson, attorney, Erie, Pa., was born in Washington township, Erie county, Pa., August 15, 1857. He is a son of the late Daniel C. and Maria (Conant) Gibson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York. Jessie Gibson, the father of Daniel C. Gibson, came with his father, Nathan Gibson, from Vermont, to the Pennsylvania colony some years before the Revolutionary war, and remained for a time in Crawford county. In 1877 he took out his patent for government lands in Washington township, Erie county, and the title to portions of this land still vests in his immediate descendants. Both Jesse Gibson and his son, Daniel C., pursued farming throughout their lives, and both filled the office of justice of the peace for a long term of years. Perry A. Gibson left the State Normal School at Edinboro to enter the Iowa State University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of '83. Returning to Edinboro, he was for a time engaged in business with his brother, Dr. V. D. Gibson, a dentist. He then read law under the preceptorship of John Proudfit, of Edinboro, was admitted in the United States courts, June 15, 1886, and was subsequently admitted to practice before the Supreme Courts of such States as the character of his business, that of a corporation lawyer, necessitated. Mr. Gibson has been the proprietor of the Wilcox House since October 1, 1890. He was married November 27, 1891, to Elmira, daughter of Charles T. Reeder, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have one child, Opale Reeder Gibson, and reside at the Wilcox House. The Reeders are Presbyterians, and the Gibsons Methodists.

William James Quinn, undertaker, Erie, Pa., was born in the county Tyrone, Ireland, July 29, 1844. His father died in 1852, and the same year his mother brought her family to the United States, locating in Newport, R. I., where she still resides. William J. Quinn commenced to assist his mother in the support of the family when but 9 years of age, finding employment in a cotton factory, where for several years his hours at hard labor each day were from 5:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. At the breaking out of the war he was employed in a lead factory, the business of which was at that period exclusively confined to the making of bullets. On November 28, 1861, William enlisted and was mustered into the service December 21, in Co. A, 1st R. I. Cav. (then known as the 1st New England Cav.), and served until December 1, 1864. His regiment was with the Army of the Potomac, and the middle military division, Major-General Sheridan commanding.

Private Quinn's discharge certifies to his brave participation in engagements in Cedar Mountain, Gainsville Station, Groveton Station, Bull Run, Nolan's Ford, Jefferson, Kelly's Ford, Stevensburg, Beverly Ford, Middleburg, Little River, Culpepper, Rapidan, Auburn Station, White House Landing, Malvern Hill, Cedar Creek, and two each at Rappahannock Station and Chancellorsville. After being mustered out he learned the carpenter's trade in Newport, R. I., and Worcester, Mass., and thereafter followed his trade at Newport until 1876, when he established an undertaking business which, two years later, he removed to Erie, Pa., where he has since resided and is still engaged in the undertaking business. He is a Democrat, and has been an active worker for his party. In 1890 he was elected as a member of the common council of Erie, resigning during the latter part of his term to run as Democratic nominee for the select council, to which he was elected in 1892. Mr. Quinn was married April 3, 1883, to Sarah A., daughter of the late Patrick H. McMahon, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn have four children, Mary, Sarah, John, Margaret and, reside at the corner of Fifth and French streets, and are members of St. Patrick's Church. Mr. Quinn is a member of the G. A. R. and the Union Veteran Legion.

C. M. Briggs, Erie, Pa., was born in Rome, N. Y., October 13, 1829. He is a son of Lyman and Annath (Jefferson) Briggs, natives of Vermont, who located in Erie county in 1844. C. M. Briggs was educated in the schools of Rome, N. Y. He was for a number of years a member of the Erie Ice Company, which in the spring of 1893 was consolidated with the People's Ice Company, and is now known as the Union Ice Company, of which Mr. Briggs is a member. He was married October 9, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of the late Hiram Slocum. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have four children, Anna, Harriet A., William S., and Ida H., and reside at 314 Sassafras street. Mr. Briggs is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, and a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Knights of Honor.

Henry James Raymore, secretary and general manager of the Shaw Piano Company, Erie, Pa., was born August 30, 1857, at Worcester, Mass. He is a son of the late James F. and Phebe Anne (Williamson) Raymore, the former a native of Massachusetts and of English-Scottish extraction, the latter a native of Maine and of English descent. The Williamsons were among the early settlers of New England, and one of them was one of the founders of the town of Lovell, Maine. James F. Raymore was for many years associated with the Torry Razor Company, of Worcester, Mass. He died in July, 1893, surviving his wife five years. Henry J. Raymore completed his education with a course in academics, at Stone's Preparatory College School, at Montreal, Quebec, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. He was then employed for four years in the dry-goods establishment of A. A. Murphy, of Montreal. In 1876 he was engaged with Horace Sheldon, dry goods merchant, of Worcester, Mass., and the following year entered the employ of Lucius Mannfield, a dealer in pianos and organs at the same place. After five years of this latter service he went to New York to learn piano manufacturing with the firm of Calen-

berg & Vaupel, West Thirty-sixth street, where he remained for one year. He was then appointed general manager for Peck & Son, manufacturers of the Opera piano, New York. He was next engaged for a short time at Cincinnati, with the firm of Smith & Nixon. In August, 1889, he came to Erie, and was for some months associated with the Colby Piano Company. On March 28, 1890, he organized the Shaw Piano Company, with Hon. Matthew Griswold, president; James H. Shaw, vice-president; Matthew Griswold, jr., treasurer; and Henry J. Raymore, secretary and general manager. Nine months thereafter Mr. Shaw died and Matthew Griswold, jr., succeeded to the vice-presidency and Marvin E. Griswold to the treasurership. As general manager of the Shaw Company, Mr. Raymore has been conspicuously successful, having inaugurated many original methods of advertising, and otherwise through his enterprise and energy placed the concern among the leading manufacturing establishments of Erie. Mr. Raymore was married January 17, 1888, to Anna E., daughter of the late Samuel Bond, of Richardson, Merriam & Co., manufacturers of wood-working machinery. Mr. and Mrs. Raymore have one child, Henry Bond Raymore, reside at 361 West Tenth street, and are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Raymore is actively identified with the work of the church generally, and particularly with its Christian Endeavor organization, being one of the vice-presidents of the State organization, and chairman of the local committee of '95, which, largely through Mr. Raymore's personal efforts, secured the State convention at Erie in that year. Mr. Raymore is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of St. John and Malta, the Knights of Honor, and Tyrian Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M.

Levi Kester, manager of the Erie Transfer Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., December 16, 1829. He is a son of the late James and Emily (Lang) Kester, both natives of New York and of German descent. James Kester was a farmer during the early years of his manhood, but subsequently removed to Buffalo, where he became actively identified with the Old-line Whigs, by whom he was recognized as the proper material for public trusts, and his services were brought into requisition as deputy sheriff, superintendent of workhouse, and in other official capacities. Levi Kester received his education in the public schools of Erie county, New York. His first employment was with the Ohio Stage Company, with whom he remained for nine years. He then entered the service of the Cleveland, Erie and Fainesville R. R. as freight conductor, and afterward was employed in both freight and passenger service on the New York Central R. R. In 1867 Mr. Kester located in Erie, Pa., and became identified with the Lake Shore R. R., remaining in its employ until 1875, when he established a livery business at Erie. In 1890 he purchased a controlling interest in the Erie Transfer Company, and has since then been the president and manager of that concern. He was married in 1854 to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph Sharp, a farmer of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Four children born of this marriage survive: Frank J., Minnie E., and Charles E. Kester and Mrs. Clara E. McConnell, widow of the late Julius McConnell. Both sons are in the Erie Transfer Company, Mr. Frank E. Kester being its treasurer.

John Lawrence Kelley, late proprietor of the Kelley Machine Works, born in Oriskany, N. Y., March 14, 1853, is a son of the late John and Mary (Radigan) Kelley, natives of Ireland, both of whom came to this country in childhood with their parents. Soon after marriage they removed to Niagara county, New York, where, in 1869, John Kelley lost his life by a railroad accident. The following year his family removed to Lockport, N. Y., where John L. Kelley received a meagre schooling. At a very early age he began to assist his mother in the support of the family, and at the age of 15, was apprenticed to the machinist's trade with the Holly Manufacturing Company. He worked at his trade in various places until 1876, when he permanently located in Erie, and was engaged with the Skinner Engine Company until 1884, when he established the Kelley Machine Works, of which he was until recently the sole owner. Mr. Kelley is the inventor of an automatic steam fire-cleaner, and an adjustable steel scraper, an adjustable screw plate, a low-water alarm, a speed indicator, a gauge-glass cutter, and an adjustable hose clamp, all of which have found high favor, and in the manufacture of which he was principally engaged. He was married February 2, 1885, to Adeline E., daughter of John Temple, for a number of years a farmer of Elk Creek township, Erie county, and now a resident of Cattaraugus county, New York. Mrs. Kelley is a descendant of the Sherman family, one of the first to settle in Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have three children: Lawrence W., Edna E. and John L., reside at 422 West Fourth street, and are members of St. Peter's.

Samuel Weiss, editor and publisher of *The People*, Erie, Pa., was born in Kaschau, Hungary, July 16, 1862. He is a son of the late Hermann and Katharine (Weber) Weiss, natives of Hungary, where they were married, coming thence to the United States, in 1882, and locating in New York city, where they resided up to the time of their decease, in 1885. Samuel Weiss received his initial schooling in the public schools of his native city, then taking a three-years' course at the Gymnasium, conducted by the Fremonstrans order of that city. In 1876 he entered the employ, in Kaschau, of the Panonia Publishing Company, remaining with that company for three years, by which time he had mastered the printer's trade. In 1879 he went to Buda Pesth, where he worked at his trade for one year. During the following two years he was employed in various book, job and newspaper printing offices in Germany and Austria. In July, 1882, he came to the United States, and for one year followed his trade in New York city. In 1885 he embarked in the newspaper publishing business at Kansas City, Mo., where he established a German weekly paper, known as *Vorwärts*, which he subsequently sold. Returning to New York city, he re-engaged in the printing business for one year, and there, first in this country, interested himself actively with the labor movement, filling the highest offices within the gift of the National German-American Typographical Union. From 1886 to 1891 he was editor and business manager of the Buffalo weekly *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and during that period established two special editions of that paper, the one for Rochester, New York, the other for Erie, Pa. The latter enterprise proved so successful that Mr. Weiss concluded to permanently locate and establish a weekly newspaper of his own in Erie. On October 1,

1892, he issued the first number of *The People*, an English people's party organ, which has acquired a good circulation and has a wide political influence. Mr. Weiss became a citizen of the United States by naturalization at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1887. In addition to running the *Erie Arbeiter-Zeitung* and *The People*, Mr. Weiss is correspondent of several socialist and labor newspapers. He was instrumental in founding the first labor party organization in Erie, and in that connection has organized a dozen or more trade unions. He is commander of the Erie City Lodge, No. 185, order of Maccabees, Master Workman of the Lake Shore Assembly, 5773, Knights of Labor, and an active member and official of numerous other societies. He was married at Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Bertha Redler, a native of Tyrol. Mr. and Mrs. Weiss have four children, Katharine, Esther, Hermann and Nettie, and reside at 651 Short street.

John Carse, Erie, Pa., was born at Belfast, Ireland, April 2, 1819. His parents were natives of North Ireland, and of Scotch descent. John received but little schooling, his services being required at a very early age in helping to till the soil of his father's farm near Belfast, and before John had attained his majority the bulk of this work devolved upon him. The elder Carse, within the next ten years added a second large farm to his previous possessions, and this added so materially to the duties imposed upon his son, John, without giving promise of any considerable personal benefit to him, that he concluded to seek his fortunes in the New World. Accordingly, in 1849, he came to the United States, locating in Erie, and on the very day of his arrival found employment as a buyer of barley for the late Alfred King. He was engaged in this business for two years, and then entered the employ of the late Gen. Charles M. Keel, whose steamboats, sailing vessels and canal boats he had charge of at the Erie docks for many years. He has retired from business, is unmarried, and resides at the Keel House. He served the city for three years as a member of the select council.

Herman Ey, proprietor of the Lake City Machine shops, Erie, Pa., was born in Halberstadt, Prussia, June 2, 1850. He is a son of the late Edward and Elizabeth (Schradler) Ey, natives of Prussia. Edward Ey was a mason by trade, and died in the old country in 1851; his widow married George Koch, who subsequently came to the new world to seek his fortune, finally locating in Reading, Pa., where he was, in 1870, joined by his wife, his stepson, Herman Ey, and his son, Wilhelm. One year later the family removed to Erie. Herman Ey received his education and learned the trade of machinist in his native town. Prior to coming to the United States he worked at his trade in many of the leading cities of Germany: Leipsic, Berlin, Potsdam, Stettin, Frankfurt-on-the-Rhine and Frankfurt-on-the-Main. In Erie he first worked for the late firm of Herr, Johnson & Co., stove foundry; then for the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, and next for the Kay State Iron Works. In 1876 he entered the employ of the Humboldt Iron Works, with which concern he remained twelve years. He then resumed service with the Jarecki Manufacturing Company as foreman of the machine department. In the spring of 1892 he formed a partnership association with B. T. Jones, under the firm name of Ey & Jones,

proprietors of the Lake City Machine shops, at 1219 Peach street. The partnership was dissolved in July, 1895, by the withdrawal of Mr. Jones. Mr. Ey continuing the business. Mr. Ey was married October 14, 1875, to Mary, daughter of the late Balthazer Herbst, a native of Wurtemberg, for many years a resident and townsman of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Ey reside at 322 West Third street. Mr. Ey is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Harugari societies.

John Sutter, wreck master of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born near Strasburg, Alsace, August 19, 1835. He is a son of the late John and Mary Eva (Freud) Sutter. His father was a native of Bavaria, went to Alsace when a boy, where he learned carpentry, and met and married his wife, who was a native of Alsace. They then returned to Leimersheim, Rhenipfalz, where they continued to reside until 1853, when they came to the United States, and located in Erie, where the elder Sutter followed the business of carpentry contractor. He died June 23, 1855, and his wife, November 8, 1858. John Sutter, jr., learned the carpentry trade in the Fatherland, worked at his trade with his father in this country until September 16, 1855, when he entered the employ of the Cleveland and Erie (now L. S. & M. S. R. R.) as bridge builder. One year later he was made road carpenter of the Buffalo and Erie (now the L. S. & M. S. R. R.), in which capacity he remained until the spring of 1862, when he returned to the Cleveland and Erie R. R., and was made car inspector. On the first call for volunteers at the breaking out of the war, he was enlisted for three months' service, and re-enlisted for three years, but furnished a substitute. He occupied the position of car inspector with the Cleveland and Erie R. R., until after the consolidation of the several roads, which formed the present L. S. & M. S. R. R. system. On December 1, 1869, he was appointed to his present position of wreck master and general car inspector and repairer for the Lake Shore road. Mr. Sutter was a Republican up to the second campaign of General Grant for the presidency, since which time he has been active in his allegiance to the Democratic party. He represented the Second ward in the common council of Erie for five years, for two years of which period he was chairman of the police committee. He was a member of the select council for three years, and during that time was chairman of the fire committee. He was president of the German Friendship Benevolent Society for seven years, and resigned only to be re-elected seven years to the same office, of which he is the incumbent. Mr. Sutter was one of the founders and vice president of the Erie City Fund and Building Association. The perils and hardships incident to his long service as wreck master have entailed upon him but one serious accident, that of February 1, 1878, at Ashtabula, when a snow plow, which he was running, collided with a train, which resulted in his receiving injuries that nearly cost him his life and crippled him to such an extent that he was compelled to walk on crutches for three years. He was married May 12, 1859, to Miss Marie Anna, daughter of Bonaparte and Mary Brandt, who settled in Erie from Alsace about 1829. Of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sutter, seven survive. They are: Mary A., widow of the late Frank Mangold, of Erie; John G., recorder of interchange of the L. S. & M. S. and P. & E. railroads; Anna, wife of J. C. Salisbury, of Erie; and

Emma, Minnie, Frank and Katrina. The family reside at 1101 Parade street, and are members of St. Mary's Church. Mr. Sutter is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Henry B. Haverstick, insurance agent, Erie, Pa., born in Carlisle, Pa., April 18, 1829, is a son of the late John D. and Sarah (Beunett) Haverstick, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German, the latter of English descent. They located in 1837 in Erie, where the elder Mr. Haverstick was actively identified with the Whig and Free Soil parties. He was for ten or twelve years an alderman by gubernatorial appointment. He died July 4, 1853; his wife died December 29, 1863. Henry B. Haverstick completed his schooling at the academy, Carlisle, Pa., found employment as a clerk in that town for several years, and in 1829 came to Erie and entered the employ of Messrs. Fleming & Zimmerly. The following year (1840) he obtained a position with Messrs. Rufus S. and C. M. Reed, with whom he remained until 1852. He then established a general store in Erie, which he conducted for the last six years. During the latter period he became interested in the milling business, with which he was identified until 1874. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for two years in the interests of the Life Association of America, at St. Louis. He returned to Erie in 1876, and has since been associated with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., Pittsburg agency. He was married June 18, 1844, to Elizabeth M., daughter of the late Dr. Henry Dittenbaugh, of New York city. Three children born of this marriage survive: Belle, wife of Isaac R. McNary, chief engineer, U. S. navy, of New York; Minnie Miranda, wife of Frank J. French, publisher, of New York, and McCaulay Haverstick. The latter was born March 18, 1858, in Erie, was educated in the Erie Academy, and at the age of 15 became a messenger in the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., with which company he has ever since been connected, receiving promotion from time to time until 1883, when he was appointed cashier of the freight department in Erie, which position he now holds. He is unmarried, a member of the Masonic order, past master of Keystone Lodge No. 455, and resides with his parents at 125 East Sixth street. Mr. Henry B. Haverstick is a staunch Republican and has served the city government for a number of years in both branches of council. He has been a communicant of the Episcopal Church for sixty years, and his family are members of St. Paul's of which Mr. Haverstick was made charter vestryman July 26, 1856, and continued a vestryman more than twenty years; was also the church treasurer for a number of years.

M. B. V. Gifford, born in Venango township, Erie county, Pa., July 31, 1837, is a son of William S. and Sidney (Allison) Gifford, the former a native of Vermont, and a farmer by occupation; the latter of Pennsylvania and of English descent. They were the parents of nine children: John (deceased), Nancy E. (deceased), William L. (deceased), Catherine A. (deceased), Robert J., a farmer on the old homestead in Venango township, Erie county; George W. (deceased), M. V. B., Lucy J., widow of Dana Truck, resides in Wayne township, Erie county, and James E., who died from wounds received at the battle of

Malvern Hill. Captain Gifford attended the common school and Waterford Academy, was reared on the farm, in early life taught school, and was thus engaged when hostilities were inaugurated between the loyal North and rebellious South. He at once enlisted in Co. K., 83d P. V. I., and was soon after appointed orderly sergeant, from September 12, 1861, to October 1, 1862. He was then promoted to the position of first lieutenant in Company A, and in 1864 was made captain of the same company. He was in all the engagements his regiment participated in, and was several times wounded; on the first occasion at Malvern Hill, where his brother James received his death wound; again at Fredericksburg, and later at North Anna. He was discharged October 1, 1864, and returned to Erie county. In the summer of 1865 he went to Crawford county and was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1870 he went to Colorado, where he was engaged for ten years in farming and stock-raising. Returning to Erie in 1880, he was appointed deputy prothonotary and served one year. He was then made money tender clerk in the Erie postoffice, serving as such for three years. In 1885 he was elected sheriff of Erie county on the Republican ticket, and served the full three-year term. Captain Gifford was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Amelia, daughter of William Allison, a leading farmer of Erie county, and to the union have been born three children: The first died unnamed in infancy; William Pitt and Pearl Vincent, both attending the Leland Stanford, jr., University of California. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford are members of the Central Presbyterian Church of Erie. He is a member of the G. A. R. and in politics is a Republican.

Henry Kessler, grocer, 436 West Eighteenth street, Erie, Pa., was born at Teschemmesch, county Rockenhausen, Rhine-Bavaria, Germany, August 12, 1856, son of Henry and Philippina (Lanzer) Kessler, Henry, sr., was born November 25, 1828, a stone-cutter by trade, and father of six children: Henry, eldest; John, born August 3, 1858, was educated in his native country, where he learned stone-cutting. He came to America in 1874, and was married March 28, 1885, to Miss Minnie Garnow of North East township, and has four children: Nettie M., Albert H., Julia G. (deceased), and John E.; at present he is clerking for his brother, Henry, in the grocery business; Philippina (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Karl (deceased), and Karolina (deceased). All the family were born at Rhine-Bavaria, Germany. Henry Kessler, sr., died January 26, 1878. His wife came to America, July 6, 1886, and has made her home with her son, Henry, since. She was born July 18, 1832. Henry Kessler, sr., was a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Backfisch) Kessler, natives of Germany. He was a farmer and owned and operated a large stone quarry. He was father of six children: Henry (deceased), Jacob, a carpenter in Erie; Elizabeth (deceased), John, a carpenter in Erie; Charles, a wagon maker near Chicago; and Christian, a grocer in Erie. John H. Kessler was a son of Christian Kessler. Henry Kessler learned in his native country stone-cutting, and at the age of 16 came to America and arrived at Erie on September 6, 1872. He acquired his education in his native land and attended the Erie grammar schools one term. He then clerked for his uncle in the grocery business until the spring of 1878, when he, at the age of 21, entered into partnership



Adolph Leopold Benze.

with his employer, and remained in that position until the fall of 1882. At that time he established himself on West Eighteenth street, where he, in the year 1887, built the block in which he still conducts his business. He has been married twice, his first wife being Juditha Riedinger. To this union were born two children, Karoline P. and Klara B., both of whom died in infancy. His wife was accidentally burned by gasoline September 28, 1891, causing her death the same day. Mr. Kessler, in trying to save her life, was so badly burned that his life was despaired of for several months. He was married the second time April 25, 1894, to Mrs. Georganna (Penbrooke) Ross, widow of Charles D. Ross. Mr. Kessler is one of eight that founded the German Temple congregation in Erie, November 14, 1888, being appointed the elder for this local district by the district board of America, which position he still holds, conducting divine services every Sunday. He is also one of the founders of the Temple Mission and Benevolent Association of America, to which he was elected as a director, which meets quarterly at the church of the German Temple congregation, Buffalo, N. Y. It is also to be stated that he was appointed as a branch agent of the American Express Company money order department two years since. He is affiliated with the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. in politics he is a liberal Republican.

Conrad Flickinger, hardware and house-furnishing goods, and senior member and chairman of the Flickinger Roofing and Cornice Company, store and office 408 West Eighteenth street, works 424 and 426 West Nineteenth street, Erie, Pa., was born at Hert, Rhinephaltz, Bavaria, February 20, 1845, a son of George and Anna (Major) Flickinger (deceased), both natives of Germany. George Flickinger (deceased), was a brickmaker by trade. He came to the United States in 1852, and, locating in Erie, followed brickmaking for more than twenty years. He died April 16, 1887, and his wife August 24, 1885. To them were born six children: Conrad, Caroline (deceased), Eugene, a shoemaker in Jamestown, N. Y.; Mary A., Mrs. Wm. T. Reichert; and William B., of Downing & Flickinger, insurance, of Erie. Conrad Flickinger was 8 years old when the family came to America. His schooling was in the public school of South Erie and the old West ward school, and in 1861 went to Waterford and engaged with G. A. Hein to learn the tinner's trade, remaining with him three years. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the United States navy, and was assigned to duty on the U. S. S. General Burnside, upper Tennessee fleet. He was discharged in June, 1866, and returned to Erie, where he worked at his trade till March, 1866, when he opened a shop of his own near Twenty-sixth on Peach street, and two years later built a store on Peach, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, where he was in business till 1872. He then moved to his present location, and has since done a large and lucrative business. In 1892 the Flickinger Roofing and Cornice Company was incorporated and has since prospered. Mr. Flickinger was married September 24, 1867, to Miss Anna Gertrude, daughter of John and Martha Schaefer, of Erie. Eight children have blessed this union: Emma, Mrs. A. J. Fox; Hattie, Elizabeth, Conrad B. and Clarence, died in infancy; George C., Frederick G. and Laura B. The family are members of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Flickinger

is a member of the I. O. O. F., Erie Lodge, No. 871; the A. O. U. W., Erie Lodge, No. 44, the G. A. R., Post 67; the F. & A. M., Perry Lodge, No. 392; Knight Templars, Mt. Olivet Commandery No. 30. In politics he is a Republican.

J. G. Krug, the enterprising boot and shoe merchant at 912 Parade street, Erie, Pa., was born in Passaic, N. J., August 18, 1855. His parents, John G. and Mary Louisa (Uhlen) Krug, were natives of Baden, Germany. They emigrated to America in 1853 and settled in New Jersey. They reared a family of seven children, of whom J. G. is the eldest. The family moved from New Jersey to Erie in 1864. J. G. Krug engaged in the shoe business for himself October 3, 1878, and has since devoted his entire attention to that line of trade. In 1883 he built the block which is now occupied by his business. He was married September 21, 1880, to Miss Elenora Brinig, of Erie. They have three children, Elenora, Edward G. and Edna L. Mr. Krug is a member of the C. M. B. A., and politically is a Democrat. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Frank J. Detzel was born January 24, 1859, in Erie county, the son of Matthias and Apoline Detzel, who came originally from Bavaria, Germany, to Erie in the year 1856. Matthias first engaged in farming in Mill Creek township, and in 1865 engaged in the grocery business on State street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. In 1886 he built on Parade street the first grocery in that part of Erie. While in the grocery business he also engaged in contracting, and in 1873-4 received the contract for paving Sixth street from French to Parade, and Parade street from Sixth to Eighteenth with Medina stone; also laying the Parade street sewer in 1869. The paving contract was the largest ever let by the city of Erie. He is yet living on Parade street, at No. 1306, where he is engaged in the restaurant business. He had twelve children, three of whom are now living: Frank J., Wm. Fison, on the Erie police force, and Joseph E., assistant postmaster. Frank J. received his education in the Erie parochial and public schools, and succeeded his father in the grocery business in 1881. He was married June 30, 1881, to Ida K., daughter of Jacob and Caroline Heidt, also of Bavaria, Germany. The result of this union is five children: Bertie L., Edward M., Olevia, Louisa and Florence. The family are Catholics, being members of St. Mary's Church. Frank J. is a member of the C. M. B. A. and the East Erie Turners. He is a radical reformer in politics, and while he has always supported the Democratic ticket thinks it has room for improvement. He served one term as school director, was a delegate to the Democratic State convention at Harrisburg, and was also on the county and city committee. He has always been successful in business at 1304 Parade street, where in 1882 he built a large and handsome three-story building of brick at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Parade, and fitted it up with all the latest improvements and conveniences for conducting the grocery business, put an elevator in from basement to top, uses the basement, ground floor and third floor for store purposes, and furnished the second floor for a home, which he occupies with his family. Mr. Detzel possesses the grit and energy native to the German element that have so enriched our fair land, and deserves the pros-

perity and plenty that nature and fortune have endowed him with. Erie owes to his family much of its wonderful advancement.

Frederick E. Mertens came to Erie county in 1868 from Germany, and is now one of Erie's successful business men, in fact is proprietor of the nickel plating and finishing factory at the corner of Parade and Thirteenth streets, which employs twenty-five men, furnishing the means of subsistence to that many families, and is one of the important industrial plants of this great city. This factory was started in 1880 for manufacturing and plating and finishing the products of many other of Erie's manufacturers. The principal and most important article manufactured is a high and low water indicator and alarm for steam boilers.

Charles William Nick was born July 28, 1860, at McKean, Erie county, the son of C. Earnest R. Nick and Mary (Veit) Nick, who came from Estling, Germany, to the United States in 1853 and 1840 respectively; his father was a farmer by occupation and is at present living in Summit township, this county, the father of seven children, of whom Charles W. is the eldest. John H., a farmer; Clara; Emma, wife of S. G. Beckman; Minnie; Ernest G., a dairyman, and Bertha. Charles W. was educated in the Erie public schools, and having a fascination for the drug business, engaged in it at a very early age in the year 1884. He started in the drug trade for himself on Eighteenth and Chestnut in 1885, he then moved to Twenty-fourth and Peach, where he remained until May, 1895, when he sold his business to a Mr. Dumars. He has since erected a factory for the manufacture of several proprietary preparations which he proposes to engage in on quite an extensive scale, manufacturing a full line of remedies from sarsaparilla, smartweed, lake-weed and the numerous medicinal herbs that are natives of this part of the State. The preparation of which he will make a specialty is his Max-i-mus, a horse and cattle powder. He is well-known throughout the country, having sold his remedies from a wagon the past four years. He married March 8, 1883, Mary E. Pollock, daughter of Matthew G. and Margaret (Dunn) Pollock, of Irish-French parentage. They have three children, Carl Theodore, Walter Earnest and Mary Gertrude. They are United Presbyterians and Mr. Nick is a staunch Republican; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was one of the incorporators of the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Erie, of which he is a treasurer. The association is purely an Erie enterprise and has a capital of one million dollars, and has met with phenomenal success since the date of its organization.

Jacob Fritz, grocer, Erie, Pa., was born in Heimersheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, September 9, 1841, and came to America when ten years of age with his people, who settled here. He is a son of George John Fritz, who was the father of four children: Elizabeth, wife of Lawrence Koster, a merchant of Erie; John and George (farmers of West Union, Iowa) and Jacob, who, when 14 years old, began the trade of cabinet-making, which he followed for four years; then he began merchandising and has since been very successful in the grocery business in Erie. Mr. Fritz was united in marriage in 1865 with Elizabeth Althoff,

born in Eringshausen Kreis, Koblenz, Prussia. To this union was born eleven children: Helen, Martha, Kate, Elizabeth, George, Florence, Walter John, Jacob, jr., Frank Fenner, Clarence E. and Carl E. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Fritz has always taken an active part in developing the social and industrial life of Erie.

Michael Hespelien, 1026 Parade street, Erie, Pa., is a son of Valentine and Wilhelmina (Schaper) Hespelien, both natives of Germany. Valentine Hespelien came to America and located at St. Mary's, Elk county, Pa., where he remained till 1868, when he moved to Erie, Pa., where he died July 14, 1894, aged 76 years. Mrs. Hespelien still resides in Erie, aged 69 years. To them were born eight children: John (deceased), Minnie (deceased), Frank (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. John Schrier, of Erie), Mary (Mrs. John M. Schrier, of Erie), Julius (a shoe merchant in Baltimore), George (a mission father, at present, 1895, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.) and Michael, who received a common-school education at St. Joseph's parochial school, South Erie, and when 12 years of age secured a position as cash boy in the store of J. A. Foran & Bros., where he remained one year. He then went to work for the Lovell Manufacturing Company, staying three and one-half years, then he found employment with Nick Ultsch, in his shoe store, remaining three years. He then went to Baltimore, and was in his brother's shoe store eight months. Returning to Erie, he was employed in J. G. Krag's shoe store, six months, and then became manager for the Eichenlaub estate of the shoe store at the corner of Tenth and Parade streets. Two years later, with E. A. Flugel, he bought out this store, and at the end of three years Mr. Hespelien bought out his partner and conducted the business one year, then moved the stock to his present location, where he has conducted the business till 1895. Mr. Hespelien was married, June 27, 1894, to Miss Catherine E., daughter of Francis Reilly, of Erie. They have one son, Joseph G., born March 30, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Hespelien are members of St. Peter's Cathedral. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., Fraternal Mystic Circle, and Alphonis Society, of Erie.

Henry S. Bemis, grocer and dealer in boots and shoes, Erie, Pa., was born in Venango township, Erie county, Pa., in 1864. He is a son of Sumner and Eleanor (Henton) Bemis. His mother was of German and Welsh descent, she was a native of Wales. His father, born in New York State, has made farming the business of his life, and still resides on his farm in Venango township, this county. His wife died there in November, 1884. Of their ten children, five are now living in Erie county. Seth, a resident of Greene township; Sumner, jr., resides in Venango township; Elmer E., farmer, Venango; Henry S., merchant, in Erie; Gara, resides with his father on the farm. Henry S. Bemis was reared in Venango township, Erie county, Pa., attended the common schools and worked on the farm with his father until he reached majority, and then followed farming as a business in Venango township until 1891, when he came to Erie and embarked in his present business. In 1895 he bought land and built a store and residence on Parade street, where he is now engaged in business. He has met with more than average success in

business since he started out for himself. He was united in marriage in 1889 to Miss Jennie M., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Williams) Carr. Her parents were of Irish-Welsh origin. They have four children. They belong to the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican.

Abraham John Louch (deceased) was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 20, 1832. He was a son of the late Charles Lilley and Mary Maria (Moulton) Louch. Charles L. Louch is a descendant of the original Norman family of that name, who came to England with William the Conqueror in 1067. It is supposed that the original name was Louche, and that in the course of its anglicization it became first Lowche, and then Louch. It is under these latter names that the arms of the family now in use are registered in the Ancient Heraldry Books of England, and are to be found in Sussex, from which county the great-grandfather of Abraham went to Ireland in 1700. Mary Maria (Moulton) Louch was the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Abraham Moulton, of Moulton Hall, Norfolk, England, an officer of dragons in the English army. His daughter was born in Lisbon, Portugal, during the campaign under Sir John Moore. Abraham J. Louch completed his education at King's College, Dublin, from which institution he was graduated in 1846. Two years thereafter he was in the employ of Robert Mallett & Sons, manufacturers of railroad supplies, and then went to sea, apprenticed to Fox & Crosby, ship owners of Dublin. In July, 1850, he found himself in port at Erie, and thereafter until the breaking out of the war was engaged in the lake service as master and captain of various sailing craft. In 1861 he enlisted in the service of the United States navy, and continued therein until October, 1865, filling successively the ranks of first master's mate, ensign and master. He was for a time in charge of the recruiting service on the lakes for the navy, and in the spring of 1864 joined the Gettysburg as executive officer. He was transferred from the Gettysburg to the Mackinaw and served as the executive officer until after the fall of Petersburg, Va., when he was placed in command. This vessel went out of commission in May, 1865, and her commander returned to his home in Erie. He received an honorable discharge with the thanks of the naval department October 6, 1865. He then purchased a small vessel and engaged in the importing business. In 1866 he was appointed to the command of the United States steamer Watchful, lighthouse tender, a position which he resigned a year later to assume the duties of inspector of customs at Erie, which latter office he held nine months. He then went to Buffalo, where he for one year engaged in a commercial brokerage business. This proving distasteful to him, he returned to sailing, and was in 1869-70 pilot of the revenue cutter Perry. In 1871-2-3 he was master of the United States steamer Search, in the lake survey service. He then returned to the merchant service, and continued to be engaged therein until 1888, when he established a sail and awning manufacturing business in Erie, which he continued until his death, March 30, 1895. Mr. Louch's political affiliations were with the Republican, Greenback and Populist parties. He was the Greenback candidate for coroner in 18—, He was on the People's ticket for the Assembly in 1892, and was the nominee of the same party for State secretary of internal affairs in 1894, when he ran 1,000

votes ahead of his ticket. He was married February 6, 1853, to Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary Doyle, of Dublin. She died in May, 1877, leaving five children: Charles Moulton, a sailing master; William E., a lake engineer; Abraham J., sailor; Mary Ann, wife of William Schaaf, a Pittsburg and Erie R. R. employe, and Ella Marca Louch. The family are Romanists and reside at 355 West Second street.

William Loesch, nurseryman, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, August 17, 1837, and is a son of the late Lawrence and Margaret (Daub) Loesch, natives of Bavaria, where they lived until after their marriage. They came to the United States in 1836, locating in Erie, where Lawrence Loesch was engaged in butchering until his death in 1864. His wife died in 1863, William Loesch was associated in business with his father until the latter's death, and for a short time subsequent thereto continued in the butchering business. In 1865 he obtained an omnibus line in Erie, which business was in 1870 purchased by and became merged in the street railway company. He then re-engaged in his old business. In 1875 he built a large packing house at the corner of Twenty-first and State streets, which was blown down shortly after its completion, involving Mr. Loesch in a heavy loss and leading him to sell out the site of the packing house and its ruins to Hon. M. B. Lowry. Mr. Loesch continued butchering until 1890, when he embarked exclusively in the business of importing German prune trees, in which he is still engaged. He has since added a full line of nursery stock and shrubs. He married, in 1857, Margaret, daughter of the late Peter Simon, an old resident of Erie. They have four children, Joseph, Edward, Ida and Mary. Joseph is an Erie butcher, and married Emma Dranze; they have two children, Harry and Annie. Edward is also a butcher; he married Rose, daughter of George McClellan, of East Mill Creek, Erie county; they have two children, Frederick and Annie. Ida married Frederick Miller, a plumber of Erie. They have three children, William, John and Frederick. Mary married H. A. Ross, of Corry, Pa., a conductor on the P. & E. R. R.; they have one child, Charles. Mr. and Mrs. William Loesch reside at the corner of Twenty-first and Holland streets.

Morril Wilson Smart, cashier of the Erie Electric Motor Company, Erie, Pa., born in Croysden, N. H., September 6, 1830. He received a common school education, occupied several clerical positions, was clerk in the postoffice at Battle Creek, Mich., from 1845 till 1849, when, lured by the startling discoveries of gold in California, he went to the Pacific coast, where he remained for two years, whence he returned considerably poorer, but very much wiser. In 1860 he took up his residence in Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., and was for a period of twenty-nine years thereafter employed as an American express messenger and United States mail agent on the R. & P. R. R. In 1864 he removed his family to Erie, Pa., where they have ever since resided. In 1890 Mr. Smart assumed the duties of the position he now occupies, and has had thirty-three years' experience in the United States mail service.

John and George Steimer, brothers, Erie, Pa., were born in Bavaria, the former in 1837, and the latter in 1839. John came to the United States when 15

years of age, and was followed by his brother, George, eight years later. Both located, immediately upon reaching this country, in Erie, where they have ever since resided. John was a carpenter by trade, and pursued the business of carpentry contracting until May, 1894. George was a cooper, and followed that vocation until 1874, when he opened a saloon at Twelfth and State streets, removing subsequently to Myrtle and Twelfth, then to Eighteenth, near Wayne, and in May, 1894, became associated with his brother, John, in the same business at Eighteenth and Parade. In April, 1895, John sold his interest to his son, Valentine, and the restaurant is now conducted under the joint proprietorship of George and Valentine Steimer. John Steimer married Lena Nellis. They have eight children: Valentine, John, Edward, Julius, Kate, Mary, Minnie and Elizabeth. Valentine was born in Erie, February 15, 1863. He was married to Marian, daughter of the late Sebastian Kirschner, a carpenter and contractor of Erie, and has one child, Eveline Marie. The family reside at 438 East Tenth street, and attend St. Mary's Church. Edward Steimer, a molder by trade, married Kate Gilfoyle, of Erie, and has one child, Edward. Kate Steimer married William Eistert, a molder, and has four children: Mary Steimer married Edward Blenner, restaurant keeper, at Eleventh and Ash lane, and has two children; George Steimer married Minnie Simons, who died, leaving three children: George, Frederick and Joseph, who reside with their father at the corner of Eighteenth and Parade streets, and are members of St. Mary's Church.

William Michael Zimmer, merchant, Erie, Pa., was born in Gebelard, Hesse-Darmstadt, April 30, 1856. He is a son of the late Conrad and Elizabeth (Erb) Zimmer, natives of the same place, who came to this country in 1873, and located in Erie county, Pa., where they continued to reside throughout their lives, for a time on a farm in West Mill Creek township, and latterly in the city of Erie. Conrad Zimmer died in January, 1892, and his wife died in February, 1893. W. M. Zimmer received his education in the schools of his native place, for a time assisted his father in farming, and was then for two years an employe in the Krupp Gun factory. He accompanied his parents to the United States, attended school for six months in Mill Creek township, and, in April, 1874, came to Erie and obtained a position as clerk in J. F. Decker's store on West Eighteenth street, where he remained until 1880. On February 12, 1880, he established himself in the grocery business at 542 West Eighteenth street. Two years later he purchased the block at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Cherry streets, removed his grocery to that location and added to it a dry goods and boot and shoe department, and there continued business for twelve years. Mr. Zimmer has served the city government as a member of the common council from the Sixth ward. He was married March 27, 1881, to Anna, daughter of the late Daniel and Mary (Harding) Houck, of McKean township, Erie county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer have four children, Blanch, William, Harry and Charles, reside at 1815 Cherry street, and are members of the English Lutheran Church.

Thomas Pickering, liveryman, Erie, Pa., was born in East Islington, Yorkshire, England, June 27,

1845. He is a son of the late Harland and Elizabeth (Day) Pickering, who came to this country and located in Trafalgar township, Ontario, in 1848, where Harland Pickering pursued farming throughout his life, and died in 1874. His wife survived until 1885. Thomas Pickering received a common school education, assisted his father upon the farm until 1866, when he came to Erie, soon thereafter removing to the oil regions, where he was engaged in business for seven years. Returning to Erie in 1873 he established a livery business on Eighteenth street, between Peach and State, where he remained twelve years, when he removed to his present location, 145-147 West Eighteenth street, where he built in 1885. Mr. Pickering is a Republican, was a member of the select council from the Third ward, a member of the school board from the same ward and is now a member of the select council from the Sixth ward. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and B. P. O. E. He was married January 12, 1874, to Katherine, daughter of Antone Knoll, an old resident and business man of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Pickering have one child, Hutze, a student at the Erie Business University, and reside at 145 West Eighteenth street.

Leslie B. Moore (deceased), Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, May 25, 1822. He is a son of the late John T. and Sarah Anne (Russell) Moore. John T. Moore came from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and located at Waterford, Erie county, Pa., in 1798, and settled in Erie in 1816. He served in the war of 1812, and followed hotel keeping in Waterford and Erie. Leslie B. Moore had a common school education, and then learned the trade of stationary engineer, which avocation he pursued until 1872, when he retired from business. He was married December 25, 1847, to a daughter of the late Thomas Stewart. He came to Erie in 1819, removed to Pittsburg in 1820, and returned to Erie in 1832, where he continued to reside throughout his life, being engaged in business as a contractor. He was a valuable citizen, contributing freely of time and money toward every public, educational and Christian enterprise. He held numerous positions of trust, among them those of Burgess, director of the poor and assessor. He was one of the founders and a liberal supporter of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Moore died in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Moore had four children, three of whom survive. John B. (deceased) was a civil engineer. The surviving children are: Edson T. Moore, of the firm of Moore, Winschel & Co., carpet dealers and drapers; Anna L., wife of L. E. Foot, of the Lake Shore road, of Erie (they have two children, Clara H. and Frank A.); and Stewart L. Moore, general ticket agent of the Northern Pacific R. R., with headquarters in St. Paul, Minn. Edson T. Moore married Georgia, daughter of Capt. ——— Davis, of Erie. They have two children, Edna and Lillian. Stewart L. Moore married Miss May Norwood, of Quincy, Ill. They have one child, Lillian. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie B. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Footte reside at 248 West Eighth street.

Samuel Heiss, grocer, Erie, Pa., was born in Fairview township, Erie county, Pa., November 10, 1843. He is a son of the late Samuel and Anna (Roland) Heiss. Samuel Heiss enlisted September 2, 1861, at Mishawaka, Ind., in Co. I, 9th Ind. V. I., as a private and served with that command until January 18, 1863, when he was discharged to re-enlist in the

marine service, being assigned to the United States steamer *Diana*. His battle list includes: Greenbrier River, Buffalo Mountain, Va., Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Duck River, siege of Vicksburg, Austin, Miss., Tenessee Bayou, Richmond, La., Sunnyside Landing, Coalman Cross Roads, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Red River expedition and Lake Village, La. He was in the hospital at Corinth, Hamburg and Evansville about three months in 1862 with lung trouble and general disability, and May, 1863, was paralyzed by the discharge of cannon, but recovered speedily. He was discharged at Vicksburg, January 18, 1865. Three brothers, Elan W., Daniel B. and David G. Heiss, also served in the War of the Rebellion, the two former in the 49th Ind. V. I., and the latter in the 9th Ind. V. I. Elan Heiss died at Corinth, Miss., July 7, 1862. David G. Heiss died shortly after the war closed. The maternal great-grandfather of the Heiss brothers was a soldier in the patriot army during the War of the Revolution. Samuel Heiss is one of the proprietors of a prosperous grocery business at the corner of Eighteenth and Poplar streets. He has served as a census enumerator for the Tenth Pennsylvania district, and is now serving his fourth term as a member of the Erie school board and was for two years presiding officer of that body. He is a member of Strong Vincent Post, No. 67, G. A. R. He was married May 6, 1875, to Minnie Bach, who was born in Germany March 8, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Heiss and children, Minnie, Leona and Ruby, reside at 1710 Poplar street.

Henry Clay Aubrey, commercial traveler, Erie, Pa., was born in McKean township, Erie county, Pa., September 1, 1842. He is the youngest child of the late James and Nancy (Harrison) Aubrey, the former a native of Vermont and of English-French descent, the latter a native of New York and of English-Irish descent. John F. Aubrey the grandfather of the immediate subject of these memoirs, was surgeon of the Queen's Legion of Field and Hospital, and volunteered a surgeon to the United States in the war of 1812, a service which cost him his rank and fortune. His son James, born in 1809, was a farmer and stock dealer until his death (May 6, 1856), in McKean township, where his father had located his family in 1812. He was a good citizen and filled numerous positions of trust. Henry C. Aubrey was educated in the public schools of McKean township and at Waterford Academy. He enlisted April 17, 1861, in Co. A, Erie Zouaves, Capt. T. M. Austin. August 9, 1862, he re-enlisted in the 45th P. V. I., which regiment served in the 1st div., 2d army corps. He was at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run and the battles of the Wilderness. At the battle of Gettysburg he was shot through the right thigh, and was in consequence furloughed for six weeks. At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, his right arm was shot off, and he was discharged from the service. September 13, 1864, returning to Erie county, he attended the Edinboro Normal School, and thereafter taught school at intervals and in various places until 1869, when he started into business as a commercial traveler, selling goods through the oil regions of Pennsylvania. The following year he went to Lincoln county, Nevada, where he established a real estate and general collection agency, which he conducted until 1872, when he returned to Pennsylvania and found employment on the *Advocate* in Pittsburg. After a short period of

service to that journal he re-engaged in business as a commercial traveler, handling goods for numerous establishments, in which business he is still engaged. He is a Republican and was his party's candidate for clerk of the courts, and for member of the Assembly. While a resident of Waterford he was seven years (1875 to 1882) a justice of the peace. He was married September 24, 1874, to Phoebe J., daughter of the late William Barnett, a farmer of Waterford township. She died March 24, 1886, leaving four children, Vere P., William H., Anna C. and Florence E. Aubrey. He was married a second time to Carrie E., daughter of the late Mr. Carlin, a farmer of Conneaut, Ohio. Two children have been born of this marriage, Ruth M. and Glenn C. Aubrey. The family reside at 1813 Holland street and attend the First Presbyterian Church.

William Graham (deceased), one of the earliest settlers of Erie county, was born in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., November 21, 1795, coming to Erie county with his parents in 1803. They located about six miles south of Erie, in what was then Crawford county (now Summit township, Erie county). He lived with his parents until 1818, when he purchased the farm he ever after lived on from George W. Reed. Mr. Graham endured all the hardships incident to clearing and cultivating a new country. He came all the way from Centre county on horseback, through dense and boundless forests, broken here and there by narrow paths, only to be followed by the blazed trees along them.

He was the oldest of a family of seven children, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. Graham was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving with credit, although but 17 years of age when war was declared. He was a man of sterling honesty and uprightness. For twenty years he acted as a justice of the peace, conducting the affairs of his district in so successful a manner that it was rarely heard of in court. He died August 24, 1882, aged 86 years. He left two children, Jackson J. Graham and Maggie E., wife of the late Clark Ewing. Jackson J. Graham was married in 1864 to Lavina E., daughter of the late James Robinson, of Mill Creek township, Erie county. She died February 20, 1890, leaving one daughter, Emma E. Graham.

Clark Ewing, Erie, Pa., who married Maggie E., daughter of William and Elizabeth Graham, was born in Erie. He was a student at Columbia Law College, New York, studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Wm. A. Galbraith, was admitted to the bar December 24, 1863, and in the same month went to Titusville, Pa., where he formed a law partnership with F. B. Guthrie. He was married February 16, 1865, and died October 10, 1869, leaving two children, William G. and Echo E. Ewing. Mr. Ewing was zealously devoted to his profession and enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was likewise an active and stirring politician, and exerted much personal influence in the Democratic party. He was a public-spirited citizen, an open-handed friend, possessing the warmest of hearts and the most generous of dispositions. His professional career was characterized by such integrity, ability and energy as gave promise of distinction and eminence, and won for him the confidence of his fellow-citizens. His widow resides at No. 137 East Eighth street, Erie Pa. Her son, William G. Ewing, was married September 8, 1892, to Jennie, daughter of

Alexander Maxwell, an old resident of Erie. Mrs. Clark Ewing's daughter was married April 14, 1891, to Thomas W. Walker, of the Erie Paper Company.

Nicholas Lochner (deceased), Erie, Pa., was born in Mirsbach, Bavaria, September 2, 1824, and died at Erie, Pa., September 26, 1889. He was a son of Peter Lochner, a native of Bavaria, as were their ancestors as far back as the genealogy of the family is traceable. Nicholas Lochner was a farmer in the fatherland, and when, as a young man (1852) he came to this country, he pursued the same calling for one year in Catawagus county, New York. He then came to Erie, and found employment with Joseph Seelinger, grocer, with whom he remained for three years. Following this, he was with A. Steimer, grocer, for one year. He was next engaged, for three years, in selling oil-cloths for Edward Camphausen and George Killing. In 1859 he had charge of a feed store for John Eliot, and while thus engaged ran a restaurant of his own on Turnpike street. In 1860 he was foreman of a coal gang for Scott & Hearn, and also conducted a restaurant at the foot of State street. In 1861 he started a flour and feed store at 1214 State street, with A. Meyer, under the firm name of Meyer & Co. This partnership was dissolved in 1868. Mr. Meyer purchasing the interest of his partner, who then embarked in the fish business with Jacob Heidt and John A. Sutter. In 1870 Mr. Lochner established himself in the grocery business, at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Parade streets, removing one year later to the store which he built at Twenty-sixth and Parade, where the business has ever since been carried on. He was an active Democrat, and served as alderman from 1872 to 1877, and as a county committeeman for several years. He was married twice; in 1861 to Caroline, daughter of Michael Kuhn, an old resident of Erie. She died in 1871, leaving five children, Amand, Josephine, Mary, Charles and Caroline. His second marriage, January, 1872, was to Mrs. Milleck, of Erie, by whom he had no children. She survives, and resides at Twenty-sixth and Parade. Amand Lochner, the eldest son, was born October 2, 1862, educated at the public and parochial schools of Erie; entered his father's store when 14 years of age; became his partner at 21, and succeeded to the business at his decease. He was married, September 6, 1887, to Lena, daughter of Frank Mangold, an old resident and business man of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Amand Lochner have three children, Caroline, Charles and Julia, and reside at 414 East Twenty-sixth street. They are members of St. John's Church. Mary Lochner is the widow of the late John Lochner, of Pittsburg, Pa. Charles Lochner is engaged in the gentlemen's furnishing goods business at Twenty-sixth and Parade streets. He married Mary, daughter of P. McEnery, a farmer of Greene township, Erie county. Josephine and Caroline Lochner are unmarried.

David F. Diefenderfer, lake yard master of the P. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born September 6, 1844, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late Solomon and Nancy (Ahner) Diefenderfer, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Swiss descent, the latter of Hollandese extraction. They removed to Mercer county during the childhood of David, where they continued to reside throughout their lives. Solomon Diefenderfer was born September 9, 1801. He died

March 25, 1884. His wife was born July 18, 1801, and died October 11, 1880. David F. Diefenderfer received such education as was afforded by the public schools of his native township. The year subsequent to his arrival at maturity was spent in assisting in the work upon his father's farm. In 1855 he came to Erie, and found employment in the freight service on the old Erie and Pittsburg R. R., then owned and controlled by the late William L. Scott. He continued in the employment of that road until it became a part of the Pennsylvania system. He has ever since been in the employ of that system, having been successively promoted until 1885, when he was appointed to his present position, that of yard master at the lake yards of the Pennsylvania lines at Erie. Mr. Diefenderfer was married in August, 1873, to Elizabeth Rosebaugh. She died February, 1879, leaving one son, Frank H. Diefenderfer, now an employee of the Pennsylvania lines at Erie. David F. Diefenderfer was again married to Frances J., daughter of the late Festus Giddings, own cousin of the late distinguished Abolitionist, Senator Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Diefenderfer reside at 415 Chestnut street, and are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, of whose board of trustees he was a member for eight years. Mr. Diefenderfer is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H.

Frederick Winschel, merchant, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, July 17, 1847. He is a son of the late John Michael and Mary Conn (Hammer) Winschel. The former was born in 1814 and the latter in 1813, in Neupfotz, Rheinisch Bavaria, where they were married and whence they came to the United States in 1841, locating at Erie, where they continued to reside throughout their lives. John M. Winschel was for many years the leading stone mason and contractor for masonry in the city of Erie, and laid the foundations of many of its most important structures. He was run over and killed at the Union Depot crossing by a Lake Shore engine, July 11, 1893; his wife died in 1877. Frederick Winschel was educated in the parochial and public schools of Erie, learned the shoe-making trade, and followed that vocation from 1862 to 1882. From 1875 to 1889 he was the proprietor of a custom boot and shoe shop. After his return to Erie he became identified with the business department of the *Observer*, with which he remained two and a half years. For six months thereafter he was engaged in the insurance business with Frank Schlaudecker. In June, 1885, he was appointed superintendent of letter carriers at Erie, a position which he occupied throughout the entire term of Postmaster Shannon, and for six months under Postmaster Hilton. In January, 1890, he was associated with E. F. Moore in establishing a carpet and drapery business, with which he is still connected, and which is carried on in the Kessler Block, 1118 State street, under the firm name of Moore, Winschel & Co. He was married March 31, 1867, to Rose, daughter of John Altermatt, a pioneer citizen of Erie, where he still resides, and is (1895) in his 36d year. Mr. and Mrs. Winschel have two children, Miss Rose Elizabeth, a teacher in the public schools of Erie, and Josephine Mary Winschel. The family reside at 150 West Thirtieth street, and are members of St. Peter's Cathedral. Mr. Winschel is a member of the Knights of Honor and Woodmen of the World.

Jonas Bowers, contractor, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, Pa., May 8, 1830. He is a son of the late John and Ann (Quakenbosch) Bowers, the former a native of New York, and of English descent, the latter a native of Holland, whose parents came to the United States, locating in Erie. John Bowers settled in Erie in 1804, where he was married and was for many years engaged in business as a carpenter and joiner. He died in 1851; his wife died in 1860. Jonas Bowers received a common school education, learned the carpenter's trade, and worked with his father until 1854, when he formed a partnership with the late Capt. James Dunlap, with whom he was engaged in the business of pier-building until 1879, since which time he has been engaged in the same business alone. Mr. Bowers built the public docks of Erie, and was engaged upon other improvements in that city, and has done much work for the government in pier-building and pile-driving. He was married January 2, 1854, to Helen Susan, daughter of the late Capt. James Dunlap. Four children have been born of this union: Mary, wife of James Culver, an oil dealer of Erie, to whom three children have been born, Frederick, Florence and Clara; George Bowers, an employe of Trask, Prescott & Richardson, who married Cora, daughter of Dr. D. P. Robbins, of Erie, and who have two children, Ruth and Evert; Harriet, wife of Frederick Sullivan, an employe of Foreman Bros., dry-goods merchants of Erie, and who have one child, Seward; and Frank Bowers, unmarried, an employe of Trask, Prescott & Richardson. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers and son Frank reside at 152 West Second street. Mr. Jonas Bowers is an active member of the A. O. U. W. The family attend the First Baptist Church of Erie.

Robert T. Walker, superintendent of street work, Erie Water Works, Erie, Pa., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., August 10, 1845. He is a son of the late Robert and Rachel (Firman) Walker, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland. The firmans came to the United States in 1828, and settled in what was then known as "Jerusalem," now the Fourth ward of the city of Erie. Thomas Firman, the head of the family, was engaged in contracting, and latterly was a farmer. The elder Robert Walker came to the United States when a young man, and in 1840 located in Erie, where he married, and was for a time engaged in the meat business in the old market house in West Park. He was for a time interested in the construction of the old Erie and Waterford plank road. During the latter years of his life he was a railroad contractor, and was identified with the construction of a number of railroads in the southeastern part of Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. He died in 1855. The son, Robert, received his education in the public schools, and in 1859 he commenced to learn the trade of a blacksmith with James M. Zuck and brother, on the corner of Sixteenth and Peach streets, where Zuck's blacksmith shop now stands, and followed it principally up to 1886, excepting two years (1862-3) spent in the oil regions. Returning to Erie, he purchased the interest of James M. Zuck, and from 1870 to 1874 he was proprietor of the Erie City Hotel and livery stable, at Eighteenth and Peach streets. In 1874 he sold a half interest in the livery business to Thomas Pickering, and the firm was known as Walker & Pickering. Later he sold his entire interest to Mr. Pickering and became interested in the Union Carriage Works. This business he sold in

1876 to Mr. Merrill, of Titusville, Pa., after which he was a member of a number of firms engaged in blacksmithing in Erie. In 1886, he was appointed superintendent of streets for the city of Erie, and in 1890 was made superintendent of construction of the P., S. & L. E. R. R. from Lockport to its connection with the Nickel Plate. In 1891 he was appointed to his present position, as superintendent of street work for the Erie Water Works. Mr. Walker served one term as a member of the common council from the Sixth ward. He is a member of a number of beneficiary orders and the Erie Mannerchor. He was married August 8, 1868, to Anna B., daughter of Anton Knoll, an old resident and well-known veteran musician of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have one daughter, Margaret E., an accomplished musician on the violin and piano. They reside at No. 132 West Twentieth street.

Henry Clinton Stafford, Erie, Pa., was born in Waterford, Erie county, Pa., January 29, 1842. He is a son of the late Henry Clinton and Elizabeth (Leland) Stafford, the former a native of New York, and of English descent, the latter a native of New Jersey and of English-Dutch extraction. The Stafford family located in Erie county about 1822, and the Lelands several years later. Henry C. Stafford, sr., was born in 1814, was married in Waterford, and pursued farming and worked at his trade (that of mason and brick-layer) in Waterford township throughout his life. He held numerous township offices, and was one of the founders of the First Methodist Church of Waterford, built the church structure, and was one of its officers for many years up to the time of his death. He was an honored and useful citizen and a Christian gentleman. He died in February, 1880, and his wife in September, 1889. Henry C. Stafford, jr., completed his education at the Waterford Academy, learned his father's trade, worked at it and upon his father's farm until 20 years of age, when, in response to his country's call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, he enlisted June, 1862, in Co. E, 83d P. V. I., and was immediately sent to the front with the Army of the Potomac. At the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, private Stafford was most terribly wounded, receiving two gunshot wounds in the left leg, one through the left lung, one through the left shoulder, one through the left arm and one through the neck, besides which he received a number of minor wounds from small fragments of an exploded shell. He was left on the field of battle for dead, and was so reported. He remained there prostrate, unattended and unconscious, for two days and nights. His first clear recollection was that of ascertaining his whereabouts the following December, when he was very slowly gaining a feeble hold upon life in Mercy Hospital at Washington, D. C. He received his discharge January 29, 1863, and returned home. He was given a position at Waterford in the office of Provost Marshal Hugh Campbell, ex-colonel of the 83d P. V. I., who had also been seriously wounded at Bull Run. At the close of the war, in consequence of the abolishment of this office, Mr. Stafford found employment as manager of the general store of Campbell & Fotheringham, at Waterford. Two years later both these gentlemen went West, and Mr. Stafford returned to his farm, where he remained until 1873. During this period he held the office of constable, tax-collector and deputy sheriff under General Thomas Walker. In 1873 he

was appointed deputy under Sheriff Hyner, and in that year removed to Erie to assume the duties of that office. In 1876 he was re-appointed deputy under Sheriff Stuerzick, and in 1879 was the Republican nominee for the office of sheriff, to which he was elected by the very large majority of 3,000. He served the full term, giving the county efficient service. On July 17, 1883, he was appointed by President Arthur collector of customs for the port of Erie, which appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate December 29th following. Shortly after President Cleveland's inauguration Mr. Stafford resigned the collectorship, his resignation to take effect from the qualifying of his successor, but he was not released from the duties of that office until January 1, 1886. For two and a half years thereafter he was employed in the business department of the *Erie Dispatch*. He was then appointed as tax-collector, to which position he has been successively appointed each year since, and is now an incumbent. He was married January 5, 1865, to Effa R., daughter of Peter P. Judson, one of the pioneer residents of Waterford township, and for many years connected with all of the leading industries of that community. He and his wife still survive and reside in Waterford, where they have spent a happy married life together of sixty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have four surviving children: Phebe E. (wife of Charles A. Ashen, bookkeeper and telegrapher at the Pittsburg docks, Erie), Peter P. Stafford (a clerk in Dr. B. A. Smith's pharmacy, Erie) and William C. and James G. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Ashen reside at 922 Chestnut street. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford and sons reside at 112 East Eighteenth street, and attend the First Methodist Church. Mr. Stafford is a member of Strong Vincent Post, G. A. R., the Union Veteran Legion and the Erie Mænnorchor.

Christopher Byron Aaron, Erie, Pa., was born near Williamsport, Pa., February 18, 1850. He is a son of Jacob and Agnes (Fossler) Aaron, natives of Bavaria, where they were married, and where he was engaged in the wine business. They came to the United States in 1848, locating near Williamsport, Susquehanna county, Pa. Here he engaged in farming and continued to reside until 1856, when he removed to Erie. He was first engaged in hotel keeping at the corner of Peach and Fourteenth streets, and was for a short time thereafter engaged in Harbor Creek township, but returning to Erie April 1, 1865, he became a railroad contractor, in which business he was engaged until 1875, when he retired. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Aaron reside at 406 West Eighteenth street, and are members of the English Lutheran Church. Their son, Christopher B. Aaron, was educated in the public schools at Erie, learned the trade of barber, and opened a shop at 402 West Eighteenth street, where he was engaged in business until 1869. In the latter year he went to the oil regions and found employment at an oil refining establishment in Titusville. A year later, upon the death of the proprietor of the Lowry House, Titusville, Mr. Aaron rented that hotel and continued to manage it until its destruction by fire in 1874. Following this he was engaged two years in running the Duff House, Titusville, and for the next two years was proprietor of the Franklin House of the same place. In 1879 he returned to Erie and opened a restaurant at 402 West Eighteenth street, continuing it until April

1, 1887. He was then engaged for several years as agent for the Eureka Mineral Springs Company, of Saegertown, Pa. In 1889 he was appointed collector of city taxes for the Third ward, Erie, a position to which he was reappointed each year until the spring of 1895. From 1890 to 1895, with the exception of one year, he also acted as school tax collector for the same ward. Mr. Aaron has contributed in a material way to the growth of Erie by the erection of a substantial business block at Nos. 402, 404 and 406 West Eighteenth street and dwelling houses at 421, 423 and 425 West Sixteenth street, at 1810 Chestnut, 1718 Chestnut and his own handsome residence at 1716 Chestnut street. He was married January 11, 1876, to Anna Louise, daughter of Christopher Wittwer, a native of the canton of Berne, Switzerland, and now a resident of Monticello, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Aaron have two children, Elgie May and Lora, a pupil in the High School class of '97, reside at 1716 Chestnut street, and are members of the English Lutheran Church. Mr. Aaron is a member of the A. O. U. W.

David Henry Edwards, Erie, Pa., was born in Utica, N. Y., March 29, 1857. He is a son of the late David and Ellen (Morris) Edwards, natives of Bala, North Wales. The Morris family came to the United States and located in Oneida county, New York. David Edwards came to America when a young man and settled in Utica, where he was married and engaged in business until his death. His wife survives and resides in Utica. David H. Edwards was educated in the public schools and high school of Utica and at the Whitestown Academy, and then took a commercial course at the McCreary & Shields Business College, receiving his diploma therefrom in June, 1877. He then started for the far West, but obtaining a book-keeping with the firm of William Lawrence & Co., stock dealers, of Delaware, Ohio, he remained with that firm three years and then located at Cranestville, Erie county, Pa., where he established a general store, which he ran in connection with the postmastership for nine years. In 1889 he came to Erie and engaged in business as manager of the People's Shoe Store. While thus employed he received the Republican nomination for county auditor. He was elected and served a full term of three years, during the first year of which he continued his association with the People's Shoe Store. During the last year of his term as auditor he received the appointment of chief clerk under Pollmaster Hilton. The latter position he resigned July 5, 1894, to accept the position of office manager and bookkeeper for the Lake Shore Nurseries, with which he is still connected. He was married March 2, 1880, to Mary L., daughter of John Godenow, who came from Oswego, N. Y., and settled in Cranestville, Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have three children, Lottie, Frank and Ellen, reside at 420 Chestnut street. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Knights of Honor.

Bennett Thomas Jones, partner in the Lake City Machine Shop, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, Pa., December 21, 1855. He is a son of the late Bennett and Nora (Griffin) Jones, the former a native of Wales, and the latter of Ireland. They were married in Erie. During the war Mr. Bennett Jones was assistant engineer on U. S. S. Michigan and subsequently served as engineer of the Erie Water Works. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones died in February, 1892. Bennett T. Jones



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received his education in the public schools of Erie, learned the machinist's trade in the Erie City Iron Works, and has been variously employed in that vocation ever since. He was for two years, in charge of the radiator department of the Jarecki Company's Twelfth street manufactory, and in 1892 formed his present partnership association with Herman Ey in the establishment of the Lake City Machine Shop. Mr. Jones is also night foreman of the Erie forge. He was married April 12, 1883, to Rose, daughter of Robert Reed, a farmer of Crawford county. She died July 17, 1892, leaving three children, Keol Bennett, Nora Gertrude, and Anna Bernice. Mr. Jones resides at 423 West Eleventh street, and is a member of St. Peter's Church.

Michael Foran, Erie, Pa., was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1828, came to the United States in 1849, and located in Erie in 1851. He found immediate employment as a railroad repairer, and was thus engaged until 1858. During the railroad war of 1852 he was one of a number of the employees of the Cleveland and Erie R. R. whose work was torn up by citizens, as fast as completed, and who were each day subjected to arrest and incarceration over night, only to be bailed out by the railroad company and put to work the following day. Mr. Foran had this unpleasant experience for many days, and until the cessation of hostilities. He was married in 1853 to Joanna Crotty, also a native of Tipperary, Ireland. They have had eight children, of whom a daughter and six sons survive. The daughter is Miss Mary Foran; the sons are Richard Foran, a freight conductor on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.; William and Edward Foran, grocers at 810 West Twelfth street, Erie; Thomas Foran, telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Company at Erie; John Foran, car repairer of the Pennsylvania Company at Erie; and Michael Foran, an employe of Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie. John Foran married Margaret Maloney, of Erie county. The family reside at 818 West Twelfth street, and are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Charles Morgan Samuel Martz, groceryman, Erie, Pa., was born at Girard, Crawford county, Kan., January 17, 1875. He is a son of James G. and Anna Morgan Martz, natives of Erie county, Pa., the former of German and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. James G. Martz is a son of the late Samuel Martz, who located at Lowville, Erie county, Pa., about 1832, and followed farming throughout his life. His son, James, was the proprietor of a general store in Greenfield township until 1869, when he removed to Girard, Kan., where he was engaged in the grocery business until 1878, when he returned to Erie county and repurchased his old store in Greenfield. In November, 1890, he sold out and retired from business. He removed to Erie in 1892, where he now resides at the corner of Twentieth and Brandes streets. Mr. and Mrs. James G. Martz are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children are: Warren and Charles M. S. Martz. The former is engaged in business at Ashtabula, O., and the latter is proprietor of the grocery at Eighteenth street and East avenue. He completed his education at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, O., in 1892.

George Burgess Morgan, contractor, Erie, Pa., was born in Greenfield township, Erie county, Pa.,

February 22, 1852. He is a son of Charles and Ann (Boyd) Morgan, the former a native of the county Kent, England, and the latter of county Down, Ireland. Charles Morgan was born January 13, 1815, and his wife August 8, 1812. Both came to the United States in childhood with their respective families, the Morgans locating in Chautauqua county, New York, whence they removed in 1828 to Greenfield township, Erie county, and the Boyls taking up their permanent residence immediately upon their arrival in this country, in 1822, in Venango township, Erie county. Charles Morgan was married in Venango township, and followed farming there for a short time, then removing to a farm which he had purchased in Greenfield township, where he has ever since resided, and where he has been engaged in farming principally, and from time to time in mercantile pursuits. He has held numerous township trusts. His wife died November 16, 1891. George B. Morgan was educated in the schools of Greenfield township. In 1875 he went to Girard, Crawford county, Kas., where he was engaged for two years in purchasing grain and as agent for the sale of nursery stock. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1877, he established a general store in Greenfield township, where he was engaged in business for eight years. In 1886 he purchased a farm at Shattuck's Corners, Greenfield township, where he started another general store, which he ran in connection with the postmastership until 1890. In 1893 he established a store at Ashtabula, Ohio, which he sold a year later and returned to Erie county. On April 1, 1894, he opened the grocery at the corner of Eighteenth street and East avenue with Charles Martz, to whom he sold his interest in August of the same year. Since January 1, 1895, Mr. Morgan has been associated with Elmer Wright in the Fairview Heat and Light Company, which has the exclusive right to pipe and furnish gas to that borough; he also does a contracting business in drilling gas, oil, artesian and ordinary wells. Mr. Morgan is a Democrat, and has been a delegate to numerous county conventions. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Protected Home Circle. He was married December 21, 1855, to Edith, daughter of the late Samuel Crawford, a native of Scotland, but for many years prior to his death a farmer of Greenfield township, Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have two children, Charles and Kittie May, and reside at Eighteenth street and East avenue. They reside on the corner of Twentieth and Brandes streets.

Charles Volland, grocer, Erie, Pa., was born in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, March 1, 1842. He is a son of the late Leopold and Frederika (Hage) Volland, natives of Germany, where they were married, and where he was engaged in cabinet making until 1854, when they came to the United States, locating in Erie county. Leopold Volland followed his trade in Erie for some years, and then purchased a farm in Mill Creek township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1869, his wife in 1876. Charles Volland had a common school education, learned the printer's trade and worked in Erie newspaper offices until 1860. He then went to Titusville, where he learned the cooperage trade and was engaged in that until 1878. Returning to Erie, he was variously employed until 1880, when he established himself in the grocery business at the corner of Eighth and Ash

streets, his present location. He was a member of the Common Council of Erie in 1884. Mr. Volland was married, November 14, 1869, to Margaret, daughter of Leonard Hodam, an old resident of Erie. Their children are: Louisa, wife of August Albrecht, shipping clerk with C. A. Curtze, Erie; Charles F., clerk in his father's store; Henry Emil, plumber, and Minnie, August, Adolph, Elizabeth, Mary and Frederick. The family reside at Eighth and Ash streets, and are members of the German Lutheran Church.

John Bryce, V. S., Erie, Pa., was born in Mt. Pleasant, Brant county, Ontario, Canada, in 1845, and is one of a family of five brothers and two sisters, the children of George and Margaret C. Bryce, who came from Doune, Scotland, in 1843. The continuous residence for over fifty years in one of the oldest settlements of Ontario has made Mr. George Bryce and his family well known amongst the early Canadians, not only for the sterling worth of the old pioneer, who is now approaching his eightieth birthday, but also because of the prominent positions his sons have made for themselves in the different places they have made their homes. The eldest son, the Rev. Prof. George Bryce, S. L. B., was amongst the earliest settlers from ——— to go to the newly created Province of Manitoba. Leaving his University and Theological Seminary in 1871, the professor was commissioned by the Presbyterian Church of Canada to establish a college near Fort Garry, on the Red River of the North, as a center of learning for the Presbyterian youth of the colony. He has seen his work grow into the Manitoba College, the most prominent of the several colleges of the University of Manitoba. He has been successfully employed by the government of the province in organizing the public school system of Manitoba, and in acting as a member of the several boards of provincial school commissioners, which have given to the Province of Manitoba its splendid system of national schools. John Bryce, V. S., the subject of this sketch, the second son of the family, after obtaining his education in the old-time academy of his native village, passed into his father's shops, where during the next few years he laid the foundations of that accurate knowledge of horses which was subsequently developed during a full course at the famous Ontario Veterinary College in Toronto, founded by the Edinburgh professor, Dr. Andrew Smith. Practicing his profession for a year or two in the city of Brantford, near his native home, he decided next to remove to Erie city, Pa., in 1872. Since then Erie has had the benefit of the early training and ripened experience of Dr. Bryce. Unlike too many amongst those practicing the veterinary art, Dr. Bryce has looked upon it as a real profession, and has ever endeavored to maintain its position as such rather than degrade it to the position of a mere business of money making. In connection with the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, Dr. Bryce established a livery business on French street, between Fourth and Fifth. In 1887 he purchased the site of his present establishment, at Fifth and French streets, and built and has since occupied this structure. In 1892 he purchased the stock and business of Elliott Bros. at 130 West Twelfth street, and established it as the People's Hack and Livery Company. He made still another addition to his business in 1894 by the purchase of the livery stock at the old Knoll stables, at 29 West Eighteenth street.

He was for a number of years one of the executive committee of the Erie County Agricultural Society. Finding that there was need for developing a taste for high-class animals, Dr. Bryce has, during the past ten years, made a specialty of placing carriage horses on the market, and not a few of the finest turnouts of Erie city can be traced to Dr. Bryce's wise selection and good judgment. He was married in June, 1877, to Belle Forbes, elder daughter of the late Robert and Agnes (Gourley) Liddell, and granddaughter of James Liddell, two families who came to Erie county about 1830, and who have been the pioneers in the iron business in Erie, and the originators of what has since developed into the Erie City Iron Works. Mrs. Bryce has always taken much interest in art work and has aided home art by often exhibiting fine embroideries, china and oil paintings, and has just finished two portraits in oil of members of her own family. Dr. and Mrs. Bryce have three children: George Liddell, Roland Forbes and Marion, reside at Fifth and French streets, and are members of the First Presbyterian Church, on the board of trustees of which Mr. Bryce has twice served. The only living sister of Dr. Bryce is Mrs. Dr. Marquis, of Brantford, Ontario, whose husband has attained to local celebrity in his profession, and has delegated the family honor to the keeping of his sons, two of whom, Drs. Arnold and John Marquis, represent the allied professions—medicine and dentistry. Robert H. Bryce, of Winnipeg, the third son, has for years been prominently engaged in mercantile pursuits in Canada, and for twelve years has been one of the most prominent merchants of the prairie province. Peter H. Bryce, M. A. M. D., of Toronto, is the next son. He has occupied, after graduating from Toronto University and other colleges, several positions of honor in Canada, and has during the past thirteen years held the honorable and important position of chief executive health officer of Ontario, under the government of that province. Alexander Bryce, of Toronto, the youngest son of this family, has similarly made a name for himself in a special line of business, having been amongst the first to enter into the supply of dairy products to Toronto in a thoroughly scientific manner. He is now the controller of the largest dairy in the province of Ontario, and has for years carried on the successful industry under the apt and euphonious name of the Hygienic Dairy. The history of this family adds but another to the many familiar instances of how the sturdy Scotch character has impressed itself upon every country where Scotland's sons have made their homes, and shows how integrity, intelligence and perseverance "shall be a' the gre'e' for a' that."

Gabriel Huff, retired millright, Erie, Pa., was born in Ontario county, New York, February 27, 1831. He is a son of the late Moses and Maria (Hoppough) Huff, natives of New Jersey, and of Dutch descent. Moses Huff was a farmer, living latterly in Orleans county, New York, where he died in 1889; his wife died in 1891. Gabriel Huff received a common-school education, and then learned the trade of millwright under his uncle, M. De L. Hoppough, with whom he worked in Ontario, Livingstone and Monroe counties, New York, until 1851. During this period (in 1848) he came to Erie to build the City Mills, then operated by the late Clark McSparran and John R. Dumars. In 1851 Mr. Huff removed to Erie, where he continued

to be engaged in millwrighting until 1893, except for a period of four years (1860 to 1864), when he built a mill and was engaged in milling at Kingsville, Ohio. He was the leading millwright in Erie for many years, building and rebuilding many of the leading milling plants of that city, among them the Canal, Fairmount, Merchants, City and Hopedale mills. In 1893 he lost his right hand and retired from active business. He was married, June 30, 1851, to Fannie, daughter of the late John and Eliza (Ensign) Compton, natives of New York, and of English descent, who removed from Livingston county, New York, to Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, where John Compton was a farmer and distiller, and conducted a general store until 1848, when he removed to the city of Erie. At the later place he formed a partnership association with Henry B. Haverstick (still a resident of Erie), in connection with whom he built and operated a distillery, and established a general store at French street and North Park. He died May 16, 1873, surviving his wife ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Huff have two children, Mrs. Flora Hathaway and Mrs. Anna, wife of Charles E. Thomas, a miller of Erie. The former has two children, Harry Reed and Fay Compton Hathaway. Mr. and Mrs. Huff and daughter, Mrs. Hathaway, reside at 2116 Peach street, and attend St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Huff is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Charles Henry Yeager, Erie, Pa., was born in Girard, Pa., July 15, 1858. He is a son of Louis and Josephine (Seidenberg) Yeager, the former a native of Hesse-Cassel, and the latter a native of Hanover. They came to the United States immediately after their marriage in 1857, locating in Girard, where Louis Yeager still resides, and is engaged in business as a dealer in boots and shoes. His wife died in 1883. Charles H. Yeager completed his education at the Girard Academy, and was for four years thereafter clerk in the dry goods department of David Olin's general store, Girard. In 1877, he became associated with the dry goods establishment of J. A. Forman, Erie, Pa., with whom he remained two years, then entering the dry goods store of Warner Bros., by whom he was employed until 1890. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate business, as a purchaser and improver of vacant lots, and has during his short, but active and energetic career, erected sixty dwelling houses within the corporate limits of Erie. With such an outcome to his enterprise, when not nearly arrived at the zenith of his powers, it is safe to predict that Mr. Yeager is destined to become a most important factor in the growth and development of the Gem City of the Lakes. In addition to the above business, Mr. Yeager is also engaged as a dealer in underwear and hosiery. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, National Union, and Equitable Aid Union. He was married September 28, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Yeager reside at the corner of French and Ninth streets, and attend the Central Presbyterian Church.

Bartholomew Golden, only son of John Golden, was born in Leitrim, Ireland, in 1807. He came to the United States in 1834, and was engaged as a railroad contractor up to the time of his death. In the course of business he had a contract on the New York and Erie R. R., and in 1853 located in Erie, where the

members of his family continued to reside. Upon the completion of this road Mr. Golden took a contract for the construction of a road in Iowa, under the firm name of Golden & Richardson, and removed to Burlington where he died in 1856. He was married February 9, 1834, to Eleanor, daughter of Edward Benson, a native of Sligo, Sligo county, Ireland. She died in August, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Golden were Roman Catholics, active in church work generally, and were particularly interested in the Father Mathew temperance movement. Mr. Golden gave liberally of his means, and devoted his time zealously to the movement in the United States to ameliorate the sufferings of the people of Ireland during the famine of '46. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Golden but two survive: T. G. Golden, general superintendent of the International and Great Northern R. R., with headquarters in Palestine, Tex., and Mary V. Golden, who has been principal of three of the public schools of Erie, Nos. 5 and 13, and the ungraded school, and is still teaching in the Erie schools. T. G. Golden married Elizabeth N. Black, of Richmond, Ind. They have four children: Alice, Frank, Walter and Robert, and reside in Richmond. Of the deceased children of Mr. and Mrs. Golden, two others, Anna and Caelia, were also engaged as teachers in the public schools of Erie. Miss Anna was a lady of decided literary ability, and, while yet a school girl, was a contributor to numerous magazines and newspapers, among the latter the *Erie Observer* and the *Buffalo Sentinel*. She died February 6, 1876. A local paper, speaking of her death, said: "Miss Golden was not less noted for exceptionally high culture and accomplishments than for a sagacity and judgment of peculiar penetration and force. While yet a young girl some of her productions obtained wide publicity and commendation. Her excessive devotion to study and to the interests of her school, which was very dear to her, undermined her health and brought her to an untimely grave." Miss Caelia became the wife of J. J. Hendricks, formerly of Erie, now of Oil City, Pa. She died in June, 1876, leaving three children: William, Frank and Alice. Katherine, for some years teacher of music and organist of St. Patrick's pro-Cathedral after her marriage, in 1866, to C. S. Bonner, resided in Indianapolis. She died in Pittsburg, Pa., April, 1878. After the death of his father, John Benson, the eldest son then living, gave up his idea of studying law and took charge of a railroad office at St. Louis. During the late civil war he assisted in recruiting a cavalry company in the 11th Kas., under Col. J. P. Root, and received successive promotions from corporal to major. He was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., September 20, 1861. After serving two years, he was mustered out of service because of ill-health. In 1864 he married Fannie, only child of James Lindsey Thompson, of Middleton, Mo., and for three years later was engaged in the cotton business in New Orleans. He died in 1867, leaving two children, Robert and Martha, still residents of Missouri. James P., the fourth son, although but a lad of 16, near the close of the war, left home and served his country by entering the telegraph corps of lieutenants at Chattanooga, under command of Col. Vandusen. He was afterwards for years an operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Erie, Pa. While holding office with this company at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, he became a member of the Merchants' Exchange of those cities, and trans-

acted mercantile business in addition to telegraphy. He died in New York city June 9, 1884. Alice, a girl of great promise, died in 1872, at the age of 18, one year after graduating from the Erie high school. Three other children, Patrick Henry, Edward and Ellen, died in early childhood.

Levi H. Roland, junior member of the Public Grocery Supply Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Lima, Ind., February 9, 1862, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Garlock) Roland, natives respectively of Lancaster and Erie counties, Pennsylvania. His father came to Erie county at the age of 21 for a few years, was married, and then removed to Indiana, where he remained four years, after which he returned to Fairview township, where he is still engaged in farming and merchandising. The family consist of six children: May (Mrs. John D. Blake, of Fairview), Emanuel W. (in business with, and the immediate senior of Levi H.), Frank (who was killed in May, 1884, at the age of 18, by an accident), George (who is engaged in farming in Fairview), and Charles (who is shipping clerk for Levi Bros., Erie). Mr. Roland was educated in the public schools, and at the age of 19 secured a position in the grocery store of George S. Stone, Avonia, Pa., where he remained five years. He then purchased the business of Mr. Stone, conducted it for fifteen months, and sold it back to him. After following farming for two years he came to Erie, and entered the employ of Schabacker Bros., grocers, where he remained three years. In 1891 he, in partnership with his brother, Emanuel W. Roland, established a grocery and general store at 563 West Eighteenth street, which they still continue. In August, 1894, the Public Grocery Supply Company was organized, and under the able management of Mr. L. H. Roland, has since done a thriving business. They carry a full line of groceries and provisions of all kinds, and do business upon the cash sale and small profit plan. Mr. Roland was married September 23, 1885, to Miss Dilla A. Taggart, of Fairview, and they have one child, Ralph Leon. Mr. and Mrs. Roland are members of the English Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been a seeker of public office or political distinctions.

John J. Flury, liveryman, Erie, Pa., was born in Harbor Creek township, Erie county, Pa., October 27, 1854, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Ward) Flury, natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Jacob Flury, was an early settler in Harbor Creek, and his maternal grandfather, John Ward, was among the early settlers in Meadville, Pa. His father, who was a farmer, and later a bookkeeper, reared a family of six children: John J., Leon G., Sarah W., William H., Edward and Mary. John J. Flury followed farming until 1890, when he removed to Erie, and engaged in his present business. His stable is located at No. 14, and his residence at No. 15 East Eighth street. Mr. Flury was married March 25, 1879, to Miss Emma A. Ore, of Harbor Creek. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the American Mechanics, and is a Republican in politics.

Orr G. Metzner, proprietor of one of the leading meat markets in Erie, was born in North East township, Erie county, Pa., May 24, 1860, and is a son of John and Catherine (Wallace) Metzner, natives of Germany

and England respectively. His mother's father was of Scotch extraction, and her mother of English. John Metzner (deceased) came to America in 1846 and located in Erie, where he was for a short time employed at the Farmer's Hotel. He then engaged with X. Meyer to learn the butcher's trade, with whom he remained for some years, after which he bought a farm near North East, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Erie and engaged in the butchering and meat market business at 924 Parade street, where he continued until he retired from active business in 1892. The family consisted of two children, James William, who died at the age of 17, and Orr G., who was educated in the public schools of Erie, and took private lessons in bookkeeping. He learned his trade with his father and has always followed the business. In 1882 he engaged in business for himself on Parade street, but after a year and a half sold out to his father, with whom he again united in business. In 1886 he located at his present place of business, No. 13 West Seventh street. Three years later he purchased the lot and erected the present substantial and commodious building. It is 26 x 100 feet and two stories high. The first floor front is occupied by the salesroom, which is undoubtedly the finest in the city. The rear portion is employed as boiler and engine-room, sausage factory, steam-rendering and smoking rooms, and the equipment is as complete as possible for the size of the plant. Chicago beef is handled exclusively, but other meats are obtained from the surrounding country. The superior quality of his goods, together with fair dealing and constant application to business, has won for Mr. Metzner a lucrative trade, and his patrons are of the better class of people. Mr. Metzner was married December 30, 1889, to Miss Carrie Fitch, of Erie, by whom he has two children, Maxwell and Webster. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in politics is a Republican.

Frederick Warnath, merchant tailor, Erie, Pa., was born in Prussia March 2, 1852, and is a son of Christopher and Lillian (Ballunait) Warnath. His father, a farmer, reared a family of six children, two of whom are living, Frederick and Marie (widow of the late Earnest Arnold of Erie). Frederick was educated and learned his trade in his native country. In 1878 he came to the United States and located in Erie as coat-maker for Marks & Meyer, where he remained four and a half years. In 1882 he formed a partnership with his brother, Martin J. (the youngest of the family, who came to America in 1875, and who was for four years, 1878-82, cutter for Marks & Meyer), and located at 924 State street, where the business has since been located. Since the death of his brother, July 5, 1887, Frederick has conducted the business alone. This was difficult for him at first, for he could speak but little English; but he has surmounted all obstacles and now has a lucrative business and caters to the better class of customers. He resides at 826 Holland street. Mr. Warnath was married May 11, 1882, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Frederick Kurtze, of Erie, by whom he has one child, Oscar J. Mr. and Mrs. Warnath are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Republican in his political views.

Seth Todd Perley, attorney at law and claim agent, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, in 1840, and is a son

of Samuel and Elizabeth (McCartney) Perley, the former a native of Massachusetts, of English lineage, and the latter was born near Dublin, Ireland. His father, who was a newspaper editor and publisher, came from New York to Erie in 1840, bringing printing material with him, and established the *Erie Chronicle*. The elder Mr. Perley continued this publication until 1855, when he turned it over to his eldest son, Captain James Perley. He was elected prothonotary of Erie county in 1851, and served three years, but declined re-election. He afterwards removed to Washington, D. C., where he died in 1881. The family consisted of ten children, seven of whom reached maturity, and of whom Mr. Seth Todd Perley is the only one now residing in Erie county. He was educated in the Erie and Girard Academies, and studied law under Col. Benjamin Grant and Hon. Edgar Cowan, the latter a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Perley has held many responsible positions in Washington; for four years he was in the treasury department. On his return to Erie, in 1865, he immediately engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has since continued.

W. H. Dickson, one of the leading gun and lock smiths of Erie, Pa., was born in Worcester, Mass., September 11, 1844, and is a son of George and Maria (Brooks) Dickson, natives of Massachusetts, and of early Irish and English ancestry. His father, who was a farmer, died when W. H. was a mere lad, leaving four children, W. H., Martha, Sarah and Charles. He was apprenticed at the age of 7 to learn the gunsmith's trade. After serving his time he worked as a journeyman in Boston, Mass., and Newport, R. I., for several years; he also worked one year in Canada and one year at Niagara Falls. In 1864 he went to Corry, Pa., where he established a business of his own, and where he remained for five years, when he removed to Erie. He first located at 1109 State street, but five years later built and removed to his present place of business, at 25 West Seventh street. By constant application and fair dealing, together with a thorough knowledge of his trade, he has established and maintained a lucrative business. He carries a full line of firearms, ammunition, fishing tackle and hunting accoutrements, and pays special attention to gun and lock repairing, bell hanging, speaking-tube construction, adjusting and repairing, and all kinds of saw-filing, setting and adjusting. After coming to Erie, he lived for a number of years at 314 French street, and then built his present comfortable home at 245 West Seventh street. Mr. Dickson was married, in 1864, to Miss Patrica Madden, of St. Catharines, Canada. They had one child, Nettie, who has been a successful teacher in the public schools of Erie, and who is a highly accomplished oil and crayon artist, taking first prize for oil painting at the art exhibit in New York city in 1869. He was married a second time to Miss Susan Vosburg, of Erie; she died August 29, 1890. Mr. Dickson had an adopted daughter, Miss Mattie Dickson (deceased), who taught for some time in No. 9 public school, Erie, with a marked degree of success. Mr. Dickson and his daughter are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; he is a Republican in politics and is a director of the Lincoln Club of Erie.

Philip W. Dierty, proprietor and owner of the Erie Machine Shop, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, Sep-

tember 26, 1861, and is a son of Uras J. and Caroline (Reaser) Dierty, natives of Switzerland. His parents came to the United States in 1853 and located in Erie, where his father followed tailoring until his death, in 1875. Mrs. Dierty is still living. The family consisted of three children: Joseph (retired), Philip W., and Louise (Mrs. W. S. Corbett of Erie). Mr. Dierty was educated in the public schools of Erie, and then learned the machinist's trade, which he followed five years. For the next four years he was a lake engineer; then he started the first oil route in Erie, which he continued three years. In 1885 he established the Erie Machine Shop, at the corner of Twelfth and State streets, where he continued until 1894, when the present substantial brick plant was built, at the corner of Thirtieth and Peach streets. The building is 60 x 160 feet, and about thirty skilled workmen are employed. The products of the concern include all kinds of asphalt machinery, pumping and boring machines, and wire nail machines; they also do job work and repairing. They built the first asphalt roller in Erie, and the plant of the Erie Paving Company, now occupied by Henry Mayer & Co. Mr. Dierty was married November, 1891, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Albert and Deborah (Fogge) Milks, by whom he has two children, Uras A. and Hazel S. Mr. and Mrs. Dierty are members of the Central Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically has always been in sympathy with Republican principles.

Joel Bradford Irons, D. V. S., Erie, Pa., was born in Conneaut township, Crawford county, Pa., July 8, 1856, and is a son of James K. and Rachel (Brooks) Irons, natives of Pennsylvania and of English ancestry. His father, whose business was that of moving buildings, reared a family of seven children, of whom he is the fourth. He was educated in the public schools, and for a few years was engaged in training and handling horses, which gave him a practical knowledge of horses and their diseases and treatment. He was twice elected justice of the peace, but before the expiration of his second term he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, from which he graduated in 1883. He then returned to Linesville and engaged in the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1892 he removed to Erie and located on Twelfth street; he has been located at 144 West Fourteenth street since the spring of 1894. Dr. Irons has already a large practice in and about Erie, and has been called to various parts of the State and even other States. He has done the veterinary work of the well known horsemen, Powell Brothers, of Shadeland, Pa., for over twelve years. He has the keenest regard for the ethics of his profession and has a high standing not only with the public, but among his brother veterinarians. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association since 1890, of which he is the only member in Erie. Dr. Irons was married July 23, 1870, to Miss Clara Sterling, of Summerhill, Crawford county, Pa. The issue of this marriage was two children, Miss Cora M. and Bessie K. Politically the doctor has always been a Republican.

Henry Gillen, one of Erie's oldest and most respected citizens, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1817, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Bridenbach) Gillen, natives of Ireland and

Pennsylvania, and of Irish and Holland ancestry. In his father's family there were thirteen children, of whom he was the third. At the age of 13 years he engaged to learn the cigar making trade, which from dislike he followed but a short time. He came to Erie about 1830, and soon afterward entered the employ of Mr. Thomas McHaffey to learn the mason's trade, and he followed it until his retirement from active business life in 1835. Very many of the buildings standing in Erie to-day were erected during the long period in which Mr. Gillen was engaged in the building business as journeyman and contractor. For over twenty years he was in partnership with the late Samuel Cummings, under the firm name of Cummings & Gillen, and during that time they did some of the finest building in Erie. He built his present residence in 1846. It was through habits of industry and economy during his younger years that Mr. Gillen succeeded in establishing a business of his own, and after that it was by good management and a thorough knowledge of his trade that he succeeded in accumulating quite a handsome fortune, so that now, in his declining years he can live with his family in contentment and ease. Mr. Gillen was married January 1, 1852, to Miss Jane Levisa Poore, daughter of Mr. William Poore, a native of Massachusetts, but at that time residing six miles south of Titusville, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Gillen have three children: Hattie Alice (widow of Samuel Reed Thorn, of Allegheny, Pa., who now resides with her parents), Nellie May (Mrs. J. T. Brindley, of Erie), and Miss Florence Lillian Gillen. Mr. Gillen and family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Erie, of which he was the builder. In his political views he was originally a Whig and has been a Republican since the formation of the party.

Rev. Stephen E. Aaron, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, Erie, Pa., was born on a farm in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1868, and is a son of Jacob and Emily (Cummings) Aaron, natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The family were among the early German settlers in southern Pennsylvania. Jacob Aaron resided on a farm, but gave most of his time in pursuit of his trade, which was that of carpenter; he now resides in Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa. The family consists of seven children, of whom one other besides Father Aaron has determined to devote her life to the service of God and the Church, viz.: Catherine, now Sister Margaret, of Villa Maria. Father Aaron received his early education in the St. Nicholas parochial schools, near Crates, Pa., and in September, 1884, matriculated at St. Bonaventure's College, from which he was graduated in 1891. On January 1, 1892, he was ordained a priest by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Mullen in St. Patrick's pro-Cathedral, Erie. He was immediately appointed an assistant at the Cathedral, where he continued until after the death of Father Casey, when he was, on January 1, 1895, appointed to his present rectorship. Endowed with a robust physique, a strong intellect, a deep religious nature, and with all the essential qualifications of an eloquent and persuasive pulpit speaker, there is no doubt that he will prove himself highly worthy of the distinction conferred upon him in being selected for this most important charge, and that he will win for himself a place in the esteem and reverence of his congregation and the community in general, similar to that held by his illustrious predecessor.

Rev. James Lachermaier, rector of St. Michael's Church, Erie, Pa., was born in Newark, N. J., February 20, 1849, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret Barbara (Leidig) Lachermaier, born respectively July 9, 1820, and June 9, 1815, in Bavaria, Germany. His father, who was a stone-cutter by trade, came with his wife to the United States in 1846, and located in Newark, N. J., where he died February 28, 1899; he was survived by his widow until January 13, 1892. The family consisted of two children, James, and Elizabeth, who died March 22, 1869. Father Lachermaier obtained his early education in the parochial schools of St. Mary's Church, Newark, and in 1862 matriculated at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he continued five years. He then passed one year at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, from which he was graduated in 1868, with the title of Bachelor of Arts. From 1869 to 1871 he studied theology at St. Vincent's Seminary, and was ordained a priest December 21, 1871. Father Lachermaier said his first mass in his native town, in the presence of his mother, and was then appointed assistant to the Very Rev. J. D. Cady, rector of St. Titus' Church, Titusville, Pa. From February 25, 1872, to October 1, 1885, he had charge of St. Walburga's Church (German) at Titusville, after which he came to Erie to take charge of his present congregation. Father Lachermaier is a public-spirited priest, and is always ready to contribute to the support of every worthy enterprise; he is a member of Branch No. 99, of the C. M. B. A., and has always been a Democrat in his political views.

Rev. Bernhard Hermann Kloecker, rector of St. Joseph's Church (German), Erie, Pa., was born in Wessel, Westphalia, Germany, February 17, 1852. He obtained his early education at the gymnasium in Munster, Westphalia, from which he graduated in 1873. He then entered the American College of St. Mauritz at Munster, and studied philosophy and theology at the Royal Prussian Academy of Munster. Father Kloecker was ordained a priest May 26, 1877, at Osnabruck, Hanover, and arrived in the United States on November 2 of that year. His first appointment was that of assistant to the Rev. M. A. De LaRoque, of Warren, Pa., and in the following year was made the first resident rector of the Catholic Church at Kane, Pa., from which place he also attended the Catholics of the neighboring places in McKean, Elk and Forest counties. While located there he established a parochial school in 1879, built a parsonage in 1880, and in many other ways advanced the spiritual welfare of the faithful of the parish. On August 4, 1887, he came to Erie to assist the Rev. J. A. Oberkofler, rector of St. Joseph's Church, whose health had been failing for some time. Father Oberkofler died January 16, 1889, and two days later Father Kloecker was appointed his successor. (A history of St. Joseph's Church will be found in another chapter of this work.)

Henry Clay Lerch, foreman of the Philadelphia and Erie car shops, Erie, Pa., was born in Pottsville, Pa., June 17, 1844, and is a son of William and Mary E. (Daßen) Lerch, natives respectively of Easton, Pa., and North Yarmouth Plantation, Md. Adam Lerch, who came from Germany and located in Philadelphia about 1734, had four sons, two of whom settled in Easton, one in the Susquehanna valley and one in

New York State. The Dafen family is of English extraction, and Mrs. Lerch's grandmother was a daughter of Roger Sherman, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. William Lerch came to Erie about 1872, where he served for three years as a member of the Select Council. Of his children, five reached majority: George, who while a member of Co. H, 129th P. V. I., was killed at the battle of Antietam; William, who was a lieutenant in the same company, was for ten years mail agent on the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., and is now a clerk in the Erie post-office; Catherine E., who married Capt. Louis Luckenbill, of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; Rogers Sherman, who served a term of enlistment in the 2d Regt. of the District of Columbia; re-enlisted in the 21st Pa. Cav. and served until the close of the war; is now an alderman in Duluth, Minn., and Henry C., who received his education in Pottsville, where in July, 1862, when scarcely 18 years old, enlisted in Co. H, 129th P. V. I. He participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and, of course, many minor engagements, and was discharged at expiration of term, in June, 1863. He then returned to Reading, Pa., where he finished and worked at his trade (carpenter) until 1865, when he went to New York city, where he remained but a short time, and for the next five years followed his trade in Albany, N. Y. In 1870 he came to Erie, where he engaged in carpentering and contracting. In 1874 he entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company, and was promoted to foreman in 1884. He has under his charge and direction from 75 to 150 men. Mr. Lerch was married March 18, 1870, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Mr. Richard Groom, of Albany, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Lerch are members of the First Baptist Church, of Erie. He is a member of the G. A. R., the P. O. S. of A., and in his political views is a steadfast Republican.

Morris Schaffner, senior member of the firm of Schaffner Brothers, wholesale butchers, Erie, Pa., was born in Hehsloch, Hesse, Germany, January 4, 1808, and is a son of Henry and Regina (Seidel) Schaffner. His father, who was a butcher by trade, reared a family of seven children and died in Germany in 1863. Mr. Schaffner received his education and learned his trade in Germany. He came to the United States in 1881 and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where for two years he followed his trade as journeyman, and then established a retail business of his own. In 1887 he came to Erie and opened a meat market at 1317 Peach street, where he remained a year and a half. He then established a wholesale slaughter house at Twenty-seventh and State streets and removed to his present location, Eleventh and Wayne streets, in 1891. The plant covers about five acres and has a capacity of 100 head a week. The products of the concern include all kinds of domestic dressed meats, which are kept in cold storage and always in good condition for market. The business, which is exclusively wholesale, is the largest local concern of its kind in the city. The firm consists of Morris and Jacob Schaffner, the former residing at 2111 Peach street and the latter at 153 East Eleventh street. Mr. Schaffner was married November 28, 1886, to Miss Carrie Schuster of Buffalo, by whom he has three children: Milton, Alfred and Minnie. Mr. Schaffner and family are members of the Jewish Reformed Church. He is a member of the

K. and L. of H. and I. O. S. B. In politics Mr. Schaffner is a staunch Democrat and is an active worker in the interests of his party.

Gustav A. Ebisch, late of Erie, Pa., who at his death, May 1, 1890, was superintendent of the stove foundry of Black & Germer, was born in Hartenstein, Saxony, Germany, December 21, 1838, and was a son of Frederick and Johanna (Neuber) Ebisch. His father started to America in 1853, but died at sea; his family landed in Erie and located in safety. There were four children: Ernest, of Warren, Pa.; Johanna (Mrs. John Schoenfield), of Erie; Louis, who is in the employ of Black & Germer; Gustav A. and Theresa (Mrs. Otto Germer), of Erie. Mr. Gustav A. Ebisch received his education in Germany, but learned his trade in the moulding department of what is now the Black & Germer foundry, where for several years previous to his death he filled the position of superintendent. Mr. Ebisch was married October 21, 1859, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Christian and Christina (Keppel) Schwingel, of Erie. Mrs. Ebisch was born in Haron, Ohio, where her mother died when she was but six months old. She came to Erie with her father at the age of 3 years. She still resides in the family residence at 319 East Ninth street, which they rebuilt and occupied in 1870. There were five children: Charles G., William C., Mary F. (Mrs. Charles A. Swearer, of Erie), Miss Elizabeth K. and Otto F., who is in the employ of the Colby Piano Company. Mr. and Mrs. Ebisch were members of St. Paul Evangelical Church; he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Honor, and was one of the founders of the Erie Liedertafel Society. In politics he was a Republican, and for a term of three years served as a member of the school board. Mr. Ebisch was a good citizen and he died lamented by a host of friends. He left his family well provided for.

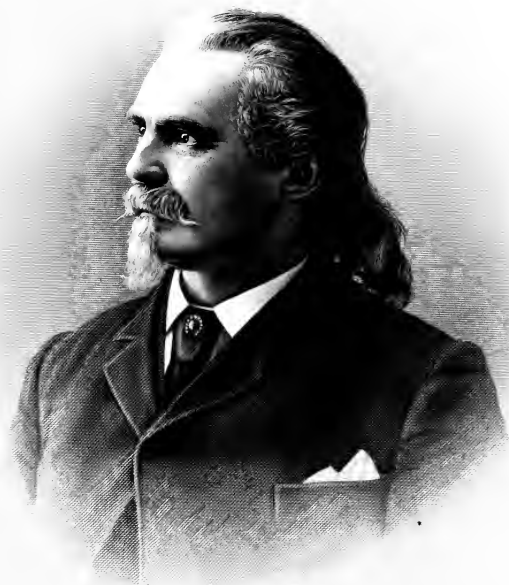
Charles G. Ebisch, superintendent of the foundry department of the Black & Germer stove manufactory, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie March 21, 1890, and is a son of the late Gustav Ebisch. He received his education in the public schools of Erie, and at the age of 12 years began his trade with his father. With the exception of two years spent in Cincinnati, Ohio, he has been for twenty-three years in the employ of the present concern. Upon the death of his father, in 1890, he succeeded to the superintendency, the duties of which he has faithfully discharged. Not only has he filled every requirement of his employers, but his treatment of those under his charge has been such as to merit their universal respect. Mr. Ebisch was married November 9, 1888, to Miss Stella E. Temple, of Coopers-town, N. Y.; they reside at 457 East Sixth street. In politics Mr. Ebisch is a Republican.

Frank Rodolphus Simmons, one of Erie's most prominent and successful men, was born in East Springfield, Erie county, Pa., March 3, 1845, and is a son of Elliott and Mary (Hart) Simmons. The elder Mr. Simmons, born May 20, 1820, in Jamestown, N. Y., is still living in East Springfield, and his wife, born August 3, 1825, in Weston, Windsor county, Vt., died May 27, 1851. The family consisted of two sons, of whom Frank Rodolphus was the elder; the other, Herman Simmons, born January 24, 1848, died Janu-

ary 15, 1862. The earliest definite knowledge now obtainable of the Simmons family in this country is that of Jonas Simmons, born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., March 11, 1758, a descendant of the earliest settlers of that town and county, and of Dutch ancestry. He and his ancestors took an active part in the French and Indian war and in the Revolutionary war. Though not a regularly enlisted soldier, he experienced many of the hardships of border warfare, which is always more cruel and harassing than military service. The family removed to Chautauqua county, New York, about 1809 or 1810. Mr. Simmons' maternal ancestors were English, by name of Hart, and Scotch, by name of Lawrence. His great-grandfather, Lawrence, entered the Revolutionary war at the age of 16, and served until its close; he was one of the latest survivors of that great struggle for liberty and independence, dying at his house in Vermont at the advanced age of 96 years. His grandfather, Lawrence, had three sons in the war of 1812. In 1825 Mr. Peter Simmons, a son of Jonas Simmons, and the grandfather of Mr. F. R. Simmons, settled on a farm in Springfield township, Erie county. The family consisted of four sons, of whom the only survivor, Elliott, prosecuted the tanning business until 1873, when he retired from active life. There are now no known relatives living in this vicinity by the name of Simmons, except Elliott and Frank Rodolphus Simmons; a cousin of the latter lives in Dakota. Mr. Simmons' early education was obtained in the public schools of Springfield, and in 1870 he completed the classical course of Oberlin College, Ohio. He then accepted the principalship of the graded schools of Utica, Ohio, which he held for three years and was highly successful as an educator. In 1873 he, in company with Joseph Osborne, a practical tanner, established a tannery in Girard, which they operated until the death of Mr. Osborne in 1875. Mr. Simmons doing the buying and selling at 1926 Peach street, Erie. He then removed to 136 East Ninth street, where he has since continued dealing in hides, wool, pelts, tallow, leather and findings. In 1889 he built a cold storage plant at 132 East Ninth street, where he has since done an extensive business in wholesaling butter, cheese and eggs. The plant is one of the largest in the city, and is thoroughly equipped with modern conveniences. During the summer season sufficient quantities of butter and cheese are obtained from the creameries of Western Pennsylvania, but in the winter chiefly Elgin butter, from Illinois, is handled, thus giving his patrons the best that the market affords. Mr. Simmons was married September 11, 1872, to Miss Susanna, daughter of William and Sarah (Keech) Alsford. Mrs. Simmons' paternal ancestors were among the earliest Dutch settlers near Schenectady, N. Y., her great-grandfather having been a Revolutionary soldier. Her mother was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, all of whom were Covenanters in faith, as was she also. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have one daughter, Miss Edith May Simmons, who was educated in the Erie high school and Rye Seminary, New York. They reside at 122 West Twentieth street, and are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which they are generous supporters. Mr. Simmons is a Republican in his political views, and has served as a member of the select and common councils of the city. He is one of Erie's most public-spirited citizens, and is ever ready to assist by his means and influence any enter-

prise that will strengthen her institutions or improve her commercial environments.

Patrick P. O'Brien, painter and contractor, Erie, Pa., was born in Waterford county, Ireland, December 5, 1860, and is a son of James and Joanna (Dwyer) O'Brien. His father, who is a railroad contractor, came to America in 1864, located for a time in Lake Superior, and is now a resident of Madera, Cal. The family consisted of ten children, eight of whom are living: Patrick P., Ellen (Mrs. Simeon White), John (telegrapher), Joseph (printer), Annie, Maggie, Mary and Thomas F., all of whom are in California except Patrick P. He was educated in Notre Dame University, Indiana, and studied law with Henry Nunn, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, but did not engage in the practice of the law. He soon after went to Omaha and took a position as painter in the coach department of the Union Pacific railroad shops, where he remained until the spring of 1887, when he removed to Erie. Since coming here he has conducted a very successful painting business, employing from ten to twenty-five men. He does all kinds of house painting and interior finishing and decorating. His fresco work in the Villa Maria is undoubtedly equal to the finest in the city; he also finished the woodwork of St. Peter's Cathedral. He built his own comfortable home at 806 West Eleventh street in 1892. Mr. O'Brien is an occasional contributor to current literature, and from 1890 to 1891 was manager and editor of the *Truth*, a Sunday labor paper then published in Erie. Mr. O'Brien was married July 19, 1885, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Callahan) O'Connor, of Erie. Mrs. O'Brien and her parents were natives of Cork county, Ireland. After coming to America they resided for several years in Canada, where Mr. O'Connor was engaged in furnishing wood and other supplies to railroads by contract. They then removed to Erie, where he accepted a position with the Erie Forge Company, with whom he remained until his death, which occurred in 1893, at the age of 79 years, having survived his wife fourteen years, she dying at the age of 60 years. Besides Mrs. O'Brien there was one son, Cornelius, who died in Erie in 1890, at the age of 49 years, leaving a widow and five children, Maria Patricia and Joseph C. Maria, though scarcely 7 years old, has already acquired considerable fame as a pianist and singer. She is under the instructions of Sister Emaculate, of Villa Maria, and is now in her third year of music. Her parents have allowed her to appear in public a few times within the past year, when she has surprised the audience with her ability, and received complimentary notices from the press. If the indications of such early childhood can be relied upon she certainly bids fair to one day occupy a high place in the musical world. Her natural aptitude for music may be accounted for by the fact that her mother, who sings in the choir of St. Peter's Cathedral, has quite a thorough knowledge of music, and the O'Connor family are quite musical. Master Joseph also has a taste for music, and sings to his sister's accompaniment. Mr. O'Brien and family are devoted members of St. Peter's Cathedral, where he has charge of the renting of the pews and the collection of rents therefor. He is a member of the C. B. L. and the Lincoln Club. In politics he is staunch Republican, and in 1893-5 represented his ward in the common



L. Edwards



council. During his term of office he faithfully discharged the several duties pertaining thereto and secured many needed and valuable public improvements for his constituents.

George L. Kent, grocer, Erie, Pa., was born in Waterford township, Erie county, October 3, 1860, and is a son of Henry and Mary J. (Kelley) Kent, natives of New York State, and of English and Irish ancestry. His great grandparents, Nathaniel and (Nancy) Jones Kent, lived in Kent, England, and came to America in 1777; the former was a sea captain, and his grandfather, Nathaniel Kent, was born on the sea, during the voyage to America. His grandmother was Mary Tyler. Henry Kent, who is a miller by trade (and is still living), located in Waterford township in 1854. The family consisted of ten children, seven of whom are living: Lodemia (Mrs. O. L. Knapp, of Greene township, Erie county), Oscar H. (carpenter, Erie), George L., Ella (Mrs. William H. Compton, of Erie), Elmer G. (carpenter, Erie), Kollie M. (telegrapher), and Cassius, a fireman on the P. & E. R. R. Mr. Kent was educated in the public schools, and for some time followed farming. He spent two years in the oil regions, after which he returned to Harbor Creek township and re-engaged in farming. He then came to Erie, purchased a home at the corner of Reed and Twenty-fifth streets, and continued farming until 1893, when he engaged in the present business. He carries a full line of groceries and is building up a good trade. In politics Mr. Kent is a Republican.

Nathaniel J. Whitehead was born in Trenton, N. J., November 20, 1855, son of William Whitehead, born in England in 1810 and Ann Valentine Whitehead, who was born in New Jersey. John and Anna Whitehead, parents of William Whitehead, settled in Pennsylvania at Hathorn in 1817. Nathaniel J. Whitehead received his education at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., graduating in June, 1879. His first employment was in the general offices of the Philadelphia & Erie R. R., during the years 1873 and 1874 and till June, 1875 at which time he entered the Military Academy. After graduation in 1879 he served as lieutenant of Co. D, 4th U. S. infantry, and was stationed at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, until 1883. He was married September 4, 1879, to Nannie S. Campbell, daughter of Charles Campbell, of Virginia. They have two children, Charles Campbell and Katherine S., both attending the Erie high school. Since 1883 Mr. Whitehead has been prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Erie, being treasurer of the Keystone Rubber Works, engaged in manufacturing rubber goods for mechanical purposes.

John Elliott, one of Erie's best citizens, was born in Barnard Castle, Durham county, England, June 8, 1828, and is a son of Archibald and Hannah (Beckton) Elliott. Of his father's children, two are living, the other being a sister living in England. He received his education in his native country, and learned the cabinet-making trade. In 1849 he came to the United States and located in Rahway, N. J., where he remained about six months, after which he visited his uncle, the Rev. John Elliott, who was a Protestant Methodist minister. He next spent a year in Wheeling, W. Va., after which he went to Ohio, and finally located in Cleveland. There he entered the employ of the

C. C. C. R. Company. He was later placed in charge of the car shops of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula R. R. at Erie. In 1870 he accepted a position as superintendent of the Erie Car Works, the duties of which he faithfully discharged until the discontinuance of the works in February, 1883. During this long term of service he always commanded the respect of his men and the confidence of his employers. Although Mr. Elliott chose this as his adopted country, he refused to become a citizen until he was satisfied that slavery was to be abolished. Then, although he knew that it would make him eligible for military duty, he declared his intention and became a citizen. He enlisted in Erie in Co. M, 18th Pa. Cav., and served until he was sent home from the hospital. He was in Carlisle barracks when President Lincoln was shot. Mr. Elliott was married September 14, 1851, to Miss Fernelia B. Townsend, of Cleveland. The issue of this marriage was five children: Minnie (who died at the age of 7 years), Annie (who married John Miller, of Providence, R. I.), Mary (who married Walter K. Barnes, contractor, Erie), Archibald (who died at the age of 7 years) and Effie, an accomplished young lady and quite an artist, who died at the age of 27 years. Mr. Elliott and family attend the Simpson Methodist Church, of which he is the oldest male member. He is independent in his political views, and has served his city as a member of the school board.

William C. Shaw, junior member of the Shaw Bros. Laundry Company, Erie, Pa., was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 30, 1855, and is a son of Frederick P. and Mary (Maxfield) Shaw, natives of New Bedford. His great-grandfather emigrated from England and was among the early settlers of New England. Frederick P. Shaw, when a young man, learned the copper trade, but was later engaged in the wholesale grocery business for thirty-five years in one store in New Bedford. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and also held various municipal offices in his native city. He died in 1872 at the age of 72 years. Mrs. Shaw is still living at the advanced age of 84 years. The family consisted of six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Capt. Charles F. Shaw, treasurer of the New Bedford Street Railway Company, and senior member of the Shaw Bros. Laundry Company; he is also secretary of the New Bedford board of trade; he has served his State as a member of the Legislature, and at that time acquired considerable fame by paying his fare on railroads while carrying passes in his pocket. Marion, who married Maj. Edwin Dews, of New Bedford; Miss Anna V.; Florence C., who married Arthur R. Brown, attorney-at-law and judge in Red Cliff, Colo., and William C., who was educated in the public schools and Friends' Academy of New Bedford, and then spent two years in a coffee and spice store; he next spent four years in the confectionery business in New Bedford, and also in Providence, R. I., after which he accepted a position with the Troy Steam Laundry, of Providence, where he remained five years. In 1885 he came to Erie and in partnership with Mr. J. E. Jeffers, established a laundry where the present one is located, at the northwest corner of Peach and Fourteenth streets. His partner was merely a silent partner, and sold his interest to Charles F. Shaw in 1881. All the most modern and improved machinery has been put into

the plant until it is one of the largest and most completely equipped in the State. Under the able management of Mr. W. C. Shaw the business of the concern has grown in magnitude and popularity until it is the most extensive in northwestern Pennsylvania. In 1892 Mr. Shaw had conferred upon him the distinguished honor of being elected president of the National Laundry Association. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and is at present treasurer of Zeta Zeta Temple of the Mystic Shrine; he is also treasurer of the Merchants' Club, and it was largely due to his efforts that the charity fair was held under the auspices of the Elks in the winter of 1893-4, and was made such a brilliant success that \$5,678.98 was turned over to the bureau of charities. It will thus be seen that Mr. Shaw takes an active interest in all worthy enterprises of a public or social nature. He was a member of the Erie Orpheus Society, of which he was elected president in 1888. He was married January 29, 1889, to Miss Edith P. Green, of Providence, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw attend the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Henry William Zeiser, blacksmith, of the firm of Zeiser Brothers, Erie, Pa., was born in Lancaster, N. Y., August 25, 1865, received his education in Fairview township, Erie county, and learned his trade with Herman Frank, of Sterrettania. After serving an apprenticeship of two years he returned to Fairview and worked at his trade for a year. He then came to Erie, where he remained two years, and after a few months employment in Buffalo, entered into his present partnership. His comfortable residence at 826 Walnut street, was built in 1891. Mr. Zeiser was married September 16, 1891, to Miss Anna M. Nellis, daughter of Mr. John Nellis, of Mill Creek township. To this union were born two children, Winifred and Martha. Mr. Zeiser and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Zeiser sustains the main and principles at issue rather than party.

Jacob Zeiser, senior member of the firm of Zeiser Brothers, blacksmiths and horseshoers, at 714 Chestnut street, Erie, Pa., was born in Lancaster, N. Y., in July, 1861, and is a son of John and Barbara (Jerke) Zeiser, natives of Germany. His father, who was a plasterer by trade, removed with his family from New York State to Fairview township, Erie county, in 1877, and there followed his trade until his death, in 1889. Mrs. Zeiser died in 1882. The family consisted of eleven children, six of whom are living: Jacob, Henry W., John (clerk in George D. Williams' grocery), Miss Mary, Charles (who is in the employ of his brother), and Miss Florence. Mr. Zeiser was educated in the public schools of Fairview, and at the age of 17 years engaged with Julius Bush of that place to learn the blacksmith trade. After two years he came to Erie and worked for different parties until 1884, when he engaged in business for himself. The firm is now Jacob and Henry W. Zeiser, and they are doing a thriving business. Mr. Zeiser was married October 19, 1882, to Miss Catherine Kennedy, daughter of Mr. Cornelius Kennedy, of Erie. This happy union has been blessed with one child, Charles J. Mr. and Mrs. Zeiser are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Zeiser is not bound in his political views by party ties, but votes for the best principles and best candidates.

Charles Huster, wholesale liquor dealer, 1213 Parade street, Erie, Pa., was born in Ablig, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 29, 1856, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Metz) Huster. The family came to America in June, 1872, and located in Erie. Mr. Huster was educated in Germany, and after coming to Erie learned the trade of shoe finisher, at which he was employed four years. He then went into the grocery business on Peach street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, which he continued two years. He then became proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel in South Erie, where he remained four years, after which he went to Oil City and became interested in the Continental Refinery, of which he was secretary two years and president two years. In 1890 he returned to Erie and engaged in his present business at 916 Parade street, and in 1891 purchased and removed to his present place. Mr. Huster was married May 13, 1879, to Miss Anna W., daughter of Mr. Peter Eichenlaub, of Erie. The issue of this marriage is three children: Katherine Maria, Margareta Maria and Karl August. Mr. Huster and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., the Uniformed Knights of St. John, the Benedictus Society and the East Erie Turners, being trustee of the latter society. In politics Mr. Huster is a staunch Democrat, and served his city in 1892-3 as a member of the common council.

John Miller, manufacturer of metal corning and roofing, and dealer in hardware, tinware, lamps, etc., at 617 West Eighteenth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 10, 1850, and is a son of Egid and Johanna (Schwartz) Miller. The family came to the United States in 1852 and located in Erie, where his father died in 1878 and his mother in 1879. The family consisted of two children, Agnes (Mrs. August Scheiver, of Erie) and John. Mr. Miller was educated in the public schools of Erie, and when 17 years of age engaged with Mr. George Carroll to learn the tinner's trade. After working two years his health failed, but after a year's recuperation he again took up his trade in the employ of the South Erie Iron Works, where he remained four years. He afterwards worked eight years for N. Murphy and five years for C. Fickinger, and, in 1887, engaged in business for himself. He has a large, well regulated and well equipped shop and is doing a thriving business. Mr. Miller resides at 615 West Eighteenth street. August 10, 1875, he was married to Miss Louisa, daughter of Mr. Peter Schreifer, of Erie. The issue of this marriage is five children, Mary, Annie, Joseph, Agnes and John. He and his family are members of St. Michael's Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Peter Wehan was born July 5, 1862, in Greene township, Erie county, a son of John Wehan, a farmer now living in Greene township. He is of German parentage, and has lived many years in Erie county. Peter Wehan was married September 26, 1888, to Rosa Kredler, daughter of John and Katherine Kredler, who were Germans. Three children were the result of this union: Albert, Wilhelm and Katherine. The family are Catholics, Mr. Wehan being a member of the C. M. B. A. Peter Wehan is engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue,

and has been prosperous in business. He is a Democrat, and one of the popular men of that locality commonly known as Warfieldtown, having served two years in the common council from that district.

John Buettner, 2923 Chestnut street, Erie, Pa., born in Mill Creek township, March 7, 1862, is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Harding) Buettner, both natives of Germany. This family came to America in May, 1860, and located on a farm in Mill Creek township, Erie county, where he remained a few years, when he moved to Erie, and for the past thirty years has worked in the freight depot for the P. & E. R. R. Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Buettner have been born nine children: Frederick L. foreman at the Erie Pail Factory; John (deceased), George J., a moulder by trade, works in the Watson Paper Mill; John, Christian J. and Daniel, both moulders and both reside in Erie; Nicholas (deceased), Helen M., resides with her parents, and Wanda (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Buettner are members of the German Lutheran Church. John Buettner was educated in the common schools of Erie, and when 14 years of age began working on the farm in summer, attending school each winter until 17 years old, when he engaged with F. A. Clemens as clerk, in the Fulton market, where he remained six months, when he began work in the Erie Pail Factory for Howe, McClure & Co., where he is still employed; for the past nine years he has been head turner in this institution. Mr. Buettner built his present comfortable home in 1889. This gentleman was united July 6, 1882, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Frederick and Helen (Berchold) Seebach, natives of Germany. She was born March 23, 1865, and was the youngest of a family of six children, four of whom are living. To this union have been born four children, Leo, Nicholas Frederick (deceased), Edward Christian, Lillie Susanna and Ella Helen. Mr. Buettner was elected a member of the common council on the Republican ticket in the spring of 1894; he is on the committee on streets, bridges, sidewalks and grades, also gas, public grounds and printing. He was on the first committee appointed on the street market question, and is one of the nine councilmen whose votes did away with Erie's street market. This gentleman has been active in Republican politics, has been several terms on the county and city Republican committees. He is a member of the Protected Home Circle, P. O. S. of A., South Erie Turners, of which he is treasurer, and St. John's Benevolent Society. Mr. and Mrs. Buettner are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Buettner is a grandson of Conrad Buettner, who was a soldier under Napoleon the First, in the wars with France and Russia.

Julius Fuhrman, 563 West Twenty-sixth street, was born in Harburg, Germany, September 11, 1860, a son of Peter and Christina (Loendler) Fuhrman, both natives of Germany. Peter Fuhrman came to America in 1881, and located in Erie, where he followed his trade (cabinet making) until his death, in November, 1890, in the 54th year of his age. He was the father of nine children, five of whom are living, and all residents of Erie: Jacob, works for the Colby Piano Company; Frederick, a cigarmaker, with Wingerter Bros.; Julius, Minnie, Mrs. Christian Nelson, of Erie, and Robert, at present in the employ of the Colby Piano Company. Mrs. Fuhrman, wife of

Peter Fuhrman, and mother of the above children, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Nelson. Julius Fuhrman received his education in his native country, and came to America in the fall of 1878, and soon after engaged as carpenter on a German merchant vessel, bound for South America. After this voyage he accepted the same position on board an American merchantman; a year later he accepted a position as carpenter on board the United States naval training ship, "Colorado," a position he held until 1880, when he was transferred to the United States ship, "Michigan," on Lake Erie, where he remained for one year. Following this he worked eighteen months at ship building in Erie, then for the Burdett Organ Company, until that factory was closed; he was for a short time thereafter in the employ of the Pipe Organ Company, on Nineteenth street, and next engaged with the Colby Piano Company as foreman of the veneering department, a position he held until the spring of 1892, when he accepted a position with the Shaw Piano Company. Later he established the Penn Carpet Cleaning Works, at 563 West Twenty-sixth street, where he is conducting a prosperous business. Mr. Fuhrman was elected on the Republican ticket, from the Sixth ward, to the common council, in the spring of 1894. He is on the finance committee, the committee on health, water and markets, and docks, harbor and police. He was one of the nine councilmen whose votes abolished Erie's street market. He is a member of the K. and L. of H., German Friendship Association, Erie Maennerchor Society, South Erie Turners, K. O. T. M., and the Sixth Ward Republican Club. Mr. Fuhrman was married Miss S. 1884, to Barbara, daughter of Philip Ohmann, of Bavaria, Germany, and to them have been born five children, two of whom are living: Tina, born March 7, 1886, and Peter, born August 11, 1888. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

John Schneider, wagon maker, residence and shop 2836 Pine avenue (formerly Wattsburg road), Erie, Pa., born in Baden, Germany, October 11, 1847, is a son of George and Susanna (Bardon) Schneider, both natives of Germany. George Schneider was a brick-maker in his native country, came to America with his family in 1847 and located in Erie, where he secured a position as foreman on the building of the public dock; after the completion of this he worked two years as a coal heaver on this dock, when he was made foreman of a gang of men in the building of the Wattsburg road. After this he followed farming three years on Walnut creek; he then moved to the Wagner farm, Mill Creek township; later he purchased this property and followed farming till his death, which preceded that of his wife. There were seven children: Henry, a laborer, residence south of city limits on Peach street; John; Mary, Mrs. August Schaffer; Christian, a blacksmith by trade; Margaret, Mrs. Frederick Zeisinger; George, a mormon, and Peter, all of whom reside in Erie and Mill Creek township. John Schneider was six months old when he came to Erie. He received no early education, beginning work as a mere child on the farm; when 14 years of age he operated a threshing machine, following this for five years; he then took up the carpenter's trade, following this for one year; he next engaged with Jacob Thern on Peach street to learn the wagon-making trade, remaining with this gentleman seven

years; then, after working one year for the Erie Fusee Company, he again took up his trade, and after working one year for Conrad Schmall, he opened a shop for himself on Peach street, south of the Erie Iron Works, where he remained until the spring of 1881, when he removed to his present location and worked for Charles Haskins three years; later he rented the shop from Mr. Haskins and operated it two years, and in 1886 purchased it and has since followed his trade. Mr. Schneider was united in marriage May 25, 1875, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Andrew Garries. Two children have been born to this union, Anna E., a graduate of Clark's College, and Leonard. Mr. Schneider was elected a member of the common council on the Democratic ticket, serving one year, during which he was on the finance and health, water and market committees. He was re-elected to the common council in the spring of 1893, and served as a member of the committees on streets, sidewalks, bridges and grades, police, railroad, docks and harbor, and his vote was one of the nine that did away with the Erie street market. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., and himself and family are members of St. John's German Catholic Church.

Frederick Gingenbach, machinist, residence 1222 German street, Erie, Pa., born in Wuertemberg, Germany, September 19, 1833, is a son of Jacob F. and Sarah (Harr) Gingenbach, both natives of Germany. He was a weaver by trade in his native country, and came to America in 1847 and located in Erie, where he worked as a laborer until his death, in 1880, aged 80 years. Mrs. Gingenbach departed this life in 1873, aged 72 years. To them were born three children: Frederick, John, a moulder in the Chicago and Erie Stove Works, Erie, Pa., and Catherine, wife of Michael Rentz, of Erie, Pa. Frederick Gingenbach was 14 years old when he came to Erie with his parents. He received his education in his native country, and when 15 years old engaged as clerk for Lester, Sennett & Chester, on State street, with whom he remained four years, and when 19 entered the employ of Sennett, Barr & Co. to learn the machinist's trade, for whom he worked four years. He then worked at his trade for Little & Marsh for three years; for Charles Lovering in the Bay State Iron Works twelve years. He was then appointed tax collector for the Second ward and served as such for three years; following this he worked six months for Skinner & Wood at his trade, and again entered the employ of the Bay State Iron Works, where he is now employed. Mr. Gingenbach was married January 8, 1856, to Mary C., daughter of Peter Simon, of Erie, Pa., and to them have been born nine children: Elizabeth S., wife of Wm. Bloeser, of Erie; Margaret L., wife of George Meyer, of Erie, Pa.; John F. (deceased), John F., born June 8, 1863, a machinist in the employ of the Jarocki Manufacturing Company; Peter W., born November 25, 1865, a machinist in the employ of the Bay State Iron Works; Katherine B., a trained nurse, resides at home; Frederick C., born November 6, 1871, a machinist employed by the Brown Folding Works; Rose E., and Caroline W. Mr. Gingenbach was elected a member of the common council in 1865 and served two years. He has been chief engineer of the Erie Fire Department and is at present a member of the select council from the Second ward, elected in the spring of 1894. He is a member of the F. and A. M., the L. O. O. F.,

the A. O. U. W. and the German Friendship Benevolent Association. He is a Republican in politics, and the family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Albert I. Doerr, real estate and insurance agent and alderman of the Fifth ward, 2405 Peach street, Erie, Pa., born in Sugar Valley, Clinton county, Pa., September 29, 1873, is a son of Joseph and Henrietta (Schroeder) Doerr. He is second in order of birth in a family of five children: Charles (deceased), Albert I., George W., a school teacher, at present attending State College; Esther and Maude. Albert received his early education in the public schools of Erie and graduated from Clark's College; he then studied law two years under Isador Sobel, Esq., and is at present studying under ex-Judge John P. Vincent. He opened his present real estate and insurance office March 7, 1895, and was unanimously elected alderman for the Fifth ward on the Republican ticket in the spring election, 1895. He enjoys the distinction of being youngest alderman in the State of Pennsylvania; also the first to hold that office in South Erie. Mr. Doerr passed a creditable examination under the civil service and was appointed to a good position in the Erie postoffice, which he declined. He is one of the promising young men of Erie, with a bright future before him. He is an earnest worker in the ranks of Republicanism, and active in all projects tending to develop his section of the city.

William J. Grant, ex-chief of police, Erie, Pa., born in Ireland May 11, 1849, is a son of James and Ellen (Redman) Grant, both natives of Ireland, who came to America and located in Erie, Pa., about 1850, where the former died in 1856 and the latter in 1884. William, the only child of this union, received his education in the public schools of Erie, and May 1, 1862, enlisted in the U. S. navy and served on board of the U. S. S. Michigan on the Great Lakes until May, 1864, when he was honorably discharged to re-enlist in September of the same year, serving on board the Reindeer and the U. S. S. Abena to the close of the war. He then returned to Erie and worked at carpenter work until 1867, when he secured a position on the Lake Shore R. R. as brakeman, was soon promoted to conductor. In 1881 he was appointed on the police force of Erie, Pa., serving till 1885 as patrolman, when he was promoted to captain, and in 1889 was made chief of police, serving till February, 1895, when he was succeeded by Chief White, he still retaining a position, however, as office man. Mr. Grant was married July 21, 1871, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Robert and Anna Stewart, of Erie, Pa., natives of Ireland, and to them have been born eight children: John P. (deceased), Nellie, Anna (deceased), William J., jr., Robert E., Daniel J. (deceased), Frank (deceased) and Harry. Mr. Grant is a member of the C. M. B. A.; in politics is a Democrat and the family are members of the Catholic Church.

George J. Goadling, manager Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, at Erie, Pa., was born in London, England, May 7, 1841. His parents emigrated to America in 1843. Young Goadling learned telegraphy in the railroad office, at Erie, Pa., in 1859, and was made extra operator on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern system, finally drifting to the old Exchange

street depot, Buffalo, N. Y., for the same company. He then accepted a position in the train dispatcher's office of the Ohio and Mississippi R. R., in Cincinnati, thence to superintendent's office of the Marietta and Cincinnati, in the same city. Upon Capt. Samuel Bruch, at Louisville, calling for volunteer operators for army service, Mr. Goalding offered his services and was accepted. He was sent to Gen. Burnside's headquarters on Fourth street, Cincinnati. Desiring to go to the front, he was directed by Capt. Bruch to report to Capt. W. L. Gross, at Danville, Ky., and on reaching there was ordered to proceed immediately to Cumberland Gap, where he remained during the siege of Knoxville, handling many of Burnside's messages brought through Longstreet's lines by scouts, to be wired from the Gap to Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, via Louisville and Nashville, and other matter to Washington. After Gen. Burnside's relief by the 15th corps under Gen. Sherman, Mr. Goalding was ordered to Knoxville, thence to different points in East Tennessee, and was that section during the last Wheeler raid, and in communication at one time with Norris and Allen, the rebel operators that command, who had tapped the Federal wires near Strawberry Plains. They were seeking information, but were unsuccessful, Mr. Goalding recognizing Norris' "Morse." In 1865 Mr. Goalding was, at Nashville, discharged from military service, with many others, by Capt. Van Duzer, their service being no longer required. Returning North at once, he was made manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Atchison, Kan., in October, 1865, and on completion of the Kansas & Pacific R. R. as far west as Junction City, was transferred to the latter office as manager. Coming East later on, he was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Louisville, Ky., for several years, part of the time as assistant chief, then night manager and inspector for the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, putting in the first "stock tickers" in that city. He left Louisville to take a position with the same company at Cincinnati, and shortly afterward accepted a place in Erie, his old home, where he remained with the Western Union Telegraph Company until December, 1888, when he resigned to accept the management of the Postal Telegraph Company's office at the same point, which position he still retains. Mr. Goalding was one of the original members of the Old Time and Military Telegraphers' societies, attending the first meeting and organization at Cincinnati, in 1889. In August, 1879, he was complimented by being commissioned colonel and aid-de-camp by Gov. James B. McCreary, of Kentucky.

William W. Harper, district agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, office 816 State street, Erie, Pa., was born in Campsie, Sterlingshire, Scotland, August 29, 1844, is a son of William and Mary (Hay) Harper. He is fourth in a family of nine children, and received his early education in his native land. He learned the machinist's trade, devoting five years to become proficient; he then followed his trade one year in Glasgow, and, in 1868, came to America and located in Lawrence, Mass., where he followed his trade two years. In 1870 he went to Toronto, Canada, following his trade there for four and one-half years, and he then opened a grocery store, conducting it for four years, when he was ap-

pointed engineer in the civil service department of the Government building, serving eighteen months. In 1880 he came to Erie and worked at his trade for the Stearns Manufacturing Company till 1886, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Harper was married September 7, 1868, in Lynn, Mass., to Miss Mary, daughter of James and Margaret (Martin) Tweed, natives of Scotland. Six children have blessed this union; William R., a student in theology at Brown University; James L. (deceased); David W., was for three years in the Erie postoffice, and later in the railway mail service, and at present with his father in the insurance business; Margaret M., Eva H., and Ruth D. This family are all members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Harper is a member of the F. & A. M. and is in sympathy with the Republican party.

George W. Cochran, D. D. S., office Downing Building, Erie, Pa., was born in Toronto, Jefferson county, Ohio, July 28, 1861, a son of John and Susan (Crawford) Cochran, both natives of Ohio and parents of six children: Amanda C., Etta V., C. Spencer, John P., George W. and Lizzie A. George was educated in the public schools of Steubenville, Ohio, and, in 1879, entered a dental office, where he worked two years, after which he attended the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Medical College for one year, and the dental department of the same institution for a year; after this he attended the Philadelphia Dental College, at Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from said school in the class of 1885-6. He opened an office in Toronto, Ohio, the same year, and successfully practiced his profession, and in 1890 he located in Erie, Pa., where he has since followed his chosen profession. Dr. Cochran employs two assistants and enjoys a large and lucrative practice among the best citizens of Erie. He makes a speciality of dentures, crown and bridge work. Dr. Cochran was united in marriage July 28, 1885, to Miss Anna, daughter of George Carlyle, of Toronto, Ohio, and to them have been born two children: Celia M. and Willard C. Dr. Cochran is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., National Union, Knights of St. John and Malta. He is a Republican in politics, and the family are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Adam W. Wingerter, senior member of the firm of Wingerter Bros., cigar manufacturers, 32 1/2 State street, third floor, born in Erie, Pa., December 28, 1858, is a son of Peter and Maggie (Nepper) Wingerter, natives of Leinersheim, Germany, who came to America about 1849, and located in Erie, Pa., where he followed his trade, contracting and building, until his death, June 7, 1875. Mrs. Wingerter departed this life May 4, 1864. To them were born six children: John, a boss builder, in the employ of T. M. Nangle, Erie, Pa.; Philip, steward for the Jefferson House, Toledo, O.; Marion, Mrs. John Staub, of Denver, Col.; Adam W.; Peter, foreman for Hugh Lyons & Co., of Lansing, Mich.; and George B., junior member of the firm of Wingerter Bros. Adam W. Wingerter received his education in the public schools of Erie, and early in life engaged with Hugh Jones, of Erie, Pa., to learn the carpenter's trade, with whom he worked three years. He followed carpentry work about seven years, working in Erie, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and, later going to Colorado, where he worked at his trade, until he and his brother, George B., opened a cigar factory in Central City, Colo., where

they operated two years, and returned to Erie, Pa., and in 1885, opened their present business, which is one of the largest in the city, employing thirty-two hands, and turning out the choicest cigars found in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Among their famous brands we mention "Wingerters Bros., Bouquet," "Family Doctor," "The 926," "Henry Clay," "Lady May," "Roman Eagle," and "Green Eagle," any and all of which are established favorites. They employ one man on the road, and Adam looks after the city trade. Mr. Wingerters was united in marriage, June 5, 1890, to Miss Jessie, daughter of William and Margaret (Johnson) Tate, natives of Scotland, and to them have been born one child, Ethel. Mr. Wingerters is a member of the Catholic Church, and Mrs. Wingerters attends the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

George B. Wingerters, junior member of the firm of Wingerters Bros., cigar manufacturers, 926 State street, third floor, Erie, Pa., born in Harbor Creek township, Erie county, Pa., August 18, 1862, is a son of Peter and Margaret (Nepper) Wingerters. He is the youngest in a family of six children, was educated in the public schools of Erie, Pa., and early in life learned the cigar-making trade with Manley & Co., with whom he worked about ten years. He then worked with E. A. Fette, for four years, when they went to Colorado and manufactured cigars for several years. In 1883 he and his brother, Adam W., opened a factory in Central City, Colo., and two years later sold out, and returned to Erie to open the present plant. Wingerters Bros. are up to date business men, and are beyond doubt among the most progressive and successful cigar manufacturers in Erie. They manufacture over a million and one-half of cigars yearly, and their goods are among the choicest found in Northwestern Pennsylvania. George was married February 6, 1889, to Miss Katherine, daughter of John and Katherine (Diefenbach) Fisher. They have one child, Emery. Mr. Wingerters is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Stephen D. Wager (formerly of the Reno-Wager Co., manufacturers of wagon supplies, 10 and 12 East Twelfth street, Erie, Pa.), born in North East township, Erie county, Pa., November 3, 1855, is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Staley) Wager, natives of New Jersey, to whom were born two sons, Manderville and Stephen D. Stephen was reared and educated in Belle Valley, Erie county, Pa., and worked on the farm until 18 years of age, when he came to Erie and learned the carpenter's trade, working at it for ten years in Erie and Detroit, Mich. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the United States navy on board the gunboat Carondelet, under Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi squadron. He was with the fleet that ran the blockade at Vicksburg April 16, 1863, and the five hours' fight at Grand Gulf. Was also at the siege of Vicksburg, where they did more or less fighting every day for two months. Was discharged September 10, 1863, his term of enlistment having expired. He was drafted in service again in March, 1864, served three months in the 93rd P. I. After his discharge he returned to Erie and engaged in the photograph business, which he followed for twenty-six years. From Erie he went, in 1878, to Indianapolis, Ind., and, in 1885, went to Florida, where he spent four years. He

then returned to Indiana, and three years later came back to Erie and bought a half interest in the present industry in March, 1894. Mr. Wager was married August 8, 1865, to Miss Susan, daughter of Johnathan and Sophia (Fluke) Riblet, of Erie, Pa. She died October 8, 1879, and he again married November 20, 1882, to Miss Margaret A. Lowry, of Jessamine county, Kentucky. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Wager was elder in the Chestnut-street church for a number of years. He is a Prohibitionist in politics.

Edward A. Stuehgen, insurance office, No. 15 West Eighth street, Erie, Pa., born in Erie December 17, 1852, is a son of Carl G. and Wilhelmina (Wickenhagen) Stuehgen, natives of Saxony, Germany, who came to America early in the thirties, locating at Saxonburg, Butler county, Pa., where they remained until 1844. In 1843 he took up the ministry, preaching the German Lutheran doctrine. He served some time in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and later in Wheeling, W. Va. He came to Erie in 1846 and served as pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church till 1853, when he returned from the ministry and went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the milling business, successfully operating a grist and saw-mill until 1867, when he disposed of his milling interest and engaged in farming until 1872. He then returned to Erie and embarked in the insurance business, which he successfully followed till 1880, when, owing to ill health, he disposed of the business to his son, and lived in retirement till his death, which occurred June 17, 1899. Mrs. Stuehgen departed this life November 20, 1891. There were four children born to this union: Laura, Mrs. Charles Ing, of Sheboygan, Wis.; Emma, Mrs. George Pope, of Erie; Bertha, Mrs. Wm. J. Livingstone, of Lincoln, Neb. (deceased), and Edward A., who received his early education at Sheboygan, Wis., and learned the machinist's trade, which he followed until 1874, when he engaged in the insurance business, representing the Continental of New York; Hamburg-Bremen, Germany; the Agricultural; the Pacific, of New York; the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis.; the Allemanna Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, Pa., and many other prominent life, accident and fire insurance companies. Mr. Stuehgen was married June 11, 1889, to Miss Rosa, adopted daughter of August Roemer, of Erie, Pa. To them is born one child, Carl Edward. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Erie Liedertafel and Erie Mannerchor, and in politics is a Democrat.

John W. Shatto, train dispatcher for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., in Erie, Pa., was born in Newport, Perry county, Pa., September 11, 1851. He is a son of Solomon and Catherine E. (Free) Shatto, natives of Perry county, Pennsylvania, parents of eight children: Mary E., Mrs. Frederick Rohler, of Harrisburg, Pa.; John W., George W., a conductor on the Pennsylvania R. R. at Harrisburg, Pa.; Solomon, jr., train dispatcher for the Pennsylvania R. R. at Harrisburg, Pa.; Ida M., Mrs. John Sauserman, of Newport, Pa.; Harvey J., train dispatcher at Pittsburg for the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.; Harry B. (deceased), and Brant, telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania R. R. at Harrisburg, Pa. John W. received

his education in his native town, and was employed in a drug store for one year; after which he learned telegraphy at Newport, and was employed at various places between Altoona and Harrisburg on the Pennsylvania R. R. for about one and one-half years, when he accepted a position as operator at Irvinton, on the P. & E. R. R., where he was employed from 1869 till 1871, when he came to Erie, and soon after was made train dispatcher for the Western division of the P. & E. R. R., a position he has since filled. Mr. Shatto is a member of the F. & A. M. and Royal Arcanum.

John A. Steinmetz, funeral director and embalmer, No. 1513 Peach street, Erie, Pa., born November 26, 1869, is a son of Charles Gustave and Charlotte Marie (Helmka) Steinmetz, both natives of Germany. Charles Gustave Steinmetz, a tailor by trade, born in Northme, Germany, February 26, 1837, is a son of Philip Henry and Christina (Dusterdick) Steinmetz, the former born in Northme, Germany, October 11, 1815. This family came to America in 1847, and located in Erie, Pa., where Philip H. followed tailoring. A few years ago he retired, and is still living, hale and hearty. Charles Gustave Steinmetz was 19 years of age when the family came to America, and soon after adopted his father's trade, and has since followed it, having been employed as follows: Five years with Mr. Lytle; ten years with Baker & Ostheimer, and since 1881 he has worked for Charles S. Marks & Co. He married August 31, 1861, Miss Charlotte Marie Helmka, who was born in Amibech, Germany, August 12, 1837, and came to America in 1857. This union is blessed with six children: Philip (deceased), Philip G., assistant in the undertaking business to his brother; John A., Hattie T., Mrs. Harry Will, of Erie; Edward (deceased), and Harry F., a clerk in Haviland & Hunter's drug store. The family are members of the Luther Memorial Church. John A. Steinmetz was educated in the public schools of Erie, and worked for several years in an art store in Erie. In 1894 he took a thorough course in the United States School of Embalming of New York, graduating in May, 1894. He then spent a short time in New York, working for a large undertaking and embalming establishment, and returning to Erie, opened his present place of business March 18, 1895. He carries a large and complete line of undertaking supplies, employs a lady assistant, and will, no doubt soon be one of the leading funeral directors. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, of the Protected Home Circle and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Steinmetz has long been a zealous Republican, and at the election in November, 1895, was chosen county coroner by the flattering vote of 3,329 over his principal opponent.

John W. Henry, captain of the police force, was born in Erie, Pa., November 17, 1847, and is a son of Michael and Mary Ann (Pogison) Henry, natives of Ireland and England, respectively. The former was a contractor by occupation and came to America about 1830, and to Erie about 1832, with his mother, his father having died in his native country. He married Miss Pogison in Erie, and to them were born eleven children: William (deceased), George P. (deceased), John W., Mary E. (deceased wife of George Williams, of Erie), Harriet (wife of William Irvin, of Erie), Emma (deceased), William M. (deceased), Clara

(deceased), Kate (wife of John Pressly, of Erie), and Jessie. Mrs. Henry departed this life June 30, 1863, aged 43 years. Mr. Henry again married, his second wife being Miss Jane Warren, of Erie, and to them was born one child, James A., a traveling salesman of agricultural implements. Mr. Henry, sr., departed this life January 14, 1892, aged 72 years. John W. Henry was educated in the public schools of Erie, and when 17 years of age enlisted in the United States navy, on board the gunboat "Reindeer," of the Mississippi squadron, under Admiral Porter, participated in all the battles of this fleet, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, and returning to Erie, went to work under his father, with whom he remained one year. He then took charge of a gang of men for McCarter, Shannon & Brown, and later was employed in the same capacity by McConkey & Shannon. After this he worked as brakeman for the L. S. & M. S. R. R. four years, when he went to Summit township and followed farming eight years. Returning to Erie, he was again employed as brakeman in the L. S. & M. S. yard one winter. The following summer he employed a gang of men unloading boats at the Erie dock, and during the winter months he operated a milk route in Erie. In April, 1884, was appointed a patrolman on the Erie police force, serving in said capacity till June, 1893, when he was promoted to the position of captain. Mr. Henry was married December 24, 1869, to Miss Maggie Ryan, of Erie, and to them have been born ten children: Mary Ann (deceased), Michael J., proprietor of a billiard room on State street, Nellie, George I. (deceased), Harry P., a machinist at the Erie City Iron Works, Maggie, Laura, Josephine and William. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are members of the United Presbyterian and Catholic Churches, respectively. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., United Workmen, K. O. T. M., and the G. A. R. His father was a member of both branches of the city council for many years and served as poor director for six years. Capt. Henry is a man well qualified for his position and a gentleman of high standing.

Mrs. Anna T. Donovan, proprietress of the Troy Steam Laundry, at 416 State street, Erie, Pa., located in Erie with her parents in 1864. She was educated in the public schools of Erie and St. Patrick's parochial school, and in 1878 she and her mother embarked in the laundry business. Two years later she purchased her mother's interest, and has since successfully conducted the business. She owns the handsome laundry building in which the Troy Laundry, one of the largest and most successful in the city, is located. It is equipped with all the latest improved machinery and employs from twenty to thirty hands. Mrs. Donovan was married in 1880 to Wm. J. Hefferan, of the U. S. S. "Michigan," and to them were born two children, Gertrude and Jennie. Mr. Hefferan departed this life October 25, 1890. Mrs. Hefferan was again united in marriage January 8, 1895, to Richard Henry Donovan, first sergeant of marines, U. S. S. "Michigan."

Charles Beck, merchant tailor, 1008 State street, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, Pa., September 29, 1848, and is a son of Adam L. and Margaret (Hart) Beck, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America in 1847, and located in Erie, Pa., where Mr. Beck fol-

lowed the tailoring business till his death. They were parents of two children: Charles, and Anna, widow of Charles H. Weber, of Erie. Charles Beck was educated in the public schools, and learned the tailoring business under his father, with whom he worked till 1870, when he went to New York city, and learned cutting. Returning to Erie, he worked as cutter till 1883, when he went into business with J. and M. Straus, with whom he continued till 1888, when he opened an establishment by himself. In 1891 he built his present large and commodious block, and in 1894 built his handsome residence at 323 West Eighth street. Mr. Beck employs from fifteen to twenty experienced tailors, and enjoys a large and lucrative trade among the best people of the city. He was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Frank A. and Mary (Spath) Weber, natives of Baden, Germany, who came to America about 1845. This union has been blessed with five children: Henry W. (deceased), M. Elenora, Charles (deceased), Aloysius and Joseph. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Beck is a member of Erie board of trade, the C. M. B. A., the Erie Maennerchor, the Merchants' Club, the Erie Sommerheim, the St. Benedictus, the G. H. Q., and the Legion Club. In politics he is a Democrat.

John S. Scheer, dealer in confectionery, tobacco and cigars, 903 State street, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, November 25, 1859, and is a son of John A. and Kate (Kent) Scheer, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1844, locating in Erie, Pa., where Mr. Scheer followed contracting and building. He was the father of four children: Lizzie, Mrs. George Strohmeyer, Effie, Mrs. Chris. Shaw; Sophia, Mrs. Elmer Buckwall, and John S., who was educated in the common schools of Erie, and when 17 years of age, in 1876, went to Philadelphia, and worked for Riley & Sargeant, on the Centennial grounds, during the exposition. He then went to work for the Union News Company, operating on the Baltimore and Ohio, Cincinnati Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio and the L. S. & M. S. R. R. After seven years he was promoted to the office superintendency, Cleveland, Ohio, and three years later was made superintendent of the Southern division of the Union News Company, with headquarters at Cincinnati, a position he held for four years. In 1891 he came to Erie, and embarked in his present business. Mr. Scheer was married November 25, 1885, to Miss Florence E., daughter of James and Sophia (Bentz) Ritchie, of Berea, Ohio. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., and Woodmen of the World, and in politics is a Democrat.

John R. Sherwood, painter, grainer and decorator, residence 236 West Tenth street, Erie, Pa., born in Washington township, Erie county, January 29, 1829, is a son of Cyrus and Harriet (Atwater) Sherwood, natives of Cayuga and Seneca counties, New York, respectively. Cyrus Sherwood, a farmer and lumberman, was a son of John Sherwood, also a native of Cayuga county, New York, a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to Erie county in 1813, and purchased a farm in Washington township and followed farming till his death, which occurred in the 63d year of his age. He married Rosannah Miller, and to them was born ten children: Burnett and Barham (twins); Burnett resides in Edin-

boro a retired farmer; Barham resides in Union City, a retired farmer; Parker, a retired Methodist minister, resides in Ohio; Stephen, Frederick W., and Losina, Mrs. A. H. Drake, of Cambridge, Pa., Cyrus Sherwood was born in Seneca county, New York, and when 12 years of age came to Erie county with his parents. When 21 years of age he purchased a farm in Washington township, and later built a sawmill, operating them both until his death. He married Harriet Atwater, of Seneca county, New York, and to them were born nine children: Frederick W. M., a farmer in Washington township; Rosannah, Mrs. A. Z. Brown, of Waterford township; John R.; Sarah A., Mrs. Ellsworth Stancliff, of Waterford township; Asaph, a tanner in Titusville, Pa.; Mary (deceased), Emaline (deceased), Cyrus, a farmer in Waterford township, and Harriet, Mrs. Martin Sherwood, of Washington township. Mrs. Sherwood lived until her 69th year. John R. Sherwood was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and worked in his father's sawmill until 22 years of age; he then went to Crawford county and worked in a steam sawmill for two years, and, in 1853, came to Erie and engaged with his uncle, Anson Sherwood, to learn the painting trade, with whom he remained ten years. In 1860 he branched out for himself, following his trade until 1873, when he took charge of a book and wall paper store, in which he had purchased a half interest four years before. He operated the store until 1887, when he sold out and again took up his trade, which he has since successfully followed, employing from four to ten men. He built his present home in 1858, rebuilt it in 1870, and again rebuilt it in the winter of 1894-5, this time making it one of the most comfortable homes in Erie. He also owns the adjoining house, having built it in 1890. Mr. Sherwood was married January 1, 1856, to Miss Susan B., daughter of Fitch Hyatt, of Forestville, N. Y., and to this union has been born one child, Nellie H. The family are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Tyrian Lodge No. 302, F. and A. M., which he has been master four years, and has represented it four different times; he has served in the select council four years, and was president of the body one year; he has been a member of the common council two years and was on the old fire committee and was the first appointed fire commissioner in Erie. He is a Republican.

George Kuch, proprietor of the restaurant 901 West Fourth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie August 16, 1852, and is a son of George and Grace (Weiss) Kuch, natives of Germany. He is a meat dealer by trade and came to America in 1848, locating in Erie, where he followed his trade until his death, April 6, 1893, in the 72d year of his age. Mrs. Kuch departed this life in her 47th year. They were the parents of six sons: George, Philip, meat dealer 431 State street; Charles (deceased), Otto, meat handler, employed with his brother, Philip, residence 618 West Fourth; Edward, meat dealer, store and residence 803 West Fourth street, and William, a gardener in Mill Creek township. George Kuch was educated in the public schools of Erie, and in 1871, when 19 years of age, opened a shoe store, conducting it for three years; after this he was employed as clerk for H. V. Claus two years and seven months; was then employed about a year in the Erie Transfer Company office; he then clerked one year for Adam Hinds, when he se-



H. C. Cherry



cured a position as lookout on a freight boat on Lake Erie, here he was employed one year, following this he clerked one year for Daniel Hartleb, and again entered the employ of the Transfer Company; leaving there in the spring of 1882, he purchased a restaurant, which he conducted four years at 928 West Fourth street; he then built his present place and operated it for six years, when he engaged in the meat business with his brother, Philip, for a short time; he then engaged as driver for Jackson Koehler, and April 1, 1885, again entered the saloon business at 304 West Fourth street. Mr. Kuch was married September 30, 1873, to Miss Ricea, daughter of Frederick Behning, of Erie. To them have been born six children: Frederick (deceased), Lillie, Katie, George, Philip (deceased) and Walter. The family are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Encampment, K. of P. and Hargaris. Mr. Kuch served three years as county assessor for the Fourth ward and in politics is a Democrat.

Louis Mertens, of the Keystone Brass Works, 1017-1019 Peach street, was born in Germany February 3, 1856, and is a son of Charles and Wilhelmina (Abrecht) Mertens, natives of Germany. He was third in order of birth in a family of five children: August, Frederick E., Louis, Augusta and Sophia. Louis was 15 years of age, when his mother, with her five children, came to America. Her husband having died in Germany, Mrs. Mertens, wishing to give her children all the advantages possible, and not being satisfied with the future prospects in Germany, brought her children to the United States and located in Erie in 1870. Here Louis learned the brass finisher's trade and has followed it to the present time. He was in the employ of Hays & Co. for a number of years, and was foreman of that institution from 1887 to 1892, when he associated himself with C. F. Bostwick in the Keystone Brass Works. Mr. Mertens was married July 6, 1884, to Miss Amelia, daughter of Henry Goss, of Erie, and to them have been born three children: Augusta, Amelia and Oscar. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., F. and A. M. In politics he is a Republican.

Charles F. Bostwick, of the Keystone Brass Company, 1017 and 1019 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was born in Otsego county, New York, March 16, 1844, and is a son of William and Maria (Mott) Bostwick, both natives of Otsego county, New York. He is the eldest of three children born to the above union. A brother, John M., is treasurer of the Niagara Falls Upper Bridge Company, and resides in Buffalo, and a sister, Lizzie, wife of W. C. Marsh, a merchant at Bridgewater, N. Y. Charles was reared on a farm and was educated in the common schools of his native place and the Winfield Academy, and worked on his father's farm until October, 1865, when he came to Erie and secured a position with Peckham, Hoag & Co., lumber dealers, with whom he was employed until 1869, when he associated himself with Harrison Riblet in the sale of furniture, doing business for ten years, under the firm name of Riblet & Bostwick. In 1889 he severed his connections with Mr. Riblet, and bought an interest in the Downing Carriage Works in 1880, continuing in said company to 1886. In March, 1887, he started the Keystone Brass Works, with John

McConnell and E. S. Noyes, jr., as partners in the business. One year later Mr. McConnell withdrew from the firm and the business was conducted by Bostwick & Noyes until April, 1892, when Mr. Noyes retired; he was succeeded by Louis Mertens. Messrs. Bostwick & Mertens employ seventeen skilled workmen and do job work largely, manufacture brass specialties of all kinds. In the summer of 1892 the company purchased and moved to their present location, 1017 and 1019 Peach street. Mr. Bostwick was united in marriage June 18, 1868, to Miss Henrietta S., daughter of Harrison and Jane (Kirkpatrick) Riblet of Erie, and to them have been born four children: Harry W., a bookkeeper; Frank (deceased); Bertie E., wife of H. H. Sanford, of Erie, and Anna M. The family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Bostwick has been an elder for the past eighteen years. In politics he is a Republican.

Andrew P. Jansen, captain of the Life Saving Station, Erie, Pa., was born in Sweden, March 8, 1849, and is a son of John and Eliza (Olson) Jansen, both natives of Sweden. John Jansen, a farmer by occupation, departed this life April 5, 1896, aged 52 years. Mrs. Jansen still resides in Sweden, aged 78 years. To this couple were born seven children: August, a ship carpenter, resides in Erie; Johannas (deceased); Johannas, a farmer in Sweden; Andrew P.; Anna, Mrs. Charles Mattson, resides in Sweden; Henry, a school-teacher in Sweden, and Mary, Mrs. Yohan Andersson, living in Sweden. Andrew P. Jansen received his early education in his native country, and was employed as a sailor on merchant vessels till 1881, when he came to America, and, locating in Erie, worked as a ship carpenter until the spring of 1884, when he secured a place as surferman in the life saving crew, which he held until the spring of 1891, when he was appointed captain of the station, a position he has since creditably filled. Mr. Jansen was married February 16, 1891, to Mrs. Johanna (Johnson) of Erie, born in Sweden September 26, 1861. They have one son, Joseph Andrews, born December 3, 1892. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the Lake Shore Lodge, No. 718, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

Jacob F. Siegel, oil and coal dealer, office 1121 State street, Erie, Pa., yard Eleventh street and F. & E. R. R., was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 12, 1845, and is a son of Frederick L. and Katherine (Zimmer) Siegel, both natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1853, locating in Erie, where he followed the grocery business. His death occurred in 1867. There were four children born to the above union, three of whom are living: Jacob F., Louis A., of Bloomington, Neb., a real estate, loan and insurance agent, secretary, treasurer and abstract clerk of Franklin county, Nebraska, and Louisa, widow of Frank Schlaunderker, of Erie, Pa. Jacob, the eldest of the family, received his education in the public schools at Erie, and entered the employ, as bookkeeper, of W. C. Curry, banker, with whom he remained about six months, when he secured a position as bookkeeper for Siegel, Carver & Co., a large grocery firm, with whom he was employed two years. He then accepted a position and was for seven years chief clerk of the Erie and Pittsburgh docks, under Mr. Richard O'Brien, manager. After this he was employed by Burton Bros. & Co.,

coal shippers, until they went out of business, when he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company, first as clerk, then as manager, which position he held for seven years, when he was sent to Pittsburg to act as manager of the Standard's interests in that city, and creditably filled all these positions with honor and to the entire satisfaction of his employers. In 1890 he started in his present business, and by close attention and careful management he enjoys to-day a large and lucrative trade. He employs from eight to ten men, and handles all kinds and grades of oil and coal. Mr. Siegel was united in marriage in October, 1871, to Miss Margaret, daughter of William O'Brien, of Staten Island, N. Y., and to them have been born six children: Frederick W., superintendent of his father's coal yard; Charles L., bookkeeper; Joseph O., Etta, Anna and Walter W. Mr. Siegel is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the K. of H. and North Star Council, N. U. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served twice in the city council. He is one of Eric's self-made men; thorough and successful in business, kind and loving in his family, pleasant and agreeable in his social life, a man honored and respected by all.

H. C. Missimer was born near Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa. The family is a very numerous one in that section and came originally from the border country, between France and Germany, to Maryland, nearly two centuries ago. Mr. Missimer was educated in the common schools and prepared for college at the Hill school, at Pottstown, Pa., and when only 14 years of age had read the usual requirements for college preparation. He graduated at the Yale University in 1869, receiving the degree of A. B., and was one of the honor men of his class. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He was engaged in the early part of his life in general business for a short time, but in 1872 commenced teaching as a regular profession. At New Brighton, near Pittsburg, he organized the schools and placed them upon a permanent working basis. He was then called to Erie, where he had charge of the high school as principal for a period of nearly eighteen years. He started in with an enrollment of about 100, and his first graduating class had six members. The enrollment now reaches nearly 600, and the graduating classes now run beyond fifty. In 1890 Mr. Missimer became superintendent of schools, and his work has been instrumental in making them thoroughly efficient in an educational sense. Mr. Missimer has lectured some and written articles for the reviews. His productions are received as authority on educational topics, and some of them have been incorporated in the reports of the National commissioner of education. He is a man of positive convictions and strong common sense. He has never been led away by new fangled systems, and at the same time has kept abreast with the times. He has cut out of the course of study in the public schools much that has been easily spared. Formerly the course before the high school covered ten years. Now the course of study is easily completed in all its details in seven years. His idea of the functions of the common schools is a very sensible one, and if more adhered to by educators in general, would do away with much of the contention that exists about public school affairs. He believes and carries out the idea that children should be taught those fundamental principles of

knowledge which will enable them to afterwards master the things peculiar to their chosen profession or calling, without spending valuable time in acquiring that which is of no practical use, and will sooner or later be forgotten. In 1875 Mr. Missimer was united in marriage to Emma, daughter of Hugh P. Mehafeey, a native of Erie. Six children were born to this union.

Thomas H. Cole, deputy register and recorder of Erie county, Pa., was born May 28, 1841, at Papineau, Canada, of mixed Irish and Scotch parentage. His father, Robert Cole, who was an officer in the British army, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and his mother, Ellen McDougal, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. When Mr. Cole was but two years old, his mother died, and his father with the family moved first to Kingston, and afterward to Mor'treal, Canada, where Thomas attended a private school until the death of his father, which occurred when he was 11 years of age. In 1853, being but 12 years old, he emigrated to the United States, working, and attending the public schools as the opportunity was presented, and at the breaking out of the war he was living in Troy, N. Y. Enlisting April 15, 1861, he served under Patterson in Best's Battery; under Banks in the Shenandoah Valley; afterwards with the Twelfth Army Corps, with which he served in every battle in which it participated up to May, 1864, when, after returning from veteran's furlough, he was transferred to Mendenhall's Battery and attached to the Fourth Corps, participating with it in the battles at Columbia, Spring Hill, and Franklin, Tenn., November 28, 29 and 30, and at Nashville, Tenn., on December 15 and 16, 1864. After the close of the war, Mr. Cole located in Erie, entering the establishment of Edson & Churchill as bookkeeper, where he remained until 1872. From 1872 until 1884 he was engaged as a commercial traveler. Entering the mercantile business in 1885, he had the misfortune to be burned out in 1886, and in 1887 became superintendent of the Erie Boot and Shoe Company. In 1890 he was appointed deputy register and recorder by John Depinet, the register and recorder for Erie county, Pennsylvania, which position he holds at the present time. On April 21, 1870, Mr. Cole was married to Minnie W. Caldwell, a native of Erie, whose father, J. F. Caldwell, was born in Mill Creek township, Erie county, Pa., and her mother in Carlisle, Pa. The union was blessed with two sons, Harry N. and Whitman W. Cole, both of whom are now with their parents. Mr. Cole has been a member of Perry Lodge, No. 392, F. & A. M., since 1868, and served as worshipful master during 1887 and 1888; he is a member of Temple Chapter, No. 215, R. A. M., and a member of Active Lodge, No. 61, A. O. U. W. In 1867 he became a member of the G. A. R., and has been elected and served four terms as commander of Strong Vincent Post, No. 67, Department of Pennsylvania, also serving on the department staff, and was a member of the national staff and a delegate to the national encampment held at Louisville, Ky., in 1885. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he has always been a Republican, and has given that party his ardent support.

Frederic Ingham Kennedy, treasurer of the Spring Valley and Yonghiogheny Coal companies, office Scott Block, residence 511 Chestnut street, Erie,

Pa., was born November 10, 1806, and is a son of Silas E. and Arabella (Ingham) Kennedy, natives of Canada and Ireland, respectively. The family came to Erie in 1844, and Mr. Kennedy, sr., has followed railroad work since. He is at present lost car agent for the Erie & Pittsburg R. R. Company, with headquarters at Lawrence Junction, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are parents of two children: Frederic and Maud. Frederic J. received his education in part in the public schools of Erie, graduating from the Erie Academy in the spring of 1884. He worked one year as clerk and bookkeeper for the Humboldt Iron Works, when he secured a position as clerk for the Youngblood Coal Company at Ashtabula, a position he held until the fall of 1887, when he was made cashier. Serving as such at Ashtabula till 1891, when he was transferred to Erie and made treasurer of said company, and also of the Spring Valley Coal Company, a position he has since creditably filled. Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage September 10, 1859, to Miss Emma, daughter of Rev. J. B. and Esther (Collins) Espy, natives of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and to them have been born two children: Dorothy and Frederic L., jr. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine. The family attend the M. E. Church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Patrick Murphy, one of Erie's old and respected citizens, residence 402 East Sixth street, was born in Waterford, county Waterford, Ireland, January 15, 1823, a son of James and Ellen (Manstield) Murphy, the former born on the Welsh Mountains, in county Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1786. He was a produce dealer by occupation and departed this life in 1861, his wife surviving him only a few months. To this couple were born five children, viz.: James (deceased), Patrick, Mary, John and William. Patrick Murphy received a common school education in his native country and when 14 years of age shipped on board a merchant vessel in the North American trade, as boy before the mast, serving three years. He then shipped on H. M. S. "Montreal" as sailor, serving two years. He came to Erie in 1842 and was employed in fitting out the United States "Michigan," and August 18, 1844, sailed in her on her trial trip, pending her acceptance by the Government. She was accepted and put in commission September 26, 1844, and Mr. Murphy was made quartermaster, serving three years. He then re-enlisted and was made captain of the boat, serving as such two years; he was then promoted to quartermaster, then to boatswain's mate, and, in 1861, was made acting master mate. The boat went out of commission the same year, and Mr. Murphy went to Cairo and enlisted in Admiral Porter's fleet, where he served eight months as acting ensign. He was taken sick and, returning home, three months later, having regained his health, he went to New York city and enlisted on the U. S. S. "Metacombet," under Com. J. A. Jouett. He was in the big fight at Mobile Bay, and in 1870 received a medal for gallantry and personal valor while in this fight, and during his whole term of service on board the "Metacombet," where he served as chief boatswain mate. He returned to Erie in 1865, and two weeks later again enlisted on the "Michigan" and soon after was rated quartermaster, and was made pilot the same year. He was appointed boatswain January 28, 1882, by

President Arthur, and so served till 1885, when he was relieved on age with three-fourths pay and has since lived in retirement. In 1853-4-5-6-7 he owned and commanded a schooner, the William Alair, in the freight trade, and from this he won the title of captain. Mr. Murphy was married December 26, 1845, to Miss Bridget, daughter of Michael Callizec, of Erie, a native of county Galway, Ireland, and to them have been born two children, James, an actor, at present in Cleveland, and William F., who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Murphy purchased his present residence in 1889, and it is a model home. He also owns several other properties in Erie. In politics he is a Democrat.

Herman F. Stearns, broker, of the firm of Stearns & Ferguson, brokers, office Keel Block, Erie, Pa., was born in Strasburg, Germany, August 18, 1850, and is a son of August and Mina Stearns, natives of Germany, to whom were born six children: William, foreman in Miller Brothers Paint Works, Cleveland, Ohio; Ernest, proprietor of a restaurant in Cleveland, Ohio; Gustavus, a merchant tailor in Cleveland, Ohio; Albert, traveling salesman for a Chicago wholesale millinery house; Bertha (deceased), and Herman F., who received his early education in his native country, and when 10 years of age, in 1860, his parents came to America, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he completed his education and learned telegraphy, soon after securing a position with Schofield, Shumaker & Fiegle, oil refiners, with whom he remained two years. After this he was employed two years in the general offices of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. He next entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co., working for them eleven years, the last six years in the Cleveland office. In 1888 he went to Painesville, Ohio, where he opened a broker's office, which he conducted for one year, when he went to Ashtabula, Ohio, in the same business for one year. From here he went to Norwalk, and while there opened five offices in Michigan, which he also operated. In 1890 he came to Erie and opened an office as manager for H. B. Gladwish & Co., conducting it for about three and one-half years. He then bought a half interest in the cigar, tobacco and bicycle business with Frank Fairbairn, but at the end of one year he again entered the broker business with T. Meyerhoefer, and in 1895 became a partner under the firm name of Stearns & Ferguson, and is now successfully conducting the business. Mr. Stearns was married April 12, 1883, to Miss Ella, the daughter of James and Caroline (Paine) Ford. She is a great-granddaughter of General Paine, of Revolutionary fame. To them have been born four children: Carl F., Ethel G., Howard F. and Louis Grant. Mr. Stearns is president of the Erie Wanderers Cycle Club for the fourth term. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, National Union and the Woolmen of the World. In politics he is a Republican.

John Nowak, teacher of the advanced class of boys in the Polish school, corner of Twelfth and Wallace streets, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany April 17, 1869, and is a son of Albert and Lena Nowak. Mr. and Mrs. Nowak came to America in 1870, locating in Dunkirk, N. Y., where he worked as laborer. Mrs. Nowak died in Dunkirk August 5, 1887, aged 34 years. There were seven children born to this union, but

John is the only one living. He received his education in the public schools of Dunkirk and in St. Mary's parochial school of the same city, and after teaching one year in that city came to Erie in 1888 and accepted his present position soon after the school was founded, and has since acted as head teacher. The school was founded in 1886 by Father A. Ignasiak and was taught by him two years when Mr. Nowak took charge. He has three Felician sisters and an average attendance of 300. Mr. Nowak was married August 8, 1894, to Frances, sister of Rev. Father Ignasiak, and resides near the school at 509 East Thirteenth street. He owns his comfortable home and is a man of energy and ability, with a bright future before him. He is organist at the Polish Catholic Church and director of the choir; is a member of the C. M. B. A., C. B. L. and Polish Roman Catholic Union. He is notary public, steamship agent, real estate and loan agent. In politics he is a Democrat.

Phineas Wheeler, mail carrier, Erie, Pa., was born in McKean township, Erie county, Pa., June 5, 1831, and is a son of James and Bathsheba (Crandall) Wheeler, natives of Warren county, New York. To this union were born nine children: Emeline (deceased), wife of Daniel Salisbury; Miles W., a farmer in Fairview township; Jane A., widow of the late Rev. Mr. Richens, of Springfield, Pa.; Henry H., resides in Oregon; George (deceased); Susan M., Mrs. Sherman Joner, of Springfield, Pa.; Phineas; Sarah, Mrs. Aaron Salisbury, of Lenark, Ill., and William W., of Ash-tabula, O. Phineas Wheeler was educated in the public schools of his native place, and when 17 years of age he came to Erie and secured a position in the store of Thomas Evans as clerk; later he returned home and worked on the farm one and one-half years; then he returned to Erie and worked four and one-half years in the Union depot restaurant. He then went to Illinois and worked in an eating house three years; from there he went to Saybrook, O., and followed farming one year. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the 53d Ill. V. Cav., under Colonel Cushman, and was sent to St. Louis, where he remained until the battle of Shiloh, when his company was detailed as escort for General Halleck, serving as such only a short time. Following this he was detailed as nurse in the hospital at Corinth, Miss., and while here was taken seriously sick, and finally discharged, in July, 1862, and returned to Illinois, when, after a short time, he went to Erie, and in 1863, located in Iowa and followed farming for three years. Then returning to Erie he worked one year for French & McKnight and in April, 1867, was appointed a mail carrier, and has held the position since. Mr. Wheeler was married December 17, 1864, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Samuel and Mahala (Sturdevant) Betts. Three children have blessed this union: Jennie C., Mrs. Walter P. Page, of Erie, Pa.; Jessie J., a teacher in Bucknell Institute, Lewisburg, Pa., and Mabel E., at home. The family are members of the Church of Christ. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the United Workmen, G. A. R. and the National Association of Letter Carriers. He is the oldest employe in the Erie postoffice, having been in the service for twenty-eight years, and has served under eight postmasters: Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett, Hon. I. B. Gara, Col. Thomas M. Walker, Isaac M. Moorehead, E. W. Reed, H. C. Shannon, Capt. J. C. Hilton and Hon. C. S. Clark.

Joseph B. Weber, mail carrier, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, February, 1856, and is a son of Matthias and Frances Weber, natives of Prussia, who came to America and to Erie in 1853, where Mr. Weber (the father) found employment at the docks. Matthias Weber, father of Joseph B., died in 1867. He left a widow and four children: Joseph (deceased), Mary (deceased), Joseph B. and John, a machinist residing in Erie, who ranks among the most prominent and influential citizens. Joseph received a common school education, and early in life engaged to learn the cigar-making business, which he followed one year. He next worked ten years in a brick yard, and after that was engaged in other business for two years. Then he was a stationary engineer for eight years. He then went into the restaurant business for one year, worked four years as a polisher in the Erie Nickel Works, and in 1885 received an appointment as mail carrier, and has since been in the postoffice service. Mr. Weber was married June 22, 1889, to Miss Kate M., daughter of George and Margaret Kessler, of Erie. To them have been born five children: Joseph (deceased), Etta, Bertha (deceased), Josie and Georgie. The family are members of the Catholic faith, attending St. Mary's Church. Mr. Weber is a member of the C. M. B. A. and the National Association of Letter Carriers. In politics he is a Democrat.

Harry L. Wilson, general superintendent of the Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 14, 1845, and is a son of Andrew S. and Mary (Hunzeker) Wilson. His father, who was a manufacturer of saddle trees, reared a family of five children, four of whom are living, and of whom Harry L. is the eldest. His father died while serving on a hospital boat at the siege of Vicksburg; his mother died in 1892. Mr. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg, and at the age of 17 years engaged to learn the trade of boiler maker. In 1868 he entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company as journeyman in the boiler-making department of their shops, where he remained seven years. He then came to Erie and entered the employ of the Erie City Iron Works, where he remained three years, the greater part of which time he was foreman of the sheet-iron department. He next accepted a position with the Stearns Manufacturing Company, as superintendent of their boiler department, where he continued nine years. He then associated himself with Mr. L. D. Davis, under the name of the Humboldt Iron Works, and engaged in the manufacture of engines and boilers, but after a few months abandoned this project to accept a position as superintendent of the boiler department of the Erie City Iron Works. The duties of this position were so faithfully and efficiently discharged by him, that in February, 1894, he was made general superintendent. Mr. Wilson was married February 12, 1872, to Miss Ida, daughter of Mr. Hawley Carey, of Erie. This marriage has been blessed with four children: Harry C., assistant foreman in the boiler department of the Erie City Iron Works, Emma Maude, Lula and Ethel. Mr. Wilson is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Erie, and his family of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the National Union and the Elks, and in politics is a Republican.

George A. Gaither, superintendent of the molding department of the Chicago and Erie Stove Company,

Erie, Pa., was born in Des Moines, Ia., January 18, 1868, and is a son of Charles A. Gaither, whose sketch is contained in this work. He was educated in the public schools of Erie, and at the age of 17 years engaged with the Chicago and Erie Stone Company to learn the molder's trade. He must have been an apt apprentice and an efficient journeyman, for in seven years from the time he began to learn his trade he was promoted to his present position, where he has charge of between seventy-five and eighty men. Mr. Gaither was married May 13, 1890, to Miss Georgia, daughter of Mr. Henry C. Halscy, of Erie. The issue of this marriage is one child, Vernon Halscy. In politics Mr. Gaither is a Democrat. In September, 1895, he entered into a partnership with Hon. Chas. M. Reed, Henry C. Kelsey, John R. McDonald and Fred Clark, and organized the corporation known as the Erie Foundry Company, of which he is superintendent.

Eben H. Norris, professor of music, Erie, Pa., was born in Clymer, Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 22, 1854, and is a son of Eben H. and Elmira (Gilson) Norris, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. The Norris family were among the early settlers near Albany, N. Y., and were probably of English ancestry. The elder Mr. Norris was a merchant, and reared a family of four children: Miss Dora V. (who died in Erie, December 16, 1894), Ada (who married Mr. James McCreary, of Fairview, Erie county), Mr. Cass L. and Mr. Eben H., who was educated in the public schools of Erie, and for several years followed the occupation of clerking. At the age of 14 he began his musical studies, and for the last twenty years has been engaged in teaching. He teaches piano music only, in which he is the senior male teacher in the city. He always has a large class of pupils, and enjoys the patronage of the better class of people. Not only in the city, but also in the surrounding country is Prof. Norris' skill as a musician and ability as an instructor well known, and when he has time for them he has many students from various portions of Erie county. He has resided at 49 Peach street since coming to the city, in 1898, his present comfortable home having been built in 1884. Though not an aspirant for public office or political emulation, he is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

Albert E. White, ex-chief of police, Erie, Pa., was born in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, May 11, 1852, and is a son of James and Mary (Jamison) White, of Welsh and Irish ancestry, respectively. His father, who was a surveyor of the Liverpool custom-house, reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living, and of whom Albert E. is the second. He was educated in his native country, and in 1873 came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in shipping produce and provisions to Glasgow, London, Liverpool and Hull, which he continued four years. In 1878 he went to Chicago, where for two years he did a brokerage business, after which he returned to Cincinnati and engaged in the brokerage and real estate business. He was for thirteen years a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. In 1888 he went to Findlay, Ohio, and established a brokerage office there, which he continued three years. In 1891 he came to Erie as manager for Armour & Co., filling that position until 1894, when he

became engaged in auctioneering. He was appointed chief of police of Erie February 12, 1886, and resigned in December. Mr. White was married December 17, 1877, to Miss Eleanor Donnelly, of Cincinnati. The issue of this marriage is three children: Marshall, Stanton and Eleanor. In politics Mr. White is a Republican, and he is a member of the Elks.

William C. Ebisch, chief mailing clerk in the Erie postoffice, was born in Erie February 26, 1862. His father was the late Gustav A. Ebisch, who came from Germany at the age of 15, and located in Erie and became one of its leading citizens. Mr. W. C. Ebisch was educated in the public schools of Erie, and at the age of 13 years entered the office of Johnson, Black & Co. (now Black & Gerner), where he remained three years. On March 1, 1878, he entered the postoffice as assistant mailing clerk, which position he held until 1885, when he was promoted to his present office. This long term of service in a responsible position, and subsequent promotion, speaks for itself. Mr. Ebisch devotes his leisure moments to the raising of fine poultry. He was one of the chief movers in the organization of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, and is chairman of the executive committee. By virtue of this position he had sole charge of the Poultry exhibit which was held in Erie from January 29 to February 2, 1895, and it was largely due to his untiring efforts that this, the first affair of its kind ever attempted in Erie, was made a decided success. He deals quite extensively in high-bred poultry and is a frequent contributor to poultry journals. Mr. Ebisch was married January, 1884, to Miss Lena Ruth Gosman, of Titusville, Pa.; they have one child, George Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Ebisch are members of the German Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Jacob Malthaner, contractor and builder, Erie, Pa., was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 30, 1852, and is a son of John P. and Eva Barbara (Hoffman) Malthaner. His father, who was a farmer, had seven children, of whom Jacob is the fifth. He was educated in his native country, and came to the United States in 1872, locating in Erie. He first found employment in a brickyard, where he remained a short time. Then he worked for a few months in the yard and framing gang of the Erie Car Works, after which he engaged with Mr. Joseph Sellinger to learn the trade of carpenter and remained in Mr. Sellinger's employ for three years. He worked as a journeyman till 1884, when, in partnership with Adam Anthony, he engaged in business for himself. One of their first contracts was the building of St. Joseph's Church, which occupied two years. Mr. Malthaner is also the builder of the Church of the Sacred Heart, now in course of construction. He built his own elegant home, 2630 Myrtle street, in 1891. Mr. Malthaner was married July 18, 1874, to Miss Katherine Maddehner, who was born in his native town. They have two children, John P., who works with his father, and Marion. He and his family are members of St. Joseph's Church, and he is a member of several of the religious societies connected therewith. In politics Mr. Malthaner has always been in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party.

Hugh N. Fleming, inventor of the Fleming mail catcher and deliverer, Erie, Pa., was born January 2, 1868, and is a son of Hugh B. and Maria L. (Neely) Fleming. Hugh B. Fleming (deceased), one of Erie's best known men, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1827, a son of James and Rebecca (Lowry) Fleming. James Fleming was a soldier in the war of 1812, was twice wounded, once at Fort Erie and again at Lumley's Lane. He was made brigadier general at the close of the war, and died at Cranesville, Pa. There were ten children born to James and Rebecca Fleming: W. Scott, Andrew, Henry, John, Hugh B., Robert, James, Mary, Phoebe and Elizabeth. Hugh B. Fleming was educated in the common schools of Crawford county, and in 1848 entered West Point, graduating from the military academy in 1852. Mr. Fleming was married March 14, 1867, to Miss Maria L., daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Moorhead) Neely, of Erie, and to them was born one son, Hugh Neely. He was reared and educated in Erie, and attended Phillips' Academy at Andover, Mass., later graduated from Yale College in the class of 1889. He was employed in the office of the Youghiogheny Coal Company as bookkeeper and clerk for about two years, and for the past three years has devoted his attention to inventing. His most successful invention, "The Fleming Mail Catcher and Deliverer," is a device to deliver and take on mail from a moving train. It is a new invention, but promises to be in universal use before many years. Mr. Fleming is a member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of Revolution.

Delmer J. Young, dealer in paper stock, Holland, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, April 29, 1868, and is a son of Henry D. and Vinnie M. (Cochran) Young. Henry D. Young, retired, was born in Manchester, Vt., in 1837. He is a son of Samuel B. and Elizabeth (Way) Young. Samuel B. Young (deceased) was born in Danby, Vt., in 1812, and was a son of David and Mary (Eggleston) Young. David Young, who was a native of Scotland, was the youngest of three brothers, two of whom, James and John, fought under Wellington at Waterloo. David came to America in 1806, locating in Vermont, and followed the manufacture of woolen goods. He was also in the mercantile business, and owned and operated large farming interests. He was in command of a regiment at Plattsburg, N. Y., in the war of 1812, and represented Danville, Vt., in the State Senate for twenty-one years. David Young married Mary, daughter of Benedict Eggleston, a Revolutionary hero, who served seven years in that war, and wintered with Washington at Valley Forge. To them were born five children: Samuel B., David, Alexander, Fannie and Alice. Samuel B. Young, the eldest of this family, received a college education, and early in life learned the tinsmith trade, which he followed during his life. His death occurred in 1862. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lyman Way, of Connecticut, and to them were born two children: Henry D. and Charles K., who is now postmaster at Manchester, Vt. Henry D. Young received an academic education and learned his father's trade (tinsmith), which he followed in his native place until August 10, 1863, when he enlisted in Co. C, 14th Reg., Vt. Vols., was made captain of his company, and participated in all the battles of this regiment till September 30, 1864, when he was

discharged, and, returning home, went into business with his father for three years. In 1867 he came to Erie and became interested in the manufacture of paper and the paper stock business with John B. Cochran, doing a large business for eleven years, when Mr. Cochran died. The business was continued by Mr. Young for several years. He finally retired, turning the business over to his two sons. Mr. Henry Young was married to Miss Vinnie, daughter of John R. Cochran, of Erie, and to them have been born two sons: Henry (deceased) and Delmer J. Delmer J. Young was reared and educated in Erie, and when 18 years of age began work under his father in the paper stock business, continuing for two and one-half years, when he and his brother took sole charge of the industry, conducting it until the death of Henry C., the senior member of the firm, and the business is now managed by Delmer J. Young. It is the only place of its kind in the city, does a large business, paying out \$200 per week for paper stock, old iron, brass, copper, rubber, etc., and employs twenty hands. Mr. Young is a member of the Fraternal Mystic Circle. His residence is 255 West Eighteenth street.

Peter J. Emling, of the firm of Kuhn & Emling, cigar manufacturers, 264 East Eleventh street, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie September 9, 1860, and is a son of George and Barbara (Sutter) Emling, natives of Erie and Alsace, Germany, respectively. George Emling was born in Erie in June, 1837, a son of Peter, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in 1834, and located in Erie in 1835. George received a common school education and learned the cooper trade, following it for some years, when he secured a position as car inspector on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., which position he held until his death, February 4, 1885. He leaves a widow and five children: Peter J.; Mary, wife of J. F. Kogan, of Erie; George F., a boilermaker by trade, resides in Erie; Joseph M., car inspector for the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and Emma, wife of Harry Baker, of Shenandoah, Pa. Peter J. Emling was educated in the public schools of Erie, and at the age of 14 years secured a position as clerk in a grocery store. This he followed one year; he then drove a milk route for six months, when he engaged with Manly & Co. to learn the cigar-making business, continuing with them for three years. He then worked at the trade for Conrad three months, next engaging with L. A. Dibble two years; after this he worked one year as manager of the billiard room in the old Ellsworth House. Then he went to Conneautville, Pa., and worked at his trade for M. A. Kessler two years. Returning to Erie he worked for Wingeter Bros. one year, and April 15, 1887, formed his present business connections. Mr. Emling was married May 9, 1889, to Gertrude Schaefer, of Erie, Pa., and to them have been born three children: Royal P. J., born December 24, 1890; Clayton E., born August 22, 1892; and Tobias W., born April 24, 1894. Mrs. Emling is a member of the German Lutheran Church; Mr. Emling of the German Catholic faith. He is a member of the Elks, Knights of the Golden Eagle, East Erie Turners and the G. H. O. of W. B. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the promising young business men of Erie.

Joseph F. Kuhn, senior member of the firm of Kuhn & Emling, cigar manufacturers, 264 East Elev-

enth street, Erie, Pa. This business was established April 15, 1887, by Joseph F. Kuhn and Peter Emiling, two well-known young men of Erie, both of whom have spent many years in mastering the art of cigar-making. They now employ nine expert cigarmakers and four boys, and turn out some of the finest cigars found in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Among the leading brands of this well-known factory are the famous "El Presidente," "Our Special," "Kuhn & Emiling's Extra," and the "K. & E." They turn out from 45,000 to 50,000 cigars a month, and also operate a retail department. Joseph F. Kuhn was born in Erie, August 5, 1856, and is a son of Jacob and Theresa (Ductinger) Kuhn, both natives of Germany. Jacob Kuhn came to America, May 17, 1849, and located in Erie, where he has since engaged in coopering. To Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have been born eight children: Joseph (deceased), John, a painter in Erie; Sophia, a wife of Charles Veit, of Erie; Theresa, Joseph F., Philippa, of Erie, and Fannie and Mary (twins), the former the wife of William Emiling, of Erie. Joseph F. received a common school education, and when 13 years of age entered the employ of H. Sternes to learn cigar-making. He spent three years under Mr. Sternes, and then worked four years for R. Hunt at the trade. He then spent ten years traveling, and visited and worked in twenty-seven states. He returned to Erie, and worked for R. Pfister one year, then six months for Wingerter Bros., when he formed a partnership with Peter J. Emiling, and opened their present place of business. Mr. Kuhn was married March 1, 1892, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Conrath, of Erie. They have one child, Irene, born September 21, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn are members of the German Catholic Church. He is a member of the G. H. Q. of W. B., and of the Cigarmakers' International Union 107 of Erie, holding card 2386. In politics he is a Democrat.

Henry Holmwood, grocer and meat dealer, 928 East Sixth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Kosebay, Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, May 31, 1843, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Massey) Holmwood, natives of Mayfield, Sussex county, England, and Glasgow, Scotland, and of English and Scotch origin, respectively. Mr. Holmwood was a sea captain in the merchant trade. He died in 1859, aged 45 years. His wife died in 1857, aged 35 years. To this couple were born five children: Henry; John, a sea trader and ship owner, resides in Lockport, Shellburn county, N. S.; George, died aged 22 years; William, a sea captain, and Robert, died aged 20 years. Henry Holmwood received a thorough common-school education, and until 25 years of age worked on the home farm. In 1868 he came to America and located in Erie, Pa., where he secured a position in the Anchor Line freight house, where he remained five years. He then enlisted on board the revenue cutter "Commodore Perry," under Captain Ottinger, serving three years as seaman and two years as quartermaster, when the boat was mustered out of service and he received an honorable discharge. General Garfield was once a passenger from Erie to Buffalo on this boat during Mr. Holmwood's term of service. He opened his present grocery business in April, 1880, and five years later built his present store building, and in 1893 built on and added the meat business to his grocery trade. Mr. Holmwood was married, October 30, 1869, to Miss

Jane, daughter of Richard and Bessie Tanner, natives of County Cork, Ireland, where Mr. Tanner died, Mrs. Tanner then coming to Erie to live. To them have been born three children: Thomas, Sarah and Robert. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Holmwood is one of the progressive business men of his ward, speaking both German and English fluently. He is a member of the K. of P., and saw some military service under the British flag in Nova Scotia. One of Mr. Holmwood's experiences was to have a narrow escape from shipwreck on the New Foundland coast, at Cape St. Georges, in mid-winter of 1867, while acting as pilot on the schooner "William." This vessel left port in company with two others, both of which were wrecked, the "William" barely escaping a like fate. Twenty-eight men were lost. Mr. Holmwood has had exciting experiences on the Labrador coast, where he sailed for some years in a semi-arctic climate.

Michael Lysaght, grocer, 702 East Eleventh street, Erie, Pa., was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1839, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Deere) Lysaght, both natives of Ireland. To them were born three sons: Thomas, Terrance and Michael. In 1852 Michael left Ireland and located in Canada, where, one year prior, his father and two brothers had gone. Here he remained for about ten years and then went to Springfield, Mass., where he was employed for three years by the United States government. After this he went back to Erie, Pa., and went to work in the boiler shop for the Erie City Iron Works, remaining in the employ of this institution for about twenty-five years. In the year of 1890 he built the store on the corner of Eleventh and Reed streets, rented it for two years. After quitting the boiler-making business, in 1892, he sold groceries on commission for one year, and in the spring of 1893 opened his present place of business in the building he had built two years before, 702 East Eleventh street. Here he has since followed successfully his chosen business. He carries a full line of staple groceries, and by prompt and honest dealing has built up a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Lysaght was married in May, 1856, to Mary, daughter of John Shanahan, of Canada, a native of Ireland. This union was blessed with four children: William (deceased), James (deceased), Mary, wife of John H. Rensford, jr., of Erie, a railroad conductor, and John, who died in the 28th year of his age. Mrs. Lysaght departed this life September 11, 1892, aged 60 years. Mr. Lysaght is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is a member of the C. M. B. A. He was elected school director from the Second ward in 1889 and again in 1892. In politics he is a Democrat.

Martin Sitterle, city assessor, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, February 18, 1849. He is a son of John B. and Helena (Fleishman) Sitterle, both natives of Germany. John B. Sitterle was a farmer in his native country, came to America about 1848, and located in Erie, Pa., where for some years he worked as a mason-tender, and later he established quite a business building gravel houses. He died in 1885, aged 74 years. His wife departed this life, June 15, 1894, aged 78 years. There were three children born to this union: Martin; Joseph, a molder in Mansfield, O., and Catharine (Mrs. Adam Hoffman, of Erie). Martin Sitterle received his education in the parochial and public schools of

Eric, and when 14 years of age, entered the employ of Tibbals & Shuck, to learn the moulting trade, and followed this trade in Erie until 1891, with the exception of six months, in 1865, when he worked in Rochester and Albany, N. Y.; again in 1877 he left Erie for fourteen months, working at his trade in Beaver Falls, Pa. In 1891, Mr. Sitterle retired from the hard labor of his chosen trade, and has given his attention to the city assessorship. He was elected assessor from the Second ward first in 1885, and held the office until 1892, when he was elected city assessor, and is still holding that office. Mr. Sitterle was married August 29, 1888, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Valentine Walter, of Germany, and to them have been born ten children: Peter (died in infancy), Jacob, John B., clerk in a tea store on Parade street; Kerte, Joseph, a cigar-maker by trade; Charles A., George F., Mary M. and Ida. The family are members of the German Catholic Church, and Mr. Sitterle is a member of the C. M. B. A. He is a man of firm integrity, respected in the community, and has accumulated a fine property. In politics he is a Democrat.

James Franklin, manufacturer of ice cream, factory and residence 714 Sassafras street, Erie, Pa., was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, in 1838, and is a son of James and Harriet (Hill) Franklin. Mr. Franklin, sr., was one of the most prominent colored men of Pendleton county. He purchased his liberty and rented and operated a large farm for some time in said county. He later went to Canada, and returning to Kentucky died there in 1870, aged 70 years. His wife, Harriet Bell, was a slave, and after having borne him seven children, was sold and torn from her husband and family. James Franklin was the youngest of this family, and the only boy, and was six months old when his mother was sold away from him. He was reared in slavery, and in 1853 he ran away from his master, and located in Windsor, Canada, where he worked as a laborer for some years, later moving over into New York State, and in the spring of 1866, he came to Erie, Pa., and secured the position of printer for the P. & E. R. K. Company's office, a position he held fifteen years, and in 1881, began the manufacture of ice cream, in a modest way, and from this beginning he has gradually improved and increased his business. In 1890 he bought his present fine brick home, and fitted up the basement as a factory, where he turns out ice cream that in quality cannot be excelled in Erie. During the warm months of summer he throws open his large double parlors, and sells cream to the best people of Erie by the dish, but his business is to manufacture and sell in quantities. Mr. Franklin was married December 5, 1865, to Miss Emma S., daughter of Isaac and Mahala Simpson, both free, the former a native of Lancaster, Pa., and the latter of Cumberland, Md. She was fourth in order of birth in a family of six children, and received a good common-school education. To Mr. and Mrs. Franklin have been born nine children: William B., cook in Des Moines, Ia.; George W. (deceased); Minnie A., Charles S., Anna E., Archibald D., Louis Toyler, Carl H., and Leata. Mr. Franklin is a member of the A. M. E. Church, and they are among the best and most respected of colored families in Erie.

Dugan Bros., livery, sale and boarding stables, 414 French street, Erie, Pa. Edward J. Dugan, the

senior member of this firm, was born in Harbor Creek township, Erie county, February 21, 1862, and is a son of John and Eliza (Daugherty) Dugan. Mr. Dugan received a common school education and followed farming at home until 1890, when he took charge as foreman of the large farm for Mrs. Judge Talcott, where he remained one year. After this he came to Erie and was employed in the electric light plant for two years, and in February, 1893, with his brother, John P., bought out his present business. John P. Dugan was born April 6, 1863, received a common school education and worked on the home farm till 1889. From 1889 to the spring of 1893 he took fence and ditch contracts. In February, 1893, in partnership with his brother, he embarked in the livery business. They are enterprising young men and conduct a first-class stable, average about fifteen horses, and pride themselves on owning nothing but good stock. They enjoy a lucrative business.

Frank A. Jacobs, owner and proprietor of the livery and team contracting stables in the rear of 153 West Fifteenth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Chautauqua county, New York. He received his education in the Chautauqua county public schools and in 1862 enlisted in the 12th Pa. Cav., and was in active service until the close of the war. He then located and operated a livery business on the Schaffer farm in Venango county, Pennsylvania, for a short time, and following this embarked in the oil refining business in the same county till 1873. He then went into the hotel business in Westfield, N. Y., for a year, and in 1874 came to Erie and embarked in the livery business, and in 1889 built his present place of business and makes a specialty of team contract work. He keeps fifteen head of horses and makes a point of keeping them busy. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. His residence is 153 West Fifteenth street. In politics he is a Republican.

Charles P. Haskins, boarding, sale, livery and hack stable, 1010 and 1012 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was born in DeKalb, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., September 14, 1855. He is a son of Hiram M. and Angeline (Smith) Haskins, both natives of St. Lawrence county, New York. Hiram M. Haskins was a millwright by trade and was considered the best in his section. He died in 1871, aged 44 years. Mrs. Haskins died in 1869, aged 37 years. To them were born four children: Hiram F., a large ranch owner in Idaho; Charles P., Ata (deceased) and Ada, Mrs. Herman Stephen, of Erie. Charles P. Haskins received a common school education and worked at home until 17 years of age, when he engaged to learn the blacksmith trade, which he followed for three years in his native county; he then traveled and worked in several of the large cities for three years. He came to Erie county in May, 1874, and worked for W. A. Brace in Greene township for two and a half years, when he came to Erie and opened a shop, in the fall of 1876, at Twenty-first and Peach streets, which he operated for three years; he next owned a shop in Marvintown for three years. After this he became interested in a livery stable at 113 Peach street, but two years later sold out and moved to 112 East Eleventh street. Three years later, on account of poor health, he sold out, and for eighteen months succeeding bought and sold horses,



John Garse

In the fall of 1892 he bought from Dr. George W. Bell his present livery business, one of the largest and most complete in Erie. The building is 70 by 165 feet and has accommodations for sixty horses, and he keeps a stock of thirty horses, has several hacks for funerals, weddings and calls, and turns out some of the finest rigs to be had in the city. Mr. Haskins operated the city police patrol wagon for a long time. He buys and sells large numbers of horses and is an enterprising business man. He married September 25, 1875, Miss Sarah F., daughter of Henry O. and Eliza Root, of Summit township. Mr. and Mrs. Haskins attend the Universalist Church. Mr. Haskins has served three years in the common council and two years in the select branch. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., F. A. U., Elks, and is a charter member of the Merchants' Club. In politics he is a Democrat.

Capt. John Stevens Richards, now president of the W. L. Scott Company, was born June 5, 1821, at the Richards homestead, located on the south side of Second street, between French and Holland, Erie, Pa. Captain Richards is a son of the late John and Anne (Hinton) Richards, natives of Cardiganshire, North Wales. John Richards, the elder, went to sea, from his home in Wales, at a very early age, and had circumnavigated the globe three times when he landed in New York city, and apprenticed himself to the then great ship-building firm of Brown & Bell. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, Brown & Bell were engaged by the government to construct war vessels, afterward designated as Perry's Fleet, and John Richards happened to be one of a considerable number of men forwarded from New York to Erie, where the vessels were built, to engage in such construction. Subsequently, and throughout his life, he made his home at Erie, and at various times sailed the lakes, but finally engaged permanently in ship building, and had for many years charge of the construction of all of the then noted "Reed Line" of steamers and sailing vessels plying on the lakes. The Hintons, with whom he intermarried, as above mentioned, were among the very early settlers of Erie county, and were also natives of Wales. He died in Erie, in 1845; his wife in 1874.

The John Richards family consisted of Thomas, who, at his death, at Chicago, in 1849, was in command of the steamer "Niagara," of the Reed Line; Mary, wife of Capt. D. P. Dobbins, who died at Buffalo in 1886; William, located in New York, with the firm of Marsh & Willis, Pearl street, died in 1845; John Stevens, born, as above stated, in 1821; Anne, wife of Mr. John H. Vincent, now resident of New York city; Hannah, who married Mr. John C. Beebe, resident at the Beebe homestead, East Sixth street; Helen, wife of Mr. T. B. Wilcox, of Chicago, now a resident of that city, and Eleanor, who died in 1895.

John Stevens Richards received his early schooling in that which was at the "Yellow Meeting House," on Sassafras street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, this city; afterward attended the Erie Academy, during the years when that institution was presided over successively by A. E. Foster, Reid T. Stewart and James C. Reid; was then for several years engaged in the ship yard, with his father, but finally engaged in sailing, and continued thereat for twenty-three years, during which period, after various promo-

tions from subordinate positions, had command successively of the steamers "Ohio," "Queen City," "Keystone State," "Western World," the latter plying between Buffalo and Detroit, and lastly, the steamship "Milwaukee," forming a connection with the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway, between the city of Milwaukee and Grand Haven, Mich. On retiring from command of the last named steamer, in the following spring, being in 1863, became a member of the firm of Henry Rawle & Co., shippers by lake of bituminous coal, which firm was succeeded by that of Richards, Pelton, Reed & Co., the latter firm being dissolved upon the abandonment of the Erie Extension Canal. In 1871 he became associated with the firm of John Hearn & Co., with which firm and its successors, W. L. Scott & Co. and the W. L. Scott Company, he has ever since been identified.

Captain Richards for many years has been identified with the Hamot Hospital Association, being at present president of its board of managers, a member of the board of directors of the Second National Bank, and a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

He was married September 19th, 1853, to Adelaide, daughter of the late David McMaster, a pioneer resident of Erie, from Jefferson county, New York. Three children born of this union survive: Harry, now a resident of Minnesota, who married Sarah, daughter of John Eliot, of Erie; Mary, wife of Mr. George R. Metcalf, of Erie, and Adelaide, wife of Mr. W. W. Michener, of Chicago.

The family homestead is at No. 220 West Ninth street.

Joseph Hagnmann, practical horse-shoer and proprietor of the sale stable, 1225 and 1229 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany July 10, 1836, and came to America with his parents in 1857. They located at Gloversville, N. Y., and here Joseph received his early education; he also attended the public school at Amsterdam and Hill's Corners, N. Y., and came to Erie with his parents in 1872. He is the eldest of a family of nine children: Joseph, Charles, Levi, Mary (Mrs. Eugene Lyons, of Erie Pa.); Matilda (Mrs. Allen, of Erie, Pa.); Amelia (Mrs. Frank Shocum, of Erie); Louisa, William (whose sketch appears in this work), and Anna (Mrs. Charles Parker, of Erie). Joseph Hagnmann, when 21 years of age, went to work for Charles Schaffer, to learn the blacksmith trade, and after thirteen months' apprenticeship, took charge of his father's shop for seven months. He then bought a half interest in a shop, but sold out six months later and began work for John Hulst.

Thirty days later Mr. Hagnmann bought him out and operated the shop on Twelfth, between State and Peach streets, until 1884, when he moved to his present location, having purchased the fall before. Here he has built up a trade that has placed his establishment in the front rank, and Mr. Hagnmann is regarded as one of the most practical and best posted men in his business in Erie. He has had instructions from Prof. William Russell, of Cincinnati, and has fine specimens of his own dissecting, showing the horse's foot and lower leg, and he takes pleasure in showing all his customers how and why horse-shoing should be done by none but experienced men. Mr. Hagnmann superintends all the work done in his shop. He employs four skilled workmen, and his shop is one of the most complete in Erie. The forges are blown by electricity. He has lately added a sale stable to his business, and

buys and sells all grades of horses. Mr. Hagnman was married April 29, 1879, to Miss Amelia, daughter of Jacob Thren, of Erie. To them have been born two children: Carl and Emma J. The family attend the German Lutheran Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Erie Menmerchor, and is treasurer of the Sixth Ward Republican Club. His residence is 2782 Peach street.

William C. Hull, practical horse-shoer, 1115 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was born in Summit township, Erie county, Pa., March 15, 1859, and is a son of John and Harriet (Pogson) Hull, the former a native of Erie county and the latter of Mansfield, England. William was reared on the farm, educated in the public schools, and when 16 years of age branched out for himself and worked as a farm hand for about two and one-half years. He then went to North East, and took charge of a dairy and milk route for about two years. He then went to Minneapolis and worked for the Minneapolis Harvester Works six months, and then came back to Erie and worked a short time for the Erie City Iron Works. Returning to North East he worked eighteen months for H. D. Selkregg in a hardware and grocery store, at the end of which period he went back to Minneapolis and began his trade as horse-shoer; here he worked two and one-half years, and came back to Erie and opened a shop at 18 West Eighteenth street, in February, 1886, and conducted same for two and one-half years, then moving to his present location, where he does a large and lucrative business. He employs two men and superintends all work himself. Mr. Hull was married July 14, 1886, to Miss Anna B., daughter of Blaine Crawford, of North East. This lady departed this life May 28, 1892, aged 35 years, and Mr. Hull married, May 19, 1894, Miss Hattie, daughter of Ellery Gould, of Erie. They have one son, born February 23, 1895. The family attend the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Home Circle and the Jr. O. U. A. M. In politics he is a Democrat. The family reside at 163 West Twentieth street.

Peter J. Crowley, livery, sale and boarding stable, 112 and 114 East Eleventh street, Erie, Pa., was born in Harbor Creek township January 21, 1860, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (O'Brien) Crowley, of Harbor Creek township. Peter received a good education, finishing at the State Normal School at Edinboro, and when 20 years of age, went to Bradford, Pa., and embarked in the oil business, which he followed for three years, when he purchased a livery business and conducted it with marked success till April, 1895, when he disposed of this interest and came to Erie and bought out the stable and business of John H. Collins, where he proposes to conduct a business second to none in the city. Mr. Crowley was married February 22, 1886, to Miss Annie, daughter of Thomas Sheehan, of Wellsville, N. Y., and to them have been born two children: Loretta and Francis. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Crowley is a member of the K. O. T. M. and K. of P. In politics he is independent. His residence is 205 East Eleventh street. Thomas Crowley, farmer, Harbor Creek township, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1836, locating where he now resides and has since followed farming. He married Miss Catherine O'Brien, and to them have

been born seven children: Richard, an oil producer in Boliver, N. Y.; Michael, a partner of Richard's; Mary, at home; Dennis (deceased); Peter J. and James, at home.

John Wiczorek, grocer, 655 East Thirteenth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany June 14, 1864, and is a son of John and Frances (Dybalski) Wiczorek, both natives of Germany and of Polish origin. John received a common school education in Germany, and, in 1881, came to the United States and located in Erie, where he worked four months on a farm. Later he secured a position in the Jarecki & Hays Brass Works, where he remained twelve years, and resigned to engage in his present business, which he opened to the public in February, 1892. He carries a full line of staple groceries and canned goods, salt and smoked meats. Mr. Wiczorek is thoroughly Americanized and enjoys a large and lucrative trade. He was married July 6, 1887, to Miss Antonetta Naguszweska, and to them have been born one son, John, born August 4, 1893. The family are members of the Polish Catholic Church, and are among the most intelligent and respected Polish people in Erie.

William Pressley Meehan was born December 22, 1859, son of William and Catherine (Bickett) Meehan, who were of Irish parentage. They settled in Erie county in 1845, and engaged in the business of carriage and wagon building. William Meehan died in November, 1887. Mrs. William Meehan still lives in Erie. David B. Meehan, 2 son, is carrying on a branch of his father's business on Twelfth street. William P. Meehan was educated in the Erie public schools and high school. He married Mabel Humphrey, daughter of Jonas A. Humphrey, M. D., a physician of long standing in Union City, and Jane (Abbey) Humphrey. Three children followed this union: Glenn Humphrey, Ruth and Helene Gertrude. The family are Presbyterians and Mr. William P. is a member of the order of Foreresters and National Union. He is a Republican in politics and was a member of the National Guards for five years. He was with I. A. Forman for sixteen years and at the end of that time decided to enter business for himself, which he has run successfully for the past four years. He has made a specialty of handling a high grade of men's, women's and children's underwear and hosiery, and so careful has he been to deal in goods of fine quality the fact has become known, "If you get it from Meehan it is good." Buying, as he does, direct from the mills, and going direct to the consumer, he is able to sell to the trade at about jobber's prices. He is the selling agent for Ball Bros' custom shirts. The Ball brothers for forty years supplied the fine trade with custom shirts. Mr. Meehan has a fine business, and is one of Erie's progressive merchants.

Daniel J. Kramer, cigar manufacturer, residence and factory No. 726 West Eighth street, Erie, Pa., was born in St. Catharines, Canada, March 14, 1861, and is a son of John and Mary (Maloney) Kramer, natives of Germany and Ireland, respectively. John Kramer was a carpenter and joiner by trade, who came from his native country to Canada, where he continued following his trade in his new home. His death occurred in 1879, at the age of 56 years. To this couple were born eight children, five of whom are now living;

Margaret, Mrs. George Begy, of St. Catherine's, Canada; Daniel J., John, a painter in Erie; Frank, a paper hanger in St. Catherine's, and Esther, Mrs. Edward Buschson, of Brockville, Canada. Daniel J. Kramer received a common school education, and when 12 years of age began the cigarmaking trade in his native town, where he worked for seven years. He then worked in Toronto, Canada, six months, then going to Tilsonburg, Canada, two years; Warsaw, Ind., six months, and in December, 1883, he came to Erie and went to work at his trade for George Bartles, remaining in his employ seven years. In the fall of 1890 he, with William Hense as a partner, opened a factory at 636 West Sixth street, and at the end of six months moved to 552 West Fifth street, where six months later Mr. Hense retired from the business, and Mr. Kramer continued in that location till May 1, 1895, when he moved to his present place. He manufactures an average of 20,000 cigars a month, and among his leading brands are: "Marinola," the "Henry Clay," and "Kramer's Home Comfort." He handles at retail a full line of smokers' goods and employs an average of four men. Mr. Kramer was married October 8, 1891, to Miss Mary, daughter of Patrick and Ellen Leonard, of Erie. One son has blessed this union, Frank, born August 6, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Kramer are members of St. Andrew's Catholic Church. He is a member of the C. M. B. A. and the K. O. T. M., and is an honorary member of the Cigarmaker's Union. From 1888 to 1892 he was an active organizer for the Central Labor Union, and has always taken great interest in labor organizations. In politics he is independent.

Conrad Deck, cigar manufacturer, No. 305 French street, Erie Pa., was born in Wollmesheim, Lanneldau Phalz, Boyern, Germany, February 6, 1857, and is a son of John and Margaret (Welsh) Deck. He received a common school education in his native place, and learned the cigarmaker's trade with John Koggedorf in Lanneldau, Germany. After finishing his trade he worked as a journeyman for Joseph Miller, in Goldramstein, for three years. He came to the United States in 1861 and located in Erie, going to work for George Bartles, where he remained for one year. He then worked eighteen months for C. M. Conrad, when he bought him out and conducted the factory on Fifth street, between State and French streets, till 1896. He then entered into partnership with M. W. Mehl and operated a factory on French street, opposite the Reed House. Eight months later he sold his interest to Mr. Mehl and opened a factory of his own at 703 State street, where he remained until 1879, when he moved to Parade street, between Tenth and Eleventh. In 1877 he moved to 3120 French street. Three years later he located on Park Row for four years, and in 1884 moved to his present location, where he has since operated. He averages 50,000 cigars a month, and in addition handles a full line of smokers' goods and chewing tobacco, and among the leading brands from his factory are: "La Flor de Victor Hugo," "Henry Vane," "Little Dick's Havana Filter," "Seal Brand," "Bachelor of Arts" and "Henry Clay." Mr. Deck was married June 16, 1863, to Miss Anna M., daughter of Nicholas Hoffman, of Erie, and to them have been born twelve children: Margaret, Mrs. Valentine Renner, of Erie; John, selling cigars on the road for his father; Conrad, jr., a cigarmaker in his father's factory; Adam N., also on his father's employ; William P., in

the same factory; Annie H., Bernard M., in the cigar factory; Kate, Samuel (deceased), Amanda, Ida and Edward. The family are members of St. Mary's German Catholic Church. He is a member of the C. M. B. A. and Herman Sons. In politics he is independent.

William Schneider, cigar manufacturer and retail dealer in smoker's goods and chewing tobaccos, 910 Parade street, Erie, Pa., was born in Mackinaw, Mich., February 13, 1854, and is a son of Adam and Christian (Beck) Schneider, both natives of Germany. Adam Schneider was a tanner by trade, and came to the United States in 1848, locating in Erie, where he secured a position as bartender. After a short stay in Erie he went to Michigan, with others, to build and operate a tannery. Here he remained till the fall of 1854, when he moved to Venango, Pa., and operated a small tannery until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted and served his country well and faithfully, and at the close of the great struggle returned to Erie, where his family had located, and went to work for Hays & Co., tanners. After a short time he was elected constable, and soon after made one of Erie's first policemen, a position he held until his death, after nineteen years' service. He was for a time captain of the force, and at one time acted as chief. He died January 26, 1878, aged 49 years. William Schneider was about 7 years of age when he, with his mother, came to Erie, and soon after was sent out in the country to work for his board and go to school. In this way he received his education. When 16 years of age he entered the cigar factory of Conrad Deck, of Erie, to learn the trade, and three years later went to Lockport, N. Y., where he worked for three years. He then came back to Erie, and, after a trial at the business for himself, and a short time on the road selling cigars, took charge for Stark & Dibble of their factory, and managed it from 1879-1882. He next went in business with George Straub, and, three months later, bought him out and continued the factory where they had located in the Academy of Music building for about a year longer. Then he moved his business to Eighth street, where he continued for two years and bought out G. M. Conrad, corner Eighth and Parade streets, where he remained for one year, and then built his present place in April, 1885, where he has since turned out hundreds of thousands of choice cigars. He employs, on an average, six skilled workmen, and sells an average of 40,000 cigars a month. His leading brands are: "The Amendment," "Buds," "Hamus," "Nation's Favorite," "True Blue," "Hard Apert," "Grand Eagle," "High Light" and "Novelty." He also manufactures a smoking tobacco, "Schneider's Natural Leaf," and handles, at retail, a full line of smokers' goods and chewing tobacco. Mr. Schneider was married, in December, 1878, to Miss Mary, daughter of Charles Brager, of Erie. To them have been born seven children: Mena, Mary and William (twins), Christina, Lilla, Florence and Henry. Mrs. Schneider is a member of the German Catholic, and Mr. Schneider is a member of the German Protestant Church. He is a member of the Elks, I. O. O. F., Golden Eagle, K. O. T. M., East Erie Turners, 9 H. D., German Friendship, and Erie Maennerchor. He was a charter member of, and organizer for, the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 107. In politics he is independent. Mr. Schneider is a stockholder in the Parade Street Market Company.

Frank Boinski, mason, and proprietor of the cigar, tobacco and confectionery store, 601 East Fourteenth street, corner of Ash Lane, was born in Prussian Poland September 8, 1861, and is a son of Antonis Boinski. He received a common school education in his native country, and came to the United States when 20 years of age, in 1881, and located in Erie, when he went to work in the car shops for nine months, when he secured a place in Weschler's malt house, where he worked for four years. He then engaged to learn the plastering and brick-laying trade, and has successfully followed that trade up to the present time. In 1890 he bought a lot at the corner of Fourteenth street and Ash Lane, and one year later built a large dwelling with a store front. He rented the store-room till the fall of 1893, and in November of that year he opened a meat market and operated it for nine months, when he sold out and the room was vacant till February 15, 1895, when he put in a small stock of candies, cigars and tobaccos, and it is in the charge of his wife during his working hours. Mr. Boinski was married January 22, 1888, to Katherine Wiercok, and to them was born, October 11, 1891, a son. The family are members of the Polish Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Polish National Alliance of the United States of America, the Catholic society of Thaddeus Kosciuszko. In politics he is independent. By hard study at home he has mastered the English language, and is one of the successful Polish residents of Erie and a respected citizen.

William Bell, Jr., one of Erie's best known and highly honored citizens, died at his residence, 618 Sassafras street, July 9, 1890. He was born in Westfield, N. Y., April 5, 1828, and was a son of Col. William and Nancy (Shipboy) Bell. His father was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1791, and removed to Westfield in 1802, where he followed farming, grist-milling and merchandising until shortly before his death, which occurred August 23, 1872. He took an active part in the war of 1812 and reached the rank of colonel. He was an esteemed and useful citizen, and for many years a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church at Ripley, N. Y. His wife, to whom he was married July 16, 1819, died January 31, 1842. The family consisted of twelve children: Miss Eleanor, who died at the age of 26 years; John, Mrs. James Johnston, of Westfield, N. Y.; Mary, who resides at Harbor Creek, Pa.; Clarissa, Mrs. Gilbert T. Elliott, of Erie; Joseph, who is the subject of this sketch; Miss Nancy, of Erie; Arthur, who was drowned in his father's mill-pond at the age of 7 years; Alexander, who resides in Harbor Creek; Arthur (deceased); Miss Sarah, of Erie, and Eugenia, who died in infancy. Captain Arthur Bell, the father of Col. William Bell, was born in Paxson, Dauphin county, Pa., January 12, 1752. He took part in the Revolutionary war and removed with his family to Western New York in 1802. He located at a point on the McMahon tract, three miles west of Chautauque creek, where the town of Westfield now stands. He was one of the founders of the Cross Roads Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member until his death, August 6, 1834. Captain Bell married Miss Eleanor Montgomery. Not only is it seen that the Bell family were among the earliest settlers in Southeastern Pennsylvania, but that they were in a later generation prominent among the sturdy pioneers who converted the

wilderness of Western New York into one of the most productive and beautiful agricultural sections in the world. William Bell, Jr., received his education in the public schools of his native town, and in early life assisted his father in the various lines of business which he pursued. Later he assumed charge of the mercantile business, which he continued until 1857, when he removed to Erie. His first location here was in the store now occupied by Murphy Bros., North Park, where he did a general dry goods business. He next removed to the store-rooms now occupied by Henry Beckman & Son, where he did a thriving business until he sold out to Warner Bros. After that he gave his time chiefly to the management of his real estate, and supervised personally the erection of the *Herold* building. His residence on Sassafras street was erected in 1864 upon the site of the old "Yellow Meeting-House." After retiring from active business Mr. Bell became interested in the Marine National Bank, of which he became a director and vice-president. Mr. Bell was a man of many noble characteristics, chief among which was his love of home and an ever-ready sympathy for the poor and unfortunate. He took a deep interest in the Home of the Friendless and the Erie Charity Society. He was very much interested in the education of the masses, and once made the city an offer of building, at his own expense, an industrial training school, if the city would furnish the teachers, but the city was deprived of this valuable institution by those who had the authority of accepting or refusing his magnanimous offer. He was a Republican in politics, but had an inborn distaste of political notoriety. Once, however, in 1865-6 he accepted a position as a member of the city council. Mr. Bell was married April 21, 1852, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Mann, of Ripley, N. Y. Mr. Mann was for many years engaged in merchandising and was an active promoter of the early railroads in his vicinity. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell were born five children, two of whom died in infancy. Augusta, married Mr. Wilbur F. Smallwood, resided in Sherman, N. Y., and died in May, 1889; Caroline, married Mr. George T. Clarkson, an oil manufacturer of Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson have one child, William Floyd. The youngest surviving child of Mr. Bell is William Bell, of Erie. Mrs. Bell died March 12, 1875, at the age of 47 years. Mr. Bell was married a second time, May 12, 1885, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Samuel Meyers, of Fairview, this county. The family worship at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

John Berst was born in Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa., September 3, 1808. His father, Conrad Berst, was born in Plantz, Germany, in the year 1749. In 1798 he came to America and settled at Manheim, Pa. He was married to Catherine Gunter, of Manheim, in 1807. They had eight children. When the war broke out in 1812 he enlisted in the American army. About 1827 he left Lancaster county and journeyed westward, settling in Butler county. In 1830 he removed with his family to Erie. He rented a small farm south of the city, and in 1834 leased the Reed farm. His eldest son, John, was married to Elizabeth Miller, of Erie, February, 1836. Her family had also come to Erie from Lancaster county. They had six children, Henry, Catherine, Jacob, Hiram, John and Titus. Shortly after his son's marriage, Conrad Berst left Erie for the far West and settled in Kosciusko

county, Indiana. Three children remained in Erie, John, and two married daughters, Mrs. Frederick Wittich and Mrs. August Wittich. Mr. John Berst remained on the Reed place until 1896, when he removed to his own farm, west of the town. In 1842 he had bought of Joseph S. Colt about seventy acres of land, extending from Cherry to Liberty and from Seventeenth to West Twenty-sixth. In 1861 he bought the property on the west side of State street, between Eighth and Ninth, where, just before the panic of '73, he built the block bearing his name. In 1886 he mourned the death of his faithful wife. He lingered in very poor health until April, 1888, when he quietly passed away, leaving four sons and one daughter. Of these Henry, the eldest son, is living at the old homestead on Twentieth, between Cherry and Poplar streets, a member of the Lutheran Memorial Church, and in politics has always been a Republican. Catherine A., wife of Hobart Hogan, whose personal history is contained in this volume. Jacob married Mary Geist March 8, 1866; they have four children: Rose M., wife of J. A. Maahs, living in Florida; Bessie, Edmund L., and Maud. Jacob was superintendent of the Erie City Passenger Railroad Company from 1868 until 1888, when it was purchased by the Erie Electric Motor Company. Hiram L. was married December 26, 1867, to Mary E. Sampson, daughter of James and Harriet Sampson, of Miles' Grove. They live in a beautiful home at the corner of Twentieth and Poplar streets, with five children: Harriet; Jessie M., a graduate of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; William L.; Marion, and Ruth. The family are members of Zion's Lutheran Church. Hiram is a Republican in politics, and is at present engaged in subdividing his property and building homes for working men, which he allows them to purchase on easy payments. John, jr., married Miss Sarah E., daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Brabender, on January 9, 1873. He died March 10, 1882, leaving three children: Mabel E., wife of W. Fred Wood, of Twentieth and Cherry; John F. and Irene L., who still occupy their father's home, on the southwest corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets. They are members of Zion's Lutheran Church. Titus, florist, was born April 10, 1847; enlisted in the army July 18, 1864, at Philadelphia, in Co. F, 19th Reg. P. V. L.; alumnus of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, 1872; commissioned to inquire into the condition of the Methodist Church in the Sandwich Islands, 1875; member of the school board 1878-9; secretary of Erie City Passenger Railway Company for several years. Married Mary G., daughter of George M. and Elizabeth (Beaver) Brubaker, February 22, 1877, Millersburg, Pa.; Mrs. Berst's mother is a niece of Thomas Beaver, Danville, Pa., and a cousin to ex-Gov. James Beaver. Mr. Berst and family are members of the First M. E. Church, and reside with their two children, Charles B. and Clara Lois, on a beautiful place at Twentieth and Poplar streets, where are also located his floral gardens and green houses. Titus, like his brothers, is a Republican in politics.

John Sullivan, city assessor, residence 236 East Second street, Erie, Pa., was born in Bantry, county Cork, Ireland, February 15, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Ellen (McCarthy) Sullivan, both natives of county Cork. Thomas Sullivan was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1886, aged 68 years. His wife departed this life in 1893, aged 90 years. To this

couple were born five children: John, Michael, a farmer on the old homestead in Ireland; Thomas, a gold miner in Australia; Humphrey, county assessor for the First ward, Erie; and Margaret, wife of John Donovan, of Ireland. John Sullivan was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and worked on the home farm till his 23d year, when he came to America, landing in Boston in 1863, where he worked as a laborer till 1871, when he came to Erie, arriving May 24. He secured work at the Anchor Line elevators, and in 1874 was made time-keeper and served for four years. He continued in the employ of the company till 1887, when he was elected ward assessor, serving till 1893, when he was elected tax collector for the First ward, serving four years. Mr. Sullivan was married, in 1865, to Miss Ann, daughter of Timothy Dillon, of Roscarbery, county Cork, Ireland. To them have been born eleven children: Nellie, Margaret, a dressmaker; Thomas, a conductor on the Erie street railway; Mary, a dressmaker; Kate, Hannah, Julia, John (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased-1), Humphrey and Annie. Mrs. Sullivan departed this life November 1, 1888, aged 39 years. The family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., Branch 12. In politics Mr. Sullivan is a Democrat, and is an honored citizen of his ward.

Joseph Depinet, brick mason and contractor, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie November 6, 1860, and is a son of Michael Depinet. His father, who was a bricklayer, followed the trade for about thirty years in Erie, and died in 1881 at the age of 48 years. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country when a young man. The family consisted of eleven children, eight of whom are living: John, Joseph, Lena (now Mrs. Charles Leingang), Benjamin, Mary (now Mrs. Charles Fuhrmann), Henry, Paulina and Michael, all residing in Erie, except Benjamin, who is a citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Depinet was educated in the public schools of this city, and then learned the trade of a mason, which he has since followed. He has been in business for over six years, and during that time has done some fine work in and about Erie. Among other structures, he has done the brick work in whole or in part, on the Nagosky, Demuling and Detzel buildings, Parade street; the Henry Kneib Block and the Kessler Block, State street; the Shaw piano factory, the Metric Metal Works, the People's Market House, the Heigel Block on West Eleventh street, and the residence of E. B. Hough and Charles Yeager. He also built the Presbyterian Church in West Mill Creek, and the new building of the Redeptionist College in North East. Mr. Depinet was married June 21, 1887, to Miss Rose K. Staab, of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Depinet are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. In politics he has always been identified with the Democratic party.

Robert T. McClure, chairman of the Erie Fair Factory, limited, Erie, Pa., was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1842, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (McClure) McClure, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather and great-grandfather, both of whom were John McClure by name, purchased a large tract of land (probably from the State), located near Pittsburg. This tract has since been sub-divided and laid off in

lots, some of which are still owned by descendants of the original purchaser. A large farm was sold to the city of Pittsburg for a poor-farm, and was used as such until 1835, when it was sold to the Carnegie Company for half a million dollars. Besides being an extensive farmer, Robert McClure was one of the pioneers in the mining and boating of coal down the river. Mr. McClure's mother was a daughter of the Hon. Francis McClure, at one time associate judge of Adams county, Pennsylvania. The family consisted of nine children, three of whom are living: Francis N., a retired farmer, living in Varsaill township, Adams county, Pa.; James P., a carpenter by trade, who was disabled in the army, and lives in Sewickley, Allegheny county, and Robert T., who is the youngest of the family. The last-named gentleman was educated in the public schools of his native town, and the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburg, being graduated from the latter in 1857. After completing his education he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, who was engaged in the planing-mill and lumber business in Pittsburg as accountant, and continued with him for seventeen years. In 1875 he came to Erie, and in company with Mr. H. J. Howe, under the firm name of Howe, McClure & Co., operated the Erie Pail Factory in connection with the attorney of the owners, Bennett, Law & Spencer, who founded the institution, in 1865. In 1874 Howe, McClure & Co. purchased the business, and conducted it under that title until 1887, when Mr. McClure became chairman, and Mr. T. W. Shacklett, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Howe continued a member of the firm until his death, which occurred in 1886. The plant, which occupies two and half acres, was destroyed by fire, September 24, 1894, but was rebuilt about a third larger than before, and was ready for occupancy, January 1, 1895. The products of the concern consist of all kinds and sizes of wooden pails and packages, and the capacity is over four thousand pieces per day. It is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country, and under its present management is one of the many fine manufactories of which Erie is justly proud. Mr. McClure was married July 18, 1881, to Miss Jeanette Brankston, of Pittsburg, Pa., who, with her husband, attends the United Presbyterian Church. Their elegant residence, at 520 West Eighth street, was completed in 1890. Though Mr. McClure has never been an office-seeker, he has always been very active in support of the principles of the Republican party.

John S. Hicks, ice cream manufacturer, confectioner and baker, Erie, Pa., was born in Virginia, February 14, 1845, and is a son of John S. and Maria (Foster) Hicks. His father deserves great credit for accomplishing what he did under the adverse circumstances under which he labored. He was a slave, but being more than ordinarily intelligent, and possessed of an indomitable will, but, perhaps, most of all, being desirous of marrying a free woman, he bought himself, it being illegal for a slave to marry a free woman. Mr. Hicks received enough education to enable him to get on very nicely with the ordinary affairs of life. He has been in his present business since 1864, removing from Virginia to Springfield, Mass., in 1862. He remained there until 1871, when he came to Erie, and in 1878 engaged in business for himself. He was located at 1406 Turnpike street for three and a half years, and then removed to 1216 State street, where he remained

nine years. In 1882 he purchased the lot and built a brick veneered structure, which he occupied until 1892, when he built his present substantial three-story building at 1218 State street, the second story of which he occupies as a residence. The third story is rented for dwelling purposes, and the first floor is used as an ice cream parlor and store-room, while the basement is used as a factory. This is one of the largest ice cream plants in the State, the capacity being 120 gallons per hour. By fair dealing and a thorough knowledge of his business, Mr. Hicks has established a lucrative business, and has succeeded in accumulating comfortable means for himself and family. The temporary building which he built at 1216 State street in 1882 was replaced by a handsome and substantial brick structure in 1894. Mr. Hicks was married June 1, 1884, to Miss Frances Reinbold, a daughter of Mr. John Reinbold, of Erie, by whom he has one daughter, Miss Ida Louise Hicks. Mr. Hicks and family are members of the First Baptist Church, of Erie; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Hicks deserves a great deal of credit for his industry and enterprise. He is one of the most prosperous and influential men of African descent that ever lived in Erie.

Louis Eichhorn, baker, No. 308 West Eighth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 18, 1851, and is a son of Philip Peter Eichhorn. His father, who was a tailor by trade, and died in Germany, reared a family of three children, Jacob, tailor, Erie; Louis and Elise, who married Henry L. Brevillier, of Erie. Mr. Eichhorn came to the United States in 1866 and located in Erie, where he learned his trade. From 1874 to 1891 he, as a member of the firm of Harr & Eichhorn, located at 1316 Peach street. Upon the death of Mr. Harr, in 1891, Mrs. Harr took sole charge of the business and Mr. Eichhorn built his present place of business, which is a substantial brick structure 41 x 165 feet and two stories high, the second story being used as a residence. Four men besides Mr. Eichhorn are employed in the bakery and two wagons are kept in constant use. Mr. Eichhorn was married November 22, 1875, to Miss Ottilie Pfister of Erie, by whom he has seven children, Edith, Louis H., Anne, Elise, Otto, August, and Charles. Mr. Eichhorn and family attend St. Paul German Lutheran Church of Erie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the D. O. H., and in politics is a Republican.

Barney Nagosky, merchant tailor, at 928 Parale street, Erie, Pa., was born in West Prussia, Germany, May 18, 1869, and is a brother of Mr. Alois Nagosky, a more exhaustive sketch of whom appears in this work. He was educated in his native country, and came to Erie in 1886, where he learned his trade and followed it for some time as a journeyman. In 1894 he engaged in business for himself at 238 East Eleventh street, and in April, 1895, removed to his present location. Besides his merchant tailoring department he carries a good assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and is doing a prosperous business. He is unmarried, and resides with his brother, Alois. He is a member of the Catholic Church, of the St. Benedict Society and of the C. M. B. A. He is also a member of the East Erie Turner Society, and is a Democrat in his political views.

Joseph Malinowski, meat dealer, No. 561 East Thirteenth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Poland, September 15, 1850, and is a son of Jacenty and Karalina (Miskiel) Malinowski. His father, who was an extensive farmer, reared a family of nine children, of whom Joseph is the youngest. He came to the United States in 1863 and located in Buffalo, where he engaged in laboring, and where for seventeen years he was in the saloon business. During a part of the time he was in Buffalo he was a special member of the police force. In 1880 he went to Detroit, Mich., where for nine years he was employed in a rolling mill. He then returned to Buffalo and resumed the restaurant business, and was for a short time conductor on a gravel train. In 1891 he came to Erie and engaged in his present business on Fourteenth street, and purchased, built upon and removed to his present location in 1892. He has a well-equipped shop and market, and resides in the second story of the building. Mr. Malinowski was married, April 22, 1876, to Miss Annie Ribicki, of Buffalo. They are both members of the Catholic Church.

Jesse Roberts, junior member of the firm of Walker & Roberts, proprietors of the Erie Lithographing and Printing Company, Erie, Pa., was born in West Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1851, and is a son of Hiram C. and Hester Ann (Haupt) Roberts, of Scotch and German ancestry. His father, born in Plymouth, Montgomery county, Pa., August 23, 1819, died in Erie October 28, 1891, and his mother, born in Upper Dublin, Pa., July 4, 1820, resides with him. His father, who was a carpenter and contractor, reared a family of five children, three of whom are living: Jesse, Miss Ellen Naneth Roberts and Isabella Brant, who married Mr. John Hamberger, real estate broker, Erie. Mr. Roberts was educated in the public schools of Conshohocken, Pa., graduating from the high school. In 1866 he began a printer's apprenticeship in the Erie Dispatch office, where he remained continuously for twenty-five years. He left the Dispatch on December 1, 1890, and on January 1, 1891, associated with Mr. F. J. Walker, who had established the Erie Show Printing Company, located at 10-22 West Fourth street. In August, 1891, a lithographing department was added, the adjacent building west of the original location being purchased for its occupancy. About this time the firm name was changed to the Erie Lithographing and Printing Company. They do all kinds of circus, theatrical and commercial lithographing, printing and engraving. The business has grown rapidly from the start and is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Roberts was married June 18, 1891, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Elias and Phoebe Reiddle, of Erie. The issue of this marriage is two children, Gertrude Hester and Isabella Phoebe. Mr. Roberts and family worship at the First Baptist Church of Erie. In politics he is a Republican.

Andrew F. Voelk (deceased) was one of Erie's enterprising manufacturers and respected citizens. He was born in Lichtenfels, Bavaria, Germany, March 8, 1837, where after his school days and at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a machinist. In 1854 he came to the United States and located in New York, where he remained two years. Coming to Erie, he continued in the same line of business until his death, which occurred at his residence, No. 137

East Tenth street, September 7, 1894. When Liddell & McCarter founded the machine shop at the corner of Twelfth and State streets which was the nucleus of the Erie City Iron Works, Mr. Voelk was made foreman of the works, a position he held for eleven years, when, in company with other parties, he founded the Humboldt Iron Works on the site now occupied by the Colby and the Hicks blocks, on State street. This concern has since become the Davis Farrar Company, manufacturers of marine engines, boilers and pumps. In 1885, in company with Mr. P. W. Dietley, he founded the Erie Machine Shop, referred to elsewhere in this work. In 1893 he sold out his interest and made a trip to Europe, where he visited the scenes of his childhood. On his return, he became the chief mover in the establishment of the Gem City Manufacturing Company, located on Fourteenth and Holland streets, which has since done a flourishing business. Mr. Voelk was married in 1856 to Miss Louise, daughter of Christian Reasir, of Erie. Her father left France and located in Erie, when she was 9 years old. This union was blessed with seven children, three of whom are living: Misses Louise and Anna Voelk and Mr. Fred Voelk, who is interested and employed in the Gem City Manufacturing Company's Works. In politics Mr. Voelk was a Republican.

Adrian J. Mitchell, veterinary surgeon, Erie, Pa., was born in Livingston county, New Jersey, May 28, 1853, and is a son of Abram J. and Mary E. (Wright) Mitchell. When a boy he attended some of the rural schools, but the greater part of his general education was received in the academy at Springfield, N. J. In 1874 he matriculated at the American Veterinary College of New York city, where he remained one year, and afterwards, in 1877-8, attended the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. In 1882 he accepted a position as veterinarian for Asa Burnham's racing horses, and continued such throughout the circuit. While acting in this capacity, and located at Coney Island, he studied incidentally with that eminent veterinarian and member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Dr. J. A. Goig, of New York city, who conferred upon him a certificate of recommendation. In the fall of 1882 he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, but on account of severe and repeated attacks of sciatic rheumatism, he was not graduated until December 31, 1885. Even after the completion of his course he was taken home in a helpless condition. This illness also vanquished one of his fondest hopes, that of completing his education in Paris. As soon as his health was sufficiently regained he began the practice of his profession, which he followed in Oil City, Titusville and other places in Pennsylvania, and, in 1888, came to Erie, since which time his office has been at 127 Peach street. In the rear of his office, and attached to it, is his veterinary hospital, which is one of the finest in northwestern Pennsylvania. Soon after coming to Erie Dr. Mitchell's superior knowledge of veterinary surgery and medicine began to attract the attention and patronage of many owners of valuable horses, notably the late Hon. W. L. Scott, who, at that time, had upon the Algeria Farm between \$200,000 and \$400,000 worth of high-bred running horses. There probably is not a veterinarian in America who has operated upon a greater number of valuable horses than Dr. Mitchell, and it is conceded that he has the largest practice in Erie. The doctor was married December

25, 1880, to Miss Clara Dross, of Gowanda, N. Y. This union has been blessed with two children, Adrian, a student in the Erie Academy, and Miss Lucia, a student in the Central high school. Dr. Mitchell is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Democrat in his political views.

Adolph Schroeck, contractor and builder, Erie, Pa., was born in Hoerdt, Gernersheim, Rheinpfalz, Germany, October 20, 1854, and is a son of John Conrad and Mary Anna (Moser) Schroeck. His father, who was a cabinetmaker by trade, reared a family of four children, of whom Adolph is the second. One day, when about 16 years old, he was driving his father's team, and a company of soldiers seized it. But, instead of abandoning the team, he accompanied it, and thus, without his parents' knowing his whereabouts, he served two months in the army, after which he escaped and returned home. In 1872 he came to the United States and located in Erie, where he entered the employ of S. Karschner to learn the carpenter's trade, with whom he remained five years. He then followed his trade for two and a half years in the oil region, after which he returned to Erie and entered the employ of Constable Bros., with whom he remained in all about five years. In 1880, when he had been in the employ of Constable Bros. about six months, he visited his native country, remaining abroad about six months. In 1884 he engaged in business for himself, in which he has since been highly successful. He does all kinds of building, from foundation to finish, including interior decorating and papering. He built his planing-mill, at 902 East Eleventh street, in 1889, and has since added to it from year to year. The products of the mill include all kinds of dressed and manufactured lumber, but for his own use exclusively. The fine residences and other buildings which he has erected in Erie are too numerous to mention. He built his own comfortable home at 906 East Eleventh street in 1888. Mr. Schroeck was married April 15, 1889, to Miss Mary Eva, daughter of Mr. George Boehm, of Hoerdt, Germany. This union has been blessed with eight children, Mary Magdalena, Anna Catherine, John Adolph, Mary Annie, Peter Adam, John Frederick, Elizabeth, Clara (deceased) and Rosa. Mr. Schroeck and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and he is a member of the M. B. A. In politics he is not bound by party ties, but gives his vote to what he considers the best interests of the community.

Edward W. Constable, senior member of the firm of Constable Bros., Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, December 19, 1850, and is a son of John Constable, whose sketch appears in this work. He was educated in the public schools of Erie, and then clerked for six years in a grocery store in Titusville, Pa., after which he followed bookkeeping for five years in Erie. In 1878 he, in company with his brother, William H., purchased of Constable & Ramsey their mill at the northwest corner of Fifth and Sassafras streets. This partnership lasted two years, after which he conducted the business alone three years, and then admitted his brother, Charles A., to the partnership. The mill burned in November, 1888, and was rebuilt immediately, and was again in operation in the spring of 1889. The products of the mill include all kinds of manufactured lumber and building supplies, not only

for their own building, but for the trade. There is also carried a large stock of builders' hardware. Among the fine buildings which they have erected may be mentioned the residences of Davenport Galbraith, George D. Seiden, J. P. Metcalf, E. Camphausen, Dr. J. C. M. Drake, J. B. Crouch, Otto Germer, jr., Thomas Hepphill, etc. Mr. Constable was married in June, 1878, to Miss Alice E. Roberts, of Erie, who died in 1883. He was remarried, July 2, 1890, to Miss Mary K. Evans, daughter of John Evans, formerly of Grand, Pa., but now of Benton Harbor, Mich. In politics Mr. Constable has always been a Republican, and has rendered much valuable service to the party of his choice.

John Constable, one of Erie's oldest and most highly respected citizens, was born in a suburb of London, England, January 11, 1811, and is a son of Robert and Harriet (Perkins) Constable. He was educated and learned his trade in his native country, and came to the United States in 1838, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained four years. He then went to Florida, where he was employed in an arsenal for nearly a year, after which he returned to Buffalo. In 1839 he started for Pittsburg, where his brother, Nathaniel, afterwards national quartermaster in the late war, was engaged in the manufacture of safes. He left Buffalo on the steamer "Robert Fulton," but when he reached Erie, he found that his trunks had been put off at Dunkirk, N. Y. While waiting for his trunks he sought and found employment in Erie, where he has since remained. Thus, by mistake, as it were, Erie gained one of her best citizens. His first employer was Col. Seth Reed, and his first work was upon the Reed House. After some time employed as journeyman, he engaged in business for himself in contracting and building. Among his first buildings were the stores now occupied by P. Minning & Sons and the residence of Joseph M. Sterrett, at Fifth and Holland streets. In company with Hugh Jones, he built what was then known as the East and West Ward school houses, at that time the only school buildings in the town, and other buildings. He was also for a time in partnership with Samuel Cummings. In later years we find such monuments to his work as the Park Presbyterian Church, Dime Bank Building and Scott Block. He built a mill on the present site of the one now owned and operated by his sons, on the old canal, and was the first to use the power of its water. Mr. Constable was married in 1829 to Miss Elizabeth Pettitt, by whom he had five children: John, who was born in England, and who died from disease contracted in the late war; George, who was in the circus business for a number of years, and was drowned by the bursting of a boiler on the Ohio river, near Cairo, Ill., in 1874; Thomas, who is employed on the lakes; Harriet, who married George M. Gowen and died in Titusville, Pa., and Washington, who is a glazier in Erie. Mrs. Constable dying in 1858, Mr. Constable was remarried in 1858 to Mrs. Eliza (Culp) Reinhardt, who had one son, William, and by whom he had four children: Edward W. and Charles A., whose sketches appear in this work; Louisa, Mrs. H. C. Sanderson, of Scranton, Pa., and Herbert, who is engaged in the furniture business in Boston. Three of Mr. Constable's sons were in the late war: Thomas, one year in the navy and the 83d P. V. I.; Washington, in the 145th P. V. I., was for a time in Libby Prison, and John, already mentioned; William Reinhardt was also in the 83d P. V. I. Mr.



Patrick Murphy



and Mrs. Constable have for many years been members of the Baptist Church, and he is the oldest member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment in Erie. In politics he is a Republican, and was for many years a member of the city councils.

Charles A. Constable, junior member of the firm of Constable Bros., manufacturers, contractors and builders, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie November 29, 1856, and is a son of John Constable, whose sketch appears in this volume. He was educated in the public schools of Erie, and learned his trade with his father, after which he spent five years working at his trade in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. He then returned to Erie and entered the employ of his father, and later of Constable Bros., who succeeded his father in business. Upon the death of Mr. William H. Constable, in 1878, Mr. Charles H. Constable took charge of his estate and continued the management of it for three years, when he became a member of the firm, which has since been composed of Edward W. and Charles A. Constable. The plant is located at the northwest corner of Fifth and Sassafras streets, and occupies an area 165 feet square. The business of the concern includes all kinds of building from foundation to finish, and gives employment to about 175 men. The products of the mill are all kinds of finished and manufactured lumber for building purposes. In the southeast corner of the plant is the store, which carries a complete stock of builders' hardware and furnishings. The institution as a whole is one of the most complete and thoroughly equipped in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Mr. Constable was married May 30, 1885, to Miss Clara L., daughter of Mr. Edmund Wilson, of Edinboro, Pa. This union has been blessed with one child, Addie. They reside at 419 Sassafras street. In politics Mr. Constable is a Republican, and served the city as a member of the common council for the terms from 1881 to 1883.

Edward Mehl, superintendent of the docks and the lake and rail shipping of the W. L. Scott Company, Erie, was born in Erie, September 1, 1855, and is a son of Anthony and Maria Anna (Raeder) Mehl, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to Erie about 1845 and here learned the carpenter trade, which he followed the greater part of his life. The immediate family consisted of two sons, Philip J., who was superintendent of the erection of the main building of the Mid-Winter Fair in San Francisco in 1885, and is now superintendent of construction of a large public building now being constructed in Sittro park in that city; and Edward. The latter named gentleman received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated from St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1877. Soon after completing his education he secured a position as clerk to Paymaster A. D. Bache, United States steamer "Michigan," where he remained one year. In 1880 he entered the employ of the W. L. Scott Company as shipping clerk at the soft-coal dock. The officers of this company have always been quick to recognize and appreciate merit, and Mr. Mehl was rapidly promoted until he was made superintendent of the soft coal shipping, and, upon the death of Mr. John R. Saltsman, superintendent of the hard coal shipping, December 14, 1894, he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Mehl is a charter member of

the Erie Club, and is also a member of the Kakhwa Club. He is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of which he is a generous supporter. He affiliates with the Democrat party, but has never been a seeker of public office or political preferment.

William A. Walker, chief engineer of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Electric Light Works, Erie, Pa., was born in Gowanda, N. V., June 17, 1866, and is a son of Josiah W. and Anna M. (Chapman) Walker, natives respectively of New York and New Hampshire, and of English ancestry. His father, who was a miller by trade and died in 1880, at the age of 47 years, reared a family of eight children, three of whom are living: Anna, Mrs. Samuel W. Shearer, of Erie; William A., and George W., the last foreman of the printing office of the H. F. Watson Paper Company. Mr. Walker was educated in the public schools of Warren, Pa., and also of Erie, and after leaving school entered the machine shop of the Brooks Locomotive Works, of Dunkirk, to learn the machinist's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he began firing on the Rochester division of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. R.; he also fired on the N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R. and the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula R. R., in all about five years. In 1891 he accepted a position with the H. F. Watson Paper Company as stationary engineer, and was made foreman of the gas works of that concern soon after the establishment of that feature. He continued in that position until he accepted his present one, October 1, 1894. Mr. Walker was married, October 22, 1889, to Miss Lila M., daughter of Mr. Daniel Weisler, of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Walker attend the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Foresters, and is a Republican in politics.

Charles H. Klemm, constable for the Fourth ward, Erie, Pa., born in Bremen, Germany, January 24, 1853, is a son of John B. and Anna (Funch) Klemm. His father was a member of the police force of Bremen for twenty-eight years, and for a portion of that time a sergeant of police. The family consisted of thirteen children, nine of whom are living, six in America and three in Erie. Mr. Klemm was educated in his native country and also attended night school to some extent after reaching the country of his adoption. When but 13 years of age he came to America unaccompanied by any of his relatives and located in Baltimore, Md., where his brother, Charles H., had emigrated. He remained in Baltimore three and a half years, during which time he learned the cigarmaking trade, which he then followed successively in Brooklyn, N. Y., six months; Union City, Pa., fifteen months; Cory, one year; Milwaukee, Wis., one year; Chicago, one year, and Cleveland, Ohio, six months, whence he came to Erie March 18, 1873, and worked at his trade nine years. In 1882 he was elected to his present position, and at the expiration of each term since has been re-elected. He was also collector of city taxes in 1889 and 1890. Mr. Klemm was married August 18, 1873, to Miss Mary Straub, of Erie. The issue of this marriage was ten children: Jacob, Charles V., Anthony, Edward, Adeline, Eva, Walter, Clara (deceased), Roy Valentine, Dora and Benjamin. Mr. Klemm is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Herman's Sons. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

James C. Williams, superintendent of the machinery construction department of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, was born in Brantford, Canada, April 29, 1843, and is a son of John and Rachel (Farry) Williams, natives of Wales. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of 12 years began to learn the machinist's trade, which he followed in various places till 1881, when he accepted his present position. He resides at 324 East Sixth street. Mr. Williams was married August 19, 1870, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Schriber, of Meadville, Pa. They have four children: Carrie, Mrs. Frank Stoughton, of Erie; Charles F., Ernest and Walter. Mr. Williams is a Scottish Rite Mason, and is also a member of the Elks, the G. A. R., the Erie Merchants' Club and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served his city as a member of the common council one term and the select council two years.

Rudolph Conrader, superintendent of the brass-finishing department of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, November 13, 1858, and is a son of Marcus and Loretta (Bartelles) Conrader, natives of Germany, who emigrated to Erie, in 1848. His father, who was a painter by trade, died in 1892; his mother is still living. The family consisted of five children: William, superintendent for Henry Shenk, Pittsburg, Pa.; Herman, for many years a barber in Erie, but now residing in Jacksonville, Fla., on account of poor health; Charles A., of the firm of Jenkins & Conrader, Erie; Rudolph, and Laura, clerk in the dry goods store of Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie. Mr. Conrader was educated in the public schools of Erie, and, in May, 1872, entered the employ of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, to learn the brass-finishing trade, where he has since continued, excepting 1882-83, when he worked in brass shops in various places in the East. He has held his present responsible position since May, 1887. There are from 115 to 120 men employed in his department, and nearly as many machines. Many of the machines used are of his invention, and nearly all of them bear the touches of his mechanical genius. Among the many machines which he has invented and patented may be mentioned a metal ball machine, a grinding machine, a billiard-ball machine, and many others, nearly all of which he has sold to the Jarecki Company. Mr. Conrader was married June 11, 1885, to Miss Sophia Smith, of Erie. They had three children: Edwin K., who died in 1892, aged 6 years; Anna L., and Alfred E. Mr. and Mrs. Conrader attend the Universalist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Maccabees and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In politics he is a Republican.

Charles A. Conrader, of the firm of Jenkins & Conrader, contractors and builders, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, Pa., July 24, 1852, and is a son of Marcus and Loretta (Bartelles) Conrader. He was educated in the public schools of Erie, and at the age of 19 years engaged with Mr. John Miller to learn the carpenter's trade. He remained with Mr. Miller five years, two years with Mr. White, and three years with John J. Hogan. In 1876 he was appointed stroke-carpenter of the Erie life-saving station, to succeed Clark Jones, where he served four years, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to the general public. He was

then employed for two and a half years upon the interior woodwork of St. Peter's Cathedral, doing nearly all the carpenter work on the ceiling, which will long bear evidence of his superior workmanship. He was also employed for several months upon the fine woodwork of the Villa Maria. He then entered the employ of Henry Shenk, as foreman, and as such built the St. Michael's and Simpson Churches. In 1894 he entered into partnership with Mr. William A. Jenkins, and they have since done an extensive general building business. During the season of 1894 they built the addition to the gas works, the German Baptist Church, the Siegel Block, the McCarter Block, the Bacon House, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Electric Light Works, the new porch of Hon. C. M. Reed's residence, and numerous other buildings. Mr. Conrader was married in October, 1873, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. Barney Daugherty, of Erie, who was killed in 1894 while tearing down the old Market House. This union has been blessed with seven children: Charles, George, Susan, who died at the age of 6 years, Rudolph; John, August and Ray. In politics Mr. Conrader has always been in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party.

William McWhorter was born in Cincinnati, Cortland county, N. Y., August 10, 1831, is the son of Zuriel and Polly (Fairchild) McWhorter, and is of Scotch and English ancestry. His grandfather came to Cortland, Cortland county, in 1789, and was a practicing physician there for over forty years, and was prominently connected with several business interests of the place. His youngest son, Zuriel, was educated to succeed his father in the medical profession, but it afterwards proving distasteful to him, he gave it up and engaged in fruit farming. In 1825 he married Polly Fairchild, and reared a family of seven children, of whom William was the second, and the only one residing in Erie. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of 16 years engaged with Captain Benjamin Burdett, of Buffalo, in the piano making trade, with whom he remained four years. It was during this time, in 1851, that he made his first trip to Erie to look after some business for his employer. In 1852 David Benson, of Cincinnati, N. Y., a friend of Mr. McWhorter, purchased the business of Capt. Burdett, and Mr. McWhorter took a contract of him to manufacture the actions, which he did for four years. He then began selling pianos in Buffalo on his own account, which he followed for three years. From 1855 to 1861 he traveled very extensively through the South in the same line of business, and was in Frankfort, Ky., when Fort Sumter was fired upon. In 1857 Mr. McWhorter purchased a fruit farm in LaSalle, N. Y., upon which he lived for many years previous to coming to Erie, and upon which he raised large quantities of all fruits grown in that climate. He removed to Erie in 1885, and sold the farm in 1891. But during all these years he combined the management of his farm with the piano business. In 1882-5 he traveled throughout Eastern Pennsylvania and Western New York in the interest of Denton & Cottier, extensive piano dealers of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. McWhorter was married September 7, 1864, to Miss Helen, daughter of Joseph B. Moorhead, of Moorheadville, Erie county. The issue of this marriage has been seven children: Joseph B. Moorhead, in Gallion, Ill.; Mary, who died at the age of 19 years;

Harry L., bookkeeper for the Griswold Manufacturing Company and secretary of the Hollands Manufacturing Company; Frank, who died at the age of 2 years; Bessie, Eleanor and Robert. Mr. and Mrs. McWhorter are members of the Park Presbyterian Church.

Frank E. Wade, secretary of the board of poor directors of Erie county, was born in Union township, this county, October 11, 1853, and is a son of William R. and Angeline (Northrope) Wade. His father was a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, but removed to Chautauqua county, New York, with his father, Charles Wade, when a small boy. About 1845 he went to Union township, Erie county, Pa., where he engaged in the lumber business, afterwards building a mill and marketing his lumber in Erie. He also owned and managed a large farm, and was one of the most prosperous citizens of that township. He was a staunch Republican and a persistent worker in the interests of his party. He held nearly all the township offices, and from 1885 to 1891 was one of the commissioners of Erie county; he died in 1891. The family consisted of seven children, six of whom are living: Frank E., William H., farmer in Concord township; Elmer A., in the employ of the Colby Piano Company, Erie; Carrie E., who married Mr. J. R. McCrea, farmer, Concord township; Fred J., who is a driller in Indiana, and Bert S., who is in the employ of the American Wringer Company, at Williamsport, Pa. Mr. Frank E. Wade was educated in the public schools of his native town and the Union City high school. In 1868, his father having traded his mill for a large farm, and removed thereon, he divided his attention for the next two years between farming and attending school. In 1870 he went to Spring Creek, Warren county, Pa., where for nearly four years he worked in a saw mill. He then returned to Concord township, Erie county, and followed farming two years, after which he resumed the lumber business at Concord Station, acting in the various capacities of clerk, foreman, bog measurer, etc., which he continued for five years. In 1884 he went to Beaver Dam, Pa., to take charge of a store for Mr. D. S. Lyons, where he remained until January 1, 1890, when he accepted his present position. He resides at 1916 Sassafras street. Mr. Wade was married July 15, 1878, to Miss Lottie M., daughter of Mr. A. J. Rice, of Riceville, Crawford county, Pa. The issue of this marriage is three children, Susie A., Roy A. and Marjorie. Mr. and Mrs. Wade are members of the Simpson M. E. Church, of Erie. In politics he is a Republican, and while living in Union township held the office of assessor, and in Concord township, the office of assessor and school director.

George Feningham, retired, Erie, Pa., is a native of Strausburg, Germany, was born September 29, 1830, and when 3 years of age came to Erie with his parents, Philip and Catherine (Henk) Feningham. The father was a pump-manufacturer in Erie for many years, and died October 5, 1882, aged 81. The mother died in 1846. In the family there were six children, of whom George was the third. Mr. Feningham spent his boyhood days in Erie, was educated in the public schools, and, when 19 years of age, commenced an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with James Scott, a contractor at that time. He followed his trade in Erie until 1856, when he went to Edinboro, Pa., where he followed the same kind of business until 1863, when he

went to Girard, Pa., and about ten years later returned to Erie. Here he followed general contracting and building for about twenty years. During the last two years, on account of ill-health, he has been unable to give his business personal attention, and has been practically compelled to retire. He was married in 1854, to Jane Ensworth, of Wattsburg, Pa. To them was born one child, Linnie, now Mrs. J. J. Kibler, Girard, Pa., when a legal separation took place, and Mr. Feningham afterward married Miss Jane Fiedler. After being married six years she died, in 1878, leaving no children. Mr. Feningham has been collector of taxes in his ward one term, is a member of the Masonic order, and has spent a life of business activity in Erie county.

Harry W. Lewis, letter carrier, Erie, Pa., was born in Harbor Creek township, Erie county, Pa., August 30, 1840, and is a son of Marcus and Lucy (Allen) Lewis, the former a native of Vermont, and of Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather having served in the Continental army, and the latter a native of New York, and a grand-niece of Ethan Allen. Harry W. Lewis is the seventh in a family of ten children. He was reared in Harbor Creek township to the age of 15, when the family removed to Fairview township. He was educated in the common schools, and worked at home on the farm until the war broke out, and May 21, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, McLane's Reg., which went out in answer to the three months' volunteer call. He remained in this regiment until July 29, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. G, U. S. Reg. Cav., under Capt. John Irwin Gregg. Mr. Lewis' service was altogether in the army of the Potomac. At the battle of Gettysburg, he was taken prisoner, and was imprisoned at Bell Island and Libby, when he was paroled and later exchanged, and then engaged in the service, under Sheridan, and served with him until he went to the Shenandoah Valley. As a soldier Mr. Lewis has a record that is equalled by few. He participated in nearly all the engagements of the army of the Potomac, having been under fire 108 times. He was in thirteen general battles, twenty-one cavalry fights, and numerous skirmishes. Three of his brothers were also in the service. James served in the 76th Reg. P. V. I., three years; Horatio was first lieutenant in Co. D, 145th P. V. I., and died from wounds received at Gettysburg. Marcus died at Smithland, Ky., while in the service of the navy. After over three years of service Mr. Lewis was discharged, July 29, 1864, at City Point, Va., when he returned to Erie county, and followed farming until 1881. He was postmaster of Swanville four years. In 1881 he received an appointment as custom-house inspector, and removed to Erie, and served two seasons. In 1889 he was appointed mail carrier, in which employment he is at present engaged. He was married January 10, 1865, to Miss Susan, daughter of Samuel and Mary M. (Heiss) Myers, of Fairview township. They have six children: Mary, Mrs. A. M. Sloan; Birdie (deceased); Alice, a teacher in the public schools at Erie; Millicent, now Mrs. Jerome Sternberg, jr.; Emma and Harry M. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the G. A. R. The family attend the M. E. Church, and politically he is a Republican.

Harry Turner, locomotive engineer on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born August 5, 1844, in

Durhamshire, England. His father served for many years in the English navy. Harry came to America in 1859 and served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade in the L. S. & M. S. shops in Cleveland, Ohio. After completing his trade he worked there as journeyman a short time, when he went to Akron, Ohio, and worked at his trade three years. He then took a position on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. as fireman, and about two and a half years later was promoted to the post of engineer. After running the freight engine a while he was given a mixed run of passenger and freight, and in 1884 he was assigned on the fast mail and limited between Cleveland and Erie. This is one of the fastest runs in the country, making but one stop, which is at Ashtabula. He was married December 25, 1872, to Miss Kubadell, daughter of James L. King, of Erie. They have two children, Laura and Charles. Mr. Turner settled in Erie about the time of his marriage. He is a member of the Masonic order, United Workmen, and B. of L. E. He is considered one of the best engineers on the road, and the confidence of his superiors is evinced by giving him the management of the responsible run to which he is now entrusted. He is possessed of those qualities of nerve and skill so requisite in the modern locomotive engineer and is a typical railroad man.

Edward Kraus, merchant, Erie, Pa., born in Germany July 20, 1845, is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Hoe) Kraus, and the younger of two children. The family emigrated to America and settled in Erie county when Edward was about 3 years of age. He was reared and educated in Erie county, and served an apprenticeship at the painter's trade; he next engaged in the handling of meats a short time. Later he became interested in the restaurant business in Erie and followed it fifteen years. In 1890 he constructed a large modern brick block at 810 Parade street, where he is engaged in his present business. He was married February 11, 1874, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Metz) Huster. They have ten children, Edward, John, George, Alois, Charles, Elizabeth, Clara, Annanduz (deceased), Emil and Mary. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Kraus is a Democrat.

Palmer E. Eggleston, foreman for the Lovell Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., was born at Geneva, Ashtabula county, O., February 10, 1859, and is a son of Erastus and Sarah (Nichols) Eggleston, the former a native of Winstead, Conn., and a descendant of one of the oldest New England families. He came to Ohio in 1844, and always engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and was during his day superintendent of several leading firms in that line. He died September 12, 1888, and his wife died about a year later. In the family there were seven children, all of whom are living: Foster, superintendent of the Jackson State Penitentiary, of Michigan; Orelia, married Mr. Freeman Thorpe, well-known artist in Findlay, O., has painted many celebrated pictures, with which the citizens of Erie are familiar; Viola, married S. H. McKenstry, of Geneva, O.; Palmer E., Charles Honer, Cleveland, O.; Lottie, married Charles Mahlen, of Titusville, Pa. Palmer E. Eggleston was reared and educated in his native town, and since his boyhood has been more or less engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements in various parts of the

country, having made that branch of industry his special study. In April, 1883, he came to Erie and accepted the position as foreman of the Lovell Manufacturing Company, which position he has since held. He was married, December 25, 1880, to Miss Winnifred, daughter of John and Melissa (Murphy) Moreland, of Geneva, O. They have had two children, Olive and John, both deceased. Mrs. Eggleston is a well-known musician in the city of Erie. She devotes most of her attention to vocal music, and at present sings in the First Presbyterian Church choir, where she has been engaged for some time. Mr. Eggleston's position is one of great responsibility, and is due to his skill and faithfulness. He is a man thoroughly qualified for the trust and responsibility which is imposed upon him. Politically he is a Republican.

M. A. Cray, conductor on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born at Fairview, Erie county, Pa., August 19, 1857. He is a son of William and Johanna (Collins) Cray, the former a native of Drewscourt, parish of Ballyhaegan, County Limerick, Ireland, and was born September 21, 1829; the latter was a native of England and was born January 20, 1832. She was the only daughter of John and Catherine (Burke) Collins, natives of Ballyhaegan, County Limerick, Ireland. The latter was born in 1803, and died April 1, 1883. William Cray, M. A. Cray's father, emigrated to America, accompanied by his wife and her mother, in November, 1850, and after a stormy voyage of seven weeks, landed at Castle Garden, N. Y. They immediately came west and settled in Erie county. Mr. Cray immediately obtained work on the Waterford plank road, where he remained a short time. About this time the L. S. & M. S. R. R. was under course of construction, and he entered the employ of that company, and remained with them until 1873, the last ten years of which he was section foreman. In 1873 the family removed to Erie, where the father died September 17, 1890, and the mother now resides at Conneaut, Ohio, with her daughter. William and Johanna Cray were the parents of six children, viz.: John, born January 17, 1851, married Miss Rose Clark, of Swanville, Pa. He lost his life in an accident on the E. & P. R. R. at Albion, February 24, 1885; James, born March 19, 1852, married Miss Julia Leach, of St. Catharines, Ontario; he is an engineer on the N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R., and resides at Conneaut, Ohio; William, born March 19, 1853, married Miss Ida Rapp, of Sharpsville, Pa.; he is a contractor on the E. & P. R. R., and resides at Erie; Nellie, born May 25, 1854, married James Jewett, conductor on the L. S. & M. S. R. R.; she died January 19, 1882; Michael A., and Catherine, born May 15, 1863, married Patrick O'Brien, engineer on the N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R.; they reside at Conneaut, Ohio. Michael A. Cray attended the public schools until he was 14 years of age, when he commenced his career as a railroad man. He entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. first as water boy, then worked as trackman, switchman, brakeman and fireman. He served in the latter capacity three and a half years, when he concluded to follow some other occupation, and accordingly entered the employ of the Erie City Iron Works, where he remained two years. During this time railroading had its old-time fascination for him, and, unable to stand it longer, he entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Company as brakeman March 7, 1881. He was

promoted to conductor January 10, 1887, which position he has since satisfactorily held. Mr. Cray was married September 15, 1881, to Miss Arvilla, only daughter of Charles Newton, who at that time was an engineer on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., but on account of poor health retired from railroad and went to Michigan and now resides at Addison, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Cray have eight children, viz.: Charles, born October 30, 1882; Nellie, born February 24, 1884; Arthur, born September 28, 1885; Emma, born January 10, 1887; Edna, born December 24, 1888; Porter, born February 1, 1890; Paul, born December 15, 1892; and Marie, born February 27, 1894. He is a member of the O. R. C., the C. M. B. A. and the P. V. R. He is one of the responsible and respected citizens of the community.

Homer M. Hill, general insurance agent, Erie, Pa., was born in Mill Creek township, August 12, 1843, and is a son of George and Orpha (Miner) Hill, the former a native of Walpole, Mass., and a son of George Hill, whose father (George) was an English soldier, and came to America in the British service during the Revolution. He was here but a short time when he deserted the king's cause and joined the American army. At the close of the war he settled in Canton, Mass., married, reared a family, and died there. His son, George (Homer's grandfather), was married in Canton in 1817, and came to Erie county a few years later. He was a woolen manufacturer, and built two woolen mills in Erie county one in the Second section of Erie, on Cascade creek, and another on Mill creek, on the Lake Pleasant road. He spent the latter part of his life in AshTabula, Ohio, where he died March 28, 1851. He reared a family of nine children: George (deceased), Elvina, Harvey, Mary (deceased), Washington, Albert, Naomi (deceased), Perry and Porter (twins, both deceased) and Clinton. George Hill (Homer's father) was a contractor and builder, and followed that occupation nearly all his life in Erie. He died in 1882. His wife, Orpha Miner, was a native of Erie county, and a daughter of William Miner, who was of New England stock, and one of the pioneers of this section. Mrs. Hill now resides in Erie. In the family were two children, one who died in infancy and Homer M. He was educated in the public schools of Erie and the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburg. He first engaged in the mercantile business about two years, and entered the employ of the Lake Shore and Erie and Pittsburg railroads. He remained here until the war broke out, when he served as clerk in the provost marshal's office until Lee's surrender. He then entered the employ of Noble, Brown & Co., coal merchants, as bookkeeper, and, in 1867, entered the employ of J. F. Downing, general agent, and served in the capacity of adjuster, inspector and special agent until 1892, when he engaged in the general insurance business for himself. Mr. Hill was married, August 29, 1883, to Miss Minnie B. Torrey, of Erie. They have two children: George Torrey and Douglas Homer. He is a member of the Masonic order, 32d degree Scottish Rite, past master of Keystone Lodge, past high priest of Temple Chapter, past T. L. G. M. of Jerusalem Council, past T. P. G. M. Presque Isle Lodge of Perfection. He is treasurer of Keystone Lodge and of Temple Chapter; is a member of the Masonic board of trustees, a member of Mt. Olivet Commandery,

Pittsburg Consistory, and Zeta Zeta Temple Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and National Union. Politically he is a Democrat.

F. A. Sherrer, contractor and dealer in cut stone, corner of Fourteenth and French streets, Erie, Pa., was born in Cleveland, O., January 16, 1866, and is a son of A. and Elizabeth (Lebens) Sherrer, natives of Germany, now residents of Unionville, O. In the family there were five children: William, A. W., F. A., and Julia, married Dr. Sherwood, Unionville, O. Fred was reared and educated in the city of Cleveland, and learned the stone-cutter's trade with his father, who was at that time a stone dealer and contractor in Cleveland. In 1885 F. A. Sherrer came to Erie and associated with his brother, William, in his present business. In 1894, William retired from the firm, and was succeeded by his brother, F. A. Mr. Sherrer was married, January 12, 1893, to Miss Marie Alge, of Findlay, O. They have one child, Therese J. F. A. Sherrer is the leading stone contractor in the city of Erie, and his work is not by any means confined to the city limits. He has done a large amount of building throughout the country. A. W. Sherrer was born in Detroit, Mich., December 25, 1863. He also learned the stone-cutter's trade with his father in Cleveland, and had always been engaged as a journeyman stone-cutter in various parts of the country, up to the time of going into business. He is a natural mechanic, and has had a vast amount of experience in all kinds of stone-cutting, which places him an expert second to none. He is an enterprising man, stands high in the business community, and is a well-informed advocate of the Democratic party.

W. G. Kline, Erie, Pa., chief postal clerk on the N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R., between Chicago and Cleveland, is a descendant of one of the old pioneer families of Erie county. He was born in Fairview township, November 16, 1863, and is a son of John A. and Rosanna (Barri) Kline, the former a native of Fairview, born in the same house as W. G., and the latter a native of Switzerland. The parents now reside in Fairview township. John A. Kline's father, also John A., settled in Erie county, about the year 1818. He came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and died comparatively young, leaving a family of small children. W. G. Kline was educated in the public schools of Erie county, and in the Iron City Commercial College, of Pittsburg. In 1885 he received the appointment of railway postal clerk, and worked about eight months on the line between Cleveland and Syracuse. He was then transferred to the western division, and has since worked between Chicago and Cleveland, and has been successfully promoted through all the intermediate clerkships to which his high standards of examinations have entitled him, and in 1899 he was made chief postal clerk between Chicago and Cleveland, having charge of eleven men on his run. He was married June 21, 1889, to Miss Frona, daughter of Israel Heidler, of Fairview township, who is also a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Erie county. They have two children, Edna Eva and Ruth G. Mr. Kline is one of the most popular and efficient clerks on the road. He is an unassuming gentleman, who is thoroughly master of his business. He is a member of the Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association, and in his political principles he is unwaveringly Democratic.

Guy Johnson, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., thoroughly understands the duties accompanying the occupancy of the right side of the locomotive cab. He is a native of Summit township, Erie county, and was born May 14, 1851, and is a son of S. F. and Jane (Ward) Johnson, both natives of Erie county, descendants of the early settlers in Erie county, and of old New England stock. They now reside in Michigan. In the family there were eleven children, namely: James, killed by lightning on Lake Michigan, while in the sailing service; Perry, killed by the explosion of engine No. 1063 on the P. & E. R. R., at Irvington; Cyrene, resides in Kansas; Harry, lives in Dakota; Thomas, Miles Grove, Pa.; Guy, Leslie, Kansas; Fayette, Oil City, Pa.; Malcolm, Oil City; Hattie, Michigan. Guy was reared and educated in his native township, and at the age of 14 years entered the employ of the Lake Shore (now the L. S. & M. S.) R. R., as brakeman, working on the Erie and Buffalo division, and on the Cleveland and Erie division about two years. He next worked in the machine shop at Erie about one year, and then worked as a stationary engineer in Erie about two years, when he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as fireman, and in 1878 was promoted to the post of engineer. Mr. Johnson is a man possessing all the qualities of the efficient modern locomotive engineer. He had the remarkable experience of losing three drive wheels off a four-wheel driver locomotive. This was in the accident of engine No. 81 at Swansville, on the Lake Shore road. Mr. Johnson has gone through several wrecks, but fortune, coupled with good management, has always seemed to favor him, and he has always come out of the debris, fresh and new. He was married in June, 1873, to Miss Helen, daughter of James and Mary (Russell) Hugaboon, who were also early settlers of this county, both now deceased. They have four children: Fred E., locomotive fireman; Gertrude L., Maud A., and Jessie Inez. Mr. Johnson is a member of the E. A. U. of E. U., and is a Republican.

James D. Fiscus, jail warden, Erie, Pa., a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, was born December 21, 1838, and is a son of John and Bridget (O'Brien) Fiscus, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. In the family there were six children, of whom James is the eldest. He was reared and educated in his native county, and assisted his father, who was a stock dealer and drover, until 1869, when he went to the city of Erie. Here he engaged in contracting and operating, and in 1865 went to Ripley, N. Y., where he remained one year. In 1867 he moved to North East, and kept for one year the hotel known as the Brawley House; he then took charge of the Depot Hotel, which he operated three years, and, in 1879, he went to Bradford, Pa., where he remained until 1885, and served in that city on the police force during that time, and in 1885 he returned to North East, during which time he served one term as borough constable. He then received an appointment as commissary clerk of the Fort Peck Indian agency in Montana, which occasioned his removal to that territory. After having served his term he returned to Erie, and in September, 1891, was appointed jail warden, which position he has since held. Mr. Fiscus is well known in Erie county political circles, and is a staunch Democrat.

Mathew L. Kinsey, mail carrier, Erie, Pa., was born April 3, 1864, at Port Colborne, Canada, and is a son of Levi and Jane (Ramey) Kinsey, who are descendants of the pioneer families of Stone Bridge, Ontario. Mathew is the youngest of four children. The family moved to Erie in 1865, where Mathew L. was reared and educated. He early began an apprenticeship at the molder's trade, which he followed until November 5, 1891, when he was appointed mail carrier in the city of Erie, which position he has since held. He was united in marriage, April 16, 1885, to Ida, daughter of D. K. Dean, of Erie, Pa. They have two children, Ethel and Madge. Mr. Kinsey is a member of the I. O. O. F., the National Association of Letter Carriers, and politically is a Republican. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

Charles Steen, patternmaker, Erie, Pa., is a native of Denbighshire, North Wales, and was born June 5, 1829. He is a son of John and Sarah (Holloway) Steen. They were the parents of four children: Thomas, died in England; John, lives in Cheshire, England; Mary, widow of Charles B. Jones, North Wales, and John. The father died at the age of 89, and the mother at 94. Charles was reared and educated in his native town, and, when a young man, served an apprenticeship at his trade at Wrexham, Wales. He then went to Derbyshire, England, and remained in the employ of the same firm seventeen years. In 1869 he came to America and located in Erie, where he remained a short time, when he went to Warren, Pa., and worked at his trade two years, and removed to Tidoute, Pa., where he remained one year. He then came to Erie and was employed in the Erie Car Works from 1872 to 1874, when he entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. company as patternmaker in their shops at Erie, where he is still employed. Mr. Steen was married, March 25, 1853, at Pentrich, Derbyshire, England (in an old historic church that bore the bullet imprints of the chivalric days of Cromwell), to Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Jane Walker, of Derbyshire, England. To this union have been born seven children: John W., Warren, Pa.; Thomas (deceased); William B., Erie, Pa.; Anna May, married Henry F. Lillibridge, Erie, Pa.; Oswald (deceased); Frank, Youngstown, Ohio, and Jennie, married Arthur Thompson. Mr. Steen is a member of the A. O. of U. W., the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief, the Mutual Benefit Association of the E. & P. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a thorough Republican.

M. W. Brundage, Erie, Pa., is a native of Campville, Tioga county, N. Y. He was born September 17, 1853, and is a son of Charles I. and Frances Mary (Smith) Brundage. The former was a native of Walkill, Orange county, N. Y., and the latter a native of Susquehanna, Pa., and a daughter of Col. Rufus Smith, who was a very prominent man of Eastern Pennsylvania and a resident of Susquehanna. Charles I. Brundage, the father of M. W., was a steel worker by trade, and worked on the construction of the N. Y. & L. E. R. R. He was drowned in Lake Erie in the spring of 1855, at the explosion of the "Mayflower." He was a son of Michael Brundage, who was also a native of Orange county, New York. Michael was a son of Richard, who emigrated to America from Metz, France, in 1789. He was compelled to leave his na-

tive land for having taken part in an insurrection against the government. He settled in Orange county, New York, and followed farming during the remainder of his life. The mother of M. W. died in Erie April 14, 1891. In the Brundage family there were four children: Hattie (deceased), Emory, Binghamton, N. Y.; Margaret, now Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, of Franklin, Susquehanna county, Pa., and M. W. Brundage, who was reared in Franklin, Susquehanna county, Pa., with his grandfather, Col. Smith. He received a public school education, and when a young man entered the molding department of the N. Y. & L. E. R. R. shops at Susquehanna, Pa. Here he served an apprenticeship at the molder's trade and worked there as journeyman until 1881, when he went to Chicago and remained until 1886, during which time he was employed by the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, The Allen Paper Car Wheel Manufacturing Company, and the Pullman Company. In 1886 he came to Erie, entered the employ of the Erie City Iron Works and remained but a short time, when he was employed by the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, where he is at present engaged. Mr. Brundage was married October 5, 1881, to Miss Metta Z., daughter of George N. Brown, of Susquehanna, Pa. They have two children, Genevieve and Frank Edward. Mr. Brundage is a member of the K. of P., the E. A. U., and the Brotherhood of Machine Molders, and politically is a staunch and active Democrat. The family are members of Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church, where he is choir leader. He is a musician of considerable talent and has been a member of a great many bands in places where he has traveled throughout the country. He can play almost any instrument found in the average brass band.

James H. Ray, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 16, 1861, and is a son of John G. and Margaret (Nolan) Ray, natives of Ireland, and now residents of Erie. The father is a machinist. They were the parents of seven children: William E., Erie; James H., John J. (died at the age of 21), Thomas F., of Erie; Mary A. (died at the age of 21), Maggie (died at the age of 9 years), George B., Erie. The family settled in Erie in 1868. James was reared and educated in Erie, and, when about 11 years of age, entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Company, in their shops in Erie, and served five years at the machinist's trade, when he went firing for that company. In 1885 he was promoted to the post of engineer. He was married August 17, 1891, to Miss Mary Dalton, of New Castle, Pa. They have one child, Margaret. Mr. Ray is a member of the B. of L. E. and the Pennsylvania Relief. He is a popular and successful railroad man.

A. B. Heard, a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, was born May 31, 1842. He is a son of Randolph and Mary (Hamilton) Heard, the former a native of Trenton, N. J., and the latter of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Randolph Heard was a son of George and Alcha (Warner) Heard. They settled in Crawford county in 1796, when Randolph was about 1 year old. They reared a family of seven children: Randolph (deceased), Fannie (deceased), Mary (deceased), Louis (deceased), James (deceased), Johanna (deceased), and George (deceased). When George Heard settled in Crawford county it was a dense wilderness, and there was a great deal of trouble with the

Indians there for several years after his settlement. He built his first log cabin in Meadville, on the present site of the trotting park there. He spent his life in pioneer farming and lumbering, and died in 1844, aged 79 years. His wife died in 1812, when comparatively a young woman. His son, Randolph, A. B. Heard's father, was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Capt. Blystone. He received from the government 100 acres for services rendered in that war. He married Mary Hamilton, November 13, 1817. She was a native of Philadelphia. They were the parents of ten children: James H. (deceased), Latvia, married Gideon Hart, of Crawford county (deceased), George (deceased), Jane (deceased), Mathew (deceased), Marion J. (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Mary (deceased) William H. (deceased), and A. B., the only surviving member of the family. Randolph Heard died November 9, 1882, his wife departed this life May 16, 1873, and their remains lie side by side in the old Cardinal cemetery, at Moshertown, Crawford county, Pa. A. B. Heard was reared in Crawford county, and spent his early days on a farm. He received a common school education. Since his boyhood days he always showed an intuitive knowledge of horses, and early in life engaged in the buying and selling and speculating in horses. He removed to Erie in 1878, and engaged in the livery business, which he followed four years, at the same time deepening up his business in the traffic of horses. He has taken some of the finest blooded horses in the country to the large cities, and sold them for handsome prices. He has sold a great many fine horses in the city of New York, and has made that city the chief market for his sales. During late years he has been interested in oil production in Forest and Elk counties, Pennsylvania, where he has met with good success. Mr. Heard was married July 3, 1871, to Miss Jane A., daughter of R. R. Snow, of Cambridge, Pa. They have one child, Jennie May. He is a prominent Republican, having been candidate of that party for sheriff of Crawford county, in 1877. He was defeated and accepted the situation gracefully. He is a member of the K. of H.

B. P. Diffenbaugh, engineer for the Edison Electric Company, was born in Erie, March 24, 1850, and is a son of Benjamin and Lavina (Pickett) Diffenbaugh. Benjamin Diffenbaugh, sr., was a native of Lancaster, Pa., and was born in 1796. He came to Erie county in 1835, and followed blacksmithing. He had one of the first shops in Erie. He served on the U. S. S. "Michigan," seven years. He died at Hicksville, Ohio, in 1882. He served as private in Co. C, 145th Regt., P. V. I., during the rebellion, until the battle of Frobericksburg, when he received a wound that disabled him, when he was discharged. He was twice married, first to a Miss Wagner, who died, leaving five children. He afterward married Lavina Pickett, by whom he had four children, of whom Benjamin is the second. His mother died in 1877. Benjamin was reared and educated mostly in North East, and when 11 years of age, went to live with an uncle in Canada, and remained there about three years, when he returned to North East, where he remained until he was 20, when he went to the oil country. From there he went to Ohio, and lived in Bloomville ten years, and was engaged in the manufacturing of boat oars. In 1884 he came to Erie, where he has since been employed as engineer for the Edison Light Company.

He was married September 2, 1878, to Miss Effie Sankey, of Bloomville, Ohio. They have three children: Forrest, born March 10, 1881; Lavina, born January 12, 1883; and Gail, born June 17, 1885. Mr. Dittenbaugh is a worthy citizen, and politically is a Democrat.

Charles Daugherty, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., a native of Summit, Cambria county, Pa., was born March 22, 1849. He is a son of Cornelius and Mary Magdalene (Nagle) Daugherty. In the family there were eight children: James (deceased), Susanna (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Venetia, resides in West Virginia; Mary (deceased), Johanna, now Mrs. Patrick Finely, of Ashtabula, Ohio; Agnes and Charles. The father was born and reared in Summit, Cambria county, Pa., till the age of 10, when his brother-in-law, with whom he was living, moved to Pittsburg and took Charles with him. He received most of his education in Pittsburg, and when yet a boy entered the employ of a navigation company as messenger boy in that city. He engaged in firing on the P., Ft. W., & C. R. R., March 18, 1864, when he was 15 years old, and September 14, 1868, when 19 years of age, was promoted to the position of engineer. In February, 1880, he resigned his position on this road to take a passenger run on the E. & P. R. R. between Erie and Pittsburg, where he is still employed. Mr. Daugherty has had more adventures than the average railroader. He performed a remarkable feat while running on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R., which is thus related: While approaching a bridge at Clinton with his train, running about the speed of fifteen miles, he saw a small child on the track in the middle of the bridge. He used all efforts to stop his train, but as he neared the child, he saw that he could not stop in time to save its life, so he left the cab, hastened out on the running board to the pilot of the engine and jumped on the bridge ahead of the engine, which was still under pretty good speed, ran ahead, grabbed the child and made his way across the bridge just ahead of the engine, and thus saved the life of the child, although greatly endangering his own. Mr. Daugherty has been seriously injured twice in his experience of railroading. At Ensworth, while looking back at his train out of the cab window, he was struck on the back of the head by an inclining telegraph pole and was knocked insensible from his engine; he was in a head-end collision at Middlesex, where the engineer and fireman of the other engine were killed and Mr. Daugherty saved himself by jumping just as the engine struck and was hit by some flying missile on the forehead, which inflicted a very ugly wound and disabled him from duty for over six months. He was married May 14, 1868, to Miss Myra, daughter of Russell and Nancy (McCandless) Hurd, of Allegheny City. To this union have been born eight children: William P. (deceased), Estella (deceased), Edmund, Norburt, Ida and Eva, twins (deceased), Flora and Joseph. Mr. Daugherty is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the C. M. B. A., and politically is a Democrat. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

E. J. Oliver, engineer of the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., is a native of Erie county. He was born in Fairview township, June 16, 1855, and is a son of J. M. and Sarah Oliver, the former a native of Lancaster, Pa.,

and the latter of Lockport, N. Y. The father was a miller by occupation. He settled in Erie county in 1850, and kept hotel in Erie a short time. In the family there were three children: J. W., miller, Des Moines, Ia.; E. J. and Ida. The father died in 1890, and the mother now resides in Erie with E. J. Mr. Oliver received his education in the public schools of Erie county, and when a young man, engaged as hard-wear clerk in Erie, where he spent four years. He then entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., on the Buffalo division. This was in 1877, and he remained there four years. He then entered the employ of the Erie Car Company as engineer. His old desire for railroading returned in a short time, and he secured a position as fireman on the E. & P. R. R., and August 13, 1888, was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer, which he still holds, to the full satisfaction of his employers. He possesses the qualities requisite for a good engineer. Mr. Oliver was married, September 13, 1881, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Capt. John Fisher (deceased), who was one of Erie's best known and highly respected citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have two children: Jessie (deceased, 1886) and Joseph. He is a member of the B. of L. E., the E. A. U., and the Pennsylvania Relief. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

Charles Fitzmaurice, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born at Sharpsville, Mercer county, Pa., May 9, 1863. He is a son of Thomas and Anne (Shannahan) Fitzmaurice, both natives of Ireland. The father came to America and remained in New York a short time, when he went to Sharpsville, Pa., where he followed contracting and building to the time of his death, which occurred in 1873. They reared a family of ten children: Margaret (deceased), James, master mechanic for the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas, conductor, Erie, Pa.; John Fitzmaurice, engineer on the N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R.; Ella, married Matthew Donahue, conductor on the E. & P. R. R., Sharpsville, Pa.; Charles; William, engineer on the E. & P. R. R., Sharpsville, Pa. Charles was reared in his native town, where he received a public school education, and, at the age of 15, entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Company as engine wiper, at Sharpsville. He worked there two years, when he was given a position as fireman, although but 17 years of age. In 1888 he was made an engineer, which position he has since faithfully and efficiently held. He has been remarkably successful since he assumed control of the throttle. He has been in one wreck, and that was when running. This was a head collision, near Rochester, Pa. In this, both engines and twenty-seven cars were completely demolished, and Mr. Fitzmaurice escaped with very slight injuries, by jumping. He was married, June 7, 1883, to Miss Mary Flaherty, of Jamestown, Pa. They have one child, William Edward. Mr. Fitzmaurice is a popular railroad man, and is considered one of the most competent and careful engineers on the road. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Politically he is a Democrat.

Thomas Jefferson Downing, passenger conductor on the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., Erie, Pa., is a Pennsylvanian by birth. He was born at Sharpsville, Mercer county, June 17, 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Phoebe (Cary) Downing, the former a native of



George Stough.

Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and later a pioneer of Mercer county, where he became an extensive and prosperous farmer, and the latter of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Thomas J. Downing's grand-parents, John and Nancy (Baux) Downing, were married March 20, 1817. John Downing was a native of Vermont, and a soldier of the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Lundy's Lane, on the American side. This couple were the parents of eleven children, of whom Thomas, sr., was the eldest. The latter reared a family of nine children, namely: John; Melinda, now Mrs. Uriah Snyder, of Ohio; Mary, wife of G. D. Gilson, of Greenville, Pa.; James L., Sharpville, Pa.; Anna, Sharpville, Pa.; Thomas J., Erie, Pa.; Harkness W., Sharpville, Pa., and Jerome H., Newark, N. J. The father died December 24, 1888, aged 69 years 9 months and 20 days, and the mother, December 3, 1893. Thomas Jefferson Downing was reared and educated in Mercer county, and, in 1879, entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Co., in the capacity of brakeman. He was at that time a resident of Sharpville, Mercer county, Pa. In 1885, he was promoted to a conductorship, which position he still holds. He was married May 1, 1879, to Miss Carrie J., daughter of George and Lydia (Fink) Woodling, of Sharpville, Pa. To this union were born four children: James A., born October 4, 1880; Frank and Fred, twins, born March 23, 1883; Fred died October 17, 1889, and Frank died October 29, 1889; and John K., born March 23, 1885. Mr. Downing is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, the F. and A. M., and politically he is a Republican.

Harry A. Ross, conductor on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Marilla, Erie county, N. Y., June 2, 1855, and is a son of David and Mary E. (Koot) Ross, both natives of New York, and of old New England stock. The family came to Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and the parents now reside in Corry. They reared a family of five children: Ellen E., married Thomas E. Willis, Meadville; Harry A.; C. B. E., now Mrs. D. T. Fleming, Corry; C. E., Union City, and Jesse (deceased). Harry A. was educated in Corry, and when a youth followed lumbering and running a stationary engine. In 1874, he entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Company, as brakeman. After working there awhile he went to work on the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., as brakeman, and in 1880, he entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Company, and in July, 1890, was promoted to the position of conductor, which position he now holds. He is faithful to duty, and very popular on the road. Mr. Ross was married March 16, 1881, to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Margaret (Simmons) Loesch, of Erie. To this union has been born one child, Charles Edward. Mr. Ross is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

John W. Etter, conductor on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., is a native of Erie, and was born October 24, 1849. He is a son of Jacob and Philippine (Reichard) Etter, both natives of Germany. The father was a ship carpenter, and came to America in 1847, at the age of 32, and settled in Erie county. He followed farming in Greene township, where he died in December 3, 1863. His wife died May 17, 1879, aged 65 years. They were parents of eight children, and J. W. is the sixth. He was reared and educated in Greene township, and worked on his father's farm until the age

of 20, when he commenced railroading as brakeman. He has worked on the L. S. & M. S., the P. C. & St. L. R. R., but chiefly on the P. & E., where he is at present employed. In 1879 he was promoted to a conductorship, which position he has since held. His railroad experience has been comparatively free from accidents, except one wreck that was at LeBoeuf, where he was buried in the wreck for two hours, and had his leg broken, besides several injuries of a lesser nature. He was married June 25, 1874, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Jehew Frier, of Erie. They have one child, Clara. Mr. Etter is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Pennsylvania Relief, and is a Republican. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

Christopher Little, conductor on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, May 7, 1845, and is a son of William and Sarah (Rose) Little, both natives of Salina, near Syracuse, N. Y. They were married in their native town and came to Erie in 1834, where the father worked at the cooper's trade to within a few years of his death, which occurred June 4, 1881, at the age of 65. The mother now resides with Christopher. They were the parents of eight children: Laura, now Mrs. Finel, Erie; Lafayette, Erie; Anna, now Mrs. Wesley Hess, Erie; William, Erie; Christopher, Asie, Erie; and Henry (deceased). Christopher Little was reared and educated in Erie, and spent his early boyhood days on the farm, and May 3, 1863, he enlisted in the United States navy. He immediately went to the Brooklyn navy yard and went on board the United States steamship "Mackinaw," of the North Atlantic Squadron. He was in the engagements before Ft. Fisher, Petersburg, Richmond, Dutch Gap and Wilmington, N. C., and at the bombardment and capture of several small forts. He was mustered out of service May 17, 1865, at Portsmouth, N. H., when he returned to Erie and, October 25, 1865, entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Company. In 1880 he was promoted to the position of conductor, and is regarded as one of the most trustworthy employees of the road. Mr. Little was married, July 10, 1870, to Miss Rose Landan, of Erie. They have eight children: Frank, A. C. (deceased), John H., Augusta May, Nellie S., Lydia May, A. C. and Christopher (deceased). Mr. Little is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican. He cast his first vote for Lincoln, in North Carolina, at the age of 19 years.

William L. Fogel, engineer on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Altoona, Pa., August 7, 1865. He is a son of Louis and Mary E. (Stains) Fogel, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father came to America in 1840, at the age of 12, with his mother, who was a widow. He spent his early days on a farm, and when yet a youth was engaged as teamster in hauling coal. In 1862 he commenced firing a locomotive on the Pennsylvania main line, and eighteen months later was promoted to the post of engineer. In 1865 he resigned his position on the P. R. R., to accept a similar one on the P. & E. Here he remained until 1872, when he resigned and entered the employ of the Union Pacific, on the Rocky Mountains. He remained there but a short time, when he returned to the employ of the P. & E. R. R., and ran on that road until the time of his death, which occurred in 1892. The mother now resides in Erie.

They were parents of fourteen children: George F., born April 6, 1890, and died May 3, 1890; Julia A., born May 16, 1891, now married to John Collins, engineer, Kalleigh, Pa.; John C., born February 26, 1863, and died June 14, 1872; William L.; James B., born June 14, 1867, conductor on the P. & E. R. R.; Eric, Charles G., born February 17, 1869, and died September 24, 1889; Benjamin F., born December 6, 1871, and died September 30, 1872; Mary M., born July 3, 1872, and died June 11, 1873; Nettie G., born April 21, 1875; Anna F., born December 11, 1876, died January 11, 1877; Ruby E., born February 18, 1878; Rosa P., born May 11, 1879, and died August 2, 1879; Cora M., born August 22, 1880, and George W., born in December, 1882. William Fogel was reared and educated in Erie to the age of 9 years, his parents moving here when he was 3 months old. When he was 9 years of age his parents removed to Kane, where he attended school until about 18 years old, when he worked at brush making two years. He then commenced working as engine-wiper in the round-house at Kane, and in a very short time went firing, and, October 12, 1893, was promoted to the position of engineer, and is one of the reliable young engine drivers of the road. He has many friends along the P. & E. R. R., as well as in Erie. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Relief, and is a Republican.

Isaac Carey, engineer on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Erie January 20, 1865, and is the only child of Albert and Maggie Carey, both natives of Pennsylvania and now residents of Kane, Pa. The father is also a locomotive engineer on the P. & E. R. R., and one of the old time railroad men of that road. When Isaac was two years of age the parents moved to Union City, where he attended school until 15 years of age, when the family returned to Erie. At the age of 17 he went on the P. & E. R. R. as fireman, and eight years later was made an engineer, which position he has since held. He is a very successful railroad man and well understands the management of the throttle. Mr. Carey was married January 25, 1887, to Miss Laura Gould, of Erie. They have one child, Madge. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is a Republican.

John Adam Durfield, engineer on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., has spent thirty-three years of his life in the locomotive cab, nearly thirty-two of which he has stood by the throttle. He is the oldest engineer in service, although not in years, on the P. & E. R. R. He was born in New Orleans February 4, 1841, and is a son of Harmon B. and Barbara Durfield. Harmon Durfield was a native of Holland and his wife of Bavaria. He was a salt-water sailor and during his service on the seas visited many of the important parts of the world, having sailed on the three principal oceans and circumnavigated the globe. The family came to Erie when Mr. Durfield was a child. The father went to sea again and remained but a short time, when he returned to Erie and was employed in fitting up the U. S. S. "Michigan," and afterwards served on her over twenty-five years. He was signal master and hoisted the first flag that ever floated from the foremast of the "Michigan." He was at one time engaged as wheelman in the Reed boats. He died in October, 1887, aged 76 years. His wife now resides in Erie, aged 78. They reared a family of eight children,

of whom J. A. is the eldest. He was reared and educated in Erie and when 12 years of age went on the "Michigan" as ward-room boy for three seasons, and attended school in winters. He then served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing and worked at his trade in Cincinnati two years. In 1862 he returned to Erie and entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. as fireman. At the end of eighteen months he was promoted to engineer and ran freight one year, and since that time has hauled a passenger train and has scarcely missed a run. He is considered a very careful and competent engineer, and has never had an accident in any way attributable to him, but he has averted many disasters by his cool, clear and quick judgments. Mr. Durfield was married in August, 1865, to Miss Martha C., daughter of E. B. and Sara P. (Bolsby) Willis, of Wilcox, the former a very extensive railroad contractor, who was killed in a railroad wreck in Ohio December 3, 1868. Mrs. Willis died May 2, 1881. She was a daughter of Captain Bolsby, of Revolutionary fame. The Bolsby family came to America in 1715 from Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Durfield have one child, John H., musician, Erie. He is a graduate of the Grand Conservatory of Music of New York, and a member of the National League of Musicians. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and both the father and son are members of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F. The father is also a member of the K. of P., and has always been a Republican.

John P. Sipple, conductor on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in the city of Erie, November 3, 1847, and is a son of John K. and Christiana (Fueisler) Sipple. Mrs. Sipple is a daughter of Lewis Fueisler, who was one of the pioneers of Erie county. John is the youngest in a family of four children. After the father's death, the mother now removed to and resides in Swanville. Mr. John P. Sipple was reared and educated in Erie, and when 18 years of age engaged as brakeman on the E. & P. R. R., and after working there three years entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Company, and in 1873, he was made a conductor, which position he at present holds. He was married September 7, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Shilling, of Erie. They have seven children: John J., Henry L., William J., Arthur P., Cassie C., Joseph D., and Bertha S. Mr. Sipple is a member of the Pennsylvania Relief Association, and politically is a Democrat.

L. B. Meagher, conductor on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, April 24, 1862, and is a son of Lawrence and Ellen (Ryan) Meagher, both natives of Ireland. They came to America, in 1858, and settled in Erie, where they now reside. L. B. Meagher was reared and educated in Erie, and at the age of 12 entered the employ of the Anchor Line Company. He remained in the employ of that company until 1887, when he entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Company, as brakeman. In 1889 he was promoted to the position of conductor, which he still holds. He was married May 2, 1893, to Miss Rose, daughter of Andrew and Caroline (Hanger) Lutz. Mr. Meagher is a member of the Pennsylvania Relief Association, and politically is a Democrat.

C. W. Fales, conductor on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., Erie, Pa., born in Erie, August 18, 1849, is

a son of P. H. and Mary (Gerr) Fales, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father followed the life of a sailor, and was one of the men employed in fitting out the U. S. S. "Michigan." He was accidentally killed on the L. S. & M. R. R. track, January 19, 1888. The mother died in 1876. In the family were seven children, of whom C. W. is the second. He was reared and educated in Erie, and at the age of 18 commenced an apprenticeship at the tinsmith's trade. This he followed three years, and then entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Company, where he remained two years, after which he went to work for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company. In 1885 he was promoted to the position of conductor, in which capacity he has since served, both to the satisfaction of the company and its patrons. Mr. Fales was united in marriage, September 15, 1881, to Miss Kate Geist, an esteemed young lady of Erie. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, the A. O. U. W., the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and politically is a Republican.

M. Kane, conductor on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., August 18, 1854. His parents, Thomas and Julia (Dugan) Kane, were natives of Canada. The father was a farmer by occupation. He died in Wilcox, Pa., in 1864. The mother now resides in Kane, Pa. They reared a family of six children: Bridget (now Mrs. Daniel Nolan, of Reynoldsville, Pa.); Anna (Mrs. Wm. McDonough, Brooksville, N. Y.); M., Patrick, Toledo, Ohio; Mary (now Mrs. M. S. Connors, Columbus, Ohio); and John (deceased). When M. Kane was about 10 years old, the family moved from New York to Wilcox, Pa. He attended the public schools until he was 12 years old, when he went to work as a water boy on a section of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and worked on the section until he was 17, when he went on the road as brakeman. He was employed on the eastern and western divisions in that capacity until 1879, when he was made a conductor, which position he has since held, without losing as much as thirty days' time, and his career has been remarkably free from accidents on the rail. Mr. Kane was married November 4, 1879, to Miss Genevieve, daughter of J. S. and S. A. (Ditman) Grove, of Erie, both of whom are natives of New York, and reside in Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Kane have two children, Mayes and John. Mr. Kane is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P., and politically stands on an independent platform.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, passenger conductor on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y., October 26, 1854 (see sketch of brother, Charles Fitzmaurice). The family removed to Sharpsville, Pa., in 1861, where Thomas received his early education. At the age of 16 he engaged as an apprentice to the molder's trade, and at the expiration of three years entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Company as brakeman. In 1880 he was promoted to the position of freight conductor, and in 1880 was made a passenger conductor, in which capacity he has since been employed. He was married May 17, 1883, to Miss Emma Guckenbiehl, of Erie. This union has been blessed with four children: Edward, Thomas, Maria and Raymond. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., the Order of Railway Conductors, the

Pennsylvania Relief Association, and politically is a Democrat.

W. H. O'Brien, locomotive engineer, Philadelphia and Erie R. R., Erie, Pa., is a native of Warren, Pa. He was born January 5, 1859, and is a son of Kennedy and Mary (Clamfoot) O'Brien, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father died September 24, 1878, aged 58 years, and the mother died August 15, 1886, aged 60. They reared a family of five children: Daniel (deceased), Bridget, who married James Malloney, of Corry, Pa.; Patrick H. (deceased), Mary and W. H., who was reared and educated in Warren, and when a young man engaged as clerk for Metzger Bros., in Irvineton, Pa., where he remained three years, and at the same time served as deputy postmaster. August 13, 1877, he engaged as fireman on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and July 8, 1882, he was promoted to the position of engineer, and since that time has been exceptionally successful and fortunate in the management of the machinery in his charge. He has never had the slightest accident. Mr. O'Brien was married June 28, 1888, to Miss Ella Ripley, of Erie. They have four children: Henry, born July 18, 1889; Mabel, born April 20, 1891; Bessie, born March 12, 1893, and Willie, born April 29, 1895. Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is a Democrat. The family reside at the corner of Reed and East Eighteenth streets, Erie, Pa.

Asel Brown, locomotive engineer, Philadelphia and Erie R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1844. His parents, Richard and Sarah (Cracksby) Brown, were natives of Pennsylvania (both deceased). In the family there were twelve children, of whom Asel was the sixth. He was reared on a farm in Huntingdon county, received a common school education, and when the Union was endangered by the rebellious hand of secession, he enlisted, August 7, 1861, in Co. O, 147th P. V., 1, and did valiant service for his country on some of the bloodiest battlefields of the late war. He was transferred soon after enlistment to Co. B, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Chambersville, second Bull Run, Lookout Mountain, Wanchess Valley, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Ga., Rango, besides scores of skirmishes. He was one of the fortunate few who went through so much hardship and danger without receiving a single scar. At Antietam a musket ball passed through the leg of his trousers, and at Atlanta his blouse was pierced by a ball. He was discharged December 28, 1863, by reason of re-enlistment as a veteran volunteer, and July 15, 1865, he was honorably discharged by the general order of the war department. He then returned to Huntingdon, where he began his railroad experience as a fireman on the Huntingdon and Browntop R. R. He was employed here but a short time, when one day the even titer of duty was rudely interrupted by the explosion of the boiler of his engine, and he was hurled a great distance into the air and landed on the fifth car from the engine. Besides the serious shock he received he was terribly scalded. His clothes were torn from his body, even to his boots and buckskin gloves, and in the melee \$500 which he had in his pocket evaporated at least he never found it. After this accident he was unable to work for a year. It did him more personal in-

jury than the whole rebel army had succeeded in doing. In 1867 he entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company, and in 1870 was promoted to the position of engineer. His experience as an engineer has been comparatively uneventful and free from accidents. He was married in 1874 to Miss Catherine Burke, of Erie. Two children have been born to this union, Walter and Stella, both at home. Mr. Brown is a member of the U. V. L. and the G. A. R. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

Frank D. Foote, locomotive engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., Erie, Pa., born in Mill Creek township, Erie county, June 26, 1852, is a son of Warren and Martha Jane (Whiteford) Foote, the former a native of Mill Creek township, born April 26, 1821, and the latter a native of Belfast, Ireland, born May 14, 1828, who came to America with her parents, when she was 8 years old, and died June 8, 1888. Warren Foote now resides in Mill Creek township, where he has made farming the chief occupation of his life. He is a son of Capt. Warren Foote, a New Englander, who was one of the pioneers of Erie county, and served as captain in the war of 1812. Warren and Martha Jane (Whiteford) Foote were parents of three children: Virgil, now of Cedar Falls, Ia.; Frank D., and Besdenia (deceased). Frank was reared on his father's farm in Mill Creek township, and received a common school education. At the age of 21 he engaged in the mercantile business, and shortly after went to the oil country, remaining two years. In 1878 he entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company as fireman, and in 1887 was promoted to engineer, which position he has since held. Mr. Foote was married, September 23, 1880, to Miss Hattie J., daughter of Isaac and Fannie L. (Heidler) Wolfe, of Mill Creek. To this union has been born two children: Maud Myrtle and Marshal Warren. Mr. Foote is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the A. O. U. W., and is a staunch Republican.

Frank Delos Walbridge, engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., Erie, Pa., born in Springfield, Erie county, June 11, 1854, is a son of John S. and Jane C. (Mallery) Walbridge, the former a native of Sharon, Vt., and the latter of Arzyle, N. Y. John S. Walbridge came to Erie county in 1829, and settled on a farm in Springfield township, Erie county, where he died, May 3, 1859, aged 59, and the mother died in 1871, aged 79. She was a daughter of Maj. Mallery, who served in the war of 1812. He came from New England, prior to the war of 1812, and settled in the very heart of the wilderness, in the western part of Erie county, cleared up a farm and reared a family of nine children. John S. Walbridge was a son of John Walbridge, who came from Vermont, with his family, in 1829, and settled in Springfield township, Erie county. They drove the entire distance with an ox team, and for several years Pittsburg was their nearest market town. He reared a family of six children: John S. (deceased), Henry D. (deceased), Lucia, who married Lorenzo Harvey; Marcia, who married Perry Devere; Jennette (deceased), and Millie. John W. and Jane (Mallery) Walbridge were the parents of eight children: Mrs. Jacob Moore, Lawrence City, Neb.; Charles F., Beatrice, Kas.; Mrs. Florence H. Jordan, Lawrence City, Neb.; C. H. Harbator Creek township; A. M., East Springfield; and Lydia, Mrs. Delos Morgan, Beatrice, Kas. (she died

April 2, 1895), and Ida M., Mrs. Charles Church, of Erie. F. D. Walbridge was reared and educated in Springfield township, and spent his early life on a farm. At the age of 14 he engaged as a clerk in Henry Beekman's grocery store, and in 1871 entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company, and worked in various capacities until 1876, when he engaged as fireman, and four years later was made an engineer. His service, both as fireman and engineer has been on the way freight, and he is the oldest way-freight man on the road. Since 1876 he has not lost thirty days, nor had the slightest mishap. Mr. Walbridge was married, May 31, 1880, to Miss Ida M., daughter of Christian and Eliza (Blenner) Smith, of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge are the parents of four children: Harry C., born December 7, 1881; George Artour, born December 6, 1883, and died July 23, 1885; T. Delos, born March 31, 1887, and Earl G., born November 12, 1892. Mr. Walbridge is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A., and is independent in his political views.

Andrew J. Woods, engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., Erie, Pa., born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., April 9, 1852. He is a son of William and Annie (Fleming) Woods, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland. The family settled in Erie in 1835, where the father died April 1, 1872, and the mother February 23, 1890. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom are living: Andrew J., John and James. They are all locomotive engineers. Andrew J. was reared and educated in Erie, and in 1867 engaged in railroading. He worked in various capacities until 1870, when he began firing, and in 1878 was promoted to engineer. He has been running in the passenger service since 1890. Few engineers have a record as free from wrecks and accidents as Mr. Woods. It is safe to say that he has never cost the company a cent outside the ordinary wear of machinery. He was married June 19, 1882, to Miss Margaret Anderson, of Kensington, Columbiana county, Ohio. He lives on the old homestead, on the corner of Fifteenth and Parade streets.

Shelden M. Moore, 647 East Twenty-first street, Erie, Pa., may be termed a compound railroad man, as he combines the unusual acquirements of passenger conductor and engineer. The *American Railway Journal* is authority for the statement that the P. & E. R. R. is the only road in the United States that has the distinction of employing the same man in these two capacities, and this the only case of the kind on that road. Mr. Moore was born January 5, 1845, in Hiram, Geauga county, Ohio. He is a son of Milton M. and Mary L. (Sheldon) Moore, both natives of Ohio. The mother died at the age of 22, when Shelden was 3 years old. He was the only child. The father is a physician now at Wesleyville, Pa. He came to Erie county in 1857, and two years later brought Shelden M., who attended school at Wesleyville until the breaking out of the war, when, although but 16 years of age, enlisted as a private November 8, 1861, in Erie Co. F., 11th P. V. L., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 12th and 20th army corps. He was promoted to sergeant in the early part of 1863. His experience in battles include the engagements of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville,

Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, all the engagements of the Atlantic Campaign and the march to the sea through the Carolinas. He received a gunshot wound in the right knee at the battle of Peach Tree creek, and two years previous he was sick with the typhoid fever at Harpers Ferry Hospital. In December, 1863, he was furloughed at Wauhatchie, Tenn., and re-enlisted in Co. F, 11th Reg., and rejoined his company in March, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. He was discharged in Washington, D. C., by general order of the war department July 20, 1865, and returned to Wesleyville. He then went to the oil country for about a year and a half. From there he went to Saginaw, Mich., and followed lumbering until 1869, when he returned and entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. as brakeman, and in six months went firing. In 1871 he was promoted to the post of engineer, and in 1883 was made a passenger engineer. In 1890 he was also appointed a first-class passenger conductor. Mr. Moore was married March 19, 1868, in Wesleyville, Pa., to Miss Mary, daughter of Robert and Susan (Nichols) Blackwood, of Wesleyville. She was born March 20, 1848. Her mother is dead and her father resides in Wesleyville. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of three children: Francis M., engineer on the P. & E. R. R.; Robert M., fireman on the P. & E. R. R., and Kittie A., at home. Mr. Moore is past O. D. in Captain John M. Sell Post, No. 479, G. A. R.; is a member of the E. A. U., and has always been a Republican. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Myron Palmer, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., was born in Edinboro, Pa., October 25, 1852, and is a son of Stephen M. and Dorothy (Hamilton) Palmer, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Erie county, Pennsylvania. The father died in 1890, aged 96 years, and the mother in 1879, aged 72 years. Myron is next to the youngest in a family of eleven children. He left home at the age of 10 and worked on a farm two years, and when only 14 years old engaged as fireman on the Lake Shore R. R., and when 18 he was promoted to the post of engineer. He has worked on every division of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. from Buffalo to Chicago. In 1873 he resigned his position on that road to accept a passenger run on the E. & P. R. R., which he still holds. During his long career as a railroad man he has never had a wreck of any importance. Mr. Palmer was married March 23, 1875, to Miss Mary H. Greher, of New York City. Four children have been born to them: Fanny, George (deceased), Edna, and Harry (deceased). He is a member of the Masonic order and United Workmen.

W. W. Irwin, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., 455 West Eleventh street, Erie, Pa., is a Canadian by birth, and was born in the county of York, March 12, 1846. His parents, Eli and Mary (Crane) Irwin, both deceased, were also natives of Canada. They reared a family of six children: John, Chicago, Ill.; Henry (deceased), Samuel, Ohio; Hattie, now Mrs. Keuben Kennedy, Toronto, Canada, and Milton, Fort Scott, Kan. Mr. Irwin was reared and educated in his native county, and, when a young man, learned the miller's trade and worked at it in Canada until he was 27 years old. He then came to the States and located in Erie. He immediately entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Company, in the capacity of

brakeman, and in less than one year was promoted to the position of fireman. He served in that capacity seven years and ten months, and was promoted to the post of engineer, which position he has since faithfully and efficiently held. Mr. Irwin is a thorough mechanic, and possesses lots of nerve and good judgment, which makes him one of the best engineers on the road. His coolness and quickness of action has averted many smash-ups. He has had some very narrow escapes, but has always remained on his engine and has never yet been implicated in the slightest wreck. He was married September 18, 1872, to Miss Emily Burns, of Toronto, Canada. Three children have been born to this union, and of whom is living, Georgeanna. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the United Workmen.

C. H. Sullivan, passenger conductor, L. S. & M. S. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Harpersfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 11, 1844. He is a son of John G. and Harriet C. (Hopkins) Sullivan, both natives of New York. The former was a son of Potter Sullivan, who was a well-known Methodist minister, and preached for several years in the Pittsburgh Conference. The family settled in Elk Creek township, Erie county, about 1835. In 1860 John G. Sullivan removed to Ohio, and now resides at Geneva, O. His wife died in 1851. They were the parents of two children, C. H. and E. P. (deceased). Mr. Sullivan was reared to the age of 8 years in Erie county, when he went to live in Cherry Valley township, Ashtabula county, O. During the war he enlisted as teamster and served one year. At the close of the war he engaged in the lightning-rod business in New York State, which he followed three years. In 1868 he entered the employ of the Lake Shore R. R. as brakeman, and at the end of two years was promoted to a freight conductorship. He ran a freight train until 1889, when he was promoted to a passenger train, and now has a very desirable run from Cleveland to Buffalo. In his railroad experience Mr. Sullivan has been very free from those accidents incidental to the average railroader's life. He was united in marriage December 15, 1869, to Miss Francis Olmstead, of Ashtabula, O. They have three children: Warner H., brakeman on the L. S. & M. S. R. R.; Carl, also brakeman on the L. S. & M. S., and Elsie, Mr. Sullivan is a well-known railroad man and a highly respected citizen. He has resided in Erie over twenty years. He is a member of the A. O. of U. W., and the E. A. U. The family are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a strong advocate of Prohibition and an adherent of that party.

Simon Reed, 631 East Twelfth street, Erie, Pa., one of the representative railroad men of Erie county, Pennsylvania, is in the employ of the P. & E. R. R., in the capacity of conductor, and has served that corporation in that capacity longer than any other man in Erie. He was born in Sullivan county, New York, November 19, 1847. His parents were Patrick and Ellen (Clifford) Reed. They were both natives of Providence, R. I., of New England stock, and among the oldest families in the United States. The family moved from New York to Pennsylvania in 1858, and settled in Ridgway, Elk county, Pa., where the mother died in 1878, and the father in Erie in 1892. They reared a family of six children, four of whom are now

living. Simon Reed was reared in Ridgway, Pa., and in his earlier days followed lumbering, rafting, etc. In 1867 he entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. as brakeman, and in 1872 was promoted to the position of conductor, which position he has since held to the full satisfaction of all concerned. He has never been concerned in any wreck or accident worthy of mention. Politically, Mr. Reed has always been a Democrat, and has been very active in party organization and work. His party has on numerous occasions offered to make him its candidate for various offices, but each time he has refused. On two occasions he was solicited to become its candidate for sheriff of Erie county. He has on several occasions represented his party at State and other conventions. Mr. Reed was married July 15, 1867, to Miss Lydia Starks, of Madison, Lake county, O. They have three children, Kate P., Annie E. and S. H. Mr. Reed is a member of the K. of H., K. of P., and Order of Railway Conductors. He has resided in Erie since 1869.

J. F. Hunt, locomotive engineer, L. S. & M. S. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born at Ripley, N. V., May 24, 1855. His parents died when he was an infant. He was adopted by a farmer when his parents died, and was reared on a farm near Ripley, N. V. He entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Company, April 15, 1871, as fireman in the Cleveland yard. In 1875 he was appointed to engine hostler in the Erie round-house, and in 1879 was made an engineer. He has since been one of the faithful and efficient employees of the road. The fact that Mr. Hunt is a survivor of one of the most terrible railroad accidents in the annals of railroading, "The Ashtabula Disaster," makes the history of his life one of interest. Nearly everyone, who is old enough, will remember that on December 29, 1876, the Ashtabula bridge gave way with an L. S. & M. S. passenger train. There may be some people who will not recall the past, but Mr. Hunt will assure you that he is not one of those people, for he never will forget it. Dan McGuire was the engineer and Mr. Hunt was the fireman on the head engine of the train, the "Socrates," No. 156. He was placed in a perilous position, and it was only his rare nerve that enabled him to escape with a very severe cut on the head and a terribly burned hand on that occasion. Outside of his experience in that frightful wreck he has been very fortunate, and it can be said that he was exceedingly lucky to have escaped with his life on that occasion. He was married, December 22, 1881, to Miss Emma Valtz, of Erie. They have the following children: Edna May, James Raymond, Blanche Louise and Caroline Sophia. Mr. Hunt is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

William Carnes, conductor on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born at Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., March 16, 1858. He is a son of Godfrey and Mary Jane (Harrah) Carnes, both natives of Sharpsville, Pa., and the former of Holland and the latter of Irish in the public schools of that place and Edinboro Normal School. When a boy he engaged in clerking in a dry goods store in Union City. He remained there until he was 16 years old, when he entered the employ of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. Company, in the capacity of brakeman. He worked there three years and enlisted in the U. S. navy, on board the U. S. S. "Michi-

1890, he was promoted to conductor, in which capacity he has since been employed. His railroad experience has been very lucky, and he has a good clear record. Mr. Carnes was married, August 9, 1883, to Miss Esther, daughter of Henry and Matilda Stuart, of Greenville, Pa. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Frank Scott, Tillie Estella (deceased) and Mary Helen. He is a member of the O. R. C., the P. V. R., and is a Republican.

Alfred W. Phillips, 133 West Thirteenth street, Erie, Pa., one of the well-known engineers on the E. & P. R. R., was born in Sharon, Mercer county, Pa., December 20, 1850. He is a son of John and Margaret (Clark) Phillips, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of old American families, the former of Welch, and the latter of Irish descent. Col. Samuel Clark, Alfred's maternal grandfather, served under Commodore Perry, in the battle of Lake Erie. Alfred W. was the sixth in a family of nine children. His father died in 1874, and his mother in 1883. He was reared and educated in Sharon, Mercer county, Pa., and, when a young man, worked with his father, who was a tanner by trade. Later he entered the employ of the Sharon rolling mills four successive summers, attending school in the winter. He worked in the Sharon foundry one year, then worked in a flour and feed store eighteen months. He then learned the machinist's trade in the shop of Wm. McGilnary & Co. On account of shop work injuring his health, he went on the E. & P. R. R. as fireman, September 28, 1873, and was promoted to engineer, October 24, 1880. He has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Company in that capacity ever since, except one year, which he spent in California for the benefit of his health. He took up a farm in California, and was also engaged as locomotive engineer on the Central Pacific R. R., for four months during this time. His railroad experience has been very free from accidents of any kind. Mr. Phillips was married May 26, 1881, to Miss Anna Hamilton, of Allegheny. She died July 20, 1884, leaving one child, James Marshall. He was again married, in 1889, to Miss Cora B. Fyfe, of Mahoningtown, Pa., where his family now reside. They have one child, Anita Elizabeth. Mr. Phillips is a member of Erie Lodge, No. 49, A. O. U. W., Amazon Lodge, No. 326, Mahoningtown, Pa., and Friendship Lodge, No. 329, B. of L. E., Youngstown, Ohio.

Emery D. Scott, conductor on the P. & E. division of the Pennsylvania R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, August 19, 1854, and is a son of Ezra D. and Mary (Hinton) Scott, the former a native of New York, and of New England stock, and the latter of Erie county, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in the State, who were early settlers in this county. They reared a family of six children, viz.: Emery D.; Jennie, married Joseph Mortz, of Corry, Pa.; Mamie, married Nelson Casperson; M. E., conductor on the P. & E.; Mrs. Wm. Hasbrook, Corry, Pa. Mr. Emery D. Scott was reared in Union City, educated in the public schools of that place and Edinboro Normal School. When a boy he engaged in clerking in a dry goods store in Union City. He remained there until he was 16 years old, when he entered the employ of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. Company, in the capacity of brakeman. He worked there three years and enlisted in the U. S. navy, on board the U. S. S. "Michi-

gan," and shortly after was drafted to the U. S. S. "Brooklyn," which was in port in Boston. This was about the time of the perpetration of the Virginia atrocity by the Spaniards in Cuba, and the Brooklyn was ordered to Key West and cruised around Cuba until the difficulty was settled and returned to Pensacola, Fla., where Mr. Scott was discharged. He then went to Texas, and was yard master for the St. L. & I. M. R. R. at Texarkana three years, when he returned to Union City and entered the employ of the P. & E. as brakeman. June 26, 1881, he was made a conductor, in which capacity he has since served. He was married September 17, 1880, to Miss Addie E. Boyd, of Warren. They have four children, viz: Melvina C., born June 11, 1882; Emery B., born September 21, 1884; Robert E., born August 27, 1886, and Effie May, born January 21, 1891. Mr. Scott is a member of the O. R. C. and the P. V. R.

Henry Weber, locomotive engineer on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., was born February 1, 1860, in Scott county, Minnesota. He is a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Lachen) Weber, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Prussia. They moved from Minnesota to Erie in 1870. They were the parents of eleven children, viz: Henry, our subject; Thomas; William, who was an engineer on the L. S. & M. S. R. R.; died April 11, 1895, aged 30 years; Lizzie (deceased); Frank, Katie, Christopher, Ferdinand, Mary, Edward and Lucy. Mr. Weber was educated in the public schools of Erie, and when yet a boy returned to Minnesota, where he remained about three years. He then returned to Erie and entered the employ of the Lake Shore R. R. Company at Erie as caller. In 1885 he went on the road as fireman, and in 1891 was promoted to engineer. He is very popular and is considered a careful and competent railroad man. Mr. Weber and his brother Frank have 500 acres of timber in Oregon, which they bought in 1892. They also own city property in Portland, Ore., and have been very successful in their Western speculations. Frank lives in Portland, where he moved in 1890. Mr. Henry Weber is a member of the B. of L. E. and politically is a Democrat.

Frederick Hoffman, conductor on the E. & P. division of the Pennsylvania R. R., was born in Erie, Pa., February 12, 1857, and is a son of Philip and Marie (Stener) Hoffman, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Canada and of French extraction. The family settled in Erie in 1840. There were eight children, viz: George (deceased); Mary, Mrs. Charles A. Spadican, Erie; Elizabeth, Mrs. John Rue, Denver, Colo.; Kate, Mrs. Thomas Kene, Erie; John S., brakeman, Erie; and Frederick, our subject. The father was a building mover by occupation. He died, January 28, 1887, aged 73 years. The mother died, October 28, 1806. Frederick was reared and educated in Erie, and when 10 years of age, went to Boone, Ia., and worked in a restaurant about eight months. He then traveled throughout the West, and worked in various places, and finally returned to Erie and commenced an apprenticeship at moulding, with the Jarecki Manufacturing Company. After learning his trade he entered the employ of the Griswold Manufacturing Company, where he remained a short time, and went on the L. S. & M. S. as brakeman, one season. Then went on the P. & E. as brakeman. He then took a

trip through the South and West for about a year, when he returned to Erie and resumed his former occupation with the P. & E. After a short stay, went west again. Upon his return he re-entered the employ of the P. & E. as brakeman, and in 1882 went to work in the same capacity on the P. & E., and was promoted to conductor, March 17, 1889. He was married September 15, 1889, to Miss Louise, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Cashner) Hempel, of Newark, N. J. The father is now dead and the mother resides in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have four children, viz: Frederick Louis, born January 25, 1891, and died August 26, 1896; Marie, born January 28, 1893; Bertha, born October 22, 1887, and George Henry, born July 29, 1889. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the O. R. C., the P. V. R., and politically is a Democrat.

Louis E. Feisler, conductor on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Swanville, Erie county, September 20, 1848. He is a son of Ernest and — (Gernlo) Feisler, both natives of Germany. The father was a farmer by occupation in this country, although in Germany he served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade. Our subject is the youngest in a family of five children. He was reared and educated in Fairview township, and when 13 years old he went to work on the L. S. & M. S. as water boy. Later worked as a section hand, and finally went on the road as brakeman. After serving in that capacity for five years, was promoted to conductor. He then retired from railroading a short time, and in 1874 returned in the capacity of brakeman again, and was promoted to his present position in 1883. Mr. Feisler has been twice married. First, November, 1871, to Miss Mary Bowers, of Swanville. To them were born six children, viz: George E., Lewis L. (deceased), Charles A., Frank, Dora (deceased), and L. E., jr. Mr. Feisler died in April, 1885. He was again married, October 20, 1890, to Miss Ella Forbes, of Ashtabula, O. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., and is an old-time Democrat.

James C. Benson, conductor on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., this gentleman is a Kentuckian by birth and was born at Flat Rock December 11, 1862. He is a son of Hamilton H. and Lydia B. (Doyle) Benson, the former a native of Waterford, Pa., and the latter of Amboy, Ill. The father was a civil engineer by profession and followed that line of work throughout the west and south and in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. In 1898 he returned to his native town (Waterford), where he now resides. The Benson family are of Scotch-Irish descent. James C. Benson is the eldest in a family of four children, viz: James C.; Paul A., attorney, Erie, Pa.; Mabel, bookkeeper for the Tribune Bicycle Company, Erie, and Joseph V., fireman on the P. & E. R. R. James C. Benson was reared at Waterford and was educated at the Waterford Academy and Mt. Union College, Ohio. He was united in marriage January 23, 1886, to Miss Lena, daughter of Lafayette and Sarah (Benson) Phelps. They have one child, Leah Mabel, born September 1, 1888. Mr. Benson is a member of the I. O. O. F., Encampment and the P. V. R., and politically is a staunch Republican.

Chas. E. Diefenbach, locomotive engineer on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., is a native of Erie county, and was born in Mill Creek township March 4, 1855. He

is a son of Louis and Phoebe Diefenbach, both natives of Germany. They emigrated to America in 1853, settled in Erie county and followed farming. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Henry, locomotive engineer, was killed in a railroad accident in the West August 6, 1886; John, carpenter, Erie; Adam (see sketch in this volume) and Charles. The father died February 22, 1886, aged 82 years, and the mother now lives with Adam on the corner of Wayne and Twenty-second streets, Erie. Charles was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools of Erie county. In 1875 he went on the P. & E. R. R. as fireman, and April 16, 1890, was made an engineer. He was united in marriage September 10, 1878, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Benjamin and Barbara (Byers) Warfel, of Lancaster, Pa., where the mother now resides. The father died in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Diefenbach have had two children, viz.: Martha, died in infancy, and Charles Edwin, born July 1, 1883. Mr. Diefenbach is a member of the P. V. R. and politically is a staunch Democrat.

James Burke, locomotive engineer on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa. This well-known and thoroughly experienced railroad man was born in Ireland fifty-three years ago. He is a son of John and Alice (Kelly) Burke. The family emigrated to America in 1854 and settled at Lorain, O. Here James received a common school education and worked on a farm until 1860, when he entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., Toledo division, taking care of engines. About six months later he engaged as fireman on the New York Central R. R., from Buffalo to Corning. He remained there about eighteen months, when he accepted a position on the Buffalo division of the L. S. & M. S., as instructor of firemen in the use of coal burners. He served in this capacity about one year. He then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he remained nearly three years. Then he entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Company as fireman, and, in 1896, went on the E. & P. R. R. as engineer, and two years later returned to the P. & E. as engineer and has been in the employ of that company ever since. During all his railroad experience he has never had a single accident that was in any way attributable to him, although while a fireman he has gone through some severe smashups. Mr. Burke has been twice married. First, in 1864, to Miss Kate Lynch, of Crawford county. They had two children, Edward and William, both locomotive firemen. Mrs. Burke departed this life July 3, 1871. He was again married November 2, 1872, to Miss Eliza Hughes. They have four children, viz.: Theresa, Emma, James and John (deceased). Mr. Burke is a member of the C. M. B. A. and P. R. D., and views politics from a purely independent standpoint. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Henry J. Bennett, foreman of the Pennsylvania R. R. (P. & E. division), round house, Erie, Pa., was born in Ashford, Kent county, England, August 3, 1856. He is a son of George and Anne (Bailey) Bennett, both natives of Lancashire, England. They reared a family of five children, of whom Henry was the youngest. The father was a machinist by trade, and for several years was manager of the Southeastern R. R. Works at Ashford. He died in 1892 at that place, his wife having died ten years previously.

Henry J. was reared and educated in his native town, and after graduating from the Ashford grammar school, taught school one year, when he commenced an apprenticeship in the Southeastern R. R. shops at Ashford. After completing his trade he took charge of the machinery of the Granville Hotel at Ramsgate, England, for one year, when he went to Brighton and entered the employ of the London, Brighton and South Coast R. R. He remained in the employ of this company about three years, part of which time he was engaged in the construction of ocean steamship machinery. In 1882 he came to America and entered the employ of the West Shore R. R. as round house foreman and dispatcher at Kingston, N. Y., and was in the employ of this company in various capacities at Camos, Frankford and Albany. In 1886 he entered the employ of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. as foreman in their shops at Susquehanna, Pa. After remaining there about a year and a half he came to Erie and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company in his present capacity. Mr. Bennett has been twice married, first to Miss Emma Andrews, of Ashford, England, in 1880. To them were born two children, Robert George Elsie and Olive Anne. Mrs. Bennett departed this life May 29, 1891. Mr. Bennett was united in marriage the second time April 17, 1895, to Miss Addie May Graham, of Erie. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic order and the Episcopal Church, of which he is secretary.

Joseph A. Cox, engineer on the P. & E. R. R., was born in Broadtop City, Huntingdon county, Pa., September 8, 1868, and is a son of John Thomas and Harriet Cox, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. In the family were eight children: Louisa, Mrs. William Warren, of Erie; Rosetta (deceased); Joseph A.; Mary Emma (deceased); Harriet Margaret, Mrs. Charles Emery, Erie; Virginia, Mrs. Tillman Rauch, Elmira, N. Y.; Elizabeth L., and James. The family settled in Erie July 2, 1874, where they have since resided. Joseph was reared and educated in Erie, but after the age of 11 he never had an opportunity to attend school, for at that age he entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Company as a water boy on the work in grading for the present freight depot. His next occupation was tallyman, and February 17, 1881, he engaged as messenger boy in the yard master's office, which position he held until May, 1886, when he secured a position as fireman, and in March, 1892, was promoted to the position of engineer, which post he now holds with much credit to himself. Mr. Cox was united in marriage May 24, 1894, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, of Petersburg, Pa. She is a daughter of William and Isabel (Hillard) Hutchinson of that place. Mr. Cox is a member of the B. of L. E., the P. O. S. of A., and the Pennsylvania Relief.

S. F. Lytle, conductor on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa., February 10, 1856, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Brandon) Lytle, the former a native of Center county, Pa., and the latter of Virginia. Jonathan Lytle was a foundryman by occupation and was the first to convert a charcoal furnace into a black coal furnace. He came to Mercer county in 1857, where he followed his occupation until 1871, when he was compelled to retire on account of failing eyesight, caused by an acci-



Peter Wood.



dent. He died May 30, 1889, and his wife died January 18, 1893. They reared a family of six children, viz.: Ida K., Kate, Curly, J. B. (deceased), S. F. and Charles. S. F. was reared in West Middlesex, Mercer county, Pa., where he received a common school education, and at the age of 14 commenced an apprenticeship at the finishing trade, which he followed three years. He then worked in a dry goods store about three years, followed furnace work until 1877, when he entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Company as brakeman, was baggage master for a while, and in 1885 was promoted to freight conductor, and in 1892 to passenger conductor. Mr. Lytle was married September 15, 1881, to Miss Laura Durst, of Transfer, Mercer county. They have one child, Carrie M. He is a member of the O. R. C., the Royal Arcanum and Masonic order. The family are members of the English Lutheran Church, and he is a Republican.

Thomas Fleming, passenger conductor on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Erie, Pa., was born December 12, 1849, at Erie, Pa., and is a son of George and Caroline (Simms) Fleming; the former a native of Erie and the latter a native of Crawford county. George Fleming was a son of Benjamin Fleming, who settled in Erie county in 1810. Benjamin came from the New England States and was of Scotch origin. He was a salt-water sailor, and was a sailor under Commodore Perry, in the battle of Lake Erie, on board the "Niagara." The *Cleveland weekly Herald*, of September 15, 1890, in giving an account of the inauguration of the Perry statue states the following: "Ben. Fleming, of Erie, Pa., relates the following of his experience; he was a sailor on board the 'Niagara,' in the battle of Lake Erie. His recollection of the historical event, in which he was an actor, is fresh, and his description is given with an animation seldom seen in one so aged. He says: 'The 'Niagara' was not so badly impaired when Perry came on board, as the enemy's fire had been directed at the flag ship. Every man had made up his mind not to give up the ship before Perry came on board, but after the flag came, not an inch could be forced from them while a plank lasted.'" Benjamin Fleming reared a family of five boys and four girls; three of the girls are now living, but the sons are all dead. Benjamin Fleming died in 1870 aged 96 years. George and Caroline (Simms) Fleming were the parents of three children, viz.: Thomas, James V., conductor, Buffalo, and Ella, now Mrs. James Mitchell, of Erie, Pa. The father died in May, 1890, and his wife nine months later. Thomas Fleming was reared and educated in Erie, and, May 10, 1864, enlisted in the 4th Reg. U. S. Artillery for three years, as musician. During the war his services were confined to the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn. He was honorably discharged May 10, 1867, when he returned to Erie and entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Company, as brakeman. In 1880 he was promoted to freight conductor, and in 1890 to passenger conductor. He has never had an accident on the rail in his life and has never been suspended. He was married, March 30, 1870, to Miss Julia Gibson, of Guelph, Ont., who was a native of England. They have five children, viz.: Clarence, Sarah, George Edward, Walter and Ralph. Mr. Fleming is a member of the L. O. O. F.

G. E. Martin, conductor on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born at Elgin, Erie county, Pa., June

18, 1858, and is a son of Harry and Phoebe (Whitney) Martin, both natives of Erie county. The father now resides at Elgin, and the mother died in 1862. G. E. was the only child; he was reared in Elgin and educated in the public school; he learned the miller's trade with his father; his grandfather was also a miller by trade. Mr. Martin followed that occupation until 1887, when he entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Company, as brakeman, and in 1892 was promoted to conductor. He was married, October 1, 1881, to Miss Fannie E. Alden, of Beaver Dam, Wayne township, this county, a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Miller) Alden. The former died September 18, 1899, and the latter now resides in Wayne township. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have one child, viz.: Gary E., born December 7, 1884. Mr. Martin is a member of the O. R. C., and politically is a Republican.

I. F. Bumpus, railroad conductor, Erie, Pa., was born at Ypsilanti, Mich., January 15, 1852. He is a son of Isaac F. and Phoebe (Vanderhoff) Bumpus, the former a native of New England, and the latter of Michigan. Mr. Bumpus never knew what it was to have either a father or a mother. His mother died when he was but 1 year old, at which time his father was engaged in driving an overland stage coach in California, where he died three years later, just as he was about to return East to see his 4-year-old son, whom he had never seen. There was but one other child in the family, a sister, who died before I. F. was born. When his father died, he was adopted by an uncle, who resided in Albion, Erie county, Pa. Here he was reared and given a good common school education, and when a boy, followed the occupation of driving on the canal in the summer time, until 1872, when he entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Company as brakeman, and served in that capacity nine years, when he was promoted to conductor, which occupation he has since held. Mr. Bumpus is considered one of the trustworthy and competent employes of the Pennsylvania Company. His career as a railroad man has been uninterrupted by any suspension since he began that occupation, which of itself is the best evidence of his caution and competency on the rail. He was united in marriage, January 1, 1874, to Miss Alice A. Hewitt, of an old and respected family, of Albion, Pa. To this union has been born six children, viz.: Harry, Martha, Gertrude (deceased), Florence, Grace and Forest. Mr. Bumpus is a member of the O. R. C., and is a Republican.

George Haybarger, locomotive engineer, Erie, Pa. This gentleman is a member of one of the oldest families of Erie county. He was born in Mill Creek township April 11, 1849, and is a son of Elias and Magdalena (Gingrich) Haybarger, the former a native of Lockport, Erie county, and the latter of Buffalo. They were parents of ten children, viz.: Mary Catherine, born June 12, 1845, and died August 25, 1885; Levi, born May 6, 1847, and died June 25, 1874; Eliza Ann, born May 28, 1841, died January 9, 1842; Elizabeth, born March 26, 1844, now resides in Michigan with her father; Margaret, deceased, October 29, 1846; George, born April 11, 1849; John C., born July 23, 1851, died, February 21, 1852; Daniel, born November 11, 1853, died March 22, 1854, and Presley, born March 30, 1858, died February 12, 1859. The father, Elias Haybarger, removed from Erie county

Sturgess, Mich., in 1874, where he now resides. His wife died October 29, 1887. Elias Haybarger is a son of George, who settled in Erie county about the year of 1800. He was a native of New England, and served in the war of 1812, under Commodore Perry, in the memorable battle of Lake Erie. When he came to this county he settled in Lockport, where he reared a family of eleven children, viz.: Elizabeth, born May 12, 1798 (deceased), married James Nutica (deceased), of Ohio; Polly, born August 10, 1800 (deceased), married Solomon Zuck; John, born May 5, 1803 (deceased); Maxyon, born June 1, 1805 (deceased); Rebecca, born June 9, 1807 (deceased), married Henry Kaufmann; Elias, born September 10, 1809, who resides in Michigan; Lucinda, born October 5, 1811, married Richard McCreary; Lindisa, born December 9, 1814 (deceased), married Ira Randall; Eli, born February 1, 1818 (deceased); Orilla, born February 9, 1821 (deceased), married John Wolf; Caroline, born June 4, 1823, married Henry Wolf, and now resides in North East. George Haybarger was reared and educated in Mill Creek township, and lived on a farm until 1882, when he entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Company as fireman, and in 1882 was promoted to locomotive engineer. He was married February 6, 1873, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Adam and Caroline (Spingler) Kandecker, both natives of Wurttemberg, Germany. The father died June 8, 1894, and the mother now resides in Erie with Mrs. Haybarger. To this union were born two children: Walter, born February 16, 1876, and Mary Ve, born June 20, 1881, and died December 6, 1884. Mr. Haybarger is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the family are members of the English Lutheran Church.

John S. Welsh, conductor on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., Erie, Pa. This gentleman was born at Vinton, Vinton county, O., December 25, 1854. He is a son of James and Mary (Cullinan) Welsh, both natives of Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1852 and settled at Vinton, and in 1855 came to Erie county, and settled in Fairview township, and later moved to Erie, where the father died in November, 1888, and the mother now resides on the old homestead on Poplar street. In the family there were six children and John S. was the only son. He was reared in Fairview township, educated in the public schools, and in 1868 entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Company as a section hand, and in 1878 commenced braking on that road and ten years later was promoted to conductor. During all this time he has been employed on the Cleveland and Buffalo division. Mr. Welsh was married January 21, 1880, to Miss Addie Irene, daughter of John A. and Elizabeth (Andrews) Pogson, of Erie. Her parents were natives of England. They settled in Erie in 1828. The father died in 1888 aged 88 years and the mother now resides in Fairview township. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh have had four children, viz.: Lot, Earl (deceased), Ines Goldenine, May (deceased) and Addie (deceased). Mr. Welsh is a member of the A. O. U. W., and politically is a Democrat.

John F. Lane, passenger conductor on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Rochester, N. Y., September 20, 1840, and is a son of Amos and Mary (Barry) Lane, both natives of Quebec, Canada, the former of Irish and the latter of French descent. They settled in Rochester in 1837, and in 1861 removed

to Marshall, Mich. The father was a cooper by trade and always carried on quite an extensive manufacturing business in that line. He was also quite an extensive politician of his day, and always devoted considerable attention to all political campaigns. In the family there were seven children, viz.: Margaret (deceased); William (deceased); John F., our subject; Daniel, manager of the Standard Oil Company, Muskegon, Mich.; Mary, now Mrs. Connors, Jackson, Mich.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich., and William (deceased). The father died in Jackson, Mich., in 1888, and the mother died in Marshall, Mich., in 1862.

John F. was reared in Rochester, and received a high school education, and when he was a boy, naturally spent considerable time in his father's cooper shop, although without any intent or effort to learn the trade, and early in life engaged in clerking in Rochester, and when the family removed to Michigan, he accompanied them and followed the same occupation there, but soon tired of the small salary and long hours of a clerk, and decided to try some other vocation and with his limited knowledge and experience at the cooper trade, he decided to make that his first venture. He accordingly found employment and was a successful journeyman from the start. He followed that occupation three years. Starting in Marshall, Mich., he worked in several towns in that State, and in Chicago, New York and various other cities and towns throughout the country. In 1865 he entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Company as brakeman on the Erie division, and in 1868 was promoted to freight conductor and took his first passenger run in 1872 and ran local passenger until 1890, when he commenced running on the through passenger from Toledo to Buffalo, where he is at present employed. Since he has been connected with the passenger service, his long record has been uninterrupted by a single accident, and he is regarded as one of the most experienced and competent conductors on the road. Mr. Lane was united in marriage October 4, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Challice, of McKean, Erie county. To this union has been born one child, Eva, who now resides at home. He is a 32d degree Mason and a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 222, F. & A. M.; Conneaut Chapter, No. 76, R. A. M.; Conneaut Council, No. 40, R. & S. M.; Rose Chapter, No. 22, O. E. S.; Al Koran Temple, Mystic Shrine; and Cache Commandery, No. 27, K. T. Politically Mr. Lane is a Democrat.

J. H. Hunt, passenger conductor on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born at Belle Valley, Mill Creek township, Erie county, March 9, 1842. His parents were Henry and Mary (Simons) Hunt, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania. They reared a family of eight children, viz.: John, Lovell; Edwin (deceased); Harriet (deceased); William (deceased); Henry (deceased); J. H.; Charlotte, Mrs. E. L. Whittlesey, Erie, Pa.; Sarah, Mrs. Edward Wood, Waterford, Pa. The mother died in 1850 and the father in 1875. J. H. Hunt was reared on his father's farm in Belle Valley and was educated in the common schools of Erie county, and before he was 21 years of age he worked as a farm laborer five years. January 28, 1863, he entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Company in the capacity of brakeman, and one year later was made a freight conductor, and in 1872 was given a passenger run, in which capacity he has since served. He now has charge of one of

the through passenger trains between Cleveland and Buffalo. Mr. Hunt has been a very successful railroad man and is fully worthy of the great confidence and trust imposed in him by the company. He is a man of genial disposition and has many friends, both among his co-employees and the patrons of the road. He has never been suspended for a day since he entered the employ of the company, and since he has had charge of a passenger train not a single life has been lost among his crew, and but one among his passengers. He was married October 3, 1868, to Miss Isabel Daugherty, of Erie, Pa. They have four children, viz.: Winfield Scott, Mary Blanche, John Edwin and Clara Jane. Mr. Hunt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically stands on purely an independent basis.

Henry Weddige, locomotive engineer, Erie, Pa., is among the faithful employes of the P. & E. R. R. He was born March 8, 1856, at Hanover, Germany, and is a son of Henry and Rachel (Nulty) Weddige, both natives of Hanover, and now residents of Erie. The father is a carpenter by trade, which occupation he has followed all his life. They reared a family of eight children, viz.: Rachael, Mrs. Michael Mehl; Amelia, Mrs. Martin Lambing; Henry; Augusta; William; Alvina; Albert, professional base ball player; and Harry, fireman on the P. & E. The family emigrated to America in 1868. Henry entered the employ of the Byron-Johnson Stove Works, where he remained for a short time, when he went to work in the hook and staple factory, where he remained until 1870. In 1871 he entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Company as fireman, and on April 2, 1880, was made an engineer, which position he has since held. Since he has been running he has been one of the fortunate few railroad men who have not been concerned in any railroad accident of importance. Mr. Weddige has been twice married. First, in 1878, to Miss Louise Rice, of Erie. They had two children, Ada and Louise. Mrs. Weddige died April 22, 1880, and he was again married August 20, 1883, to Miss Anna, daughter of Robert and Susan (Nichols) Blackwood, the former a native of Belfast, Ireland, and the latter of Cattaraugus county, New York. To this union has been born one child, Florence. Mr. Blackwood now resides at Wesleyville at the age of 84. He came to Erie county with his parents in 1818 at the age of 6 years. The family started for Ashtabula, O., but by reason of a severe storm and shipwreck was driven ashore at Erie. Mr. Weddige is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A. J. Holmes, locomotive engineer on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born in Hamburg, N. Y., September 16, 1854, and is a son of Abel V. and Elizabeth (Dimmock) Holmes, natives of New York. They were the parents of four children, viz.: A. J., Jerome, in the West; Charles, conductor on the C., C. & I. R. R., and Abel, Iowa City. The father is now dead, and the mother resides at Iowa City. Mr. Holmes was reared and educated in North Evans, N. Y., where in early life he worked on a farm. He then followed public works until 1873, when he entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Company as brakeman, and, in 1873, was promoted to fireman, where he worked until 1875, when he entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Company as fireman, and, in 1882, was made an engi-

neer, in which capacity he has since served. Mr. Holmes is considered a careful official, yet he has experienced his share of unavoidable railroad accidents. He was in a head-end collision at Lovell, in which both engines were completely demolished, and he escaped uninjured by jumping; when he was firing, his engine was derailed at Cummings by a misplaced switch, and the engine rolled completely over, but he escaped by jumping. He is one of the few railroad wood-burners, which he did on the L. S. & M. S. He was married, October 20, 1876, to Miss Theresa, daughter of James and Mary (Riley) Hennessey, natives of Ireland. To this union have been born five children, viz.: Alfred, born June 25, 1883, died February 14, 1890; Mary, born June 14, 1885, died February 14, 1890; Anson, born September 16, 1887; Annie, born May 9, 1892; and Walter, born September 22, 1894. Mr. Holmes is a member of the C. M. B. A., and politically is a Democrat. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Andrew A. Burke, locomotive engineer, Erie, Pa., is one of the most popular and well-known engineers on the E. & P. R. R. He was born in Ireland in 1847, is a son of John and Mary (Colleran) Burke, and is the only surviving member of a family of five children. His father died in Ireland in 1858, and his mother now resides in the city of New York. Mr. Burke was reared and educated in his native country, and when 18 years of age joined the Royal Irish Police, in Clifton, County Galway, Ireland, where he served three years. In 1869 he came to America and remained in New York a short time, where he had several relatives, and in May, 1869, he settled in Erie. After working one year in the E. & P. shops he went on the road as fireman, and in 1873 was made an engineer, and has since managed the locomotive, much to his own credit and to the satisfaction of his employers. As he himself says, he has had the ordinary ups and downs incident to a railroad man's life, but generally he has been very successful. He was married March 4, 1869 (just before leaving Ireland), to Miss Theresa McGinness. To this union was born eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Henry E.; Isabella, married W. J. Reynolds, Clarondon, Pa.; Mary, Theresa, and John Charles. Mrs. Burke departed this life April 27, 1881. He was again married June 30, 1886, to Miss Mary Burke, of Warren, Pa. They have five children, viz.: Andrew, Augusta, Frederick (deceased), Margaretta and Geraldine. Mr. Burke is a member of the C. M. B. A., the B. L. E., and politically is a staunch Democrat.

S. H. Fletcher, locomotive engineer on the P. & E. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born July 25, 1865, in North Anson, Me. He is a son of David P. and Olive (Gatchell) Fletcher, both natives of Maine, and of old New England stock. The father went west in 1867 and engaged in mining pursuits at Nelson Gulch, near Helena, Mont., which he followed until his death, which occurred January 29, 1881. In the Helena *Weekly Herald* of February 3, 1881, appears the following article: "The death of David P. Fletcher takes from our midst one of the truest hearted men that ever lived. He came to Helena in the early days and engaged in mining pursuits at Nelson Gulch, near Helena, following this vocation for years. Mr.

Fletcher was a native of North Anson, Me. His funeral took place this afternoon from the Masonic Hall, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of the fraternity and many friends." In 1874 Mrs. Fletcher, with her son, S. H., then about 10 years old, went from Maine to Helena. In making the journey it was necessary to go to Corinne, a town twelve miles west of Salt Lake City, on the U. P. R. R., and go from there to Helena, a distance of 500 miles through the mountains by stage coach. At this time there were many hostile Indians on the war path in that section, and the stage coach, which preceded the one on which Mrs. Fletcher was a passenger, was attacked by Indians. After four years of regular pioneer life "in the wild and woolly West" Mrs. Fletcher returned to North Anson. She now resides in Erie. In the family there were three children, viz.: S. H., Caroline, born in Helena, Mont., and Thomas R., born in North Anson, Me. Mr. S. H. Fletcher was educated in North Anson, Me., and Helena, Mont., and in May, 1882, came to Erie and entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. as fireman. In 1889 he was made an engineer, and is one of the youngest engineers on the road, yet one of the most competent. He was married October 2, 1889, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Newton and Mary (Stout) Wells, of Kenova, Pa., where Mr. Wells served as postmaster for twenty years. They have one child, David S. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the B. of L. E., the I. O. O. F., the P. O. S. of A. and the Pennsylvania Volunteer Relief.

Jacob Coppersmith, locomotive engineer, Erie, Pa. This gentleman, who is one of the popular employees of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Company, was born in Erie, August 21, 1850. He is a son of John and Annie M. (Gerber) Coppersmith, both natives of Switzerland. The father was a surveyor in his native land, and came to America in 1832, and settled in Erie, where he followed fancy gardening, until the time of his death, which occurred June 8, 1862. The mother died January 23, 1884. They reared a family of twelve children, of whom our subject was the youngest. He and Wm. S., of Mill Creek township, are the only surviving members of the family. John P. died in Libby prison. He was a member of Co. I, 145th P. V. I. He was captured at Fredericksburg, Henry C., who served in Miller's battery, 11th Reg., died at Alpine, Ga., while in the service. Jacob was reared and educated in Erie, and at his father's death, succeeded him in his business a short time, when he went to work in Erie cemetery one season, and then was engaged in pump-making for L. W. Olds, until 1870, when he went on the L. S. & M. S. as fireman. November 27, 1872, he was promoted to engineer, and has since been employed on the Buffalo and Cleveland division in that capacity. He is a member of B. of L. E., and K. of P., and is a Republican. Mr. Coppersmith was married January 26, 1882, to Miss Louisa U., daughter of Christian and Mary Ann (Reiser) Beary, of Erie, and natives of Switzerland. They have two children, Charles W., and Rose D., the latter deceased.

W. M. Gray, locomotive engineer on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., Erie, Pa., was born at Painesville, Ohio, August 19, 1852, and is a son of Elroy and Sarah (Keut) Gray, natives of New England. They were the parents of five children: Frances, drowned in the

Grand river, Ohio; Leroy, died at Painesville, in 1888; he served in the 29th Reg., O. Vols., throughout the war; Colburn, died in New Orleans, with yellow fever; Sarah Ann, married C. A. Smith, Erie, Pa., and W. M. Gray. The father was a member of the 29th Reg., O. Vols. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and is buried on the field in an unknown grave. His wife died in 1882. Mr. Gray comes from a military family. His grandfather, Elmah Gray, served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Keut, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war. W. M. Gray was reared in Painesville, educated in the public schools and Austinberg College, and when 13 years of age enlisted in the U. S. navy at Memphis, Tenn., and served as powder boy on the U. S. gunboat, "Roanoke," seventeen months, when he was discharged at his own request. He then went to Denver, and remained a short time, when he returned to Chicago. He then went to Pittsburg, and from there to the Pennsylvania oil regions in the midst of the oil excitement. He ran a pump in the oil regions two years, and in 1863, went to Cleveland, where he entered the employ of the Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Company, as switchman, where he remained but a short time, when he went to breaking on the L. S. & M. S. In October, 1873, he was promoted to the post of fireman, and, in 1879, to engineer, in which capacity he has since served. He has run on the road a great deal, but at present is employed in the Erie yards. Since he has been running he has never had an accident of any kind, or lost a day by suspension. Mr. Gray was married November 11, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Welter, of Erie, Pa. To this union were born nine children: Emma (deceased), William, Emma, Agnes (deceased), Josephine, George, Jackson, Frances, and Arthur (deceased). He is a member of the B. of L. E., and politically is a thorough Republican.

B. J. Hannon, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., is a native of Clifton, County Galway, Ireland, and was born April 5, 1856. He is a son of John and Bridget (McGinness) Hannon. The former now resides in Erie, and the latter died in Ireland. In the family there were four children, viz.: B. J., Mary, Lucy and Lizzie. In 1866, the father, with the two eldest children, emigrated to America and located at Erie, where he has since resided. In 1875, B. J. returned to Ireland and brought his two remaining sisters to this country, who also reside in Erie now. B. J. Hannon, after receiving a good common school education, in 1871 entered the employ of James Cooper, as clerk in his grocery store in Erie. He remained there a short time, when he entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. as timekeeper in their office in Erie. In November, in 1872, he went from the same road, and March 23, 1878, was promoted to engineer, which position he has since held. As a railroader, Mr. Hannon has had a few accidents and as good a record as any man on the road. He was married, September 18, 1879, to Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Bennett and Hanora (Griffin) Jones, the former a native of Wales, and the latter of Ireland. Mr. Jones served on the E. & P. R. R. "Michigan" twenty years and eleven months, ending June 30, 1848. At the time of his discharge, he was third assistant senior engineer. He died February 19, 1883, his wife having died only two weeks previously. Mr. and Mrs. Hannon have had four children, viz.: John (deceased), Nora Loretta,

Mary and Jennie. Mr. Hamon is also engaged in the grocery business. His business is located in a handsome brick block on the corner of Seventh and Poplar streets, which is owned by him, and was built in 1894. He commenced the business the same year. He carries a very complete stock of groceries, and is doing a prosperous business. He is a member of the B. of L. E. and the C. M. B. A.

Thomas H. Dickson, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., is a native of Ireland, where his parents, Robert and Essie (Hamilton) Dickson, still reside; they are also natives of Ireland, but of Scotch descent. Thomas was reared and educated in his native land, and at the age of 15 came to America and settled in Sharon, Pa. At the age of 17 he took out naturalization papers, and was made an American citizen, in Mercer, Pa. There he worked for a coal company as messenger and office boy for a short time, when he entered the employ of the Middlesex Coal Company as locomotive fireman, which he followed about two years. He then came to Erie and went to work in the E. & P. shops as an apprentice at the machinist trade. After learning his trade and working at it a short time he engaged as fireman for the same company, and after firing about one year he was made an engineer in 1878. Since his promotion Mr. Dickson has continued in the employment of the company in that capacity. As a railroad man he has had considerable experience, and on several occasions has had close calls. Although he has never been concerned in a railroad wreck which was in any way attributable to his negligence, he has been the victim of several exceptional smash-ups, but has always been fortunate enough to escape unhurt; yet he has never been known to leave his engine, regardless of the apparent danger. He was married, April 16, 1877, to Miss Lizzie McCrea, of Erie, Pa. They have five children, viz.: Thomas A., Robert S., Nellie G., William J. and James Douglas. Mr. Dickson is a member of the B. of L. E., the A. O. U. W., and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received all the degrees, except the Consistory; he is also a member of Mystic Shrine.

John E. Hall, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa., is one of the veteran railroaders of Erie county. He was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., September 11, 1836, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Brooklyn) Hall, both natives of Vermont, and of New England stock. The father was a sailor, and owned a vessel on Lake Champlain, where he was drowned when John E. was 8 years old. The mother died in Buffalo in 1881. The family moved to Buffalo in 1850. When John E. was a young man he worked as a farm laborer, later at a milk dairy in Buffalo. In 1864 he entered the employ of the N. Y. C. R. R. as brakeman, which he followed but a short time, and, in 1865, came to Erie and entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. as brakeman. Shortly after he was promoted to the position of fireman, and in 1868 was made an engineer, which position he has since held. He ran on the road until 1882, when, on account of his long service, he was given an easier position, running a locomotive at the Pittsburgh docks, at Erie, Pa. During Mr. Hall's railroad experience he has "pulled" all kinds of trains over the road. He has usually run freight, and has repeatedly refused to take a regular passenger

run. During all his railroad experience he has had but one accident, in which he struck a Lake Shore train that was across the E. & P. tracks, in the Erie yards. On this occasion he was thrown out of the cab window and had his back severely injured. Mr. Hall was married, April 10, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Johnson, of Buffalo. They have four children, viz.: Charles, round-house foreman of the P. S. & L. E., in Greenville, Pa.; Ida, principal of the Erie Shortland School; Herbert, brass finisher, Erie, Pa., and John, brass finisher, Erie, Pa. Mr. Hall is a member of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief, the A. O. U. W., and the K. of P., and in politics is perfectly independent.

John T. Jourdan, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa. This gentleman is one of the popular young engineers of the Pennsylvania R. R. system. He is an Erie man by birth. He was born February 9, 1862. He is a son of John and Mary (Horgan) Jourdan, both natives of Ireland and early settlers in Erie county. The father worked at the construction of the Lake Shore R. R. and is at present employed by that company. The mother died in 1884. John is the youngest in a family of four children. He was reared in the city of Erie, where he received a good common school education, and at about the age of 14, commenced work as office boy in the master mechanic's office of the E. & P. R. R. at Erie. He remained there but a short time, when he began work in the machine and boiler shops, and in 1878, when he was about 17 years of age, he commenced firing on the road, and in August, 1885, was promoted to engineer. Outside of the regular routine of mishaps of a railroad man's life, Mr. Jourdan has been very fortunate, and has never been connected with any accident of any account. He was united in marriage February 24, 1892, to Miss Mary T. McCarthy, of Sharon, Pa. Mr. Jourdan is a member of the B. of L. E., the Penn. Vol. Relief and the C. M. B. A.

J. B. Weindorf, locomotive engineer on the E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa. This gentleman was born in Erie, October 15, 1851. His parents, Jacob and Mary Ann (Stringer) Weindorf, were natives of Germany; the former was born in Hessen Darmstadt, and the latter came from Mainz. They emigrated to America in 1840, and went directly to Cleveland; but the same year removed to Erie, where they permanently settled. The father learned the carpenter's trade in his native land, which he followed in Erie during his life. He was employed most of his time for the Reed estate. He also worked on the building of the "Michigan." He died in 1858, aged 53 years, and the mother now resides in Erie, at the age of 76. They reared a family of eleven children: Teresa, now Mrs. Fred Shade, of Erie; Barbara, Mrs. Andrew Crawford, of Titusville, Pa.; Peter, carpenter, Lincoln, Ill.; Etta, married John Longnecker, Erie; Kate, Mrs. John Freeman (widow), Erie; J. B.; George, conductor on the P., F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago; John, boiler-maker, Erie; Edward, machinist, Erie; Mary, Mrs. Will Lawrence (deceased), and Martin, clerk, Erie. J. B. Weindorf was reared in Erie and educated in the public schools. At about the age of 14 he commenced life as a stationary engineer in Cook's shingle factory, Erie, then worked a short time in the Erie stove factory, in the same capacity, when he entered

the employ of James Cook as engineer in his planing-mill. In 1869 he entered the employ of the E. & P. Company as engine wiper. At the end of about six months he went on the road as fireman. In 1872 he was promoted to the post of engineer, which position he has since held. He ran freight until 1888, when he was promoted to the passenger engineer service from Erie to Pittsburg, making the run of 150 miles one way every day. According to the average of 150 miles per day during the time that he has been running in the passenger service, not counting extra runs, he has covered over 341,600 miles, or a distance of nearly fourteen times around the earth. During his entire experience at railroading he has never had an accident of any account, and is considered one of the most careful, yet fearless, engineers on the road. Mr. Weindorf has been twice married, first to Miss Eliza Sheridan, of Erie, in 1878. She departed this life in 1882, leaving two children: Mary B. and Bessie Genevieve. After remaining a widower over nine years, Mr. Weindorf was married to Miss Anna Sheridan, also of Erie. He is a member of the E. of L. E., P. V. R. and C. M. B. A.

John M. Kalvelage, formerly a restaurant proprietor, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, December 17, 1858, and is a son of John H. Kalvelage, whose personal history is contained in this volume. John H. Kalvelage settled, September, 1857, in Erie, where his son was reared and educated. He remained with his father, who was a brewer in Erie, until 1884, when he engaged in the hardware business about two years; he then engaged in the bakery and confectionery business at 714 State street, which he continued about two and a half years. In 1889 he bought the restaurant at 366 West Eighth street, where he remained until 1895, when failing health compelled him to quit business. Mr. Kalvelage was married July 16, 1879, to Miss Rosalia, daughter of Michael and Anna (Klein) Oberkirch, natives of Prussia. To this union were born six children: George J., Robert J., Bertha K., Felix P., Edith and Arthur A. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Kalvelage is a member of the Elks and of the C. M. B. A. He was grand marshal of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. for two years, beginning in 1887, and has also been district deputy of the Grand Council. Mr. Kalvelage is a prominent Democrat and has served in the city council of Erie one year.

Charles Franklin, commission merchant and wholesale dealer in produce, 1802 State street, Erie, Pa., was born in Washington, D. C., June 3, 1865. He is a son of Julius and Anna (Holston) Franklin, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Philadelphia, Pa. Julius Franklin came to America when 26 years of age, and he was a well-known literary man, as well as a translator and teacher of languages, being the master of seven languages. He spent his life in literary work in Philadelphia, excepting a term that he held a position in the United States treasury in Washington, D. C. He revised the Bible, and in 1876 wrote a Centennial History of the United States, which was published by the Jones Publishing Company of Philadelphia, and was the author of several other literary works. He died in 1884 in Philadelphia, Pa., and his wife now resides at Atlantic City. They were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are living.

Charles was reared and educated in Philadelphia, and followed professional base ball playing until he was 21. He then went to New York and enlisted in the United States navy on the U. S. S. "Richmond," which immediately went on a cruise to South America. They sailed around Cape Verde to Uruguay. This was during the Brazilian revolution, and the "Richmond" was ordered from Uruguay to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, to protect American interests there. They were anchored in the harbor of Rio Janeiro when Dom Pedro abdicated the throne, and Mr. Franklin had the honor of assisting to fire the first salute in honor of the new republic. They then returned north and he was transferred to shore duty at Philadelphia. From there he was ordered to Erie to the U. S. S. "Michigan." In April, 1890, he was discharged at his own request. He then entered the employ of F. R. Simmons, and in 1892 engaged in the commission business for himself. He controls a large and growing trade and is a thorough and competent business man. Mr. Franklin was married June 13, 1890, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Grine, of Erie. He is a member of the United Workman, and is a Republican.

George E. Getchell, chief engineer at the Colby Piano Factory, Erie, Pa., was born at Groveland, Mass., June 6, 1856. He is a son of O. L. and Martha W. Getchell, both natives of Maine. His great-grandfather Getchell, was a native of Scotland. The father now resides in Erie. The mother died when George E. was 7 years old. The family, which consisted of the father and four children, came from the East to Dunkirk about 1856. They resided there about six years. His father, O. L. Getchell, enlisted in the Union army in August, 1862, and served until the close of the war, when the family removed to Titusville, and came to Erie, in November, 1866. When a boy George worked at various occupations, but stationary engineering has been the chief pursuit of his life. He followed that occupation through the oil district of Pennsylvania, and had charge of the machinery of the Erie Boot and Shoe Company for five years. In October, 1888, he entered the employ of the Colby Piano Company, where he has since been engaged. Mr. Getchell was married November 11, 1884, to Miss Kate Roth, of Erie, Pa. They have one child, Cassie M. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Association of Engineers, P. O. S. of A. and Protected Home Circle.

John F. Sutton, chief engineer for Fred. Koehler & Co., Erie, Pa., was born in York county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1844. He is a son of Macague and Mary (Daily) Sutton, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1869, and the mother when John was a child. When he was 3 years old his father moved to Baltimore, Md., where he was reared and educated. When 16 years of age he began an apprenticeship at the machinist trade. Before he had served his time, the war broke out, and as Baltimore was immediately the scene of great military display, and although 17 years of age, his patriotism was his dictator, and he resolved to join the warring legions of his country. He accordingly joined the 1st Pa. Rifles at Baltimore, while on their way to the front, and served with them as a citizen in the first battle of Bull Run. He regularly entered the service, April 25, 1862, in Co. C, 1st Pa. Cav., for three years, at Catletts Station, Virginia, and moved to Falmouth, Va. He

was assigned to a cavalry brigade on the last of May, and moved into the Shenandoah Valley, reaching Fort Royal, June 1, and participated in the campaign against Jackson. He reached Manassas, June 25, and the 26th was assigned to the 3d Corps, Army of Virginia, and participated in the operations, under Pope. He then encamped at Munson's Hill, and later participated in the Fredericksburg campaign, and encamped at Belle Plain Landing. He then participated in the Chancellorsville campaign, serving in the 2d Div. Cav. Corps, 2d Brig. And in the Gettysburg campaign, 1st Brig., 2d Div. He served in Sheridan's Cav. Corps in the Wilderness campaign, and participated in all the operations of the cavalry of the army of the Potomac until the surrender of Lee. On September 9, 1864, he was transferred to Co. D. He was injured by being thrown from his horse in a cavalry charge at Upperville, Va., June 18, 1863, was captured by Mosby's men, near Warrenton, Va., and after eight days' journeying towards Andersonville prison, escaped from the guards at night while they were asleep, and returned to his command, after an absence of sixteen days. On his way back he was re-captured by the Confederates, but that was a time when his life was more sacred than the truth, and he deceived his captors by the story that he was a deserter, whereupon they commended his manly attitude and permitted him to go on his dangerous journey. Before letting him go, however, they christened him a faithful deserter, by putting the muzzle of a loaded revolver in his mouth, to impress him with his weakness in the hands of the Confederacy. At Gettysburg he was dispatch carrier for the staff of General Meade, and had two horses shot from under him in that battle, and lost the hearing of one ear by the concussion of a cannon. At Salem, December 24, 1863, he captured two Confederate officers. At Cold Harbor he received a gunshot wound in the left leg; at Hatches' Run he led the charge into the rebel works, and alone, captured three rebel officers, for which act he received a special furlough from Gen. Meade. The last nine months of his service he was detailed with eleven others as advance guard of the brigade. During his service he had four horses shot from under him. He participated in over fifty actions, and was honorably mustered out April 25, 1865, in front of Petersburg. At the close of the war he started for Salt Lake City, with a prairie train, but stopped at Fort Riley, and returned to Jefferson, Mo., where he entered the employ of the Missouri and Pacific R. R. Company, as fireman, and remained one year. He then spent over a year in Missouri hunting, and returned to Baltimore, and remained a short time, when he came to Pennsylvania and fire on the P. & E. R. R. From there he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, as fireman on the Cincinnati and Marietta R. R., for a short time, when he was promoted to engineer. He then returned to the P. & E., and accepted a position as fireman. In 1881 he entered the employ of H. F. Watson & Co., of Erie, as chief engineer, and remained six years. He then entered the employ of the Erie Rubber Company as chief engineer, where he remained three years. In 1890, he accepted his present position, where he has charge of the entire propelling machinery, with several assistants. Mr. Sutton was married in 1875, to Miss Mary Hassett, of Warren, Pa. They have had eight children, one of whom is living, John Henry, born January 24, 1887. Mr. Sut-

ton is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Stationary Engineers, K. O. T. M., Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Union Veteran Legion, the Improved Order of Red Men and the United Workmen. Politically he has always been a Republican.

George W. Tompkins (deceased), late of Erie, Pa., was a native of Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., born September 18, 1824, a son of Jacob and Mary (Hull) Tompkins, the former a native of Long Island and the latter of Litchfield county, Connecticut. The Tompkins family moved to Wesleyville when George W. was about one year old, where the mother died November 3, 1865, aged 72 years, and the father May 24, 1871, aged 81 years. They were the parents of six children: Elnathan Hull, born February 18, 1829, died June 1, 1875; known as the "King of Lake Erie," and was a seafaring man all his life; William, born February 5, 1822, died September 19, 1846, was also a sailor; Anna, born August 13, 1824, now Mrs. Morton, Wesleyville; Catherine Augusta, born September 2, 1828, died January 2, 1847; George W.; Mary Redfield, born October 11, 1828, and James R., born February 21, 1831, died June 2, 1833. George W. Tompkins was reared and educated at Wesleyville, Pa., and at the age of 15 commenced work on Lake Erie, where he was employed in various capacities for sixteen years, two years of which were spent on the U. S. S. "Michigan." In the autumn of 1865 he entered the employ of the P. & E. R. R. at Corry. He served as a faithful employe of that company until the time of his death, which occurred November 27, 1894. He was one of the most successful and experienced conductors on the road, and had worked for the company nearly as long as any man in a like employment on the Western division of the P. & E. R. R. He was married January 16, 1867, to Miss Anna J., daughter of Jeremiah and Jane (Vapler) Akerly, of Greene township, Erie county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins were parents of five children: William, a well-known carpenter and builder of Erie, who was reared and educated in Erie and commenced the carpenter's trade when 17 years old and has successfully followed it since; Herbert George, carpenter; Nellie Y.; Marion Louisa; and Merrick W. The family reside on East Eighteenth street and are members of the Episcopal Church.

Nickolas Leuschen, owner and proprietor of the Mystic Steam Renovating Works, Erie, Pa., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 19, 1847. He is a son of Mathias and Katherine (Uhlmann) Leuschen, the former a native of Prussia and the latter of Wurttemberg, Germany, who came to America July 6, 1843. The father was a Prussian soldier. He emigrated to America in 1843 and settled in Buffalo, where he was married February 23, 1846, and June 9, 1849, came to Erie, where he died August 5, 1893. His wife now resides in Erie. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Nickolas, our subject; Peter, Erie, Pa.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Loth Mader, Erie; Mary Magdalena, Mrs. Frank Wunschel, Erie; George (deceased); Mary (deceased); John (deceased); Margaret (deceased); Frank, Erie; Henry, marine engineer, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Leuschen was reared and educated in Erie, and when a boy followed various occupations and finally learned the potter's trade with Webb & Kellogg, Erie, Pa. He enlisted July 29, 1864, in the

United States navy, and served in the West Gulf Squadron, under Admiral Thatcher, until the close of the war. He was then sent to the Pacific coast to serve on the U. S. S. "Lancaster," which was then at Panama. During his service on board this vessel he went to the Sandwich Islands, and from there to San Francisco. On May 28, 1896 he was transferred to the U. S. S. "Saranac," which was under command of Gustavus H. Scott, a cousin of William L. Scott. This vessel was ordered north in the interest of the American whalers, and was compelled to put in at Puget Sound on account of a leak, as a result of a three days' storm. While here their orders were countermanded, the old "Shenandoah," the terror of the American seamen, which they were after, having been captured in the meantime. After making a cruise of the Sound they proceeded to San Francisco, and from there were ordered to the Mexican coast to re-capture the *Keokuk*, which had been taken as a contraband of war. After capturing their prize they returned to San Francisco and again cruised along the coast from San Francisco to Panama, after which they again returned to San Francisco, where he was discharged July 28, 1897, and given transportation to Erie. While Mr. Leuschen was in the service he took a complete course in navigation, under the private instruction of an officer who had taken a particular fancy to him. When he returned to Erie he resumed work at the potter's trade, which he followed a short time, when he connected with that of the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1871, and then he went to Foxburg and clerked in a hotel for nearly a year. Returning to Erie, he entered the employ of Diefendorf & Gross, in the upholstery business, and, in 1876, engaged in his present business. In 1883, in company with his brother, Peter, he started the first steam renovating works in Erie. He is not only the oldest established in his line in Erie, but the leader. He was married April 28, 1873, to Miss Kosma E. Richter, of Erie, a native of Strasburg, Germany. She died March 13, 1885, leaving no children. Mr. Leuschen was married again March 9, 1892, to Miss Katie E. Richter. They have two children, viz.: Peter Alphonso and Marie Lorena. Mr. Leuschen is a member of the St. Benedictus Society; Robert W. Scott Post, G. A. R., of which he was commander three years; the Elks; the Maennerchor Society; an active member of the Erie Yacht Club, and has always been a very active Democrat and hard worker for the party. He was one of the organizers of the Democratic Society of Erie. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket.

J. M. McNeerney, chief engineer for the H. F. Watson Paper Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., May 18, 1864. He is a son of Michael and Nora (Maloney) McNeerney, natives of Ireland, and now residents of Dunkirk. J. M. is the eldest of a family of ten children. He was reared in Dunkirk, where he received a common school education. When he was 13 years of age he engaged as a teamster, which he followed about five years, when he entered the employ of the Brooks Locomotive Works at Dunkirk. He worked there two years in the forging department. He then came to Erie and secured a position with the Watson Paper Company as fireman, and shortly afterward was made one of the assistant engineers. In 1889 he was appointed chief engineer

of the entire establishment. Mr. McNeerney has six assistant engineers and twenty firemen under his charge. The machinery which he has charge of aggregates over three thousand horse power. He was married in February, 1883, to Miss Mary E. Marcus, of Dunkirk. They have two children, Herbert and Edward. Mr. McNeerney is a member of the National Association of Engineers and of the K. O. T. M.

George Byron Meeker, retail dealer in fresh and salt meats, 502 Walnut street, Erie, Pa., born in McKean township, Erie county, Pa., January 24, 1856, is a son of Gideon Meeker, a farmer of Strerettania, who was born in McKean township, a son of John O. Meeker, who was born in New Jersey May 14, 1785, and was married October 26, 1813, to Jerusha Wilcox, born in Massachusetts July 30, 1797. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: William C., Sarah A., Gideon, Lois S., Lucinda, Charles A., John, Isaac N. (deceased), Clarinda J., Mary R. and Louise E. Of this family Charles A. and Isaac N. were soldiers in the war of the rebellion; the former was a private in the 83d Reg., P. V. L., wounded and died in hospital October 4, 1862; the latter was in an Ohio regiment, but his last year was in the marine service on the Alabama river. John Oliver Meeker was a soldier in the war of 1812-14, and was stationed at Erie under Capt. Foster; he was one of McKean township's earliest pioneer settlers, and died March 20, 1854. His wife died January 10, 1839. Gideon Meeker married, April 15, 1852, Fanny Rhodes, born March 10, 1829, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Rhorer) Rhodes, natives of this state. Nine children were born to this union, viz.: Mary L., Mrs. R. S. Dunn, of North East; Emma A., Mrs. G. T. Blatz, of McKean township; George B., John O. (deceased), Gideon E., a carpenter for the L. S. & M. S. R. R., resides in Erie; William P., proprietor of a drug store, McKean, Erie county; Martha J., Clarence A., sells pianos and organs on the road and resides in Oil City, and Glenn E. Mr. Meeker owns and operates an excellent farm of 130 acres one mile from Strerettania. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and in politics he is a Republican. George B. Meeker received a common school education and worked on the home farm until 21 years of age. He then followed butchering two years, after which he bought a farm in McKean township, and continued farming till 1883, when he sold his farm and moved to Erie and engaged in the meat business at 419 West Eighth street, for a few months, and in June of that year moved his business to his present location, where he has since conducted a large and lucrative business, enjoying the patronage of the best people of that section of the city. He makes a specialty of Swift's dressed meats and gives the business his personal attention. He was married January 8, 1879, to Miss Belle, daughter of Charles Osborn, of Summit township, and to them have been born two children, Fannie M. and Pearl A. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Meeker was for three years a school director, during his residence in McKean township. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Meeker built his comfortable home at 414 Walnut street in 1894.

Frank A. Blum, dealer in fresh and salt meats, 1621 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was born in Baden, Ger-

Charles Burdett Chidester, physician and surgeon, Erie, Pa., born in Parkman, Ohio, October 17, 1858, was educated at Hiram College; at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., from which last he was graduated March 4, 1881. He practiced medicine in Ohio until 1890. On the 13th of November, 1884, he married Minnie, second daughter of Waterman S. and Caroline B. Hodges, of Middlefield, Ohio. They had two children: Rose Ann, born July 15, 1886, died August 8, 1886, and Frank Charles, born May 5, 1888, died May 16, 1888. Mrs. Chidester died May 12, 1888. Her memory will always be dear to a large circle of friends, by whom she was loved and admired for her vivacity and refinement of manner, and a remarkable sweetness of disposition. Her ancestors were pioneers in Middlefield, from North Bradford, Conn. He was married February 19, 1889, to Mrs. Ella J. Durban (*nee* Vance), of Collingwood, Ohio; born July 16, 1850, at Fairview, Erie county, Pa., and he removed to Erie in 1890, where he now has an extended and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Association and one of the founders of the Geauga County Medical Society, serving as its president two terms.

They have two daughters—Minnie Ada, born December 25, 1889, at Burton, Ohio, and Mabel Olivia, born May 11, 1891, at Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Chidester's great-grandfather was Patrick Vance, who settled in Erie county, in 1797. His son, Thomas Vance, lived on a farm near Fairview, a part of which is still in possession of Mrs. Chidester. He had three children: Thomas Vance, jr., who afterward lived on the farm; Jane, who married Franklin Willis, of Fairview, April 14, 1842; and Margaret, who died unmarried. Thomas Vance, jr., born July 16, 1821, married Elizabeth Olivia Weidler, February 17, 1848, died December 7, 1887. She was born August 21, 1829, and died February 18, 1855. They are buried at Fairview, Erie county, Pa. Her maternal grandfather, Daniel Weidler, a pioneer in Erie county, was born in Lancaster, Pa., February 12, 1805, and married September 15, 1827, Catherine Frissler, in Lancaster. He died September 3, 1874; she died May 19, 1855. They are buried in Fairview. Their children were Elizabeth Olivia (born August 21, 1829, died February 18, 1855), Michael George, Samuel, Daniel, Samuel S., Anna Amelia, Catherine Atlanta, John A. and Mary A.

Dr. Chidester is the son of Julius and Eliza Harriet (Mastick) Chidester, whose other children were Mary Eliza, born at Canfield, Ohio, June 28, 1834, married Andrew L. Caryl, of Marysville, Ohio, and William

A., born at Parkman, Ohio, January 5, 1861, died at Claridon, Ohio, November 8, 1875.

Julius Chidester, born in Canfield, Mahoning county, February 21, 1826, was the son of Erastus and Lydia (Sackett) Chidester, besides whom three brothers and two sisters reached maturity. He married at Burton, September 24, 1850, Eliza Harriet Mastick, of Claridon, Ohio, and went to house-keeping at Canfield; they lived here two years, and in Geauga county twenty-three years engaged in stock business—then took a flock of 500 sheep to Mercer county, Illinois. After arrival there wolves were very savage, many times attacking the sheep in droves, and were with difficulty beaten off with dogs and guns. Here he also engaged in shipping stock to Chicago. At this time he resides with his wife on a farm near Fairview, Erie county, Pa. While a resident of Claridon, Ohio, he was township officer eight years; also a member of the board of Geauga County Agricultural Society eight years.

Eliza Harriet (Mastick) Chidester was born in Claridon, Geauga Co., Ohio, May 16, 1831, daughter of Owen Mastick, who was born in Grafton, Vt., December 29, 1802; married, January 3, 1830, Harriet, daughter of Ephraim and Susannah Cook. He died in Tampa, Fla., December 20, 1884. Their other children were: Maryett Lydia Lavinia, Julius Cook, and Owen Burdell.

Owen Mastick, son of Nathaniel Mastick and Lydia (Caryl) Mastick, was born in Norfolk county, Mass., July 8, 1772. His wife, Lydia Caryl, was born in Norfolk, Mass., February 22, 1753, and died in 1857. He was a leader in his county, and the first to import Morgan and Blackhawk horses and Durham cattle into Ohio. For seven years he was justice of the peace, ten years township trustee, a school director and militia captain.

John Mastick, father of Nathaniel, was the only son of John Salter, of a wealthy Holland family, born in 1717, was stolen by a British press-gang at the age of nine years, put aboard of a man-of-war, and held in the service nine years. Taking advantage of the first opportunity to escape when the ship lay in Boston harbor, he "swapped" clothes with a stone-mason, assumed the name of John Mastick, and though pursued and wounded escaped, settled, and married Sarah _____, who was born in Farmington, Mass., and raised a family. An advertisement in after years appeared in a New York paper for the heirs of this Holland house. His eldest son gathered together the proofs, and started for Europe, but was never heard from.

Harriet (Cook) Mastick, the third child in a family of four sons and five daughters, was born September 27,

1804. She died May 20, 1894, aged ninety, and was buried at Ridgeville, Ind. Her mother, Susannah Ives, was married December 16, 1779, to Ephraim Cook, who was born December 21, 1755, in Cheshire, Conn., son of Elam Cook, born in 1733, in Cheshire, Conn., son of Capt. Ephraim Cook, born in 1704, in Cheshire, Conn., son of Samuel Cook, who came from England.

Erastus Chidester was one of seven brothers—Hezekiah, Philo, Erastus, William Kush, Julius, Velorus and Royal Canfield; all but the last were born at Cornwall Bridge, Conn. His birth was on March 23, 1789, son of William and Martha (Dean) Chidester. He married Lydia Sackett, at Canfield, Ohio, in 1813, and they raised a family of three sons—Clark, Julius, and William N., and two daughters—Caroline and Martha. He moved to Richland Grove, now Swedonia, Mercer county, Ill., where they celebrated their golden wedding in the fall of 1863, and here resided till his death, March 10, 1866. His wife, Lydia Sackett, who survived him several years, was born November 1, 1790, afterwards went with her eldest son, Clark Chidester, to Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, where she died February 23, 1872, at the mature age of eighty-two years, and was buried at Brookville, Jefferson county, Iowa.

William Chidester, born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1757, was son of William Chidester, who, with his brother Jonathan, emigrated from Wales to America. The latter settled in New Jersey, the former in Williamstown, Mass. When quite young the Indians attacked the town, killed a number of the inhabitants and carried away several women and children, among whom was Mrs. Carter, sisters-in-law of William, sr. Together with Mr. Carter and others he followed their trail, and overtook them near Wilkesbarre, Pa., where a battle ensued, and both were killed. William, jr., soon after went to live with his uncle, Hezekiah Carter, who resided in Cornwall, Litchfield county, Conn., and was brought up by him. He married Chloe Peck, in 1779, by whom he had one son; but his wife and son died in less than two years.

The following account of the father, William Chid-

ester, and his journey to the then West, is from the lips of his son Erastus: "William Chidester was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, at first drafted as a militiaman under Samuel Canfield, of New Milford, Conn. He enlisted in the company of Capt. Theo. Woodbridge, Eleventh Connecticut line, under command of Col. Homan Swift, in which he served four years. He participated in the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth. At the expiration of his term, he was discharged, returned to Cornwall, and married Martha, daughter of Thomas Dean, of that place. He began keeping house near Cornwall Bridge, and followed his trade of tailor here for three years. He then bought a nearby farm on which he lived until 1802, when he exchanged it for land in Canfield in what was then called New Connecticut in the Northwest Territory, later known as the Western Reserve, State of Ohio. He left Cornwall April 27, 1802, arriving at his destination, Canfield, Ohio, June 2. His large family and household goods and stores were conveyed in two wagons, one drawn by a team of horses, the other by oxen, with a led cow. His route was up the Hudson to Newburg, where he crossed in a pirogue, at one load. Thence proceeded to Easton on the Delaware, which was crossed in a flat-boat, in two loads; thence by a then lonesome and dangerous road, over the Allegheny Mountains to Fort Pitt; crossing the Monongahela here, they journeyed down the south bank, over a mere trail in the rough hills to Beavertown. They forded the Ohio about a mile and a half below, thence reached Canfield, Ohio, in two and one-half days. He selected plot No. 15 first division in the woods, the next house west of his being then fifteen miles distant. Three years afterward he removed to plot No. 18 in the third division, where he lived, and in 1811 built a frame house for his son Royal Canfield Chidester, the first white child born in that settlement. After the admission of Ohio in 1803, he was elected Justice of the peace, which office he held until his death, February 26, 1813. He also served as township trustee, and commissioner of Trumbull county. His wife Martha survived him a number of years, and drew a pension, on account of his services in the Revolution."



C. B. Childers U.S.



many, October 9, 1838, a son of the late John and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Blum, the former a carpenter by trade. Frank A. received a common school education, and when 17 years of age became apprenticed to a dealer and handler of meats. He followed this business in his native country until May, 1873, when he came to the United States, and, locating in Erie, engaged two years at his trade, and in the spring of 1875 opened a market on Peach street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, which he operated for three years, when he sold out and bought a place on Peach, west side, above Fifteenth street, where he conducted a market for ten years. He sold this and opened an establishment at 749 East Eighteenth street, operating it for seven and one-half years, when he moved to his present location, which he had built in 1893. He also owns the building known as 1617 Peach street. Mr. Blum was married, October 6, 1875, to Miss Carrie Armbruster, and to them have been born four children: John K., Bertha, Mary and Frank. The family are members of the German Catholic Church. Mr. Blum served three years in the common council, from the Fifth ward. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., and in politics is a Democrat. His place of business is 24 x 70 feet, and he employs two men and does a large and lucrative business, making a specialty of domestic meats. Residence 1621 Peach street, upstairs.

David P. Robbins, M. D., journalist and writer, was born in Pearson county, Indiana, November 3, 1845, son of Jeremiah and Clarendia (Johnson) Robbins. His paternal grandfather, Peter Robbins, of English descent, was born in Wheatfield, Conn., in 1755, served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington in the struggle for independence, after which he married a Welsh lady and located in western New York, where he practiced medicine and compiled a large treatise on the "Vegetable Materia Medica," having continued in active business to the age of 96 years. He left a large family of descendants in the Empire State. Jeremiah, the father of David P., with several other families, embarked on a flatboat at Olean, N. Y., in 1835, six weeks later landing at Vevay, Ind. He was a brick manufacturer, farmer, and practiced eclectic medicine. Our subject was youngest of a family of twelve children, and had good educational advantages in childhood. He was an industrious scholar, and before the age of 15 served as a medical student in his father's office, later taking a course at the Fairview Academy, and for a year attending the seminary at Mt. Sterling, Ind. The Rebellion coming on and guerrillas infesting the border, Mr. Robbins enlisted in the "Home Guard" service of Southern Indiana, and was several times called to arms in defense of the border. He was in the fight against the intrepid guerrilla, John Morgan, who, with 5,000 Confederates, raided across Indiana and Ohio. Before the age of 18 years, he enlisted in the 117th Reg., I. V., participating in the forced marches and sharp skirmishes through Kentucky and Tennessee. Overcome by hardships and prostrated by fever, late in October, '63, he was removed from Greenville, Tenn., to the hospital at Knoxville, where he made a speedy recovery, and his medical knowledge soon gave him a place as hospital steward, in which capacity he served during the trying times of the Longstreet campaign. Receiving his discharge in 1864, he proceeded to the Michigan University at Ann

Arbor, from whence he was graduated with the degree of M. D., March 26, 1866, receiving the highest honors of his class, when but little past 20 years of age. The following summer he practiced in Okeoch, Ind., on his 21st birthday anniversary, November 3, 1866, Mr. Robbins was married to Rose E. Durlam, of Cambridgeboro, Pa., who was also 21 years of age on her wedding day. Mrs. Robbins' paternal grandparents, James Durlam and Moor Fullerton, located in Crawford county, in 1797, and her maternal grandparents, Pilgrim F. Isherwood, settled in LeBoeuf township, Erie county, the same year, and his future wife, Rebecca Alford, came to McLellan's Corners, Erie county, in 1811. Her father and mother were born, married, and spent long lives at Isherwood's Corners, between Cambridge and Waterford. After his marriage, Dr. Robbins located for practice at Mill Village, and in 1869 removed to Cambridge, where in April, 1872, he commenced the weekly *Index*, and has since largely been engaged in journalism. Defective vision caused him to make a tour to the Rocky Mountains in 1877, and the following year he inaugurated a bureau of correspondence, which was used for several years by numerous northern papers. After selling the Cambridge *Index*, he purchased the Union City *Times*, which was burned April 24, 1879, but at once replaced. While owner of this office, he started branch papers at Wattsburg and Waterford, but his vision being again threatened, he removed to Erie in 1880 and entered the drug trade. For five years he was again in medical pursuits, practicing for a year or two in the Clarendon oil fields, while owning a drug business in Erie. In 1885, for sanitary reasons, he located in the South, and commenced publishing a health magazine in Orlando, Fla. The "*Health and Happiness*," met with good success and had many Northern subscribers, when its career was closed by the yellow fever epidemic. Dr. Robbins returned to Erie in the summer of 1888, and soon became the business manager of the *Morning Dispatch* office, where he continued until declining health compelled his resignation in 1891, since which time he has been continuously engaged in historical work. Politically, Dr. Robbins has always been independent, voting for men and measures, instead of blindly adhering to party. Religiously, he is also of independent, humanitarian or liberal belief, and has taken a great interest in fraternal and beneficiary orders. He is a member of the different Masonic bodies, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and a dozen other orders, in most of which he has passed the chairs and held other positions of honor. Dr. Robbins and wife have four children: Cora L. (wife of George L. Bowers, engineer of the Downing Building), who has a well-earned reputation in portrait and other art work; their children are Ruth and Everett; Dwight J. Robbins, secretary and editor of the Advertiser Printing Company, Limited, married to Jennie Snyder, have two children, Bertha Marcella and infant daughter, Wilson S. Robbins, printer, formerly connected with the Advertiser Company, married to Clara Miller, have one child, Helena C. Robbins, student at the grammar school.

Edward Driscoll, contractor, residence 219 French street, Erie, Pa., was born in county Cork, Ireland, June 22, 1842, a son of Dennis and Margaret (Fleming) Driscoll, both natives of county Cork. The former died in Ireland in 1869, and the latter in

Chicago in 1874. Edward Driscoll received a common school education, worked on the farm, and followed fishing to the 24th year of his age, when he came to America, and after working two months in New York city, he came to Erie July 4, 1866, and went to work at the docks unloading lumber from barges by contract; this he followed till 1880, when he began building sewers by contract for the city of Erie, and has since followed that business, having built miles of the sewers in this city. He was married January 25, 1875, to Miss Johanna, daughter of Michael Holland, of Ireland. They are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and Mr. Driscoll is a member of the C. M. B. A. He built his home in the fall of 1889, and in addition, owns two houses on East Second street, between French and Holland. In politics this gentleman is a Democrat, and is one of Erie's well-known and successful Irish citizens.

William F. Reichert, retail dealer in fresh and salt meats, market and residence 602 West Eighteenth street, Erie, was born in Wartenburg, Germany, January 31, 1852, a son of Simon and Bora (Lang) Reichert, the former born in Wurttemberg, May 17, 1802, the latter born in the same place October 19, 1813. They were married July 9, 1837. He was a farmer in his native country, and in 1854 came to the United States and located in Girard, Erie county, Pa., where he worked at farming till his death, which occurred January 25, 1888, and where his widow still resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Reichert were born ten children: Caroline, born November 20, 1839; Christ, born October 31, 1840; Jacob, born February 3, 1843, died December 27, 1882; Simon, born April 3, 1845, died December 27, 1882; Dora C., born October 19, 1846, died October 7, 1847; Charles A., born December 18, 1847, died January 3, 1848; Christina, born February 6, 1849, died March 7, 1849; William F., Louis, born November 5, 1856, died November 8, 1856, and Charles, born January 20, 1858. William F. Reichert was 2 years of age when the family located in Erie county. He received his education in the public schools and Girard Academy, and when 14 years of age began working as a farm hand, following that occupation for four years. He then went to work for Jacob Lang, in the meat business in Girard, where he remained two years, when he removed to Erie, February 6, 1872, and worked for Charles Petrie at the meat business for one year; then he and Philip Busche opened a market on Peach street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, conducting it two years; they then moved to Sassafras street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and operated a market one year longer, when Mr. Reichert withdrew from the firm and opened a market at 602 West Eighteenth street where he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative trade. He was married May 2, 1876, to Miss Anna M., daughter of George Flickinger, of Erie, and to them have been born two children: George W., employed in the market, and Carrie D. The family are members of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Reichert is a member of the A. O. U. W., and St. John's Benevolent Association, and in politics is a Republican.

Leemhuis Bros. (P. L. and F. G.), Erie, are the sons of Rev. E. Leemhuis, a German Lutheran minister, now deceased, and Etta (Holsmns) Leemhuis, also deceased, who came from Hanover, Germany,

about 1846, settling in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1876. They came to Erie, where the brothers, P. L. and F. G., have since engaged in the business of carriage and wagon building. Peter L. was born April 18, 1851, at Lafayette, Ind., and married, February 10, 1880, Miss Etta Hirt, of Erie. Four children bless this union: Katrina, Karl, Miriam and Peter L., jr. He has been for fourteen years a deacon in the Lutheran Memorial Church; was concinman from the First ward for five years, and, like his brother, is a staunch Republican, he being now president of the First Ward Republican Club. F. G. was born in December, 1854, in Pittsburg. He married Mary Luke, of North East, May 30, 1880; they have two children, Walter and Roland. Their present business was started in July, 1876, and includes the manufacture and repair of all kinds of carriages and wagons. Most of their work is custom-made, and they are able to build a conveyance of any description, great care being taken to have the work first-class in every respect. This integrity of purpose, to have nothing but fine work, has made them very successful in their business, and they may well be claimed with Erie's prosperous manufacturers. Every dollar they possess has been earned by hard work; besides, they have given work to some fifteen hands, which they employ.

Frank P. Siegel, wholesale and retail dealer in fresh and salt meats, 508 West Twelfth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, November 19, 1868, a son of Frank and Elizabeth (Miller) Siegel, both natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1865, and, after living two years in New York city, came to Erie, where they now reside. Mr. Siegel being employed at the Malleable Iron Works. To them were born eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Pauline, wife of John Eisworth, of Erie; Frank; Edward, proprietor of a meat market at Twenty-third and Myrtle streets; Louis, in the employ of his brother Frank; Jacob, also in his brother Frank's employ; Catherine and Abellonia, both at home. The family are members of the German Catholic Church (St. Joseph's), and in politics Mr. Siegel is a Democrat. Frank P. Siegel received his education in St. Joseph's parochial school, and when 13 years of age, began the meat business, in the employ of C. B. Lawrence, with whom he worked for three years; he then worked one year for Emanuel Lawrence; then four years for Frederick C. Meiser, and, in the spring of 1888, opened a market for himself at Twenty-second and Peach streets, which he conducted for two years. He then went to Meadville and worked at the business one year, when he returned to Erie and opened his present place, 508 West Twelfth street, as a retail market. One year later he added the wholesale feature, and has since enjoyed a large and lucrative business. He kills his own meats, buys them all in the immediate neighborhood, and makes a special feature of the marine trade. He was united in marriage, February 7, 1895, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Meyer, of Erie. They are members of St. Peter's Cathedral, and he is a member of the Butchers' Protective Association, and the Butchers' Association, No. 1. In politics he is a Democrat.

George Brown, retail dealer in fresh and salt meats, 323 Myrtle street, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie April 23, 1855, is a son of George and Mary (Huber)

Brown. George Brown, sr., born in Germany in 1815, came to the United States in 1844 and located at Erie, where he engaged in the butchering business, following it until the time of his death, which occurred November 20, 1893. He married soon after his arrival in America Miss Mary Huber, and to them were born four children: Christina (deceased), Mary (deceased), Elizabeth and George, who received a common school education in the public schools of Erie, and when 16 years of age embarked in the butchering business, buying and slaughtering for the market then operated by his mother. The business was so conducted to the death of Mrs. Brown, January 20, 1892, when he took the management. Mr. Brown married April 4, 1877, Miss Ruth C., daughter of Obedah Spencer, of Erie, and to them have been born seven children: George O., works for his father in the market; Mary E., Edna H., Bertha A., Frank P., Karl C. and Ezna K. The family are members of the Episcopal Church and Mr. Brown is a member of the K. of P. and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the successful meat dealers of Erie, having from the first (1869) enjoyed a large and lucrative trade among the leading people in his vicinity. He employs two men and gives the business his personal attention.

Philander Edson (deceased) was born in Athens, Pa., September 26, 1828. He is a son of Chelous and Julian Bloomfield Edson. He was a wagonmaker by trade and served his apprenticeship in Bloomfield, Crawford county, Pa., where he was reared, educated and followed his trade until he accumulated enough capital to engage in business. He went to Townville, Pa., in a general store and later went to Erie and engaged in the dry goods business in partnership with G. T. Churchill. They also operated a cloak factory and several branch dry goods stores. In 1875 he went to Jamestown, Pa., in the general mercantile business, where he remained six years. In 1883 he went to Jackson, Mich., and was engaged there in the mercantile business until 1886, when he returned to Erie. He was a member of the Baptist Church, in which he was an active worker, and was a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Erie for several years. He was also superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school and of the North Star Mission, and was for a long time leader of the choir. Mr. Edson never took any active part in politics, although he was elected justice of the peace in Crawford county and served one term. He was married October 6, 1850, to Miss Sally Ann Beardsley, of Crawford county. They had four children, viz.: Edward (deceased), Emma (deceased), W. N., Erie, Pa., and Lulu (deceased). Mrs. Edson died March 29, 1875, and he afterward married Miss Jennie Ross, of Erie, Pa., a native of New York State. To this union was born one child, Mable, now of Oil City, Pa. Mr. Edson died December 17, 1894, and his wife December 11, 1894. W. N. Edson, assistant cashier for Armour & Co., Erie, Pa., was born in Erie September 2, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Erie and Jamestown, N. Y., and when the family removed to Jackson, Mich., he ran a tobacco store at that place one year. He then went to Parma, Mich., as agent for the American Express Company, where he remained until 1886, when he returned to Erie with his parents. He then served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade with the Stearns Manufacturing Company, and later had charge of their store rooms and acted as

shipping clerk until the fall of 1894, when he entered the employ of Armour & Co. in his present capacity.

Frederick W. Hale, manager of the Erie Branch Provision House of Armour & Co., 1316 Sassafras street, Erie, Pa., was born in Brantford, Ontario, Canada, February 12, 1862. He received his early education in the public schools and Collegiate Institute at Brantford, Ontario, and in 1878 went to Chicago to work for W. C. Hatley in the pork packing business, remaining in his employ till 1881, when he established a business of his own as the Hale Packing Company, continuing for five years, and then accepted a position with Armour & Co. as manager of their Sandusky branch, where he remained one year and was transferred to Erie as manager of the Erie branch, August 15, 1881. Mr. Hale was married November 11, 1885, to Miss Kate, daughter of Samuel Coffman, of Hyde Park, Chicago, and to them have been born two children: Geraldine and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Hale attend the Church of Christ. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. The family reside at 455 West seventh street.

John J. McMahon, chief of the Erie fire department, residence 314 West Fifth street, Erie, Pa., born in Erie, March 27, 1857, a son of Michael and Mary (Leban) McMahon. He was educated in the public schools of Erie, and when 12 years of age began a sailor's life as a boy before the mast on Lake Erie, working as such for two years, when he began firing a tug boat, so continuing for two years. In the spring of 1873 he was granted an engineer's certificate and served as engineer till 1877, when he took charge of a tug as captain from the port of Toledo for two years, when he again accepted a position as engineer, serving till 1885. June 1, 1885, he was appointed an engineer for the Erie fire department at No. 1 engine house, serving till January 15, 1894, when he was promoted to the position of chief of the fire department. Chief McMahon is the right man in the right place. He has done much to bring the department up to the standard of excellence it enjoys to-day. Through his efforts the firemen have been uniformed. On his recommendation two new engine houses are about to be built. New and improved fire alarm boxes, with key protectors, have been added; a twenty-five foot ladder and two six-gallon Babcock fire extinguishers have been purchased for each hose carriage; three new engines, a Manning, an American and a sixty-gallon Holloway Chemical engine have been secured. He has framed and adopted new rules and regulations for the department, and as the father of the civil service rule, necessitating the passing of rigid examinations, medical, mental and athletic, in order to be appointed a fireman. These and numerous other features in the line of improvement were brought about by Chief McMahon, and have made the Erie fire department recognized as one of the best in Pennsylvania. Mr. McMahon was married August 15, 1878, to Miss Anna, daughter of Isaac Bowers, of Erie, and to them have been born nine children: Anna (deceased), Josephine, John, Edward, Daniel, Mary, Valentine (deceased), Robert and Maurice. The family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Chief McMahon is a member of the C. M. B. A., the Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association, and in politics is independent.

Louis E. Hubbard, until recently of the firm of Hubbard & Laws, dealers in meats, 412 West Eighth street, was born in Erie, August 13, 1862, and is a son of Richard B. and Mary E. (Snell) Hubbard. Louis E. received his education in the public schools of Erie, and when 19 years of age, entered the employ of T. M. Nagle, and later found employment with the Stearns Manufacturing Company, where he spent four years in learning the machinist's trade. He then worked for the Erie Engine Works for six years, and then moved to Oregon, and went in partnership with Mr. D. S. Keep, as Keep & Hubbard; they opened and operated the Commercial Bank, at Cottage Grove, for two and one-half years. Mr. Hubbard sold his interest, and returned to Erie, and January 6, 1894, in connection with Harry Laws, opened in the meat trade. The market operated by this firm was in all particulars an up-to-date business house. They personally waited on all customers, and kept constantly on hand a full and choice variety of fresh, smoked, salt and canned meats, fish, poultry and game, and by close attention to business built up a large and lucrative trade. He disposed of his interest to his partner in 1895. Mr. Hubbard was married July 18, 1887, to Miss Mary Emma, daughter of Leander Dobbins, and to them have been born two children: Matzel E., born September 16, 1888, and Richard L., born March 21, 1893. The family attend the First M. E. Church. Mr. Hubbard is a member of the K. of P. and Royal Arcanum.

Harry W. Laws, of the firm of Hubbard & Laws, dealers in fish and salt meats, 412 West Eighth street, Erie, Pa., born in London, England, November 3, 1866, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Patten) Laws, both natives of England. William Laws was a meat cutter by trade, and with his family came to America about 1870, and located in Erie, where he followed his trade for about fifteen years, and where Mrs. Laws and the children still reside. There were eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Laws: William, employed by the Black Manufacturing Company; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Fletcher, of Erie; Annie, bookkeeper for Kellogg & Yates, Chicago; Harry W.; Katie, a milliner; Minnie, clerk in the Bon-Ton millinery store; Frank, employed in a restaurant, and Edith, wife of George Matthews, of Wellsburg, Pa. Harry W. Laws received his education in the public schools of Erie, and when 14 years of age went to work for his father in the meat business, remaining five years. He then worked for seven years for the Erie Malleable Iron Company, and then opened a meat market at Fourth and Sassafras streets, continuing in the business for one year, when he sold out and again entered the employ of the Malleable Iron Company, remaining several months, when he again engaged in the meat business. January 6, 1894, he formed a partnership with Louis E. Hubbard, and opened the present business, which the firm conducted till November 1, 1895, when Mr. Laws assumed entire control of the business. He handles a full line of fresh and salt meats, canned goods, game and fish, and enjoys a large share of the best patronage of Erie. The Laws family are members of the English Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. Laws is Independent.

Philip Kuch, wholesale and retail dealer in fresh and smoked meats, 431 State street, Erie, Pa., was

born in Erie, May 14, 1854, is a son of George and Grace (Weis) Kuch, natives of Germany. George Kuch came to America about 1849, and located in Erie, where he followed the meat business. He died April 6, 1893 in the 71st year of his age. Mrs. Kuch departed this life, in 1868. To this couple were born six sons: George, Philip, Charles, killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting; Adolph, employed in his brother Philip's market; Edward, meat market, and William, a farmer in Mill Creek township. Philip Kuch received his early education in the public schools of Erie, and when 15 years of age went to work for C. Kessler, as delivery clerk, a position he held for sixteen months, when he entered the employ of John Abel, in the meat business, with whom he remained until April 1, 1883, when he bought his employer out, and has since conducted the business. He operates one of the most complete markets in this city, and handles all kinds of fresh and smoked meats, poultry and game in season, and enjoys a large and lucrative trade among the best people of Erie. Mr. Kuch was united in marriage December 22, 1873, to Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob Langnecker, of Erie, and to them have been born six children: Clara, Charles W. (deceased), Bertha (deceased), Bertha, Mary L. and Philip H. The family are members of the St. Paul German Church. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., Harugaris and German Benevolent Association of West Erie. In politics he is a Republican.

Edward Kuch, dealer in fresh and salt meats, 801-803 West Fourth street, Erie, Pa., born in Erie, July 25, 1860, is a son of George and Crescent (Weis) Kuch. Edward Kuch received his education in the public school of Erie, and when 17 years of age, secured a position in the planing-mill department of the Erie car shops, where he was employed for six years. He then entered the blacksmithing department of the same institution, and worked for four years, and, in 1887, opened a meat market at the corner of Fourth and Cherry, which he conducted for a short time only, disposing of it to his brother Philip. April 1, 1889, he purchased from his father his present business. He handles a full line of fresh and salt meats, and enjoys a large and lucrative trade. The stand has been operated as a market by father and son since 1870. Mr. Kuch was married August 7, 1883, to Miss Christina, daughter of John Wilk, of Erie, and to them have been born five children: Minnie, Charles, Florence, Edward (deceased) and Edward. The family attend the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Kuch is a member of the Harugari and West Erie Benevolent Association. He has been six years a member of the Democratic city committee, and is one of the representative Democrats of his ward.

Philip Chor, dealer in fresh and salt meats, corner of Twenty-first and Plum streets, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany, November 28, 1853, a son of Peter and Katrina (Beidelman) Chor, both natives of Germany. Philip Chor, after receiving his education and learning the details of the meat business in his native land, came to the United States in the spring of 1884, and located in Cleveland, O., where he entered the meat trade. He remained in Cleveland two years, and came to Erie in the spring of 1886, going to work in a market for a short time. Later he opened a market on

Brown avenue, for a short time only, when he again worked in a market at Seventeenth and Walnut streets. Later he branched out for himself, opening a market in Marvintown, where he remained one year, when he moved to West Twentieth street, and in the spring of 1894 he built his present home and place of business, corner of Twenty-first and Plum streets, opening it in June, 1894. Mr. Chor enjoys a large trade and handles only the choicest goods in his line. He was married September 20, 1890, to Miss Marion, daughter of Andrew Gehrlein, a native of Germany. She was born February 17, 1867, and came to America in July, 1888, alone, and located in Erie. Mrs. Chor is a member of the German Catholic Church. Mr. Chor is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and one of Erie's many respected and successful German residents.

Peter Grant was born January 15, 1839, in Ireland. His parents, Paul and Catherine (McCardle) Grant, left their native home, in the parish of Mullabon, town of Corigan, Silver Bridges, and are now both deceased. Mr. Grant, sr., died in 1853, and Mrs. Grant in 1870. Mr. Grant left his native home April 8, 1863, coming to this country, and settled in Erie in July of the same year. He worked on the docks in Erie harbor as a laborer for eight months, when he went to New York, and was working there at the time of the "draft riots" in that city. Imbued with a spirit of American patriotism Mr. Grant returned to Erie and enlisted in the United States navy as second-class fireman. He was sent to Cairo, Ill., where, in 1864, he commenced his service on the "Great Western." But at that time the fighting on the Mississippi river was practically at an end, and at his own request, he was transferred to the monitor "Osage" of the Gulf Squadron. He was with that ironclad in the engagements in Mobile bay, and was aboard her when she was blown up by a rebel torpedo on March 29, 1865. After that engagement Mr. Grant was taken sick with salivation of the mouth and was confined in the hospital for one month. He was then sent to Annapolis, Md., where he completed his two years' enlistment on the United States monitor "Tonawanda," and received his discharge on September 29, 1866. Mr. Grant then returned to Erie and was married to Miss Helen Hancock, daughter of George and Mary (Plunkett) Hancock, on November 20, 1866. Mrs. Grant was born in Erie May 3, 1845. Her father was a native of Londonderry, Derry county, Ireland, and her mother was born in Dublin. They had eight children and Mrs. Grant was the sixth child. Mr. Hancock died in 1853, and his wife in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grant have no children. After his marriage Mr. Grant went to Michigan, where he worked in a saw-mill at New River, until 1887, when he returned to Erie and purchased the property on East Third street, where his home is now located. He then commenced contracting for the city of Erie, and in the course of his work has laid many miles of sewer and pavements in the city streets. Mr. Grant is a Democrat, and, while he has never held office, he has always taken an active interest in party politics in Erie county, and has attended every state and national Democratic convention since his permanent residence in this city. Mr. Grant receives a small pension from the Government and is a member of Scott Post, No. 464, G. A. R.

Professor John Caspar Diehl, principal of the Erie High School, was born in Erie, Pa., January 12,

1865. He is a son of Frederick and Barbara Catharine (Doll) Diehl. His parents were natives of Germany. His father came from Germany to America when he was only 17 years of age and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., and subsequently removed to Erie, Pa., where he still resides. His father has been a merchant in Erie for many years. He now resides at 441 West Seventh street. His place of business is No. 25 South Park Row. Prof. Diehl is a member of a family of three children, two boys and one girl: George Frederick, bookkeeper with the Colby Piano Company; John Caspar, principal of Erie High School, Erie, Pa.; Minnie Margaret, at home. Prof. Diehl was educated in the graded schools and high school. He then entered Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1883, remaining one year, then Yale College (now University) in 1884, where he was graduated in the class of 1887. The same year he accepted a position as teacher in the Erie High School, and has been connected with the school ever since. In 1890 he was made principal, and has served in that capacity with marked success. He was married, December 21, 1893, to Miss Anna Belle Ingham. Her parents were born in Ireland, and came to America in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Diehl have one child, a son, Frederick Breerton. They are members of the Methodist Church. Prof. Diehl is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a Republican.

Hobart Hogan, brick manufacturer, Erie, Pa., was born February 6, 1852, at Central Bridge, N. Y., the tenth of twelve children of Isaac and Polly Lynch Hogan, of Welsh-Irish parentage. He came to Erie county about the year 1870, working at the trade of carpenter. He married December 3, 1873, Catherine Berst, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Berst, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; after a few years he engaged in contracting and building, and was very successful, and about three years ago decided to go more extensively into the business of building. He built a brickyard for himself with a capacity of 8,000,000 bricks. This yard covers a territory of eight acres, and has proven itself a prosperous enterprise. Three children have been born to him: J. Keed, born November 14, 1874, attended the Erie Business College one year, and is now assisting his father in the brick business; George H., born August 16, 1877, attending High School class of '98; Minnie A., born July 15, 1881. He is a Presbyterian in his religious belief; a Republican in politics; was a member of the common council two years. He has five acres of fruit land in a thriving condition. The number of houses around him, which bring him an income, testify to the success he has had in life. He started without a dollar, and is what we would call a self-made man.

Charles E. Royer, eldest son of Anthony B. and Nancy J. (Hamilton) Royer, was born in Washington township, Erie county, October 26, 1849. The mother was of Burton-French birth and the father of French-English parentage. His paternal great-grandfather was one of Lafayette's soldiers, one of the many brave sons of France who risked their lives in the cause of freedom and America, who, after the close of the Revolutionary war, settled in or near Philadelphia. Squire Philip Royer (paternal grandfather) married Elizabeth Leeds, of Sheffield, England, and was the only one of a family of seven to emigrate to the (then)

far West, making the trip from Philadelphia, as was then the custom, by wagon, in the year 1829, and settled on the "Moravian Mission" land, French creek flats, near where the P. & E. R. R. now crosses French creek at Le Bœuf station, where he raised a family of seven boys and four girls, only two of whom ever left Erie county to live. One, Samuel J., sought his fortune in the West in 1854, and now resides at Chippewa Falls, Wis. The other, George W., settled in Ohio after the Rebellion. Jones B. and George W., the two youngest boys, were members of the 145th Reg., P. V. I. and were both wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. His maternal great-grandfather (Hamilton) came from Connecticut and first settled at Williamsport, Pa. Remaining there but a short time he removed to Erie county, near Edinboro, in the year 1819, and with his brother purchased 800 acres of land, which they proceeded to clear and cultivate. James Hamilton (maternal grandfather) married Susanna Skelton (of French descent, whose family came from Philadelphia in 1798 and whose mother was a cousin of "Mad" Anthony Wayne) and raised a family of three boys and four girls. John, the youngest son, was a member of the 5th Pa. Cav. during the Rebellion and was killed at Culpeper Court House. James, the eldest son, was also in the army and now resides in Crawford county, and with Mrs. Sophia Stark, of Erie, are the only two of the family living. Charles E. received his early education in the public schools of West Mill Creek, with a few terms at the Edinboro Normal and the Erie high school. By occupation he is a pattern-maker, having learned his trade at the Bay State Iron Works, and for a number of years he had charge of the pattern department of the Skinner Engine Company, but is now with the Jarecki Manufacturing Company. He served five years in the famous old "Erie Guard," and with them assisted in quelling the great riots of 1877. He was chief musician of the 17th Reg., N. G. P., in 1879-80, and was at one time a member of the celebrated "Knoll's Band," and later with the "Governor's Guard Band." He is a member of the C. M. B. A., C. B. L., Catholic Casino, "Legion Club" and St. Francis DePaul Society. Charles E. was married September 26, 1883, in Erie, to Miss Josie A. Carney, daughter of John Carney, of Irish parentage; they have one child living, Ellen J., now attending the Villa Maria Academy, this city. Mrs. Royer is Supreme Recorder of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, which position she has held since the organization of the society in 1890. She is also a member of St. Peter's Aid Society. They are both ardent Catholics and members of the cathedral congregation. Mr. Royer is independent in politics. He has two brothers living in Erie, Clinton and Ross, and one sister, Mrs. Perry Baer. One thing remarkable in regard to his family is the wonderful longevity. Of his father's family of eleven, two died in childhood, and his father's death, in 1889, was the first death among the children in nearly sixty years. Eight of the eleven are still living, the eldest nearly 80 years of age and the youngest past 50. His grandfather was 84 when he died and his grandmother 86. His paternal great-grandmother was killed by falling down stairs at the age of 98 years. The Royer family inherit those earnest, steady characteristics that endure with time, and these concentrated energies have been used for the good of mankind and upbuilding of their native land.

John Leary was born in the year 1830 in Cullinan, County Wexford, Ireland, and at the early age of 14 left his home in Ireland to try his fortunes in America. He settled in Erie county, and the first years of his life were toilsome ones. Mr. Leary arrived in Erie in the fall of 1844, on the steamer "United States." Capt. Downs and John Knobloch brought him, with other passengers, to the foot of State street on the transfer scow used for that purpose, and when young Leary offered them eighteen cents, all the money he had, for the trip, they declined to take any money from him, twenty-five cents being the regular fare. Mr. Leary's first employment was with Mr. Matthew Barr, as tender for the plasterer who was then plastering Mr. Barr's new brick house in Weigeltown, now one of the old landmarks of that locality. After two weeks of this service he found employment driving a cart for Laird Foster and John O'Brien. Then he worked for John Fagan, doing chores and going to school; a month later he found work on the same terms with Patrick O'Brien. In the spring he made application for a place on the revenue cutter "Erie," but was rejected because his father was not a citizen of the United States. His next employment was on a farm in North East at six dollars per month. After working a while he settled up with his employer, receiving a piece of cloth for his pay; and this he traded to Barney McGuire for two days' board at Four-Mile Creek. He next went to Freeport and loaded lumber for Alexander Pope on a vessel his son had charge of, for a shilling an hour, working twenty-seven hours without rest. This was practically the first money earned by Mr. Leary, and he felt rich in its possession. He continued in Mr. Pope's employ, burning lime and receiving fifty cents a day and fifty cents a night in payment. Later returning to Erie, the gunner of the revenue cutter "Erie," Adilee McGill, sent ashore for him. He went aboard, was introduced to Capt. O'Connor and shipped as boy on the cutter at ten dollars per month. The same fall the cutter went ashore at Ashtabula and was wrecked. The following spring Mr. Leary shipped aboard the "Ebert," an iron steamer engaged in the lake survey, as wheelman and leadman. While so engaged a survey was made of the islands at the head of Lake Erie. Mr. Leary handling the lead in most of this work as well as in the soundings of Erie harbor at a later date. As an illustration of the manner in which young and unsophisticated boys fared in the service in those days, we cite the following incident in Mr. Leary's experience on board the "Ebert." The second engineer, John Montgomery, sold young Leary an old watch that would not keep time, and by specious representations made him think it was a fine time-piece, finally getting him to promise him eighteen dollars for it. After a day's trial Mr. Leary declined to keep the watch, and Montgomery undertook to enforce the bargain by telling his victim that he must keep the watch or leave the ship. The captain told the boy that he need not leave, and when Montgomery heard of this, about 4 o'clock in the morning he went to Mr. Leary and told him he must take the watch or a licking, and thereupon struck the boy a stunning blow on the head, quickly following it up with another, when his victim turned and defended himself, which led to a general row, and finally to Mr. Leary's discharge, although Mr. Montgomery continued in his place on the boat. After leaving the "Ebert" Mr. Leary shipped as wheelman

aboard the steamer "Louisiana," Capt. Thos. Richards, for the season of 1848. The next season, when Capt. Richards was transferred to the "Keystone State," one of the finest passenger steamers on the lakes, he took Mr. Leary with him as wheelman of the new boat. A little later Capt. Richards was taken sick, and had to be left in Chicago, where he died July 13, 1849. When the body was being brought home to Erie on the "Niagara" she was passed by the "Keystone State" bound up, and while passing, Capt. Stone of the latter boat, requested Mr. Leary to hoist the colors at half-mast and toll the bell, as a mark of respect for the dead commander, who was one of Mr. Leary's warmest friends. That evening while the "Keystone State" was passing the "Empire State" on Lake Huron Mr. Leary's judgment and prompt action averted a collision. The watch on the "Empire State" was careless, and, although there was plenty of sea room, it was only by turning the wheel hard-a-port that the two boats avoided a collision. Mr. Leary was at the wheel, and the "Empire State's" paddle-box just grazed the "Keystone State," and the former boat passed on almost ignorant of the narrow escape they had had. Shortly after Capt. Richards' death Mr. Leary quit the lake service and engaged in plank road and then in railroad construction. His first substantial money was made as a contractor on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., he having built many miles of that iron highway. Later he became the owner of the magnificent stone quarry at Garland, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and now supplies Erie with most of the sandstone used in the city. This business is an extensive one, as well as profitable to Mr. Leary. After attaining to a position of affluence, he panic of 1857 left him almost penniless, but pluck and ambition have again placed him in an independent position financially. Mr. Leary is one of Erie's substantial but unassuming citizens, and is one of the men who has helped to make Erie the prosperous city it is, he having been one of the active spirits in securing legislation and funds for the construction of the Erie and Sunbury road. On the 14th of July, 1848, he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of James and Mary Dunbar, of Erie. Nine children have blessed this union, three of whom are living: Mary, wife of William Hickey, of Erie; they are the parents of three children, Genevieve, Marie and Naomi. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey live with her father, as does also the youngest child, Catherine. Frank, the only living son, is married to Jacobina, daughter of Jacob Weschler, of Erie. They live in Erie and are the parents of four children: William, Marie, Katrina and Josephine. The family are all ardent Catholics and attend St. Peter's, of which they are members. Mr. Leary takes but little interest in politics, and is a Democrat.

Jeremiah H. Canty, a prominent railroad contractor of Erie, was born in Harbor Creek township, this county, July 3, 1840, and is a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Forest) Canty, natives of Cork county, Ireland. His father came to America in the early twenties, the voyage occupying four months. He landed in Quebec and made the trip thence to Erie by wagon. He located on a farm in Harbor Creek township, which he occupied until his death, January 26, 1882, at the advanced age of 86 years; his wife had died February 22, 1872, at the age of 72 years. Of his children four reached majority, Johanna (deceased), who married

William Connell; he died in the navy soon after the close of the war of the Rebellion. Timothy, who died at the age of 22 years; Mary (deceased), who married John Melaven, of Erie, and Jeremiah II., who was educated in the public schools of his native town and St. Francis College, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, just before the close of his second year in college, his father's health had so failed that he was obliged to return home. After a year at home he engaged in the grocery business on Fifth street, between State and French streets, where he continued three years. He then removed to Harbor Creek, where he followed farming for five years. In 1870 he began railroad contracting, which he has since followed. To enumerate all the contracts which he has taken and executed during this quarter of a century of successful business, would be impossible. It will suffice to mention a few of the more important ones. His first contract was that of grading thirty-six miles of the Canada Southern R. R., of which he broke the first ground. He also built all the side tracks of that road from St. Thomas to Detroit, and the yard at the latter place. This occupied four years, after which he filled contracts for the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw R. R., which occupied two years. He then built twenty miles of grading for the Stratford and Huron R. R. in Canada. In 1880 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where for nine years he was engaged in contracting for the Wisconsin Central. In 1888 he went to Tennessee, where he built five miles of road for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. R., after which he did a year's contracting for the Nashville and Knoxville at Lebanon. He then removed to Nashville, where he admitted to partnership Mr. Frank R. Davis, and they took a contract of building a twelve-mile dummy line, upon which there was heavy cutting and tunneling; they also had contracts in other places at that time, and later built the West Point branch of the Louisville and Nashville. Hewas in partnership with Mr. Davis for about two years. Mr. Canty's next contract was that of building a railroad for the Southern Iron Company from their mines to the Atna furnace, a distance of eighteen miles. In 1892 he laid forty miles of track for the Louisville and Nashville, between Dixon and Clarksville. He next built ten miles of narrow-gauge road with bridge and all complete, which was owned by a lumber company in Missouri. In the fall of 1894 he did quite an extensive job of street filling for the railroad companies of East St. Louis, and is now doing some work for the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Mr. Canty was married September 17, 1862, to Miss Mary, daughter of Michael and Anna (Giles) Hendrichs, who were born near Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1850. They first located in Jersey City, and in 1856 came to Erie. Mrs. Hendrichs died in 1874, and Mr. Hendrichs at the advanced age of 84 years. Mr. and Mrs. Canty are the parents of five children; Frank J. received his early education in the Milwaukee high school and was graduated from Lawrence University. After completing his education he secured a position in the freight claim department of the Chicago and Milwaukee R. R.; later was agent of freight of that road at Chicago and has been for the three years adjuster for the American branch of the London Guarantee and Accident Company in Chicago. He is also pursuing the study of law in the Chicago University. Mary Josephine, now Sister St. Rogue, completed her education in Toronto, and became a nun of

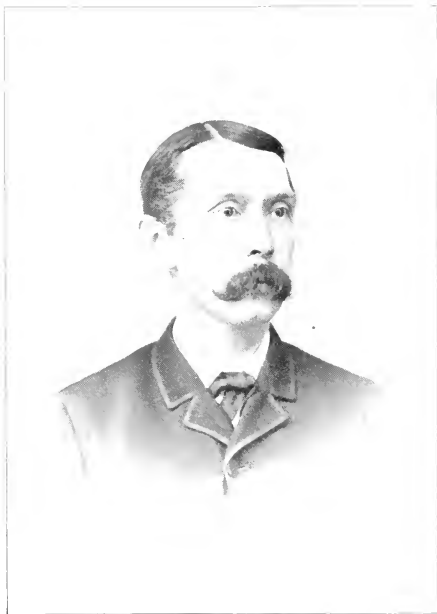
the order of Loretta. She was one of the founders of Loretta Academy, Englewood, Chicago, and is the only American in that institution. Anna spent two years at school in Joliet, Ill., and one year in Toronto, graduating from the latter. Harriett May died August 29, 1857, at the age of 16 years. Frances C. graduated from the Eric high school, and after one year passed at Loretta Academy, Niagara Falls, was graduated from that institution. The children all have diplomas and have a taste for music and art which were cultivated in their education. Mr. Canty and family are members of St. Peter's Cathedral. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has never been a seeker for public office.

William Patterson Atkinson, general manager of the Herald Printing and Publishing Company, Erie, Pa., was born in the county of Durham, England, June 10, 1842, son of James and Ann (Patterson) Atkinson, natives of England. James Atkinson was a miner, and came to this country in 1844. William P. Atkinson received his education in Schuylkill county, this State, and learned the trade of printing on the Pottsville *Miners Journal*. In 1860 he started the *St. Clair Sentinel*, which he published until March, 1862, when he closed the office and enlisted in Co. C, 48th P. V. I., serving two years and five months; was actively engaged in five battles, viz.: Second Bull Run, Fredricksburg, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam; while on detached service he published a paper called *The Kentucky Loyalist* for nine months in Lexington, Ky., which attracted considerable attention on account of its pronounced Union sentiments in one of the border States. On retiring from the service, he went to Philadelphia, resuming his trade, and, in 1867, came to Erie city, and had charge of the Dispatch job office until 1880, when he purchased the *Daily Republican*, which he sold to J. E. Ashby & Co., in May, 1870, remaining in charge of that plant until November, 1880, when he purchased the "Economy Printing House," which was merged into the *Warrior* office in October, 1882. He was in charge of the printing department of this office until July, 1895, when it was reorganized into a stock company, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and Mr. Atkinson was appointed its general manager. He served as member of the select council during the years 1874-5-6. Since 1872 he has published annually the Erie city directory. Mr. Atkinson was united in marriage, July 17, 1867, with Caroline, daughter of Joseph Jackson, from which union seven children were born, five of whom are now living: Anne C., Harry L., Tillie E., Sarah J., and Josephine C. In April, 1892, his wife died, and he was again married, on June 5, 1894, to Annie Cowan, a daughter of his former wife's sister. The family are Episcopalians, and Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Masonic order, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and several assessment orders.

Stephen W. Bolles, present publisher and editor of the *Erie Dispatch*, the *Dispatch-Gazette* and *Evening News*, is the son of Nelson K. and Malvina Whitford Bolles. He was born at Springboro, Crawford county, Pa. On his father's side he is descended from English and Welsh stock, and his ancestry early settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut and now form a large family. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. John Bolles, father of Nelson K. Bolles, went west in 1820,

settling in Genesee Falls, afterwards in Cattaraugus county, New York, where he died. Stephen Whitford, his mother's father, was an early settler of Beaver township, Crawford county, coming with his father, Oliver Whitford, from Ticonderoga, New York, in 1808. Oliver Whitford's father, Constantine Whitford, came from Scotland, settling in Rhode Island, and served seven years on a man-of-war, under Admiral Hopkins, in the American Revolution, dying at the age of 104, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., where he had moved in 1800. Oliver Whitford was born in Rhode Island, in 1790, and died at the age of 80, in Beaver township, Crawford county, Pa. The parents of Mr. Bolles moved to Wisconsin, in 1808, residing for the most part in Waushara county, where, by private instruction and the common schools, their eldest son received his education. He went with his family to Minnesota, and afterwards returned with them to Springboro, where his parents still reside. He taught school in Crawford and Erie counties, and did newspaper work in several western cities, afterward graduating from the State normal school at Edinboro. Going west in August, 1888, as principal of Defiance College, he resigned to become editor of the *Republican Express*, and though not yet a citizen of Ohio, was made secretary of the county committee. In June, 1889, he resigned to go as State editor of the *Toledo Daily Blade*, Nash's paper, and passed through the grades of city editor, staff correspondent, associate editor and managing editor, which position he held until he resigned, October 8, 1894, to come to his native State. He served for five years as a member of the Republican committee of Toledo and Lucas counties, was four times a delegate in State conventions, a delegate to three conventions of the Republican National League, chairman of the county convention, and one of the list of speakers in the campaign of 1891 to 1894. December 1, 1894, Mr. Bolles bought of the Dispatch Publishing Company, Limited, the newspaper properties they had owned, and has since published them. He was married, in 1893, to Helen Perigo, daughter of Lieut. William H. Perigo, of Toledo, O., and has one child, a son, William Perigo Bolles, born in 1893.

William James Robinson was born at LeBeuf, Erie county, Pa., March 7, 1854, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, William Robinson, and his mother, Ann Eliza Ford, were natives of Erie county. His grandfather, John Robinson, was born in County Cork, Ireland, emigrating to this country about the year 1800, and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1805 he removed to Erie county, and bought a large tract of land in LeBeuf township. Subsequently he built a distillery, and continued in that business for many years. His great-grandfather, on the maternal side, was Capt. Robert King, a soldier and officer in the Revolutionary war, and a personal friend of Gen. Lafayette. Capt. King had also rendered the State valuable service in securing treaties from the Indians, as a reward for which the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted him 400 acres of land west of the Allegheny river. Capt. King, it is said, was the first actual settler in Erie county, having removed there from Lycoming county, in 1794. Mr. Robinson was educated in the public and select schools of Mill Village, Pa., and subsequently completed a commercial course. His boyhood was spent on the farm. In 1877 he engaged in general merchandising in Mill Village, near the



John Beatty



place of his birth, and continued in active business for ten years. He bought in 1801, an interest in the Erie Daily and Weekly *Dispatch*, and in April of the following year became general manager of the Dispatch Publishing Company, limited. Under his management the company bought the old *Erie Gazette*, and established in 1822, the *Erie Evening News*. On September 1, 1834, Mr. Robinson sold his newspaper interests, and organized the Dispatch Printing and Engraving Company, becoming the president and manager of that company. He is also a member of the firm of Robinson & Sawley, real estate and insurance agents. Mr. Robinson early in life took an active part in politics, casting his first vote for Gen. Hartman, for governor of Pennsylvania, in 1875. He was the following year elected a member of the Erie County Republican Executive Committee, and has since been continuously identified with the organization, serving as secretary for three years, and chairman one term. In 1846 he was elected treasurer of Erie county, serving three years. He was a delegate to the Republican State convention of 1879, 1887 and 1889. He belongs to the stalwart element of the Republican party, inheriting much of his zeal for the party from his father, who was a Whig, and an uncompromising Republican.

Hon. David T. Jones, manager of the Erie branch of the Atlantic Refining Company and the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Works, was born of Welsh parentage, in Marion county, Ohio, February 25, 1828, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Thomas) Jones. His father followed agricultural pursuits, the chief products of which at that time and in that section of the State were pork and new corn whisky, which were shipped and marketed down the Ohio river. When Mr. Jones was but a few months old his parents moved to Delaware, O., where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Jones was educated in the public schools of Delaware and Ohio Wesleyan University, attending the latter in 1845-6-7, when Bishop Thompson was president and Bishop Harris tutor. After completing his education he rented a small tannery, which he operated for ten years, when he sold the business, on account of the supply of bark in that locality being nearly exhausted. In 1850 he came to Erie and built the second oil refinery in the city, and one of the first in Pennsylvania, on the northwest corner of Sixteenth and French streets, where he has since continued. For the operation of his first plant he used the first engine manufactured in Erie, which was one and one-half man power. As there were no railroads at that time leading to the oil fields, oil was transported by horses. In 1876 Mr. Jones sold his business to the company which he has since represented in Erie. All the illuminating oil is now refined in the oil regions, but the lubricating oil is manufactured at Tenth and Wayne streets, where the plant covers an entire square. Mr. Jones was married October 17, 1847, to Miss Mary Millice, a native of Lexington, Va., but at that time a resident of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one child, Cassius E., who married Miss Myrtle Craig, of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and resides in Erie. He is in the employ of the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, in Franklin, Pa. Mr. Jones has been a vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church for twenty-eight years, and is a Knight Templar Mason. Before Mr. Jones was 17

years of age he was a director of the party who operated the underground railroad, now well-known in history. He enlisted during the war, but soon after secured a substitute. In politics Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican, and has rendered much valuable service to the party of his choice. He was a member of the select council for several years, and in 1877 was the successful candidate of his party for the office of mayor of Erie, to which position he was re-elected a year later, for a term of two years, without opposition.

Simon Peter West, pastor in 1894-5 of the A. M. E. Church, Erie, Pa., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1858. His parents, James and Sarah West, were from Loudon county, Virginia; the former died May 10, 1870; the latter survives and resides at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. Rev. S. P. West was educated at the high school, West Alexander, Washington county, and the California State Normal School, graduating from the latter institution with the degree B. A., in 1886. In 1887 he was teacher of music and drawing in the public schools of Washington county, and then for one year took charge of a school in Luzerne township, Fayette county, Pa. He was for three years principal of the colored schools of Uniontown, Pa., and during this period held the position of census enumerator. In 1890 he received the degree of M. E. D. from the California State Normal School. In 1891 he began the study of theology in Brownsville; joined the A. M. E. conference at Oil City, Pa., in October, 1892, when he was appointed to the pastoral charge at Erie. He was reappointed to the same charge, and ordained deacon in 1893, and was again reappointed by the Wheeling conference in 1894. The Erie A. M. E. Church was founded in 1875 by that veteran organizer, Rev. J. M. Morris, now of Brownsville, Pa. It has had twelve pastors in the order named: Reverends Wheeler, Phillips, Ross, Herbert, Griffith, Russell, Palmer, Burrell, Brown, Till, Pride and West. Its present membership, thirty-nine, is the largest in its history. It has a flourishing nite missionary society and a Sunday school, with an average attendance of more than forty persons. The church edifice is a wooden structure, presented to the congregation by the Y. M. C. A., and was removed to its present location on Seventh street, between Holland and German, in 1881, the lot having been purchased from Dr. Wallace. Rev. Mr. West was married December 24, 1890, to Dora, daughter of Sydney and Eliza Banks, of Brownsville. They have three children: James, Anna E., and Jessie M. Rev. Mr. West is a member of the Erie City Lodge 3509, G. O. O. F., and a past officer in that lodge. He is also a past officer in Phoenix Lodge, No. 11, K. P., and also a member of the uniform rank of that order, and a member of the Pythagorean Commandery 48, K. T. Mr. West was transferred to another charge in the fall of 1895.

The Vosburg Family.—In 1818, Robert and Abigail (Tisdale) Vosburgh, the former from Kinderhook, N. Y., and the latter from Taunton, Mass., after a brief stay in Ohio, came to Erie and made their home for life. They had nine children, and became identified with Erie. Of their children, Robert filled a position, for about forty years, in the New York Custom House, and died in Brooklyn, in December, 1889; George W. has been about forty-two years engaged in the Cleve-

land depot of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Company; Richard was drowned; Henry and Israel perished in the destruction of the steamer "Eric," August 9, 1841; Charles died in Erie in 1880, and Fitz James at Oakland, California; their daughter, Susan, wife of W. H. Dickson, died in Erie in 1892, leaving Albert sole survivor of the original family in Erie. He has continued his father's business in Erie, much of the time on the same spot. Of this large and well-known family, Robert resided about fifty years in New York city, and was engaged for a long time on the Hudson river and Long Island sound steamers. He was for a while on the "Great Western" steamship which, with the "British Queen," formed the first regular steam line after the practicability of ocean steam navigation had been demonstrated by the "Great Western" and "Sirius." His duties for so many years in the New York Custom House were so acceptably discharged under successive administrations as to cause his long retention in office. Mrs. Dickson closed her long life in 1892, with the respect of a wide circle of friends. Albert Vosburgh is among the active, zealous Republicans of Erie. For many years he co-operated with William D. Fortin, of Philadelphia; William Nesbitt, of Altoona; Robert Stewart, of New Castle, and others in securing to all equality before the law. No one regarded with more intense satisfaction the great changes in the fabric of society. He has traveled extensively. Few are better posted in current and local history. He resides in the family mansion, so long associated with the name. The residence of the Vosburghs, in Erie, is exceeded in time by but few of the old families.

The Waters Family.—About the year 1838 this interesting and unobtrusive family first made their home in Erie. They came from Michigan. The head of the family, Hamilton E. Waters, was a person whose originality, versatility and patient toil in all the avenues of life then open to him, made him a favorite with some of our leading citizens, who soon discovered his competency and perfect reliability. His manners and bearing supported his statement of Southern origin. His wife was from Ithaca, N. Y. She had been in the household of Governor Throop (Governor of New York in 1829-30). Her dialect, conversation and manners revealed the good breeding and polish of the best society, among whom her early life was evidently spent. The business mutations and consequent embarrassment which prevailed so generally in Erie, at the period of their coming and early residence, caused their life to be a struggle through many years, especially in consequence of the uneasiness and commotion prevailing among all of their race in the Western States, after the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, which made a change of residence essential for so many. But the war and the Proclamation of Emancipation brought life and hope to many. To none was the new era more welcome than to this family, whose single purpose seemed aside from their irreproachable daily living, to seek in the education of their daughters that place in life for them which circumstances had before that denied to the parents. For each of their daughters a liberal education was secured. The eldest was married to Henry Burleigh, and after his death to John Elmendorf. Her son, Harry Burleigh, has already attained celebrity as a vocalist, being still under constant tuition, drill and improvement. He

gives promise of becoming one of the noted singers of the day. Her daughter, Eva Burleigh, was for two years a teacher in the Normal and Industrial School in Lawrenceville, Va., and is now a teacher in the Erie public schools, while the other children of the family are steadily acquiring those accomplishments, now so happily attainable in Erie's splendid system of graded schools. Miss Louisa Waters, the youngest daughter of Hamilton E. Waters, having filled an important clerkship under the State Government of Louisiana, holds a position as clerk in the insurance agency of Hon. J. F. Downing, where, for fourteen years, she has discharged her duties with ability. The more than half century of residence of this family has demonstrated the power of determined purpose and effort to improve one's condition. It has also shown how every obstacle can be overcome. Though the parents have gone down to honored graves with the respect of their townsmen, their children and grandchildren are now in the enjoyment of that improved condition which their parents so long hoped and struggled to attain. Many will rejoice with them in the arrival and full fruition of that better state of life in which their efforts to rise have so happily culminated.

Jackson Koehler, proprietor of the Eagle Brewery, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, on the 8th day of October, 1851. He is a son of the late Charles and Rosana Koehler, the former a native of Holland, the latter of Germany, and who came to the United States in youth early in the '30s, and located in Erie. Charles Koehler established a brewery on Parade street, removing thence to the corner of Twenty-sixth and Holland streets, and while engaged in business at the latter place died. He was succeeded by his sons, Frederick, Louis and Jackson, who continued in partnership association until the withdrawal of Louis Koehler from the firm, which was thereafter known as F. Koehler & Bros. In 1883, this partnership was dissolved by the withdrawal of Jackson Koehler, who a few months later purchased from J. H. Kalvelage, the Eagle Brewery, which establishment he has ever since owned, and which, under his able management and great ability as a practical brewer, has become the most important industry of its kind in Northwestern Pennsylvania. As illustrative of its growth it is only necessary to quote from the books of the concern, which show that the output of the brewery for the first year of Mr. Koehler's proprietorship was but 6,500 barrels, that each subsequent year revealed a marked increase in the business, the year's output for the last year ending July 1, 1895, aggregating 30,000 barrels. The manufactures of the Eagle Brewery are known as "Special Brew" and "Export" lager beers. The company has agencies at Corry, Kane and St. Mary's, Pa.; Conneaut, O., and Westfield, N. Y. Since his ownership of the Eagle Brewery, Mr. Koehler has expended nearly \$200,000, in the addition of new buildings and machinery to the plant. Further particulars concerning the growth of this plant are contained elsewhere in this volume. In addition to this he has invested many thousands of dollars in advancing the manufacturing interests of Erie in other directions, and has advanced large sums, which have been devoted to the erection of many of the most substantial business blocks in Erie. He has also built a number of dwelling houses in Erie, and owns a valuable farm of 112 acres in Summit township.

He was married on the 26th day of October, 1876, to Ida, daughter of Capt. John Dunlap, whose personal history is contained in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Koehler have three children: Florence, Ida and Anna Belle, and reside at 2123 Peach street. The family attend the English Lutheran Church.

Charles M. Conrad, proprietor of the National Brewery, Erie, Pa., was born in the province of Rheinpfalz, Germany, February 26, 1841. His brother, Ludwig, and he, came to the United States with their mother, in 1849, and located in Erie, where her father and brother had resided for two years previous, and where, in 1850, she became the wife of Jacob Fuess. Mr. Fuess established a brewing business in Meadville, Pa., in 1850. In 1852 he returned to Erie, and beginning on a small scale, founded what is now the National Brewery. Mr. Conrad's education was received in the public schools of Erie. He was from an early age employed in and about the brewery, except when, on account of ill health, he was for short intervals engaged in various occupations. Upon the death of Mr. Fuess, in 1863, his mother requested him to take charge of the brewery, which he has since conducted. The plant, located on Sixth street, near Parade, was increased and remodeled until the capacity, in 1890, reached 40,000 barrels a year. In 1865 the entire plant was remodeled, all the frame buildings removed, and substantial stone, brick and iron structures added. The buildings themselves are modern and are equipped with all the latest and most improved machinery. The capacity is now 150,000 barrels a year. This nearly quadrupling of facilities was occasioned by the rapid and constant increase of business under the efficient management of Mr. Conrad. Mr. Conrad was also for a time engaged in manufacturing and wholesaling malt and brewers' supplies. Besides his large interests in Erie, he has a 400-acre dairy and grain farm in LeBeuf township, Erie county. His elegant residence, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Parade streets, was erected in 1876. Mr. Conrad was married, June 26, 1867, to Miss Dorothy Diefenbach, daughter of Mr. Charles Diefenbach, of Erie. This union was blessed with eight children, five of whom survive, viz.: Catherine (Mrs. Frederick Brevelier, of Erie), and Misses Ella, Dora, Flora and Clara Conrad. Mrs. Conrad died January 22, 1882, at the age of 34 years, and Mr. Conrad was married again, March 26, 1886, to Miss Sophia Segel, daughter of Mr. Cassimir Segel, one of the early merchants of Erie. Mr. Conrad and family are members of the German St. Paul's Reformed Protestant Church; he is a 32d degree Mason, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Liedertafel, Harugari and Turner societies. He is independent in his political views, and was a member of the common council of 1872-4. Mr. Conrad has been an active member of the board of trade since its establishment, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the city and community.

Fred Koehler, senior member of the firm of Fred Koehler & Co., was born in Mill Creek township, this county, April 11, 1847, and is a son of Charles and Rosanna (Neff) Koehler, natives of Holland. His father came to the United States about 1830, and located in Mill Creek township, where he followed farming until 1858, when he engaged in the brewing business, which he followed until his death, which occurred

August 1, 1869. He began in a small way, at the corner of Seventeenth and Parade streets. In 1865 he removed to the site of the present location, at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Holland streets. Upon the death of Mr. Charles Koehler, in 1869, his sons, Messrs. Fred and Jackson, succeeded to its control, and continued the business under the name of Fred Koehler & Bro. In 1883 Jackson Koehler retired, and Mr. Fred Koehler continued alone until 1887, when Mr. Adolph L. Currie was admitted to partnership, under the firm name of Fred Koehler & Co. Although only a small affair when established, the industry has grown until the plant now occupies half of a square, bounded by Twenty-sixth, Holland and Twenty-fifth streets. The plant is equipped with the most modern labor-saving machinery, and all of the latest devices known to the trade, which embraces two fine, new, immense ice machines, which cost over \$50,000, but which doubled the capacity of the brewery. From thirty to forty skilled hands are constantly employed, and the annual capacity of the brewery is 50,000 barrels. Besides the brewing industry, Fred Koehler & Co. also have modern and finely equipped bottling works, operating in connection with the main plant. They manufacture both stock lager and pale beer, and their wiener pale beer is justly celebrated in every part of the state. Only the purest and best materials are used in the manufacture of the beer. It is strictly pure and healthy, and is entirely free from all injurious ingredients or deleterious substances. The trade now extends throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. The members of this firm came from the old stock of Erie's best residents, and are among the most influential citizens, their enterprise being ranked among Erie's most staple resources. Mr. Koehler was married, June 7, 1872, to Miss Anna, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Roth, of Erie. They have one child, Rose A., Mrs. A. L. Currie. Mr. Koehler and family attend the German Lutheran Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Liedertafel and Harugari societies. He is independent in his political views, but in national politics affiliates with the Democratic party.

Edward Heuer, proprietor of the Eagle Brewery Bottling Works and manager of the Eagle Brewery, Erie, Pa., was born in Brugg, Canton Berne, Switzerland, September 17, 1843. He is a son of the late John and Eliza (Siegenthaler) Heuer, natives of the Canton Berne, Switzerland, where John Heuer was engaged in watchmaking up to within a few years of his death, latterly occupying the office of postmaster at Brugg, and being at the time of his decease (1875) secretary of the municipality where he resided. His widow survives and resides at the homestead place in Brugg. Edward Heuer completed his education in 1860 at the high school of his native city, learned bookkeeping at Biel and was engaged thereat until May, 1885, when he came to the United States, locating in Erie. He was first employed in Erie at the confectionery establishment of J. M. Kalvelage, with whom he remained for eighteen months, then entering the service of the late H. V. Claus and C. B. Wuenschel, grocers and liquor dealers at Fifth and French streets, a branch establishment of the state street business of Mr. Claus. Upon the purchase by Mr. Wuenschel of his partner's interest in the Fifth and French street establishment Mr. Heuer remained in the employ of Mr.

Wuenschel from the spring of 1887 till the fall of 1888, when he accepted the position of bookkeeper for Mr. Jackson Koehler, proprietor of the Eagle Brewery, Erie. Mr. Heuer acted as head bookkeeper of the brewery until the retiring of Paul Mueller from the general management of the concern, when Mr. Heuer assumed the duties of his present position. At the same time he purchased from Mr. Mueller, the retiring manager, the bottling works known as the Eagle Brewery Bottling Works, the history of which is contained elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Heuer is the owner of the hotel at Fairview, which bears his name, the Heuer House. He was married September 4, 1888, to Minnie, daughter of Charles T. Coyle, a retired farmer of Miles Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Heuer have one child, Charles Edward, and reside at 1821 Sassafras street.

Andrew Henry Miller, bottler, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, August 14, 1854. He was a son of the late Charles W. and Katharine (Goetz) Miller, natives of Bavaria, where they were married. They came to the United States and located in Erie in May, 1854, where he was first engaged in business as a lumber dealer, and during the latter years of his life as the keeper of a restaurant. He died July 25, 1874; his wife survives and resides in Erie. Andrew H. Miller received a common school education, and at an early age started to earn his own living. He clerked for a time for a flour and feed store, and then for a short period assisted his father in the restaurant. He learned the trade of carpenter and pursued that calling until 1875, when he went into business with his brother at 826 State street. In 1878 he embarked in the bottling business, selling out two years later to accept a position as fly-finisher at the Burdett Organ Factory, where he remained for five years. He then became a member of the firm of A. B. Knoll & Co., bottlers. In 1889 he established a branch for the bottling of Milwaukee beer at Buffalo, N. Y. The following year he returned to Erie and purchased the pop and mineral-water works of Harman Brothers, subsequently obtaining the exclusive right to bottle the Rochester Brewing Company's beer. He is now bottling the William J. Lemp beer of St. Louis. He was married in April, 1880, to Christiana, daughter of Michael Schwab, an old citizen of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have five children: Lena Florence, Lydia, Lillian, Irene and Carl (deceased), reside at 17 East Eighteenth street and are members of St. John's Lutheran Church, of which he was a trustee for two years. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F. and Fraternal Mystic Circle. Mr. Miller built a residence on Seventeenth street in 1887.

Charles B. Taylor, bottler, Erie, Pa., was born in Dublin, Ireland, in March, 1850. He is a son of the late Henry and Rebecca (Bateman) Taylor, both natives of Ireland. Henry Taylor was quartermaster of the 74th Highlanders, and when, in 1858, his regiment was sent to India Quartermaster Taylor was accompanied thither by his family. His wife died while on board ship en route and was buried at sea. After being stationed for a short time near Bombay the regiment was ordered to Afghanistan, where they remained four years. They were then returned to Dublin, and next stationed at Edinboro, Scotland, and then at Mersey, Wales. Quartermaster Taylor died while in quarters at Cork, in 1873. His son, Charles, who had

accompanied his father up to the time of his being stationed at Mersey, Wales, came to the United States in 1866 and located in Elmira, N. Y. While there he worked at the trade of shoemaking. From that place he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he learned the plasterer's and paperhanger's trades, following one or the other of these occupations until 1874, when he removed to New Castle, Pa., where he engaged in the paperhanging business until 1882. In the latter year he removed to Erie, Pa., where he established his present bottling business. He was married July 5, 1875, to Florence, daughter of the late Victor and Margaret Sullivan, of Jackson county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have one child, Minnie E., and reside at 1317 French street.

Tobias S. Alberstadt, wholesale liquor dealer, Erie, Pa., was born in Lampertheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, December 17, 1847, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Hilbert) Alberstadt. His father, who was a locksmith by trade, came to America in 1852 and located in Erie. Soon after his arrival he found employment with Vincent, Hinrod & Co., for which concern he worked until shortly previous to his death, which occurred March 3, 1874. His wife died July 27, 1869. The family consisted of six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Philip, street supervisor of Erie; Catherine, Mrs. Frederick Runser; Elizabeth, Mrs. Peter Doerner, of Erie; Frederick M., of London, Canada; Peter M., of Erie, and Tobias S. Mr. Alberstadt was educated in the parochial school of St. Mary's parish, Erie, and at the age of thirteen years engaged with Tibbals & Shirk to learn the moulder's trade. He remained in the employ of this concern nineteen and a half years, except four and a half years (1873-6), when he worked for Johnson & Black (now Black & Germer). He left the Chicago and Erie Stove Works March 17, 1881, and on June 6 of that year became interested in his present business, in company with Mr. M. Liebel. Mr. Alberstadt purchased the building in 1885, and Mr. Liebel's share of the business in 1894. The building is located at the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth and Peach streets, and is 24 x 100 feet and two stories high, the second story being used as a hall. He built his comfortable home at 141 West Twenty-fifth street in 1872. Mr. Alberstadt was married July 14, 1870, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Frank and Catherine (Gensheimer) Metz. They have six children: William, of the city engineer's corps; John T., machinist, in the employ of the Erie Engine Works; Francis K., Katie T., Barbara and Eugene P. Mr. Alberstadt and family are members of the Catholic Church; he was the first member of the C. M. B. A. in Erie, of which he has been Grand President, and has held various other offices in the Superior and Grand Society. He has also been several times president of the St. Alphonsus Society. He is an honorary member of the Iron Moulders' Union, and was an active worker in the interests of that order. In politics Mr. Alberstadt is a staunch Democrat. He was elected assessor in 1873 and held the office for ten consecutive years. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Select Council, filling that office for seven years, and for two terms acting as president of that body.

William Bunker Coleman, proprietor of the Reed House, Erie, Pa., son of George and Eliza (Bunker) Coleman, was born in New York City May

20, 1828. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and later at the Durham Academy. At the age of 14 he secured a position in a dry goods store in New York city, which he retained for three years. He then went to Troy, N. Y., and was employed by his uncle, Charles S. Coleman, as clerk in the Troy House. Five years later he returned to New York and accepted a similar position in the Astor House, of which another uncle, Robert B. Coleman, and Charles A. Stetson, were proprietors. At this time, 1851, the Astor House was the largest and best known hotel in the country, and among its guests were such men as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Rufus Choate, as well as other men prominent in the affairs of the nation. Among Mr. Coleman's pleasantest recollections of this period was his acquaintance with Daniel Webster, and he preserves in his library, as a memento, the works of the great orator and statesman, presented to him by the author a short time before his death. Mr. Coleman's first venture as proprietor of a hotel was in Elmira, N. Y., where he conducted the Brainard (now Rathbun) House. Afterwards, and up to the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Coleman conducted, and was associated with, hotels in Knoxville and Montvale Spa, Tenn., and in Cincinnati, O. In July, 1861, he was appointed acting paymaster in the United States navy, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. After his discharge from the service Mr. Coleman became associated with Hiram Cranston in the New York Hotel, where he remained for eleven years, during the last seven of which he was the proprietor of the Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y. Since that time Mr. Coleman has been manager of the Butterfield House, Utica, N. Y., and of Cranston's Hotel, at West Point. In April, 1889, Mr. Coleman came to Erie, and was for some years associated with D. M. Johnson in the Reed House, becoming sole proprietor in 1891.

Mr. Coleman was married in Hudson, N. Y., on the 5th of June, 1850, to Cornelia Barnard, daughter of William Allen. Mrs. Coleman died in Utica, on the 6th of May, 1882. To the union were born four sons: William B., jr., rector of St. George's Church, Utica, N. Y.; Oliver Allen, manager of the Georgia Loan and Trust Company, and president of the Sumner County Bank and of the board of trade of Americus, Ga.; George Silas, a lawyer in New York city, and for many years assistant to the counsel to the corporation; Charles Silas, formerly in business in New York city, and now associated with his father in the management of the Reed House. All of Mr. Coleman's sons were educated at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. The first three were graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and the last from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. On the 8th of January, 1896, Mr. Coleman was married by his son, the Rev. William B. Coleman, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mrs. Mary M., widow of John S. Christie. This year marks the semi-centennial of Mr. Coleman's connection with the hotel business.

Mr. Coleman is a member of the Kahkwa and Erie Clubs and of the military order, Loyal Legion United States, and is a Sir Knight of the Brotherhood of Free Masons.

George Byron Kimberly, proprietor of the Kimberly House, Erie, Pa., was born in Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 5, 1835. He is a son of

the late Burrill and Phoebe (Zeluff) Kimberly, natives of New York, the former of English and the latter of German descent. Mr. G. B. Kimberly received his education in the public schools and academy of Westfield, N. Y., and, at the age of 16, entered upon his business life as clerk. Arrived at maturity, he formed a partnership with William Baker for the carrying on of a grocery and notion store at Westfield, N. Y. Several years later he embarked in the grocery business alone in the same town, and in 1867, at the same place, established a dry-goods business with Herman Sixbey, under the firm name of Kimberly & Sixbey. Five years later this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Kimberly purchasing his partner's interest and continuing the business until 1876. For several years thereafter he was engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and grain, and, in 1880, removed to Erie, Pa., where he became the proprietor of the Wilcox House, which he conducted successfully for seven years, when he traded the leasehold and furnishings of that house for those of the Huron House at Buffalo, N. Y. The latter venture was not a success, and he returned to Erie and, in 1891, opened the Kimberly Hotel at Seventh and Peach streets. He was married November 5, 1857, to Martha J., daughter of L. M. Granger, a farmer of Portland, N. Y. The children born of this marriage are Lewis Burritt, associated with his father in the hotel business; Warren Burke, now of Bendigo, Victoria, Australia; and Bertha, wife of Henry L. Mead, one of the proprietors of the American Manufacturing Company of Erie. The family attend the Central Presbyterian Church.

John H. Wilson, proprietor of the Wilson House, Erie, Pa., born in Erie September 3, 1851, is a son of the late Joseph H. and Sarah (McCann) Wilson, the former a native of Philadelphia and the latter of county Armagh, Ireland, whose parents came to this country and located in Erie in 1846. Joseph H. Wilson served in the Mexican war as seaman on the U. S. S. "Raritan," and immediately thereafter was appointed boatswain's mate on the U. S. S. "Michigan." In 1850 he established a grocery business, in which he successfully engaged for a few years. He died in 1855; his wife in 1892. John H. Wilson received a public school education, learned the trade of carpenter and worked at his trade for fourteen years. In 1883 he opened a hotel at Fourteenth and State streets, which bears his name, and of which he is the proprietor. He was one of the organizers, in 1873, of an independent company, known as the Sheridan Guard, which became Co. G, 17th Reg., N. C. P. At the organization he was elected orderly sergeant, and served in that capacity for four years. When, in 1877, the company was ordered out to assist in quelling the riots of that year, Sergeant Wilson was promoted to its captaincy, and served in that position four years and a half. Upon the reorganization of the National Guard with a decreased number of troops, Captain Wilson was among the disbanded companies. He was married November 11, 1875, to Mary, daughter of the late John McCloskey, an old resident of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of St. Peter's Cathedral.

Charles Huntington Kepner, proprietor of the Union Depot Hotel, Erie, Pa., was born in Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 19, 1857, and is a son of

the late Lorenzo and Mary J. (Van Gorder) Kepner, natives of Ohio, the former of German and the latter of Hollandese extraction. The elder Mr. Kepner was a farmer and died in 1878; his wife survives and resides in Erie, Pa. Charles H. Kepner received his education in the public and high schools of Jefferson county, Ohio, and for one year thereafter acted as clerk in a hotel owned by his mother, the Reed House, Lyonsville, Pa. In 1875 he came to Erie and clerked for one year in the United States Hotel. He then obtained the position of clerk in the Union Depot Hotel, Erie, in which capacity he was employed until 1881, when he became manager under the proprietorship of D. M. Johnson. In 1888 he purchased D. M. Johnson's interest and has since conducted the business. He is a 32d degree Mason and a member of Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 29. He was married in January, 1890, to Miss Lottie Chapman. She died September 19, 1893.

Henry Neubauer, one of Erie's well-known and highly respected citizens, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, April 22, 1825. He is a son of the late John and Katherine (Weaver) Neubauer, both natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where the father followed farming till 1852, when they emigrated to America, first locating for a few months in Erie. He then moved to Greene township, bought a farm, and followed farming for five years, when he sold his property and spent the remainder of his life with his children. He departed this life November 11, 1892. His wife died June 17, 1892. To them were born six children: John (deceased), Barbara (deceased), Jacob, retired, lives in Erie; Henry, Frank, a retired real estate dealer in Cleveland, and Catherine, Mrs. Mark Eller, of Erie. Henry Neubauer received a common school education in his native country, and worked on his father's farm till 1850, and also learned the shoemaker's trade. He then came to America with his brother John, and worked at his trade for eleven years in Erie, and later opened a grocery store in the building he had erected for the purpose on French street, near the corner of Sixth, in 1857, and for eighteen years he continued the grocery business. In 1870 he built the Arcade block, and ran a grocery store there for eight years, when he remodeled the building, and, in partnership with Jacob Gieb, opened the Arcade Hotel, which they successfully conducted for five years, when Mr. Gieb retired from the business, and Frank Neubauer, son of Henry, was made a member of the firm, doing business as Neubauer & Son. At the end of six years Mr. Neubauer, sr., retired and Frank Neubauer became sole proprietor of the business. Mr. Neubauer resides at 420 West Eight street, surrounded by all the comforts of material prosperity. He is a well preserved man, genial and full of life, and can glance back with satisfaction over an honorable and prosperous business career. Mr. Neubauer was united in marriage April 22, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth K., daughter of Michael Lederer, of Erie, a native of Germany, and to them were born six children: John, proprietor of a hotel in Bellfonte, Pa.; Henry (deceased), Frank, proprietor of the Arcade; Edward, a brass worker at Jarecki's; Alfred, also in the hotel business in Bellfonte, Pa., and Anna, Mrs. Charles Strick, of Erie. The family are members of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Harugaris, and in politics is a liberal Republican. He has a

large circle of friends, and is one of the prominent Germans of Erie.

Frank Neubauer, owner and proprietor of the well-known and popular Arcade Hotel, 729 State street, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, August 26, 1857, a son of Henry Neubauer. He received his education in the Erie public schools, and when 18 years of age began clerking in his father's grocery, where he continued until the store was closed out. He was then employed as clerk in the hotel, opened in the same building by his father and John Geib, and five years later, on the retirement of Mr. Geib, he was made a partner, and so continued for six years, when his father retired and he became sole proprietor of the business, April 1, 1889. Mr. Neubauer was united in marriage June 1, 1889, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Moran, of Erie, a well-known blacksmith. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, is a member of Keystone Lodge No. 455, and in politics is a liberal Republican.

Charles Holcomb, proprietor of the Morton House, Erie, Pa., was born in Westfield, N. Y., December 14, 1839, and is a son of Abel and Amanda (Curtis) Holcomb, natives of New York. Eighth in a family of ten children, he was reared and educated in Westfield, and after leaving school learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for eleven years. In 1876 he removed to North East, Pa., and took charge of the Haynes House, which he ran until 1885. He then came to Erie, and took charge of the Morton House, which he has conducted very successfully since. He was married May 6, 1862, to Miss Fannie, daughter of Larkin and Abigail (Houghton) Harrington, natives of New York. To this union have been born four children: Henry C., Abbie (now Mrs. Michael McFarland, of Ripley, N. Y.); Martha (now Mrs. S. E. Wilder, of Erie, Pa.); and Mattie. The family are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Holcomb is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Westfield, and politically is a Republican.

William A. Battershill, proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, Erie, Pa., was born in Plymouth, Devon, England, February 5, 1862. He is a son of John Henry Adams and Maria (Parish) Battershill, both natives of England, the former of Pophlett, near Plymouth, and the latter of London. The father was a railroad carrier by occupation. He was a son of John Henry and Grace (Adams) Battershill, a daughter of John Adams, who was a lodge keeper on the Lord Radford manor. William Battershill's parents both died before he was 16 years old. The father died at Plymouth, January 10, 1878, aged 44 years, and the mother died at the same place in 1877, aged 33 years. They were the parents of five children: William A., John Henry, who resides at Turnchapel, near Plymouth, England; Mary Jane, now Mrs. John Ford, of Turnchapel, England; Amy Maria (deceased), and Richard (deceased). Mr. Battershill was reared and educated in his native town, where he went to work in a hotel, at the age of 16 years. In 1882 he went to London, and was employed in the Euston Hotel two years, when he came to America, and remained in New York city. He was in the employ of the Land's Club a short time, when he went to the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach. From there he went to the Barrett House, New York city, where he clerked until the

spring of 1888. He then clerked at the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, and in November, 1888, he came to Erie, and worked in the Reed House nearly five years. In April, 1894, he opened the Metropolitan Hotel, which is an elegant new house, built in 1893, and 1894. It is a strictly modern hotel, and newly furnished throughout. The house is kept open day and night, and is equipped with the neatest and most fashionable bar in the city. The location of the house, on the west side of State, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, makes it very convenient for traveling men, being within two blocks of the Union depot, and but a short distance from the Nickel Plate. Mr. Battershill was married June 24, 1889, to Miss Mary Annetta, daughter of John and Selma (Palmer) Smith, the former a native of Launceston, Cornwall, England. The parents now reside in Bristol, England. She is the eldest in a family of eleven children. Mrs. Battershill is a trained nurse, being a graduate of Guy's Hospital, London. She came to New York in 1887, in her professional capacity, and followed her calling in the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, in New York, about one year, when she took a professional trip of about ten months through Mexico and the West. She then spent a short time at the Hamet Hospital in Erie. Mrs. Battershill comes from a long-lived family. Both her paternal grandparents are now living at Moreland Bishop, near Exeter, Devon, England, and her great-grandfather, Smith, lived to the age of 104. Mr. Battershill is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Charles Livingston, of the Livingston House, Erie, Pa., was born in Mercer, Pa., January 5, 1845. His parents, Hugh and Lizzie Livingston, were natives of England. Charles is ninth in a family of eleven children. He was reared and educated in Mercer, and in 1879 engaged in the hotel business in Mercer, where he remained until 1892, when he came to Erie, and opened the Livingston House, where he has since been in business. Mr. Livingston is a well-known hotel man, and is well patronized by the traveling public, who appreciate such a host as he is. He was married May 15, 1867, to Miss Mary S., daughter of A. and Kate (Riblet) Miles, natives of Mercer county, Pa. They have three children: Coe D., Maud and Kittie. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Livingston served in the army during the war, and is a member of the G. A. R., Mercer Post 169. Politically he is a Republican.

Charles F. Mann, proprietor of the European Hotel, Erie, Pa., was born in Lock Haven, Pa., January 27, 1843. His parents, John F. and Nancy (Myers) Mann, were both natives of Pennsylvania. Charles is the third in a family of five children. He was reared in his native town, where he received his early education, and has been nearly all his life in the hotel business, and is consequently thoroughly master of his chosen occupation. He is popular with hotel patrons, and knows just what to do under all circumstances to please the traveling public. He was married December 18, 1868, to Miss Catherine, daughter of James McDermott, of Lock Haven, Pa. They have two children, Nancy A. (now Mrs. H. E. Gable, of Meadville, Pa.) and Josephine. Mr. Mann is among the successful hotel men of Erie. Politically he is a Republican.

Christian Rabe, Erie, Pa., is a native of Germany, and was born in 1830. He is a son of Henry and Marie E. (Smaltz) Rabe, also natives of Germany. Christian Rabe was reared and educated in his native land, and when a young man, learned the cooper's trade, and later served an apprenticeship at brewing. These occupations he followed in Germany until 1857, when he came to America and settled near Watertown, N. Y., where he worked at his trade for four years, when he went to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and about a year and a half later settled in Erie, and followed the cooper's trade two years. In 1865 he engaged in the restaurant business, which, at the expiration of five years, was abandoned, and Mr. Rabe engaged in the grocery business, and later added a wholesale liquor department. He continued in this business for eighteen years, when he went to Four Mile Creek and built a summer resort in company with J. J. Lang. This he conducted three years, and, in 1890, returned to Erie and purchased a restaurant in 1892, selling out in 1895. He was married, June 19, 1858, to Miss E. Mayer, a native of Germany. To this union were born four children, Christian, William, Henry (deceased) and Louis. They also have an adopted daughter, Martha. Politically Mr. Rabe is a Democrat. He is a member of St. Paul's Church.

James D. Allen, proprietor of the Park View Hotel, Erie, Pa., was born in Toronto, Canada, August 17, 1852, and is a son of Richard and Helena F. (Dahmage) Allen, the former a native of England, but reared in Scotland, and the latter a native of Limerick, Ireland. His father was a contractor and builder, which he followed until his death, in 1869, having survived his wife six years. The family consisted of four children, James D., Elizabeth (Mrs. William Hassell, of Wellsville, N. Y.), Margaret (Mrs. P. N. Stahl) and Rebecca (Mrs. Frank Donaldson) (the last two residents of Rochester, N. Y.). Mr. Allen received his education in the public schools of his native town and Rochester, N. Y., and when a young man engaged in the hotel business in the latter place. In 1876 he came to Erie and for four years acted as steward at the Reed House, after which he became proprietor of the Park View House, where he remained six years. When the Liebel House was opened, in 1887, Mr. Allen was a member of the firm of Allen & Morton, who became its proprietors. This partnership lasted two years, when Mr. Allen resumed the proprietorship of the Park View, where he has since continued. He is one of Erie's most popular landlords, and consequently one of the most successful. Mr. Allen was married November 25, 1880, to Miss Mary, daughter of Dennis and Margaret (Leary) Leary, natives of Ireland. This union has been blessed with two children, Mabel and Edna. Mr. Allen and family are members of St. Peter's Cathedral, of which they are generous supporters. He is a member of several prominent societies, chief among them the Elks, and is a Republican in his political views.

Anthony Blenner, proprietor of the Central House, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie November 14, 1840, and is a son of Anthony and Barbara Blenner, the former a native of France and the latter of Germany. The parents emigrated to America and settled in Erie about 1855. Anthony is the youngest in a family of

nine children. He was reared on a farm in Erie county and educated in the public schools. He followed farming until 1882, when he removed to Erie and engaged in the hotel business. In 1891 he built the Central House, which he conducted up to 1895. He was married March 3, 1864, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Louis Moor, of Michigan. To this union have been born the following children: Horace, Eugene, Nellie (deceased), Edward, Samuel, William (deceased) and Mary. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Blenner is a member of the C. M. B. A., and politically is a staunch Democrat.

Arthur O'Donnell, of the firm of O'Donnell & Delaney, proprietors of the Moore House, Erie, Pa., is a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and was born April 31, 1846. He is a son of Arthur and Catherine (Smith) O'Donnell, natives of Ireland. Arthur is the youngest in a family of five children; he was reared and educated in Ireland, and in 1863, came to America and settled in Norwalk, Ohio, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Erie and engaged in the livery business, which he followed eighteen years, when the present partnership was formed, and he became one of the proprietors of the Moore House. He was married January 11, 1869, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Barney and Mary (Lynch) Timmons, of County Cavan, Ireland. They have two children, Mary and Catherine. He is a member of the C. M. B. A. and the Catholic Church. He has served five years in the city council, and politically is a Democrat.

John P. Delaney, of the firm of O'Donnell & Delaney, proprietors of the Moore House, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie March 31, 1862, and is a son of William and Johanna (Casey) Delaney, natives of County Cork, Ireland. In the family there were fifteen children, John being the ninth. He was reared and educated in Erie county and remained at home on the farm until 17 years of age, when he came to Erie. He was in the employ of the city for three years. In 1891 he became a member of the present partnership. He was married May 27, 1890, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Thomas Stephens, of Erie, Pa. They have three children, Orvilla, Joseph and Earl. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

Charles A. Lang, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie January 15, 1849, and is a son of William and Mary (Hoffman) Lang, natives of Saxony, Germany, who were early settlers in Erie county. Charles A. is the youngest in a family of four children. The family came to America in 1846 and settled in Erie, where the father died in 1853 and the mother one year later. Charles was reared and educated in the city of Erie, and when young served an apprenticeship at the miller's trade at Columbus, Ohio, after which he returned to Erie and engaged as clerk in a grocery store from 1865 to 1870, when he went into the grocery business for himself, which he followed until 1891, and then accepted a position as bookkeeper for Jackson Kochler, which position he filled until September, 1894, when he assumed the management of the Eagle Hotel. This well-known hotel is located at 1311 Holland street, and enjoys an excellent patronage from an appreciative traveling public. Mr. Lang is a popular landlord and has the en-

tire confidence of his many patrons. He was married November 3, 1870, to Miss Louisa A. Schaefer, of Buffalo. They have three children, George W., Charles A., Louisa C. Mr. Lang is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the D. O. H., and politically is a Republican. The family are members of the St. John's Evangelical Church.

Martin J. Garvey, proprietor of the White Hotel, Erie, Pa., was born at Warren, Pa., October 6, 1865, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Burk) Garvey, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1865, and settled in St. Catharines, Canada, where they lived about six years, when they came to the States, settling at Warren, Pa. Martin was reared and educated at Warren. After leaving school he went to Eldred, Pa., and worked on a farm for one year, when he went to Cleveland, where he worked about two years in a brickyard and for the Standard Oil Company. He then returned to Warren and engaged as night clerk at the Warren Hotel, where he remained about three years and a half. In 1885 he came to Erie, where he was a bartender at the New Moore House for six years. In 1891 he became proprietor of the White Hotel, where he has since been very successful. He was married September 5, 1891, to Miss Rosa Bauman, daughter of John Bauman, of Lock Haven, Pa. Mr. Garvey is a member of the K. of P. and politically is a Republican.

Joseph Zaeffel, proprietor and owner of the Germania Hotel, 1319 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was born in Alsace, France, May 10, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah Marie (Zimmerman) Zaeffel, natives of Alsace. Joseph is the second in a family of six children. He was reared and educated in France. In 1872 emigrated to America and located in Buffalo. Mr. Zaeffel came to Erie in 1876 and worked at the blacksmith's trade until 1881, when he engaged in the hotel business. In 1889 he purchased his present property, where he has since conducted a successful business. He was married September 27, 1881, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Jacob Bronchiner, of Erie. They are members of the German Lutheran Church, and politically Mr. Zaeffel is a Republican.

Frank Link, proprietor of the Link House, Erie, is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born September 29, 1839. He is a son of Michael and Agnes (Ludwig) Link, also natives of Germany. The family emigrated to America in 1847 and settled in New York, where they remained two years, when they came to Erie. Frank was reared and educated in Erie county, and when a young man worked on the farm two years. After serving an apprenticeship at harnessmaking he followed the trade until the beginning of the war, when he enlisted in response to President Lincoln's first call for three months' men. At the expiration of his time he was discharged and returned to Erie, where he took up his trade, which he followed until 1865. He then engaged in the hotel business, which he has since followed. In 1888 he purchased his present hotel property, in connection with which he carries on a first-class livery business. He was married September 9, 1862, to Miss Mary, daughter of Sylvester Riederle, of Erie. They have one child, Clara. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Link is a Democrat.



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John Hellman, proprietor of the Grand Avenue Hotel, 601 West Eighteenth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany, August 18, 1855, and is a son of Michael and Frances (Brown) Hellman, natives of Germany. He was educated in the fatherland, where he followed farming until 1880, when he came to America, and settled in Erie, Pa. He worked in a brewery for three years; then learned the carpenter's trade, and engaged in it for three years. In 1886 he entered the restaurant business, continuing it for five years. In 1891 he engaged in the grocery business, which occupied his attention for two years, and in 1893 he was one of the promoters of the Glenwood Paint Company, of which he is still a stockholder. In August, 1894, he took charge of Brown's Avenue Hotel, where he has since carried on a very successful hotel business. Mr. Hellman was married April 27, 1882, to Miss Kate Zefferer, of Erie. They have two children, Joseph and William. He is a prominent Democrat, and member of the C. M. B. A. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

William F. Weiblen, proprietor of the Martin House, 301 French street, Erie, Pa., is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born December 15, 1849. He is a son of Gottlieb and Rosanna (Kern) Weiblen, who were also natives of Germany. William is the elder in a family of two children. The family settled on a farm in Erie county in 1852, coming directly from Germany. Here William was reared and received a common school education. He remained on his father's farm until about 20 years of age, when he went to the Pennsylvania oil regions, where he operated about three years. He then returned to Erie and followed engineering until 1876, and then engaged in the meat trade nine years, and later engaged as representative for a wholesale meat company about one year. He next went into the fish business, and, in 1892, engaged in the hotel business, to which he has since devoted his attention. He was married May 1, 1884, to Miss Frances, daughter of John and Frances (Crater) Kinsley, of Erie. They have five children: Lottie E., Florence K., Louisa F., Alma C. and Walter W. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church, and Mr. Weiblen is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican.

Stephen Grabowsky, proprietor of the Grabowsky House, 1425 Parade street, Erie, Pa., is a native of Germany, born December 23, 1853. He is the elder of two children of George and Pauline Grabowsky, natives of Germany. Stephen was reared and educated in his native land, and at the age of 27 came to America and settled in Erie. He was a puddler by trade, and worked at his trade in various places until September, 1892, when he purchased his present hotel property, where he has since conducted a prosperous business. He was married June 9, 1878, to Miss Francisca Marchwinski, of Germany. They have six children: Leo, Joseph, John, Mary, Annie and Francisca. The family are members of the Polish Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Grabowsky is a Democrat.

John Welsh, proprietor of the Presque Isle Hotel, corner of Third and State streets, Erie, Pa., was born in Ireland forty-seven years ago. He is a son of Richard and Mary (Maher) Welsh, both natives of Ire-

land. The father died in Erie in 1855, and the mother in 1886. The family emigrated to America and settled in Erie when John was 7 years old. They reared a family of seven children, five boys and two girls, two of whom are now living, John and Richard; both reside in Erie. John was reared and educated in Erie, and when a young man, learned the boilermaker's trade, which he followed for several years. He then was employed in the Anchor Line freight department until 1881, when he engaged in the present business, where he has since carried on a very successful hotel business. He was united in marriage, March 30, 1869, to Miss Ellen Brown, a native of Cork, Ireland. She was born February 2, 1850, and came to America when 16 years of age. They were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Mary, wife of Jacob H. Grove, Erie, Pa.; Nellie (deceased); two died in infancy; Richard, William, Anna, Ida, Clara, Florence, Irene, Isabella and Veronica. Mr. Welsh is a member of the C. M. B. A., Branch No. 9, and politically stands on an independent basis.

John H. Carey, owner and proprietor of the Carey House, Erie, Pa., was born August 20, 1845, in Kilmier, county Galway, Ireland. His parents, James and Bridget Kelly Carey, were also natives of the Emerald Isle. They emigrated to America in 1849 and settled in Erie. They reared a family of eight children, of whom three were boys and five were girls. After receiving a common school education Mr. Carey went to sea and led the life of a mariner fourteen years, eight years of which were served in the capacity of second mate. The vessels on which he served were engaged in blockade running during the civil war. He was employed in the fitting out of the famous Rebel privateer "Alabama" at Liverpool. During his time at sea he helped to save four crews, three on the Atlantic Ocean and one on the Spanish Main; he made fifty-four trips across the Atlantic, two around Cape Horn and one around Good Hope. In 1896 he came to Erie and engaged in the saloon business, which he has since successfully followed. In 1872 he purchased his present property, where he conducts a first-class restaurant. He was married August 30, 1871, to Miss Mary, daughter of Bartholomew Crowley, of Erie. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served five years in the city council. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

George C. Dunn, proprietor of Dunn's Cafe, 621 State street, Erie, Pa., was born in Mill Creek township, Erie county, Pa., November 11, 1839, and is a son of George and Sarah (Clark) Dunn. The former was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1804; he was educated in the Erie Academy, and worked at brickmaking for some years, when he married and moved to Westville, Erie county, where he followed farming during the remainder of his life. He was the eldest child of Simon and Martha (Lewis) Dunn, the former born in New Brunswick, N. J., April 24, 1782; he received a good, common school education, and when 15 years of age, came to Crawford county, in 1797, where he married, in 1802, Miss Martha Lewis. He came to Erie in 1807, and engaged in the manufacture of brick for more than twenty years, followed by various other ventures. He was an honest, energetic citizen, and had a host of admiring friends. He was a member of the first military company

organized in Erie (1806), and during the war of 1812 was frequently employed by Commodore Perry and General Meade as courier. He was a son of Justus and Experience (Stell) Dunn, the former born February 15, 1741, a son of Justus Dunn, who married a niece of Sir Francis Drake, a daughter of Thomas Drake. George C. Dunn received his education in the public schools of Mill Creek township and the Girard Academy, and worked on the home farm for a few years. Then he and his brother, John, rented a farm, which they operated for two years. Mr. Dunn then came to Erie, and entered the gallery of O. B. Palmer, to learn photography, remaining two years. He then formed a partnership with D. M. Chambers, and they conducted a gallery on North Park for about five years. Mr. Dunn then opened a gallery in the same place he is now doing business, in 1845, and conducted it four years, when he closed out on account of poor health. A few months later he built a large barn and engaged in the livery business, on Fifth street, between State and French. After two years he sold this stable and purchased the livery business from his brother John, on French street, between Fourth and Fifth, operating it for two years; he then sold a half interest to John Dunn, the partnership continuing for two years, when he sold to his brother and went to Bradford to engage in the oil business for about three years. He then returned to Erie, and with Perry Chambers, bought out the restaurant business on French street, between Fifth and Sixth, owned by Michael Mehl, which they conducted for two years; at the end of this period, he bought out his partner. Three years later he sold and bought his present business from Philip Mueller, on December 27, 1888, where he has since conducted a cafe profitably and prosperously. Mr. Dunn was married, January 2, 1808, to Miss Laura J., daughter of Stewart Chambers, of Harbor Creek township. Four children were born to this union: Frank C., of Campbell & Dunn, plumbers; Lillian E., Bessie L. and C. Alice. The family attend the M. E. Church. Mr. Dunn is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Elks, and in politics is a Republican. The Dunn Cafe is operated on both the American and European plans, and caters to a large and lucrative trade among the best people of Erie.

Edgar L. Cushman, proprietor of the "Corner" restaurant, 801 State street, Erie, Pa., was born in Eagleville, Ashtabula county, O., March 28, 1852, and is a son of Leander and Mary (Birdsell) Cushman, natives of New York State. Edgar is second in a family of five children, two only of whom are living. He received his early education in Eagleville, and when yet a lad took a position as brakeman on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. When 16 years old he was promoted to the position of conductor, and for the last six years of his service he was extra passenger conductor. After eighteen years of railroad life he resigned and became a professional base ball player, being an expert left-handed pitcher. He pitched for Milwaukee the season of 1884; for the Metropolitans of New York in 1885-6-7; for Des Moines, Ia., in 1888; for Toledo, O., in 1889-90; for Rochester, N. Y., in 1891-92, and with Erie, Pa., in 1893. Mr. Cushman was one of the few pitchers who had absolute control of the ball, coupled with great speed. His left-handed curves were the pride and wonder of his fellow-players, and the worry and downfall of his opponents. In 1894 Mr. Cushman

retired from the base ball field and embarked in his present business, where he is day by day adding to the reputation of the always popular "Corner." Mr. Cushman was married November 18, 1885, to Miss Emma, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Swalley, of Erie, Pa., whose sketch is printed elsewhere in this volume. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias and the Elks, and in politics is a liberal Republican.

Colonel Adam Kurtis, proprietor of the Office restaurant, Erie, Pa., was born in this city October 2, 1840, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Blenner) Kurtis, natives of Germany. In his father's family there were seven children: Adam, Joseph, of Springfield, O.; Harriett, Mrs. John Engdert, of Erie; Mandelena, Mrs. Fred Wagner, of Erie; Christina, Mrs. David Smith, of Erie; John C., who has been train dispatcher in the P. & E. R. R. office at Erie for many years, and Eva, Mrs. Edward Averil, of Erie. Mr. Adam Kurtis was educated in the public schools of Erie, and at the age of 14 years entered the employ of Vincent, Himrod & Co., to learn the trade of molder, where he remained three years. He then secured a position as clerk in the store of Shannon Bros., where he remained after the business had changed hands, in all about three years. When the war of the Rebellion threatened to destroy the republic Colonel Kurtis was among the first to go to the rescue. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. B, of what was known as Colonel McLane's Erie Regiment, and served the three months' service. He then returned to Erie and was variously employed in clerking and working at his trade. In 1865 he re-enlisted in Co. K, 98th P. V. I., and served until the close of the war. After the close of the war he entered the grocery store of Harvey Thayer, as clerk, and later the store of P. Minnie, remaining in each a short time. He then went to Corry, Pa., where he took charge of a large concern, which included a large general store, and restaurant and boarding-house, for Mr. Charles Flick, where he remained two years. He then went to Cambridge, Pa., and established a brick manufactory upon the present site of the Cambridge Springs. He conducted this business for a year, furnishing the brick for the Atlantic depot at Meadville, Pa. He then came to Erie and engaged in the grocery business on Peach street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, where he remained two years, and then removed to the corner of Eleventh and Parade streets. He later built and occupied a store on Parade, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, where he remained until 1874, when he became proprietor of the Keystone restaurant. Six years later he established the Office, which he has made one of Erie's most popular resorts. In 1871 Colonel Kurtis enlisted in Co. B, 17th Reg. of Pennsylvania militia, and from that time on he took a very active part in the upbuilding of the militia of the State. He served nearly two terms as captain of Co. B, and during that time served at the Centennial in 1876 and the Pittsburg riot in 1877. His promotion was rapid until he became colonel in 1878. During his colonelcy his regiment took part in the inauguration of President Garfield in Washington, D. C. While in command of the regiment Colonel Kurtis established the reputation of being one of the best disciplinarians in the State, which was fully exemplified by his regiment, it having been chosen and called out by the governor to give an exhibition drill. When the law reducing the number

of regiments of militia in the State from nine to five went into effect in 1880 Colonel Kurtis was mustered out with the rest of his command.

Colonel Kurtis was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Wilcox, of McKean, Pa. This union has been blessed with seven children: George, who is associated with his father in business; Ida, Mrs. Edward Dougherty, of Erie; William, also in business with his father; Henrietta, Mrs. William J. Baker, of Cleveland; Charles, Luella and Fred. The Colonel is a member of the G. A. R., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and the Elks. And in all of these, as in everything else with which he has ever been identified, he is an active worker. Politically, the Colonel is not pledged to any party; he believes that the prosperity of the country should never be sacrificed for the success of any candidate or party.

John F. Elber, restaurant proprietor, Erie, Pa., was born in Newark, N. J., May 9, 1836, and is a son of Frederick and Bertha (Swartz) Elber, natives of Germany. His parents came to America in 1850 and settled in Newark, N. J. They removed to Erie, Pa., in 1858, where the father died in 1874 and the mother in 1885. John was the eldest in a family of six children. He was reared and educated in Erie, and after leaving school learned the printer's trade, which he followed three years. He then learned the machinist's trade and worked at it ten years. In 1884 he purchased the property, 502 East Eleventh street, and conducted a first-class restaurant until April 2, 1895, when he disposed of it and purchased the restaurant at the southwest corner of Ninth and State streets. This he thoroughly remodeled and refitted, and is now conducting. He was married May 15, 1877, to Miss Louisa M., daughter of George and Margaret (Peifer) Kailie, natives of Germany. They have seven children: Elenora L., Henrietta J., Francis E., Frederick M., Angela (deceased), Gertrude B. (deceased) and Othmar F. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Elber is a member of the C. M. B. A., St. Benedict's Society and the Catholic Casino.

James Carney, familiarly known as "Colonel," proprietor of the Alliance Restaurant, Erie, Pa., was born in Dumannay, Cork county, Ireland, May 20, 1844, and is a son of John and Mary (Dullea) Carney. The family consisted of six children: Mary, who came to Boston, Mass., in 1850, where she died in 1872, leaving three sons and one daughter; John, who came to America in 1854, and is now engaged in the grocery business in Erie; James and Ellen, Mrs. Cornelius Casey, of Erie (deceased), who came to Boston in 1856. The parents and James, William and Margaret came to the United States in 1867 and located in Erie. Margaret, who married Thomas Sullivan, died in February, 1892, leaving five children. Mr. James Carney received his education in his native land and in the night school of Prof. Ferrier, of Erie, which he attended two seasons. Soon after coming to Erie he secured a job as foreman of a yard gang in the P. & E. car shop, where he remained seven years, and for seven years longer a helper in the blacksmith's department of the same institution. In 1881 he opened a restaurant at his present location, and after being remodeled several times it is now one of the finest places in the city. Mr. Carney is unmarried and

makes his home with his sister's (Mrs. Sullivan's) children, for whom he provides a comfortable home, and all of whom he is giving a first-class education at his own expense. Although Mr. Carney's original capital was obtained by fourteen years of hard manual labor, he is one of Erie's most generous men. He is always one of the first to give support to public, charitable or religious enterprises, and a suppliant, whether for favors or alms, seldom leaves him empty-handed. From 1867 to 1886 he resided at 936 East Tenth street, and since that time at No. 343. He is a director of the Erie Fair Association, organized in 1865. In politics Mr. Carney is a staunch Democrat, and has rendered much valuable service to the party of his choice. In 1855 he was elected a member of the city council, serving four terms in the Common branch and four terms in the Select, and was president of the latter in 1892. During his term of office he assisted in the bringing about of many public improvements which were highly appreciated by his constituents and the city in general. In 1887 he was chosen Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and faithfully discharged the duties of that position. Mr. Carney is a devoted member of St. Peter's Cathedral, of which he is a generous supporter, and of the C. M. B. A. and Catholic Legion. He is also an honorary member of the East Erie Turners and of the G. H. of W. B. O.

Matthias Detzel, restaurant proprietor, 1306 Parade street, Erie, Pa., was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 25, 1854, and is a son of Adam and Flavies (Dulenhofner) Detzel, natives of Germany. Matthias is the fourth in a family of seven children. He was reared and educated in Germany, and at the age of 22 emigrated to America and located in Erie, where he has since resided. In 1865 he engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until 1882, when he became interested in the restaurant business at 1306 Parade street, where he has since carried on a prosperous business. He was married April 12, 1857, to Apoline, daughter of Matthias Detzel, of Bavaria. To this union were born twelve children: Mary, Frank E., Margaret (deceased), Lizzie (deceased), Eugene (deceased), William, Joseph, John, Carrie, Adam, Ida and Peter. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Detzel is a member of the C. M. B. A. He was chosen supervisor of streets in 1867; served one term as alderman, and was the first street superintendent in the city of Erie. Politically Mr. Detzel is a Democrat.

Jacob Sandusky, proprietor of one of the most popular and well-known restaurants in Erie, located at 1521 Holland street, was born in Erie, Pa., February 11, 1841. He is a son of John Sandusky, a native of Poland, who settled in Erie, in 1838. John Sandusky was compelled to leave his native country to avoid arrest, on account of having taken part in a rebellion against the government. He went to Germany, and served awhile in the German army, and from there emigrated to America. In the family there were four children, of whom Jacob is the second. He was reared in the city of Erie, and educated in the public schools, and in 1851 began life for himself as a hotel clerk. This occupation he followed about six years, then he clerked in a grocery store for several years, and in 1861 entered the employ of Charles Koshler, remaining until 1864, when he engaged in the restaur-

rant business for himself, but retired at the end of two years to accept an appointment on the police force, where he served for seventeen years. During his period of service, Mr. Sandusky was one of the most fearless and efficient officers in the city. In 1883 he engaged in his present business, and now commands a first-class trade. He was married March 30, 1862, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Philip Dippo, of Erie. They have four children: Louis C. (deceased), John C., William H. and Maggie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the B. P. O. E. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Sandusky is a Republican.

Frank F. Steiner, restaurant proprietor, corner of State and Eighteenth streets, Erie, Pa., is a native of Germany, and was born December 30, 1858. He is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Otto) Steiner, also natives of Germany. Frank is the eldest in a family of four children. He was reared and educated in his native land. In 1861 he came to America, and resided in New York one year, when he came to Erie county, where he has since been engaged in the restaurant business. He was married in 1865 to Miss Georgia, daughter of George and Margaret (Baer) Brown, of Erie. They have five children: Fred, Emil Ernest, Etta, Frank and Minnie. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Steiner is a member of the A. O. U. W., and politically is a staunch Republican.

Anton Lichtinger, restaurant proprietor, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, Pa., September 26, 1851. He is a son of the late Alois and Anna (Kerber) Lichtinger, natives of Bavaria, who came to the United States in 1849, taking up their residence in Erie, where the elder Lichtinger engaged in business as a mason. He was one of the contractors on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. He died in November, 1890; his wife December 31, 1891. Anton Lichtinger was educated in Erie, Pa., and then learned the trade of cooper. He worked alternately at farming and cooage until his 21st year, when he entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. In 1877 he went to Foxburg, Clarion county, Pa., where he assisted in building a bridge over the Clarion river. He then went to Oil City, Pa., where he worked for two years at cooage. Following this he was a dealer in sand at Bradford Pa., from thence going to Duke Center, Pa., where he was a dealer in wood. Returning to Erie, he was from 1880 to 1885 again employed by the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. In April, 1885, he leased a restaurant, which he bought in 1888, subsequently purchasing the property, 601 East Twenty-fifth street. Mr. Lichtinger was married December 31, 1884, to Agnes, daughter of the late Charles Garvin, of Reilly's, Erie county, Pa. She died the following year. He married a second time, February 1, 1887, his wife being Mary N., daughter of Lorenz Weschler, an employe of the Colby Piano Company. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtinger are members of St. John's Catholic Church.

Jacob Kaltenbach, restaurant proprietor, 2605 Peach street, Pa., was born in Erie, Pa., March 23, 1849, and is a son of Ignatz and Catherine (Witzen) Kaltenbach, natives of Germany. In the family there were eight children, of whom Barbara and Elizabeth were the eldest. The family emigrated to America in

1844 and settled in Erie, where Jacob was born and educated, and at the age of 14 commenced an apprenticeship at harness-making, which trade he followed about twenty-one years in Erie. In 1881 he engaged in his present business. He was married June 27, 1876, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Gehrlin) Schloss, natives of Germany. They have six children, Rose, Anna, Frank, George, Charles and Edward. Politically Mr. Kaltenbach is a Democrat, and the family are members of the Catholic Church. He was a member of the common council, representing the Second ward two years and the Fifth ward one year, and has now been the representative of the Fifth ward in the select council for seven years.

Peter Waldermarson, restaurant proprietor, 1724 Parade street, Erie, Pa., was born July 25, 1836, in Sweden. He is a son of Waldemar and Betty (Johnson) Waldermarson. Peter is the second in a family of eleven children. Mr. Waldermarson was a book-keeper by occupation, which he followed in his native land for seven years. In August, 1871, he emigrated to America and settled in Chicago. There he was foreman in a tile factory for eight years, when he came to Erie and was interested in the tile business until 1882, when he engaged in the restaurant business at his present place, which property he purchased in 1884. Mr. Waldermarson is an unmarried man, and is a member of the S. & St. J. and M. Politically he is a Republican.

Martin H. Esser, restaurant proprietor, 414 West Eighth street, Erie, Pa., was born August 30, 1861, in Erie. He is a son of Martin H. and Catherine (Nunn) Esser, natives of Koln-on-the-Rhine, Germany. They emigrated to America, and settled in Erie about 1850, and reared a family of six children: Christian, John, Catherine (now Mrs. Louis Foreman, of Erie), Mary (now Mrs. George Guemder, of Erie), Emil and Martin H., who was reared and educated in Erie, and followed clerking in hotels and barkeeping until 1894, when he purchased his present property, where he has since conducted a first-class restaurant. He was married, August 25, 1886, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (McBride) Beatty, of Erie. To this union have been born two children: Harold L. and Naomi Bell. Mr. Esser attends the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and politically is a Republican.

Charles Spadacne, restaurant proprietor, 1518 Walnut street, Erie, Pa., is a native of Italy, and was born March 24, 1828. He is a son of Blosser and Elizabeth (Angelotis) Spadacne, who were also natives of Italy. Charles is the fourth in a family of twelve children. He was reared and educated in his native land, and at the age of 19 came to America, and after traveling in various parts of this country about two years, settled in Erie, where he followed the occupation of inn vendor for two years. Then he worked at the public dock for three years, and later was employed in a malt house and brewery until 1877, when he engaged in the restaurant business, which he has since successfully followed. He was married, July 15, 1867, to Miss Mary, daughter of Philip and Magdalena (Sonner) Hoffman, of Beachwood, Pa. To this union were born ten children: John, Charles, Lizzie, Fred, Sylvester, Kate, Mary, Paul, Frank and Andrew. Mr.

Spadacene enlisted in the navy on the U. S. man-of-war, "U. S. Grant," in 1861, and participated in the engagements at Decatur, Gainesville and Barge's Bluff, and cruised on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers, and, while on the Tennessee river, was captured by Mosby's Guerrillas, but made his escape a short time afterward. In the spring of 1865 he was transferred from the "U. S. Grant" to the "Hatchel," and was honorably discharged by general order in June, 1865, at Mound City, Ill.

John Driscoll, restaurant proprietor, 641 East Eighth street, Erie, Pa., was born in county Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1835, and is a son of Dennis and Kate (Connors) Driscoll, who were also natives of Ireland. John is the eldest in a family of seven children. He was reared and educated in his native land in 1872, came to America and located in Erie, where he followed farming and laboring until 1886, when he engaged in his present business. He was married March 20, 1859, to Miss Johanna, daughter of Patrick and Kate (Harrington) Mackin. To this union were born six children: Dennis, Kate (deceased), Michael, Timothy (deceased), Mary (deceased) and Johanna. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Driscoll is a Democrat.

Edward C. Blenner, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie county, February 8, 1869, and is a son of Anthony and Lucinda (Moore) Blenner, the former a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. Edward was reared and educated in McKean and Mill Creek townships. In 1882 the family moved to Erie, where Edward was engaged in the hotel business with his father until December, 1894, when he engaged in the restaurant business for himself at 601 Eleventh street. He was married in 1891 to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Nellis) Steimer, natives of Germany. They have two children, Marguerite and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Blenner are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the C. M. B. A. Politically he is a Democrat.

L. C. Koehler, restaurant proprietor, Erie, Pa., is a native of Erie. He was born March 11, 1849, and is a son of Charles and Rosanna (Neff) Koehler, the former a native of Holland and the latter of Germany. Mr. Koehler is the third in a family of six children, was reared and educated in the city of Erie, and as a young man engaged in the brewing business, which he followed fifteen years, when he engaged in the restaurant business, to which he has since devoted his attention. He owns the block which is occupied by his restaurant, having built it in 1893. He was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Barnard Durfield and Barbara (Leingang) Barnard, the former a native of Holland and the latter of Germany. They have two children, Rose and Ida. Mr. Koehler is a popular and pleasing host. Politically he is a Republican.

Gottlob Reidel, Erie, Pa., is one of Erie's well-known and most popular restaurant keepers. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 26, 1854, and is a son of Gottlob and Caroline (Metzger) Reidel, who were also natives of Germany. In the family there were four children, of whom Gottlob is the third. He was reared and educated in his native land, and, in 1871, emigrated to America and settled in Philadel-

phia, where he followed butchering until 1885, when he came to Erie and engaged in his present business. He was married April 12, 1885, to Elizabeth Kussmull, of Erie. They have four children: Kate, Louisa, Peter and Carrie. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Reidel is a member of the K. O. T. M. and the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

William Zimmerly, restaurant proprietor, 102 East Twenty-first street, Erie, Pa., was born in Girard, Pa., September 28, 1829. He is a son of Henry and Susan (Moyer) Zimmerly, the former a native of Switzerland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They reared a family of seven children, of whom William was the fifth. He was reared and educated in Girard, followed farming and brick-making until 1891, when he came to Erie and engaged in the restaurant business, where he has since been eminently successful. He was married September 25, 1860, to Miss Ernestine, daughter of Peter and Ernestine (Hantl) Seachrist, natives of Baden, Germany. To this union have been ten children: Henry, Samuel (deceased), Mary (married to Louis Beck), William, Lulu (married John C. Flath), Ernie (married August Heckwith), George, Hattie and James. Politically Mr. Zimmerly is a Republican, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W.

John Keller, Erie, Pa., is a native of Germany, and was born in Rheinpfalz, May 2, 1843. He is a son of Heinrich and Elizabeth (Oxenreiden) Keller, also natives of Germany. John is the youngest in a family of six children. He was reared and educated in Germany, and at the age of 25 came to America, and immediately located in Erie, where he engaged in the handling of meats until 1887, when he engaged in the restaurant business at 2514 Peach street, where he has since conducted a very successful business. He was married in 1867 to Miss Maria, daughter of Jacob and Pauline (Hoffman) Horn, natives of Germany. They have five children: August, Julia (now Mrs. Frank Schepfner, of Erie), Helena, Ida and Annie. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., and the family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

T. Jeff Miller, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, December 12, 1859, and is a son of T. Jeff and Mary (Saulsbury) Miller, who were also natives of Erie. They reared a family of two children: Pauline (deceased), and T. Jeff, who was reared and educated in Erie, and when a young man was appointed on the Erie police force, where he served about eight years. In 1892 he engaged in the restaurant business, which he continued until April, 1896. Mr. Miller was married June 14, 1879, to Miss Lena Gardner, of St. Catharines, Canada. They have two children: Jeff and Blanche. Mr. Miller is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and politically is an enthusiastic Republican.

George Seelinger, Erie, Pa., is a native of Erie, and was born September 10, 1861. He is a son of Joseph and Kate (Loesch) Seelinger, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of New York. Joseph Seelinger was one of Erie's leading contractors and builders for several years. He died in 1885. George is the eldest in a family of eight children. He was reared and educated in Erie, and commenced life as a clerk

in a dry goods store, which occupation he followed two years, when he learned the carpenter's trade, which he worked at for ten years, and at the death of his father, engaged in contracting and building until 1889, when he entered the employ of Henry Shenk, where he remained until 1891. He then engaged in the restaurant business at 2228 State street, where he has since enjoyed an extensive patronage. Mr. Seelinger was married, May 5, 1891, to Miss Helen, daughter of Ferdinand Herbert, of Erie. They have one child, Helen Florence. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., and is a Catholic. Politically he is a Democrat, and at present holds the office of assessor of the Fifth ward.

John Fehrenbach, restaurant proprietor, 757 Eighteenth street, Erie, Pa., born in Baden, Germany, June 18, 1829, is a son of John and Cresenta (Schwab) Fehrenbach, natives of Germany. In the family were seven children, of whom John was second. He was reared and educated in his native land; engaged in the brewery business until 1862, when he emigrated to America, locating in Canada, where he remained two years. He then came to Erie and worked in a brewery two years. In 1865 he embarked in the restaurant business, which he has since successfully followed. He was married August 15, 1862, in Ireland, to Miss Mary, daughter of James McSorley, of Enniskillen, County Fermaugh, Ireland. To them were born five children: Leo (deceased), John J., Mary (deceased), Mary T. (deceased), and Edward J. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Fehrenbach is a Democrat.

Jeremiah McCarthy, restaurant proprietor, corner of Holland and Front streets, Erie, Pa., was born July 15, 1842, in County Cork, Ireland, and is a son of Florence and Mary (Coughlan) McCarthy, natives of Ireland. He is fifth son in a family of seven children, and was reared and educated in Ireland. In 1868 he came to America, and settled in Erie. He engaged in the restaurant business, in 1875, which he has since very successfully carried on. Mr. McCarthy was married January 5, 1876, to Miss Bridget McCarthy, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Sullivan) McCarthy, natives of County Cork, Ireland. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. McCarthy has been assessor. Politically he is a Democrat.

John Strauch, restaurant proprietor, 2202 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany June 7, 1845, and is a son of Joseph and Josephine (Bolleg) Strauch, natives of Germany. John was the eldest in a family of eight children, and when he was 9 years old the family emigrated to America and located in Erie. He was engaged in the manufacture of pumps thirteen years, working for A. B. Gunnison. Next he went into the boot and shoe trade with the Erie Boot and Shoe Company, remaining six years. He then became interested in the milk business, which he followed until 1885, when he purchased his present property and engaged in the restaurant business. He was married in 1865 to Miss Catherine Gayer, of Erie, Pa. They have two children, Anna, wife of George Kinderecht, and Rose. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Strauch is a Democrat.

Henry Spetz, restaurant proprietor, Erie, Pa., was born in Ontario, Canada, November 28, 1859. He is a son of John and Mary (Kramer) Spetz, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Germany. They reared a family of fifteen children, of whom Henry was the fifth. The family settled in Erie when Henry was a child, and here he was reared and educated. He followed various occupations, such as farming, stone quarrying and tending bar, until April, 1894, when he engaged in the restaurant business, which he has since successfully followed. He was married May 10, 1885, to Miss Amelia, daughter of Emanuel and Laura (Little) Final, natives of England. To this union was born six children: Minnie M., Clara A., Agnes L., Louis J., Elmer H. and Anna M. (deceased). The family are members of St. Mary's Church. Mr. Spetz is a member of the C. M. B. A.

Peter Lund, restaurant proprietor, 1132 Chestnut street, Erie, Pa., was born in Denmark January 18, 1850, and is a son of George P. Lund. He is the seventh in a family of eleven children, was reared and educated in his native land, and there he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1869 he emigrated to America and settled in Jamestown, N. Y., where he learned cabinet-making, which he followed in Jamestown four years. In 1873 he located in Erie and entered the employ of the Burdett Organ Company. Here he remained nine years, when he engaged in his present business, and has since conducted a first-class restaurant. He was united in marriage October 27, 1882, to Miss Kate, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Gwinn) Sab, of Erie. They have four children, Walter E., James L., Clarence H. and Ralph E. The family attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Lund is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M. Politically he is a Republican.

Peter Schumacher, restaurant proprietor, 429 West Twelfth street, Erie, Pa., is a native of Germany. He was born February 6, 1838, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Klenm) Schumacher, also natives of Germany. The family came to America in 1848 and settled in Buffalo, where the parents both died. They reared a family of six children, of whom Peter is the fourth. He was reared and educated in Buffalo, where he learned the moulder's trade and worked at it in Buffalo until 1886. Then he came to Erie and followed the trade until 1893, when he engaged in his present business. He was married in 1862 to Miss Othilia Theobald, of Buffalo. They have eleven children: Mary, Peter, Othilia, Margaret, George, Victor, Richard, Jacob, Ella, Lulu, Albert and Edward (deceased). The family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Schumacher is a Democrat.

Charles Erhart, the popular restaurant proprietor, is engaged in business at 708 West Eighteenth Erie, Pa. He was born in Erie November 9, 1837, and is a son of Wolfgang and Sophia (Shoemaker) Erhart, the former a native of Germany and the latter of France. The parents emigrated to this country in 1830 and settled in Erie, where they reared a family of nine children, of whom Charles is the fourth. He received a common school education, and when a young man learned the harnessmaker's trade. This trade he followed until 1862, when he enlisted in the 122d Ill. Reg., 16th army corps, 1st div., 2d brig., under Captain

Bestwick. He served in the army of the Cumberland and participated in the following engagements: Barkies Cross Roads, Nashville, Tenn., the battles of Fort Spanish and Fort Blakely. He served faithfully until the close of the war, and in 1865 was mustered out by general order of the war department and received his honorable discharge at Springfield, Ill. He immediately returned to Erie and went to work in a grocery store with his father, and two years later opened a grocery store and restaurant, where he successfully continued in business until 1873, when he sold out and went to California. After spending about one year on the Pacific coast he returned to Erie and worked in the Philadelphia and Erie shops until 1880, when he engaged in the saloon business, where he has successfully continued up to the present time. In 1882 he built his present place. Mr. Erhart was married January 12, 1867, to Miss Mary Mosseman, of Erie. She departed this life May 10, 1893, leaving seven children: Edward, Anthony, Katie, Joseph, Mary, Tillie and Max. On August 17, 1895, Mr. Erhart was married to Mrs. Caroline Meyer, of Erie. Mr. Erhart is a representative citizen and politically is a Democrat. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the G. A. R., U. V. L. and A. O. U. W.

John P. Thompson, proprietor of the Sailor's Home Hotel, Erie, Pa., was born in the northern part of Sweden, 68 degrees north latitude, on the Bay of Bothnia, May 10, 1835, and is a son of John and Catherine (Jaderstrom) Thompson, natives of Sweden. At 9 he adopted his father's calling, that of a sailor, and after two years came to America, engaging with the American merchant marine. At 19 he was captain of an American mail packet, sailing the Southern waters. Two years later he came North and entered the American merchant marine here, where he remained till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as gunner's mate in the United States navy steamer "Penguin," June 19, 1861, and at the end of a year's active service was honorably discharged. He then enlisted as a private and was afterwards promoted to sergeant in Co. E, 15th N. Y. V. L., but in seventeen months was transferred to the United States steamer "Princeton," and soon promoted to the position of master's mate and ordered to the United States steamer "Laburnum," to do service off Charleston, S. C., under Admiral Dahlgren. Here he was appointed ensign and ordered to steamer "Catalpa," doing picket duty. When Charleston was evacuated he secured the original manuscript containing the constitution of the confederacy and delivered it to Captain Noyes, who delivered it to Admiral Dahlgren. Mr. Thompson subsequently did duty on the man-of-war "Calyso," and on Admiral Dahlgren's flag ship "Philadelphia." On September 30, 1865, he went to Washington and there received an honorable discharge as ensign. He then engaged in merchant service on salt water till 1866, when he went on the lakes for several years. He retired from this in 1871, and has since engaged in his present business. He was married April, 1852, in New York to Anna Yetterberg of his native country, who departed this life May 15, 1865, leaving a daughter, Anna, wife of Stephen A. Thompson, of the United States steamer "Richmond." They have a son and daughter, George Peter and Alice Mary. Mr. Thompson was married again February 4, 1866, to Elizabeth Warren, of Derbyshire, England. They have a bright, intelligent family, con-

sisting of three children: John Harvey, Mary Elizabeth (Lillie), George Thomas. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Thompson belongs to the I. O. O. F. (being a member of the Encampment, A. O. U. W.), Select Knights, G. A. R. and of many benevolent associations.

Valentine Knochel (deceased) spent a life of business activity in the city of Erie. He was a native of Germany. Mr. Knochel was born September 10, 1825, and was a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Staudt) Knochel, who were also natives of Germany. They reared a family of five children, of whom Valentine was the second. He was reared and educated in Germany, where he early learned tailoring. When a young man he emigrated to America and settled in Erie, where he engaged in the tailoring business for himself and carried on an extensive trade for several years. In 1869 he engaged in the restaurant business, to which he devoted his attention until the time of his death, which occurred February 11, 1871. Mr. Knochel was married January 16, 1854, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mark Nellis, one of Erie's oldest residents. They have eight children: Lizzie, John, Adam (deceased), Lena, Kate, Wendell and George (deceased). Mrs. Knochel assumed control of the business at the death of her husband, and has shown herself to be a woman of excellent business ability, a statement borne out by the appearance of her handsome and up-to-date restaurant, situated at 1214 Parade street.

Peter C. Grumblatt (deceased), Erie, Pa., was born in Belford, France, April 20, 1829. He was reared and educated in his native land, where he remained until 1854, when he emigrated to America and settled in Erie. In 1863 he opened a restaurant on State, between Eleventh and Twelfth. This place he occupied three years, when he engaged in the saloon business at 158 East Tenth street. Here he continued in business until the time of his death, which occurred April 2, 1889. He was married May 1, 1862, to Miss Caroline, daughter of John and Louisa (Nobloch) Hirsch, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1841 and settled in Erie. In the family there were five children: Edith L., John P., Celestin J., Theobolt J. and Lena J. Mr. Grumblatt was a worthy citizen, and a staunch Democrat. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Frank Bloeser, proprietor of restaurant, Erie, Pa., was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, April 23, 1831. He is a son of the late John and Mary (Arshof) Bloeser. Mrs. Bloeser died in 1842, and ten years later Mr. Bloeser and his son, Frank, came to the United States, joining an elder son, John Bloeser, jr., who was then engaged in cabinet making in New York city. Frank learned the trade of cabinet making in the old country, and pursued it in New York city until the death of his brother, when he came to Erie, where he engaged in the same business until 1875. Three years subsequent to his removal, his father followed him to Erie, where he died in 1862. In 1875 Frank Bloeser opened a restaurant on West Fourth street, which he removed to Cascade street for a short time, in 1879 opening at his present location at Third and Cascade. He was married January 1, 1854, to Louisa, daughter of Daniel Stevens, a resident of Meadville, Pa. An adopted child, Mary, is the wife of Henry Quigley, of

Concaut, Ohio, and has three children: Frank, Carrie and William. Mr. Blosser is an Odd Fellow and a Hargari.

Jacob Heimberger, dealer in meat, Erie, Pa., was born in Hersbruck, Bavaria, May 30, 1843. He is a son of the late Andrew and Mary (Neu) Heimberger, natives of Bavaria, where they resided until 1868, when they came to the United States and located in Erie. Andrew Heimberger died in 1894; his wife survives, and resides on Cascade, near Fourth street. His son, Jacob, was educated at the parochial schools of his native village, learned the trade of butcher, and, in 1860, came to the United States, locating in Erie, where he has since been engaged in the butchering business. In 1890 he purchased Henry Herst's restaurant, at Fourth and Cascade streets, adjoining his meat store, and is the present proprietor of both establishments. He has been twice married; in 1865 to Susan, daughter of Peter Schuster, a native of Bavaria. She died in 1867, leaving no children. He was married in 1870 to Mary, daughter of the late Joachim Knobloch, a brewer and old resident of Erie. Two children born of this marriage are Elizabeth (wife of George Wilkins, a molder, of Erie) and Charles Heimberger, who is associated with his father in business. The family reside at Fourth and Cascade streets, and are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Heimberger is a member of the Maccabees and Hargaris.

Albert and Bernard Veit, proprietors of the restaurant at 154 East Eighteenth street, are both natives of Erie. Their father, Tobias Veit, was a native of Neupfoltz, Bavaria, where he was born December 6, 1828. He worked upon his father's farm until 1851, when he came to the United States, locating in Erie in October of that year. He was employed as a moulder at the several foundries of Erie until 1888, when he purchased Jacob Kallebach's restaurant, continued to run it until May, 1894, when it was purchased by his sons, Alfred and Bernard. Tobias Veit was married in November, 1851, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Hoffman, also of Neupfoltz, Bavaria. Five children of this marriage survive: Albert (unmarried), Bernard (who married Olga, daughter of Dr. Achmer, and has one child, Marguerite Alma), Maggie (who married Peter Leiss, an employe of the Erie Car Works, and who has two children, Edward and George), Teiga (widow of the late Louis Knaf, and who has four children, Lulu, Ella, William, Mary) and Lena, wife of Patrick Foley, a Lake Shore engineer, who has one child, Mabel.

Martin Lambein, proprietor of the Tenth Avenue Restaurant, Erie, Pa., a native of Saxony, Germany, was born June 9, 1847. He is a son of Martin and Magdalene Lambein, who were also natives of Germany. He received his early education in his native land, and in 1896 came to America and settled in Buffalo, N. Y. Here he remained three years, when he went to Corry, Pa., where he resided two years. In 1871 he came to Erie, and ten years later engaged in the saloon business, which he has since successfully followed. He is now proprietor of the Tenth Avenue Restaurant, which is modern in its appointments and he controls a large and appreciative patronage. Mr. Lambein was married in 1879 to Miss Amelia Wed-

dige, a native of Erie, Pa. Mr. Lambein is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican.

James H. Burns, formerly restaurant proprietor, Erie, Pa., is a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and was born September 2, 1845. His parents, Patrick H. and Mary (Sidley) Burns emigrated to America in 1850 and settled at Painesville, O. They had nine children, of whom James H. is the third. He was reared and educated in Painesville. When a young man he entered the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Company in the capacity of fireman, and three years later was promoted to engineer, and served faithfully at his post on the right side of the locomotive cab for twenty-five years, when he engaged in the restaurant business in Erie until 1895, when he disposed of the business. He was married in 1876 to Miss Alice, daughter of M. Doum, of Erie. They have six children, Edward, Frank, Joseph, Jane, Maggie and Mary. They are members of the Catholic Church and politically he is a Democrat.

Bartley Oess, proprietor of the well-known restaurant situated at 2263 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany August 22, 1842, and is a son of Fedal and Susanna Oess. He was reared and educated in his native land and in 1882 emigrated to America and settled in Erie, where he entered the employ of Jackson Koehler and remained with him until 1891, when he engaged in his present business. He was married July 23, 1868, to Miss Juliette Steidle, of Baden, Germany. They have four children, namely: Minnie, Katie, August and Albert. Mr. Oess is politically a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church.

Theodore Ohmer, a well-known restaurant proprietor of Erie, Pa., was born June 22, 1843, at Herxheim, near Landau, Bavaria. He is a son of Frank C. and Francis (Schultz) Ohmer, also natives of Germany. Mr. Ohmer is the youngest in a family of eight children. He was reared and educated in his native land and at the age of 20 came to America and immediately settled in Erie. He worked at the cooper's trade until 1891, when he purchased his present property, where he has since carried on a successful business. He was married November 18, 1863, to Miss Apollonia, daughter of John A. and Margarita (Fmck) Ohmer, of Germany. They have nine children: Louis, Frank, George, Mary, Joseph, John, Caroline, Josephine and Pauline. Politically Mr. Ohmer is a Democrat. The family are members of the Catholic Church and reside at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Parade streets.

George J. Winter, proprietor of the old established restaurant situated at 126 East Eleventh street, Erie, Pa., was born August 16, 1839, and is a son of George and Theresa (Kreuzer) Winter, natives of Germany. They came to America in 1854 and settled in Erie, where the father worked at tanning for a short time, when he engaged in the restaurant business, which he followed until the time of his death. In the family there were seven children, of whom George is the youngest. He was reared and educated in Erie, where he followed the occupation of a brass-worker five years, then at the death of his father, in 1892, he succeeded him in the restaurant business, and



S. S. Conrard



has since been very successful. He was married May 16, 1891, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Alexander and Viola (Blake) Moyer, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union were born two children, Bertha and Mabel. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the St. Benedictus Society, the Catholic Knights of America, and the Erie Catholic Casino. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Anton J. Kerner, restaurant proprietor, 404 West Eighteenth street, Erie, Pa., was born August 14, 1852, at Erie. He is a son of Jacob and Josephine (Deffer) Kerner, natives of Germany, who came to America about 1845, settling in Erie. Anton is the eldest in a family of eight children. He was reared and educated in Erie, began life on the farm, and subsequently worked in his father's brewery until he was 25 years of age. He then worked for Fred Koshler for eleven years, when he embarked in the restaurant business for himself at his present location, where he has been very successful. He was married November 11, 1879, to Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob and Teresa Goetz, natives of Germany. To this union were born six children: Jacob A., John W., William, Michael, Kate and Peter A. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kerner is a member of the C. M. B. A., German Friendship and E. E. T. Politically he is a Democrat.

Emil Uhlmann, restaurant proprietor, 664 West Eighteenth street, was born in Germany August 14, 1861, and is a son of August and Emilie (Miller) Uhlmann, natives of Germany. He was reared and educated in Germany, and in 1880 came to America. He settled in Erie and followed his trade, that of tinsmith, until 1891, when he engaged in the restaurant business at his present location, where he enjoys an extensive trade. He was married July 11, 1883, to Miss Mary Findeis, of Germany. To this union have been born six children, Martha, Leopold, Charles, Fred, William and Lilli. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Uhlmann is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, D. O. H., and politically is a Republican.

Patrick Applebee, Erie, Pa., was born in Scotland March 31, 1850. He is a son of Thomas and Alice (McGreavy) Applebee, who are natives of Ireland. Of a family of nine children he is the fourth. He was reared and educated in Ireland, and at the age of 19 came to America, settled in Erie, and entered the employ of the Erie City Iron Works, where he remained one year. He then worked in the Erie blast furnace four years, when he entered the United States navy and served on the steamer "Michigan" five years, and, in 1881, was appointed on the Erie police force, where he served ten years. In 1891 he engaged in business at 322 State street, where he has a very handsome restaurant. He was married May 29, 1869, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Michael Fahney, a native of Ireland. They have five children, Annie, Alice, Maggie, William and John. Mr. Applebee and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is also a member of the C. M. B. A. Politically he is a Democrat.

C. M. Hughson, Erie, Pa., was born at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., April 5, 1860, and is a son of Caleb and

Lois (Toles) Hughson, the former a native of England and the latter of New York. Mr. Hughson is the fifth in a family of thirteen children. He was reared and educated in Sacketts Harbor. After he left school he ran an express business at Sacketts Harbor, and at the same time engaged in the livery business and was United States mail messenger for five years. He then went to Boston and worked on the Cambridge R. R. about four years, when he came to Erie and was a bartender for six years. In 1894 he went into the restaurant business at No. 102 Sassafras street, which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Hughson was married July 29, 1894, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Isaac and Lizzie (Wright) Burns, natives of Ireland. They have four children, viz.: Raymond, Norman, Ralph and Caleb (deceased). The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hughson is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican.

William J. Kelley, restaurateur, 547 French street, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie November 5, 1868, and is a son of James and Mary (Mahoney) Kelley, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Erie. They were parents of eleven children, of whom William is the eighth. He was reared and educated in Erie, and after finishing school began teaching for James Burns, where he remained two years. He then took charge of Massasauga Point Hotel bar, and remained two years. In June, 1893, he embarked in his present business, which he has successfully conducted since. Mr. Kelley is married. He is a member of the Catholic Church, the Catholic Legion, and politically is a Democrat.

Valentine Wagner, restaurant proprietor, 327 East Tenth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany, December 31, 1854. He was the son of Henrich and Catherine (Leingang) Wagner, natives of Germany, and was third in a family of nine children. Mr. Wagner was reared and educated in Germany, came to America in 1853, locating in Erie, where he worked in an oilcloth factory until 1856. He then went to California, where he worked twelve years as a gold digger. From California he went to Montana, where for seven months he slept on the ground, covered with three inches of snow, part of the time. He made the trip from California to Montana on horseback, and the trip took 54 days. After three years' experience in the Montana gold diggings he returned to Erie and was engaged in peddling for seven years. In 1879 he became interested in the restaurant business (succeeding his brother, George Wagner, who died), and has since been in that business. In 1883 he built his present place, where he has been very successful. He was married January 30, 1873, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Haberzettel) Peter, natives of Austria. They have three children, Julia, George and Rose. In politics Mr. Wagner is independent. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the C. M. B. A. He is also a member of St. Benedictus society. In 1892 he made a trip to Germany and Austria to visit relatives, remaining there three months.

Frank Nagosky, restaurant proprietor, 48 East Twelfth street, Erie, Pa., a native of Prussia, was born August 14, 1865, and is a son of Joseph Nagosky,

also a native of Prussia. Frank, who was reared and educated in his native land, in 1885 emigrated to America and settled in Erie, where he entered the employ of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company. He remained in the employ of that institution for four years, when he entered the employ of his brother as a wine clerk, where he remained five years. In January, 1893, he engaged in the restaurant business at his present stand, where he has been remarkably successful. He was married May 17, 1892, to Miss Anna Bospinski, of Erie. One child has been born to this union, Dora. Mr. and Mrs. Nagosky are members of the Catholic Church and he is a member of St. Mary's Society and St. Benedictus Society.

John Sandusky, proprietor of the restaurant at 760 East Twelfth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie, March 3, 1843, and is a son of John and Christina (Einstead) Sandusky, natives of Poland and Hanover, Germany, respectively. The family came to America in 1838, and located in Erie, where Mr. Sandusky worked as laborer. His death occurred in 1854, aged 66 years. Mrs. Sandusky departed this life in 1884, aged 83 years. To this couple were born five children: Charles (deceased), Minnie (deceased), wife of Philip Liebel; Jacob, John and William, traveling engineer for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. John Sandusky received his education in the public schools of Erie, and when 11 years of age began the battle of life as a farm hand in Mill Creek township, working on the farm for nine years. He then followed railroading for two years, as brakeman and fireman. After this he followed contracting for two years. He then worked for seven years as crane-man on a dredge, owned and operated by the P. & E. R. Company, after which he was appointed a patrolman on the Erie police force, serving for sixteen years, for the last two years as roundsman. In the spring of 1891 he opened his present place of business, and by fair dealing and close attention to business he now enjoys a lucrative patronage. Mr. Sandusky was united in marriage, August 1, 1868, to Miss Mary, daughter of George Crater, of Erie, and to them have been born six children: Sarah, Mrs. Max Schenfield; Minnie (deceased); Emma, at home; Nora (deceased); Charles and Edward. Mr. Sandusky is one of the popular restaurateurs of Erie, conducting a strictly first-class house. He is a member of the United Workmen, and in politics is a Republican.

Julius Moske, proprietor of the restaurant, 502 East Eleventh street, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany, February 2, 1832, and is a son of Peter and Anna (Garski) Moske, natives of Germany, where the father, a potter by trade, died in 1896, aged 74 years. His wife departed this life the same year, aged 45 years. There were five children born to them: Joseph, a farmer in Germany; John (deceased); Julius, Rosa, and wife of Michael Holtz, of Erie, Pa., and August, a shoemaker in Germany. Julius Moske came to America, in 1872, when 39 years of age. He had received a good education in his native country, and locating in Erie, found employment the first summer in a lumber yard. Following this he worked one year as section hand for the P. & E. R. R., and the following spring he hired out as farra hand in Springfield township, working six months. He then entered the employ of C. M. Conrad, working in his brewery over

sixteen years, and for the last nine years was foreman of that establishment. In the spring of 1887 he opened a grocery store at the corner of Thirteenth and Wallace streets, which was managed for two years by his wife, he still holding his position in the brewery. In the spring of 1889 he left the employ of Mr. Conrad, and devoted his attention to the grocery business. In the spring of 1895 he sold out and purchased his present restaurant business of John F. Elbers. Mr. Moske was married May 29, 1879, to Miss Salamea Maleske, of Erie, a native of Poland, and to them have been born ten children: John (deceased); Antonio, a clerk in his father's grocery store; Martin (deceased); Rosa, Anna, Julius (deceased), Charles, Mary, Frank and Joseph. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Moske is a member of the Order of St. Benedictus, the German Friendship Society, and the C. M. B. A. He owns the store property, corner of Thirteenth and Wallace streets, and also three houses, Nos. 455 East Thirteenth street, 724 East Thirteenth, and 534 East Twelfth street, all of them kept for renting. Mr. Moske resides in the building, where he does business, 502 East Eleventh street. His fair dealing and genial ways making him a popular and successful restaurateur.

Michael Keller, proprietor of the restaurant, No. 1515 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany, April 17, 1859, and is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Kuhn) Keller, both natives of Germany. The former is a boatman on the River Rhine, the latter died in Germany. To them were born five children: George, a bricklayer in Erie; Mary, Michael, Frances and Conrad. Michael and his brother, George, are the only members of the family who came to America. Michael received a common school education, and learned the mason trade in his native country, and in 1880 came to America, and located in Erie, Pa., where he learned brick-laying, and followed that trade till 1885, when he began contracting brick and stone work, and has done some of the finest work in Erie, among which we mention the handsome and massive stone residence of H. E. Watson, Memmorch Hall, Pennsylvania Boiler Works, Zuck's Hardware building, Shaw Piano Works, and many other equally large contracts. He bought his present restaurant business from T. M. Alberstadt, the latter part of April, 1895, and, although new to the business, is conducting it in a practical manner that will insure him a prosperous trade in his section. He is a thorough business man, and possesses the energy and push that wins success. Mr. Keller was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Anton Kerner, and to them were born four children: Michael (deceased), Anthony, Louisa and George (deceased). After the death of his first wife, Mr. Keller was united in marriage to Miss Magdalena, daughter of Christopher Mehl, and to this union have been born three children: Margaret, Rose and Kate. The family are members of the German Catholic Church. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., the German Benevolent Society, of which he is president, the South Erie Turners, and the Erie Maennerchor. In politics he is independent. Mr. Keller resides at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Cochran streets, where he owns two fine houses.

George W. Heisler, proprietor of the restaurant at 825 East Eighteenth street, Erie, Pa., was born in

Philadelphia, May 18, 1857, and is a son of John and Barbara (Kramer) Heisler, both natives of Germany. John Heisler, a carpenter by trade, came to America about 1850, and located in Philadelphia, where he followed his trade for a long time. Later he moved to Gowanda, N. Y., where he died March 17, 1892, and where his widow still resides. George received his early education in Philadelphia, and went to Gowanda, N. Y., with his parents when 10 years of age; here he attended school for three years and then went to work in a machine shop, and after completing the trade three years later, he went to Buffalo, where he worked three months; then to Springfield, N. Y., for six months, after which he worked in Gowanda for a short time, going from there to Titusville, Pa., where he worked for two years. From here he went to Pittsburgh, and in March, 1879, came to Erie and worked for the Stearnes Manufacturing Company. A few weeks later he went to Cleveland, Ohio; Elkhardt, Ind., and Buffalo, N. Y., working a short time in each place, and from Buffalo he came back to Erie to work for the Stearnes Company, remaining five months. He then went to Rochester, N. Y., where he worked three years, and again returned to Erie, re-engaging with the Stearnes Company, where he remained until May, 1895, when he bought his present business from C. Kabr, sr. He was elected to the common council from the Fifth ward in February, 1895. He is a member of the K. of P., and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Heisler was married October 27, 1881, to Miss Sarah, daughter of George Laner, of Rochester, N. Y., and to them have been born four sons: John G., Fred L., Harry W. and Carl. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Edward T. Runser, proprietor of the Exchange restaurant, 1014 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was born in this city March 18, 1864, a son of Frederick and Katharine (Alberstadt) Runser, the former a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. The former is flagman at the crossing at Nineteenth and Plum streets for the N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R. The latter died July 3, 1886, aged 50 years. To this union were born nine children: Frederick (deceased); Charles, a foreman for the Kidgway Manufacturing Company, at Ridgeway, Pa.; Katharine, Mrs. M. Deitch, of East Mill Creek; Barbara, Mrs. Edward Busck, of Erie; Edward T., Frank N., employed by the Lovell Manufacturing Company; Helena, Mrs. P. Cummin (deceased); Amelia and Julia, both at home with the father, residence Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Edward T. Runser received his education in the parochial school of South Erie, and when 13 years of age began work in the mounting shops for the Chicago and Erie Stove Company, and worked up to foreman of the pattern shop. He resigned his position to become city agent for T. S. Alberstadt, wholesale liquor dealer, a position he held till May, 1895. He purchased his present business from Thomas Rossi, who had conducted it since 1878, the transfer being made June 10, 1895. Mr. Runser was married April 26, 1887, to Miss Mary A., daughter of William Boettger, of Niagara Falls, and to them have been born three children: Elizabeth, born May 20, 1888; Edward J., born August 1, 1890, and Marie, born September 15, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Runser are members of St. Michael's German Catholic Church. Mr. Runser is a member of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 9, of the C. M. B. A., of which

he is past chancellor. He is lieutenant colonel of Battalion No. 1 of northwestern Pennsylvania of the Knights of St. John, financial secretary of Commandery No. 222, K. of St. J., and a member of St. Alphonsus Relief Society, also of the Sixth Ward Sibley Democratic Club, of which he was captain. In politics Mr. Runser is an Independent Democrat.

John Spetz, proprietor of the restaurant at 903 East avenue, Erie, Pa., was born in Waterloo, Canada, June 11, 1832, and is a son of Theobald and Mariat (Hahner) Spetz, natives of Germany. John was educated in the common schools of his birthplace, and when 14 years of age went to work as a farm hand, following the same for seven years. He then worked a rented farm for four years, and following this he conducted a hotel for seven years, and in the fall of 1864 he came to the United States and located in Erie. Purchasing teams he followed teaming for some time, and later managed a threshing machine. Becoming interested in a stone quarry he handled it in connection with farming operations. In the spring of 1891 he opened a grocery store at 901 East avenue, and in April, 1895, he was granted a restaurant license at 903 East avenue. Mr. Spetz was married September 26, 1853, to Miss Mary Kramer, of Canada, and to them have been born fifteen children: Magdalena, Mrs. John Kuhn, of Erie; John, jr., proprietor of the grocery, 901 East avenue; Marian, Mrs. John T. Sullivan, of Portland, Ore.; Columbus, proprietor of the meat market, corner of Ninth and East avenue; Henry, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Minnie, a Sister of St. Benedict; Katharine, George (deceased), Nicholas (deceased), Margaret, at home; Philip, bartender for his father; Jacob (deceased), Josephine (deceased), Frank (deceased) and August (deceased). The family are members of St. Mary's German Catholic Church. Mr. Spetz is a member of the Order of St. George; in politics he is independent.

Conrad Darling, proprietor of the restaurant, No. 260 East Eleventh street, Erie, Pa., born in Erie December 21, 1861, is a son of Conrad and Odilia Darling. He received his education in the East Tenth street Catholic school, and when 14 years of age found employment in the brass department of the Larock Manufacturing Company, where he worked till 1883, when he was engaged by the Buffalo base ball team as catcher, and played with them until hurt, in July of that year. In 1884 he caught for the Franklin Pa. team; in 1885 for Syracuse, N. Y.; in 1886 for Toronto, Canada; in 1887-88-89 for Chicago, and in 1890 for the Chicago Brotherhood team; in 1891 for Minneapolis, and in 1892 for Toledo, which was his last ball playing. This gentleman was one of the most successful catchers of his day. He bought his present restaurant business from W. P. Brown in May, 1895, and having a host of friends and always ready to entertain them with the best the market affords, he has assurance of a lucrative business. Mr. Darling was married January 7, 1892, to Anna Krum, of Erie. They have one son, John Conrad, born February 28, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Darling are members of St. Mary's German Catholic Church. He is a member of the East Erie Turners, and in politics is independent.

John F. Grant, proprietor of the restaurant 1301 German street, Erie, Pa., born in Erie March 26, 1858,

is a son of Edward and Catherine (Neil) Grant, natives of County Wicklow, Ireland. He came to America about 1845 and located in Erie, where he was employed until his death, December 3, 1893, aged 65 years. His wife died in 1885, aged 56 years. To this union were born three children: Mary, James and John F., the latter being the only one living. He received a good education in No. 2 school, Erie, and when 17 years old went to work in the foundry for the Jarecki Company, where he learned the moulding trade, and found occupation for 15 years. He then went successively to Springfield, O., Cleveland, O., Marion, Ind., Decatur, Ala., and to Chattanooga, Tenn. He followed his trade in each of these cities, and in 1891 returned to Erie and found employment again with the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, remaining until February, 1895, when he purchased his present business from Valentine Wagner, May 14, 1895. Mr. Grant was united in marriage December 22, 1894. The family are members of the Roman Catholic and Baptist churches, respectively. Mr. Grant is a thorough business man and his restaurant is managed on business principles.

John Crotty, proprietor of the restaurant at 332 West Eighteenth street, Erie, Pa., was born in Erie county January 27, 1859, and is a son of Thomas and Kate (Downs) Crotty, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1845 and settled in Erie county. In 1872 he commenced life, working in the Burdett Organ factory, where he remained nine years. He then worked in the W. L. Scott rolling mills for four years. In 1885 he engaged in the restaurant business, which he has since carried on with considerable success. Mr. Crotty was married July 6, 1893, to Miss Minnie, daughter of George P. and Catherine (Coo) Schwab, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Erie county. To this union were born two children, Lillian and Aurelia M. The family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Maccabees. In politics he is a Democrat.

John Deitz, proprietor of the Farmer's Home, 826 Parade street, Erie, Pa., is a native of Germany. He was born January 29, 1863, and is a son of John and Julia (Hoerner) Deitz, who were also natives of Germany. In the family there were seven children, five boys and two girls. John was reared and educated in his native land, and in June, 1881, emigrated to America and immediately settled in Erie. He worked about the city for some time, having been in the employ of Jackson Koehler most of the time up to 1891, when he engaged in the saloon business at the corner of Eighth and Ash streets. This he continued one year, and in 1892 opened his present hotel on Parade street. He was married January 26, 1889, to Miss Bertha, daughter of Gustav Hoffman, of Erie. Mr. Deitz is a very popular and enterprising landlord. He is always up to date in business, and the excellence of his house is fully recognized and appreciated by the public. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Odd Fellow Encampment and politically is a Republican. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Daniel W. Hatch, farmer, Hatch Hollow, Erie county, Pa., was born in Hatch Hollow on the farm he now owns March 20, 1841, and is the third in a family

of twelve children of Jason C. and Elizabeth (King) Hatch, natives of New York State. Mr. Hatch is a grandson of Roswell Hatch, a soldier in the war of 1812, a prominent citizen and founder of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hatch Hollow, where he passed his life. Daniel is a son of Jason C. Hatch, who was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1808 and married Mary A. King. She died in 1838 and he afterwards married her younger sister, Elizabeth, daughter of Levi King, born in Vermont in 1784, who, with his father, Adimijah, born in 1757, settled in Waterford township in 1835. Adimijah, familiarly known as the "Yankee king," died in Waterford. To Jason C. were born fifteen children, ten surviving: Edwin, Daniel W., George, Arvilla, Julia, Scott, Elwin, Wilson, Eugene and Fred. Daniel W. and George and Cyrus served in the late war; the latter was killed in the first battle of Fredericksburg. Jason was extensively engaged in farming, and at the time of his death, in 1865, owned over 600 acres of land. Daniel W. was reared and educated in the public schools of his birthplace and followed farming until September 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. K, 83d P. V. 1, under command of Capt. Thomas M. Austin, of Erie, Pa. He was sent immediately to the seat of war and participated in the siege of Yorktown, battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill and second Bull Run. At the latter place he was severely wounded by a minie ball, which pierced his head near the right temple, on a line with his right eye, and lodged under his left eye, shattering the cheek bone. The wound came so near being fatal that his reason almost forsook him, yet he knew his great danger, crawled from the battle-field and was picked up by a man who was drawing ammunition from Centerville to the battle-field. When he arrived at Centerville, a small place several miles from the battle-field, Mr. Hatch got out, it being about dusk, and, although very weak from the loss of blood, managed to crawl into an empty house, where he slept, or at least was unconscious until morning; when he awoke he found that while he slept the house had been filled with soldiers, some dead and others severely wounded. After dressing his wound as best he could at a brook near by, and drinking some coffee which was being distributed and a little brandy a kind stranger offered, he started for Washington, a distance of thirty miles, but about four miles out he became unconscious and remained in that condition some hours; when he returned to consciousness an ambulance relief corps was passing, and he was placed in one of the cots made vacant by a soldier who had died from his wounds. After three days tedious march the corps reached Washington, and Mr. Hatch was taken to the Union Hospital at Georgetown, remaining there two months, when he was transferred to the general hospital at Newark, N. J. He was under treatment for about one year, carrying the bullet for eight months before it was removed. On leaving the hospital he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, and did service there until September 24, 1864, when he was mustered out of the service, and thus he closed a highly honorable career as a private of that noble army of citizen soldiers to which we as a nation owe a debt of gratitude that must remain a debt to all posterity, for no material reward can ever repay courageous self-sacrifice, and even the roll of honor contains but a scant list of those who earned the right to a place there. Mr. Hatch returned to the old

homestead immediately after being discharged, and took charge of the farm. His father dying soon after his return home. Mr. Hatch in 1865 bought out the heirs and succeeded to the old homestead, which consists of 200 acres of well-cultivated land, which is used for dairying and stock purposes. Mr. Hatch was united in marriage January 1, 1866, to Miss Chloe A., daughter of N. Versal and Abigail (Parker) Hatch, of Allen county, Indiana. Six children have been born to this union, namely: Theresa M., now wife of Harry G. Lockwood; Arthur C., of Lewiston, Mont.; Samuel B., Jason V., Ruth and Florence M. Mr. Hatch is a staunch Republican and a member of the G. A. R. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hatch is one of Erie county's most substantial citizens, and the family, which consists of a household of interesting children and an amiable wife, makes this home one of the pleasantest in the land.

Charles G. Barnes, farmer, Juva, Erie county, Pa., was born September 13, 1822, and is a son of Levi and Susan (Carpon) Barnes, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Vermont. He is the second in a family of nine children, and was reared and educated in Union township. After leaving school, January 20, 1845, he married Laura Ann Moses, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are now living. He worked at farming and carpenter work until 1852, when he went to Connetquot, O., where he remained three years, and in 1855, came back to Union township. In 1860, he went to Titusville, Pa., where he worked at the carpenter's and joiner's trade for fifteen years. November 9, 1878, he was united in marriage to Sarah J., daughter of James and Florette (Pringal) Marcy, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York. They have one child, Levi. Mrs. Barnes was first married, September 10, 1856, to Elijah Foster. Two children were born to this union: Emma (deceased) and Ella, now Mrs. Leslie Barnes, of Hutchinson, Kas. Mr. Foster was killed near Erie, in 1865, about the time he returned from the war, having served three years. She was remarried, February 19, 1869, to Charles Capron. To them were born four children: Amy, Mrs. John Brown; Leonard A., Abner P. and Ina A. Mr. Capron died in 1874. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, is an ardent supporter of the Prohibitionist party, a conscientious citizen, and is upright and honorable in all his dealings.

John C. Ellithrop, postmaster, Arbuckle, Amity township, Erie county, Pa., is a native of Edinburgh, Saratoga county, N. Y., and was born March 18, 1842. He is the only child of Amasa S. and Gertrude (Corl) Ellithrop, also natives of Saratoga county, New York. He was reared and educated in Chautauque county, New York, and after completing his education, taught school two years. In 1870 he came to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of 29 learned the blacksmith's trade, settling in Amity township, where he lived until he was married, all the time, excepting three years spent in Greene township. He has followed his trade all the time. He was appointed postmaster under Cleveland's first administration. In 1892 he was again appointed postmaster, which commission he now holds. His efficiency and integrity in the discharge of his duties as a public official has been marked by his re-appointment to the same position a

second time. He is also engaged in the general mercantile business in Arbuckle as partner. He was united in marriage December 19, 1872, to Clara, daughter of Evan and Mary A. (Faulkner) Roberts, natives of Delaware county, New York. This union has been blessed with three children: Archie Roy (deceased), E. Perry (deceased) and Adrian Drew. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Ellithrop is a member of the Masonic order. He is well known through the county as a strong advocate of the Democratic party.

Charles S. Cox, general merchant and manufacturer, Arbuckle, Pa., was born July 30, 1819, at Gratton, Windham county, Vt., and is the third in a family of fifteen children of Samuel and Laura (Putnam) Cox, the former a native of Londonderry, Windham county, Vt., born March 6, 1792, and the latter a relative of General Putnam, the Revolutionary hero, was born May 7, 1798, in Ashburnham, Worcester county, Mass. The Putnam family came from England in 1684, settling in Salem, Mass. Charles was reared and educated at his birthplace in Vermont, and when quite a lad the family came to Oswego county, New York, June 1, 1831, where they lived until September 4, 1846, when he came to Erie county and engaged in chair-making and general cabinet work. In 1848 he returned to McKeen township, on Elk creek, and did wagon repairing and chair-making until 1850, when he renewed to Venango township, where he did farming until 1863, when he came to Arbuckle, then known as Milltown, Amity township. He purchased the planing and shingle mill owned by W. A. Donaldson, and has operated it successfully since. He has added a cider and feed mill. It was formerly a water power, but the increased business made it necessary for Mr. Cox to put in steam. At this writing these mills are doing an extensive business. Mr. Cox was united in marriage April 30, 1845, to Miss Nancy, daughter of John and Margaret (Bush) Van Buren, the former a relative of Martin Van Buren. Nancy Van Buren was born in Cherry Valley, Osego county, N. Y., as was her father and mother. Eight children have been born to this union: Margaret A., born March 29, 1846, died August 3, 1847; Edward J., born in McKeen, Erie county, Pa., September 1, 1848, died September 24, 1885; Lucy J., born in Venango October 19, 1850; Julia E., born May 19, 1853; Maria E., born July 14, 1856; Eugene S., born January 21, 1859; Marvin L., born July 19, 1861; William Silas, born February 1, 1864, died September 17, 1887. Mr. Cox is an ardent supporter of the Prohibition party. Eugene S. Cox is in business with his father in the mill, and has charge of that part of the work. He was reared and educated in Erie county and has always worked with his father. They employ about five hands. Eugene was married January 16, 1889, to Adalade, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sloe) Madison. They have three children: Edna, Leah and Gerald. Charles Cox has a general store at Arbuckle, which takes his entire time to look after.

Henry Mulvin, farmer and mason, Amity township, postoffice Wattsburg, was born in Amity, June 2, 1846, and is the seventh in a family of twelve children of Robert and Mary (Middleton) Mulvin, natives of Ireland, the father being brought to this country when but 11 years of age. Henry was reared and educated in his birthplace, and, when but a lad of 15, being of

a patriotic impulse, he enlisted in Company L, 12th Pa. Vol. Cav., under Capt. O. B. Tourtellott. This boy soldier participated in the following engagements: Bristow Station, August 27, 1862; Manassas, August 28, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Strasburg, April 22-27, 1863; Jane Lich, May 19, 1863; McDonnellsburg, Pa., June 28, 1863; Maryland Line, July 5, 1863. At the last named place 648 persons, 550 horses and mules, three brass 12-pounders and 120 wagons were taken by 200 cavalry, without the loss of a man. The other engagements in which Mr. Mulvin participated were fought at Tomahawk, October, 1863; Bolivar, July 4, 1864; Frederick City, July 13-15, 1864; Monocacy Bridge, July 9, 1864; Winchester, July 23-24, 1864; Charleston, Va., August 22, 1864. He was captured at Winchester, June 13, 1863, and taken to Libby prison, where he was kept a month, and then taken to Belle Island, where he was kept for four months, when he was exchanged. The above record shows what kind of schooling this young soldier went through, and those who know of the work in those campaigns will recognize that Henry Mulvin was a brave soldier and a courageous lad who saw hard service for one so young. He was made of plucky stuff. To such men we owe the safety of our country. Mr. Mulvin was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. After returning from the war he followed the trade of a mason, building extensively, and at this writing still works at his trade. In 1874 he purchased a farm, in Amity township, of fifty acres. He was married June 2, 1868, to Miss Abigail, daughter of George W. and Lucretia Brooks Baldwin, natives of New York. To this union were born six children: Eva, now Mrs. Morris Bredt; Edith, who died January 22, 1893, being at that time the wife of La Verne Huntley, of Union City; Mary, Charles, Robert and George. Mr. Mulvin was a non-commissioned officer during the war, holding rank as corporal all through the service. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and the family are members of the United Brethren Church.

John W. Munsee, farmer, Amity township, post-office Hatch Hollow, was born in Venango township, Erie county, November 19, 1842, and is the eldest in a family of twelve children of Harvey and Almada (Drake) Munsee, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Erie county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Munsee was reared and educated in his birthplace, and in December, 1863, enlisted in Co. K, 83d P. V. I., under Capt. Hechtman. He was in the following engagements: The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anne, South Anne, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Road, Hatch's Run, Pine Forks and Appomattox. While engaged in building fortifications at Petersburg, Mr. Munsee was seriously and almost fatally injured by a large log rolling on him. This was the only injury he received during his service, except a slight scalp wound, but it was of such a serious nature that his health has been impaired ever since. After this distressing accident, Mr. Munsee was taken to the Jersey City Hospital, where he remained until able to get about. He was mustered out of the service July 23, 1865, by general order of the war department. Mr. Munsee was rated as one of the bravest soldiers in the service; he was always found at his post, and ready to undertake any duty imposed on him as a soldier. His grandfather, John Munsee, set him a glorious ex-

ample of what a soldier should be by his gallant service during the war of 1812, in which he was seriously wounded. The parting words of his grandfather, Munsee, before John left for the war, were: "John, never get shot in the back," and his subsequent record proved that he heeded the advice. Mr. Munsee returned to Venango township after the war, and worked at farming on the old homestead until 1876, when he purchased a farm of 110 acres at Hatch Hollow, Pa., where he now resides. His farm is one of the most productive in the county, and Mr. Munsee is an enterprising and thrifty farmer. He was united in marriage, January 5, 1870, to Miss Kate, daughter of John B. and Mary (Pheps) Chaffee, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born three children, namely: La, now Mrs. Perry Johnson; Ross and Rex. Mr. Munsee is independent in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R.

Clark McAllister, Union City, Pa., a farmer of Amity township, was born in Greenfield township, Erie county, Pa., February 28, 1837, and is a son of David and Susanna (Nason) McAllister, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Vermont. In the family there were twelve children: David, Jr., Caroline, Henry, first (deceased), Henry, second (deceased), Harriet (deceased), Chauncy, Freeman O., Sarah (deceased), Clark, Orrin J. and John (deceased). Clark McAllister was reared and educated in Union township, and in 1855 went West, spending some time in each of the States of Ohio and Minnesota. In 1859 he crossed the plains with an ox-team, going to Washington and California, and engaged in gold mining in Idaho, also visiting Oregon. After the gold excitement had subsided he returned home in Amity township, where he remained on the farm until December 29, 1863, when he enlisted in Co. K, 83d P. V. I., under Capt. John Hechtman. He participated in the following battles: Wilderness, Spotsylvania (wounded there), North Anne, South Anne, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Hatch's Run, Five Forks and Appomattox. He was mustered out by general order of war department, June 28, 1865. Six of these brothers were in the service; Henry, second, was killed at Ft. Ridgely; David, through exposure, lost his health in the service, and never recovered. Few families of the North so thoroughly demonstrated their loyalty to the cause of the Union as did the McAllister family of Erie county. They were born-soldiers, every one, and their loyalty to their country in its hour of peril was only equalled by their bravery on the field. At the close of the great civil struggle Clark returned to the farm, and cared for his parents until their deaths, the father dying September 19, 1871, and the mother, May 17, 1891. He succeeded to the old homestead, which consists of 131 acres of well-improved land, where he carried on an extensive dairying and stock business. He was married October 17, 1867, to Miss Araminta N., daughter of Aaron and Emily (Hare) Ormsby, natives of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and Grange, and politically is a Republican.

Alexander Campbell Cordon, farmer, Elgin, Erie county, Pa., was born at Jefferson, Ohio, July 25, 1821, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Shadrid) Cordon, the former a native of County Down, Ireland, who came to America in 1827, settling at Steubenville,

Ohio, and subsequently removing to Flushing, Ohio, where he was engaged in the manufacturing of woollen goods until his death, which occurred in 1873. The mother was born in Maryland, and when but a child the family removed to Ohio, where John met and subsequently married her. They were the parents of twelve children, namely: Alexander C., James, Adam, William, Jesse, Margaret, Sarah, Joseph, Isaac, Benjamin, Mary J. and Albert. Alexander was reared and educated in Belmont county, Ohio, and worked in his father's factory until 22 years of age, when he came to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming, remaining there two years. In 1859 he bought his present property in Concord township, which consists of 100 acres of fertile land. It is a dairy and stock farm. From 1873 until 1877 Mr. Cordiner was engaged in drilling wells in the oil regions, and from 1878 to 1879 he was prospecting in Kansas and Colorado, and at the present time owns a valuable silver mine in Colorado. Mr. Cordiner was united in marriage April 5, 1859, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Robert and Matilda (Carson) McCray, natives of Erie county. To this union have been born nine children: John A., Theodore, William S. (deceased), Mary (deceased), Georgiana (deceased), Fred (deceased), Lizzie (now Mrs. Kinney, of Ormell, Ohio), S. Elops, wife of John Phelps, proprietor of the Coleman House, Union City; and Archie, at home. Mr. Cordiner has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. The family are members of the Christian Church.

G. W. Heywang, lumberman, Elgin, Concord township, Erie county, Pa., was born in Union City, Erie county, in 1867. He is a son of Jacob and Salome (Cafisch) Heywang; the former died in 1872, and the latter is still living in Union City. Jacob Heywang was a native of France, and came to Erie county about 1805. Of Jacob's family there were five children, as follows: M. J., now an attorney in Titusville, Crawford county; Henry, of Union City, Erie county; G. W.; Lydia (deceased); and Ida (deceased). Mr. Heywang was married in 1893 to Grace Dishrow, daughter of W. F. Dishrow, of Erie. They have one daughter, Cora. Mr. Heywang is a member of the firm of Cafisch Bros. & Co., lumbermen, at Elgin, and has charge of a large mill at Concord Station since 1892. He is a member of Clement Lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F., Union City, and the Royal Arcanum, Union City. He is an energetic and progressive citizen.

Ira Crandell, farmer, Corry postoffice, Concord township, was born September 20, 1822, in Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, New York. He first went to Erie county in 1854, and afterwards removed to Clyner, N. Y., but returned to this county nine years ago and has since resided upon his present farm. He is a son of Gardiner Crandell, a veteran of the war of 1812, who was married in New England to Sally Grenell, of Rhode Island, and came to Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., about eighty years ago. He died in 1855. In 1853 Ira Crandell married Susan Lydia, daughter of Hiram Corey (the city of Corry now bears his name). He originally sold the site from the clay of which the bricks were made with which the first buildings were erected. His life was an active one and for many years he was an extensive cattle dealer. For some years he kept hotel

at Westfield, N. Y. Mr. Corey died in Sparta, N. Y., Crawford county, Pa. His widow, whose maiden name was Adelia Hall, a native of Vermont, now lives in Mayville, N. Y. The children of this union were: Henry (deceased), Adeline, wife of Nelson Crandell; Susan Lydia, wife of Ira Crandell; Eliza wife of Sanders Crivens; Mary, wife of Joel Cornish, and Perry Corey. Mr. and Mrs. Ira Crandell have one daughter, Alice Marion, wife of Leroy Youngs. This family consists of two daughters, Mabel and Violetta.

Wilson C. McCray, retired farmer, Concord township, Erie county, Pa., was born in Concord township, January 26, 1835, and is a son of John and Sarah (Blakeslee) McCray, natives of Pennsylvania. James McCray, grandfather of Wilson, came to America from Scotland about the year of 1790, settling in Erie county when it was a vast wilderness. Wilson McCray, the sixth in a family of sixteen children, was reared and educated in his birthplace, and has until recently been an extensive farmer and land owner. He has, during his farming experience, owned and operated sixteen different farms. He was united in marriage December 2, 1855, to Miss Cynthia, daughter of Abner H. and Lorence (Parter) Lily, natives of New York State. Nine children have been born to this union: Celia, Phineas, Leon, Grant, Clement, Josephine, John, Ray and Mary. In politics Mr. McCray has always been a staunch Republican. Grant McCray, fourth in order of birth of Wilson's children, was born May 10, 1862, was reared in Concord township and educated in the public schools, and has always followed farming, in 1888, purchasing his present property at Concord Station, which consists of sixty-six acres of first-class farming land. He has since bought twenty acres, making in all eighty-seven acres. Besides this farm Mr. McCray owns a valuable pasture farm of fifty acres. He was married March 29, 1884, to Miss Adelle, daughter of Harvey and Sarah (Roberts) Roberts, natives of Wales. This union has been blessed by three children: Lou, Ernest and Dorr. In politics Mr. McCray is a Republican, and at present holds the offices of school director and road commissioner. He is one of Concord's most thriving and energetic citizens.

A. L. Hasbrook, farmer, Corry postoffice, Concord township, was born in Crawford county in 1865. He is a son of William and Martha (Haviland) Hasbrook, and was married April 23, 1890, to Elsie, daughter of John C. Crowell, of Concord township. They have one daughter, Ore. W. W. Hasbrook, father of A. L., resides on the farm, a part of the old homestead, where he was born May 15, 1842. He was married June 20, 1867, to Martha C. Haviland, who died November 10, 1897, leaving but one child, A. L. January 3, 1871, Mr. Hasbrook was married to Sara A., widow of J. R. Russell, and daughter of Allen G. and Rachel (Brink) Heath. She was born October 12, 1850, in West Fairfield, Crawford county, Pa., and died in 1887. Three children blessed this union: Frank A., Ursula, and Mimmie L. A. L. Hasbrook is a grandson of William H., born at Woodstock, Ulster county, N. Y., February 23, 1805, and died in Concord township in January, 1891. He was a son of Daniel and Phoebe (Griffin) Hasbrook, early settlers. He was married at Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., December 9, 1826, Luena, daughter of Charles and Rhoda (Wilbur) Powell.

She was born February 27, 1807, in Dutchess county, New York. Five children were born to this union: Lorenzo (married), Charlotte, wife of Jesse Perkins; Thebe, wife of Darius Walton; W. W. Jane, wife of Henry Valentine. All have families, and there are sixteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. He was among the pioneers of the township, and cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. Mr. A. L. Hasbrook has but recently began on his fifty-acre farm, and during 1894-5 erected new commodious buildings thereon.

William E. Olmstead, farmer, Concord township, Corry postoffice, was born April 10, 1816, in Woodstock, Ulster county, N. Y., son of Elias and Sarah (Hoyt) Olmstead. They came from Connecticut about 1816. Elias, father of William, was soon after drowned in the Ohio river. He was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, of Scotch-English, German and Polish extraction. His wife was born in Ridgefield, Conn., and was of French and Puritan stock. They had ten children. William E. Olmstead was married in Concord township, October 27, 1842, to Emily Ladu, born in Brown, Shenango county, N. Y., February 14, 1826. Was a daughter of Oliver P. and Hulda (Jacobs) Ladu, parents of seven children. Mr. Ladu died in 1869; his widow in 1881. Mrs. Olmstead died in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead had a family of fifteen children, as follows: Caroline, wife of Joseph Pete, of Chautauqua county; Stewart (deceased); Hoyt E., Maline, Ainsie, wife of M. P. Freleigh; William Arthur, Warwick L., Earnest, Frank, John S., Etta Elmer E., Ida May, wife of William K. Baxter; Charles L. and Fred L. In 1869 Mr. Olmstead settled on 100 acres of land, sections 68 and 86, in Concord township, cleared away the dense forest, and has since made this his home. He has, during these years, traveled extensively through different States of the Union, and to-day is one of the few active pioneers of Concord township. His son, E. E. Olmstead, who lives on the same farm, was married to Mary Sherred, daughter of John Sherred, of this township, a native of Belfast, Ireland. They have one son, Joseph. Mr. Olmstead has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years, and for many years a steward. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote in 1836.

Chapman B. McCray, farmer and hay dealer, Elgin, Concord township, Erie county, Pa., was born February 1, 1858, and is a son of Josiah and Salley A. (Hammon) McCray, natives of Concord township. Chapman is the fourth in a family of eight children, was reared and educated in the public schools of his birth place, and after leaving school, went to work by the month, and then engaged in the hay pressing business, but has not followed it extensively. In 1893 he purchased a farm, near Elgin, of 112 acres, and at this writing is building a fine residence on it. He is also one of the firm of Smith & McCray. Mr. McCray is a progressive, public-spirited, prosperous citizen, and is always found at the head of enterprises that will further the interests of the community. He was married, May 26, 1878, to Miss May, daughter of David and Emily (McCray) Crowell, natives of Concord township, Pa. Five children have been born to this union: Percy, Emily, Bert, Roy and Dell. In political matters Mr. McCray is independent, feeling it a duty

to always vote for the best man. Willard McCray is the third in this family, and was born February 2, 1856, on the old McCray homestead, on which his grandfather settled many years ago, when the county was new. He was reared at his birth-place, and educated in the public schools of Concord township and the Edinboro State Normal School. He taught school for two years, after finishing his education, and then engaged in farming, and has followed it ever since. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and education, and is one of Concord's most enterprising citizens. He was united in marriage, May 12, 1884, to Elva, daughter of Zus Woodin, of Concord township. One child has been born to this union, Thayer. Mr. McCray is a Republican.

John R. Black (deceased) was the first white child born in Waterford. He was born September 28, 1795, in the old black-house, was reared and educated in LeBeuf township, and followed farming until his death, which occurred February 13, 1865. He was united in marriage to Miss Abigail, daughter of John and Mary Willey. Six children were born to this union, namely: Wilson (deceased), James, Matthew, Jane, Charles (deceased) and Mary. Matthew was born in LeBeuf township, was reared in his native place, educated in the public schools and has always followed farming. He was married to Miss Adelia, daughter of Levi and Isabella Waldron, of LeBeuf township. Five children were born to this union: Alice D., wife of Monroe Gray; Forrest; Lee; Vernie A., now wife of D. W. Boyd, of Rockdale, Crawford county, Pa., and John F. The last named was born May 30, 1866, in LeBeuf township, was educated in the public schools of his native place and the Waterford Academy, and, in 1889, entered the Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, N. Y., from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1891. He then spent one year teaching, and, in 1892, entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry. He was given the Corry and Elgin charge, and has four appointments to fill. Mr. Black is a young man of unusual ability, and already stands high in his chosen calling. He was united in marriage November 24, 1892, to Miss Lulu E., daughter of Born and Mattie (Range) McCray, of LeBeuf township. Mr. Black is a vigorous advocate of temperance and votes the Prohibition ticket; he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

L. O. Lindsey, farmer, Concord township, Corry postoffice, is a native of Stockton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and was born March 16, 1831. He is a son of Eliakim and Rachel (Schofield) Lindsey. He was educated in the common schools of Stockton and at the age of 22 years settled in Concord township, which was then a dense wilderness in many portions. In 1857 he was married in Union township to Miss Julia A. Triscuit, of Wayne township, who was born in 1832. To this union there have been born five children, as follows: Rachel S., Clarence Orson, Clifton Levi, Lonie May, wife of Ellis Jewell, of Warren county, and Bertie Julian. With the exception of one year, Mr. Lindsey has been a resident of Concord township, Erie county, Pa., since 1857, and now owns 600 acres of land in the southeast part of Concord township, upon which was conducted an extensive lumber and milling business for some ten years. He



C. B. Aarson

is one of the substantial citizens of the township, and a member of the church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Henry A. Skinner, retired soldier, was born at Wetherfield, Wyoming county, N. Y., October 27, 1840, and is the fifth in a family of seven children of Abbott and Marilla (Barber) Skinner, natives of Washington county, New York. The family came to Watsburg in 1846, where he followed the painter's trade until his death, which occurred February 22, 1882. Henry A. was reared and educated in Watsburg and followed the painter's trade until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. K, 83d P. V. I., under Captain T. M. Austin. His first experience of war life was at the battle of Hanover Court House, fought May 27, 1862; Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862. At the last named battle, about four o'clock in the afternoon, while the 83d regiment was engaged in the hottest part of the battle field, Mr. Skinner was seriously wounded, having his left arm shot off near the shoulder and receiving a gunshot wound through the left side, which broke and badly shattered four ribs. In this very serious condition he was taken prisoner and cast into Libby prison, where for nineteen days he underwent all the tortures produced by his almost fatal wounds, combined with the horrors of the prison itself, which killed many strong men. On July 25, 1862, he was exchanged and immediately sent to the Sixth and Master Street Hospital, Philadelphia, where he remained until December 15, when he was discharged. He re-enlisted in the 50th Co., Veteran Reserve Corps, July 6, 1863, and served until April 15, 1865, when he was, by his own request, mustered out of the service. Mr. Skinner was a brave soldier and was ever ready for any call to duty. He sacrificed his health and underwent much suffering that his country might endure. He was united in marriage November 10, 1870, to Miss Angeline S., daughter of J. Elliot Rathoun, of Amity, Pa. To this union have been born four children, namely: West B. H., Alford, Elmer E. and Pearl H. In politics Mr. Skinner has always been a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. of O. F. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. O. Akam, farmer, Corry postoffice, Concord township, is a native of Erie county. He is a son of Johnson Akam, a native of England, who came to Erie county at the age of 41 years, and settled on a farm, a part of which is now owned by Mr. Akam, about the year of 1850. He was a prosperous, energetic farmer, and died in August, 1873, at the age of 74 years. His widow, whose name was Melissa Jaskins, died in April, 1888. To this union were born six children: Richard, who died from wounds received in the late war; Mary, wife of M. V. B. Davis; Robert, Annie (deceased), Belinda, and George. Johnson Akam, besides engaging in farming, was interested in other enterprises. For four years he was proprietor of a hotel at Columbus, Warren county, Pa.; for two years ran a steamer on Chautauqua Lake, and afterwards ran a grocery store in the city of Corry. His various undertakings proved successful. Beginning with one dollar in cash, he left to his posterity a comfortable fortune. His father was John Akam, who died in 1775, at the age of 32 years. G. O. Akam was married in 1880, to Emma J. Tanner. Their children are: Richard, Henry J., Jessie May, William P., and

Nettie Eunice. Mr. Akam has always been a resident of the township, with the exception of two years spent in the State of Nebraska. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is a progressive citizen.

O. M. Chase, farmer, Concord township, Corry postoffice, was born October 15, 1839, son of John B. and Orrill (Wheeler) Chase, was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., December 29, 1801, son of Samuel and Susanna (Chase) Chase, natives of Rhode Island, and early settlers of Amsterdam, going there in 1814. He belonged to a family of eight children, and obtained his education at the common schools, and then learned a trade at which he worked five years. He was married in DeKuyter, Madison county, N. Y., January 18, 1827, to Orrill Wheeler, who was born at Chesterfield county, New Hampshire, March, 1804, daughter of Benjamin (Holmes) Wheeler, natives of the Eastern States, and parents of nine children. Mr. Chase purchased the land, where O. M. Chase now resides, of the Holland Land Company, and was a prominent man of his day and generation, having held several offices of trust and responsibility. He died in 1892. Mr. Chase was the sixth child of a family of seven children, as follows: Eliza, George W., Mary, Almira, Ambrosia, O. M. and Francis. He was married in 1863, to Jennette, daughter of Lehanan Wellman, of Concord township. Their children are: Omar W., who died in 1885, at the age of 20 years; Jennie May, who died in 1885, at the age of 18 years; Maggie, wife of G. C. McCray and John L. Mr. Chase was born and reared in the township in which he now resides, and is identified among the leading citizens of Concord township. He is a member of the P. of H., and has held the offices of school director and road commissioner several terms.

William Cady, retired farmer, Concord township, postoffice Corry, was born July 23, 1817. He was a son of William and Margaret Cady, natives of Vermont, the former of whom died in 1848, at the age of 62 years, and the latter followed the same year, at the age of 59 years. Their children were Polly (deceased), John (deceased), Joel (deceased), Harriet (deceased), Lina (deceased), Laura (deceased), George (deceased), Mary (deceased), William and Alfred. William Cady, sr., was a veteran of the war of 1812. In 1841, William Cady, jr., was married to Catherine Stultz, who died September 8, 1877. She was a daughter of Jacob Stultz, and was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Mary, wife of David Cook, of Corry, and Elizabeth, wife of George W. Hicks, of Rochester. Mr. Cady now resides with his daughter, Mary, wife of David Cook, who was married in March, 1898. Mr. Cook was born in 1839, and has been a life long resident of Concord.

Alfred Fralick, a native of Montgomery county, New York, born December 24, 1836, is a son of Abraham F. and Elizabeth (Honke) Fralick, natives of Montgomery county, New York; the former was born in 1790 and the latter in 1805. They were married in 1831, and settled in Concord township in 1837. He died October 26, 1877, she surviving him until March 14, 1893. Their children were as follows: John, Francis, Lucinda, wife of Alfred Davis; Nancy, wife of Moses Higgins; Barbara, wife of Hiram Blankeslee; Josiah, Catherine, wife of Nathan Whiting; James,

Ephraim, Alfred, Margaret Eliza, wife of James Griffes; Marietta, wife of Alonzo White, and Walter, living on the old homestead. J. H. Moffatt, of Concord, was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, September 9, 1815. He is the son of Alfred and Polly (Edson) Moffatt. He lived in Enfield to the age of 22 years, and began work as a joiner at the age of 13 years, which business he has since principally followed. He has built many of the best houses in Concord. He built in 1852 a house for S. Steward, then county commissioner, and now at the age of 80 does not use glasses. At the age of 22 he moved to Chautauqua county, New York. In January, 1850, he came to Concord and bought a farm in the woods. Mr. Moffatt was married November 19, 1842, to Malinda Lindsley, of Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y., who died March 4, 1893, aged 77 years and 15 days, leaving a family of six daughters and two sons. The daughters all married well-to-do farmers. Mr. Moffatt's living descendants number fifty. Eight children, thirty-six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. The names of the children are: Polly, wife of Alfred Fralick, of Concord; Sarah A., wife of Chauncey Pier, of Concord; Malinda H., wife of John Winer, of Blissfield, Mich.; Emily D., wife of C. L. Hall, of Concord; Harriet E., wife of Ephraim Blakeslee, of Greenfield; Lucy J., wife of W. V. Gates, of Concord; Myron A., lives in Wayne; Willis E., lives on the old homestead in Concord. Three have died: James L., aged 30 years; Electo L., aged 14 years and 6 months; Marion E., aged 5.

John G. Washington, farmer, Corry postoffice, Concord township, was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, in 1833, and reared near Tidouthe, Warren county, Pa. He is a son of Jesse and Hannah (Fairfax) Washington. The latter died in 1852. John served as a private in Co. E, 8th U. S. colored regiment, under Col. Fribley. After the war he returned to Concord township, where he has lived ever since.

Eugene M. Miller, farmer, postoffice Corry, was born in Concord township in 1865, and is the youngest son of James B. and Lucy (Brown) Miller. Their family is as follows: Alice, wife of James L. West; Minnie, widow of Arthur McCray, and Eugene M. Mr. Miller was married in 1892 to Minnie, daughter of Hoyt Olmstead. They have one child, Ivan. James B. Miller, father of Eugene, was second child of a family of five children, as follows: Nancy, wife of E. Culver; James B., Preston A., Albert C., Sarah, wife of D. W. Akin, and George D. Miller. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of Capt. Josiah Brown. Following are his children: Lorenzo, Lucy, Eugene, Clark, Sylvania (wife of E. M. Kiddle), Harriet (wife of T. H. Willoughby), Josephine (deceased) and Elber J. Brown. Eugene M. Miller is a member of the Maccabees; he is a progressive farmer, and purchased his present farm of fifty-seven acres, near the northeast corner of Concord township, in 1894.

John Wagner, farmer, Corry postoffice, Concord township, is the son of Michael Wagner, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1845. His mother was Catherine (Smith) Wagner, who died in her native country some forty years ago. John Wagner was married in 1849 to Catherine Auburn, stepdaughter of Captain Austen Auburn. Their children are: Lewis,

Joseph, Michael, Stacy, Anna, wife of Martin Cassidy, and Mary. Mr. Wagner started in life upon the farm which he now occupies, some forty years ago, and without a dollar to purchase land. He has gained a comfortable living through life and has gained a competency. He is a member of the German Catholic Church and a valued citizen.

A. L. Wales, farmer, Concord township, postoffice Corry, Pa., was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and is a son of J. C. Wales, of Corry, who came to Erie county from Crawford county in 1878. Mr. Wales is one of a family of five children, as follows: Alma E., twin sister of Mr. Wales, a teacher in the Brooklyn high school; Maria (deceased), wife of David Jones; Lucas, civil engineer, and Minnie L., wife of Arthur B. Speer, paying teller in a bank at Oberlin, Ohio. In 1875 Mr. Wales was married to Adelaide, daughter of Garrett Davidson, of Union City, who for some time resided in Meadville, Crawford county, and was afterward wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness and died from the effects August 1, 1864. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wales are Edna E. and Charles C. Wales. Mr. Wales resides on and manages his farm of 125 acres, in Concord township, superintends his father's creamery in Corry and is a citizen of influence and worth. He is a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a Royal Templar.

Manley Crosby, attorney at law, Corry, Pa., born in Franklinville, N. Y., March 12, 1834, is a son of Alanson and Cornelia (Wright) Crosby, the former a native of New York, the latter of Connecticut, and both of English descent. Alanson Crosby was an architect in early life and later a farmer. Manley obtained his education in the public schools of New York State and the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., graduating in 1854. He then attended the John W. Fowler law school at Poughkeepsie, graduating in 1858, and after serving a clerkship of one year in the office of Judge David H. Bolles, of Ellipticville, N. Y., he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y., May, 1859. He then formed a law partnership with his preceptor, Judge Bolles, of Ellipticville, where he practiced until 1864. In 1865 he came to Corry and acted as attorney for the Oil Creek R. R. for fifteen years, and carried on an extensive law practice. In 1870 Hon. W. W. Brown became his partner, continuing as such for eight years. In 1878 Mr. Brown was elected to Congress from his district, and Mr. Crosby continued the practice alone to the present time. He was married in 1863 to Francis S., youngest daughter of Stanley N. Clarke, of Ellipticville, N. Y., agent for the Holland Land Company, member of Congress from the State of New York in 1840, who died in 1860. To this union have been born: Clark (died in 1876, aged 13 years), Walter Hull, theatrical man and actor; William G., attorney, Erie, Pa., Theodore S. and Alanson, student. Mr. Crosby served two terms as mayor of Corry. In 1892 the National Bank of Corry was organized, and he was elected president. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a past master of Nero Lodge and Clarence Commandery of Corry. Mrs. Manley Crosby died December 15, 1895.

William C. Plumb, editor and publisher of the *Daily Flyer and Weekly Herald*, Corry, Pa., was born in Bennington, Vt., October 25, 1848, where he served

an apprenticeship of three years at the printer's trade. On August 18, 1864, before he was 15 years old, he delivered the oration at the celebration of the battle of Bennington, which attracted considerable attention. He was employed with the Calhoun Printing Company of Hartford, Conn., and with Weed, Parsons & Co. at Albany, N. Y.; was correspondent for the *New York Tribune* and other papers, visiting all the battlefields and places of interest in the South in 1866-9. Bought an interest in the *Watertown (N. Y.) Post* in 1870, and continued editor and part owner until 1876. From 1877 to 1879 he was news manager and editor of the *Philadelphia North American* and editorial writer on the *Philadelphia Press*. In 1880-3 he was connected with the *Pittsburg Dispatch* and the *Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette* as news editor and editorial writer. In 1885 he started the *Corry Daily Plover*, in 1887 bought the *Corry Weekly Herald*, consolidated the two papers, and has since conducted them. Mr. Plumb belongs to one of the oldest families in America. Very few, if any trace their ancestry as far back. The Plumbs were a Norman, and the family record goes back in Normandy to the year 1180 at least, on the great roll, and in England to 1240. The first Plumb in America came from England in 1635 and settled in Wetherfield, Conn. He was a member of the court at Hartford in 1636. Two brothers of the first Plumb followed from Essex county, England. They were mariners and ship owners at New London, Conn. Forty names of descendants of these brothers are upon the muster rolls of Revolutionary soldiers from New England, New York and New Jersey. Mr. Plumb was married in Ellenville, N. Y., in 1880, to Miss Salice Davenport, of Meadville, Pa. She died in 1890, leaving one child, Helen L. Mr. Plumb is an earnest advocate of the right, and is always ready to use his pen in the furtherance of justice to his fellow-men and for the betterment of society. He has a keen sense of the right and is always the friend of the oppressed.

C. L. Covell, attorney at law, Corry, Pa., born in Chautauque county, New York, May 3, 1849, son of W. W. and Ellen E. (Barber) Covell, both natives of the Empire State. When C. L. was 5 years old his parents moved to Pennsylvania and took up their abode in Concord township, Erie county, about one mile south of Corry. Here they bought a farm, where they still reside. Mr. Covell was reared on the farm, and worked with his father at the carpenter's trade. He received his education in the common schools and Corry high school. As his parents were people of humble means, he was obliged to gain an education chiefly by his own efforts. Early in life he decided to become a lawyer, and to that end he centered all his energies until he succeeded. In 1871 he commenced reading law in the office of Hon. C. G. Bowman, in Corry, and, March 27, 1873, was admitted to the Erie county bar, and, subsequently, to practice in several adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of the State, also the several Federal courts. Upon his admission to the bar, he immediately engaged in practice in Corry. As a lawyer, he is well known throughout this section as a discreet and judicious adviser, and as an able and fearless advocate. Mr. Covell was married March 19, 1873, to Miss Louise Rathbun, of Eden Center, Erie county, N. Y. To this union have been born two children: Alvah W. and Flora E., both students in the Corry high school. Mr. Covell is

a member of the K. of P., and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania seven years; he is also a member of the K. O. T. M., of which he is senior past great commander of the Great Camp of Pennsylvania, and he represented Pennsylvania as Supreme delegate to the Supreme Tent of the World at Port Huron, Mich., in May, 1895; is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He has been a member of the Corry fire department seventeen years, and has been chief engineer one year; has been councilman, and is a member of the school board, and has been city attorney seven years. He is a Democrat.

Dr. Henry Olin Mackres, Corry, Pa., born in Calais, Vt., December 16, 1824, son of Joshua and Esther (Cummings) Mackres, and grandson of Samuel Mackres, one of the party who threw the tea overboard from a vessel in Boston Harbor and afterwards participated in the war of the Revolution. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his parents being natives of New Hampshire. When he was 8 years old his father removed to Chautauque county, N. Y., and settled on a piece of wild land, which his boy assisted him to clear and cultivate during the summer months and attended the district schools during the winter; later he attended select school, and, at the age of 18, commenced teaching school to acquire the means to carry him through the study of medicine. In 1844 he began his medical studies with Dr. Waterman Ellsworth, and later continued them with Dr. Isaac Hill, of Randolph, N. Y. His course of study embraced two courses of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, one at the Eclectic Institute, of Randolph, N. Y.; one at Buffalo, N. Y., and a post-graduate course at Chicago, Ill. He received his degree of M. D. both at the Eclectic Institute and at Buffalo, N. Y. He commenced the practice of medicine at Clymer, N. Y., in 1849, and continued a successful practice until 1867, when he removed to Corry, where he practiced in partnership with the late D. B. F. Phelps for a year and a half. In the spring of 1872 he took as a partner the late Dr. A. S. Bonsteel, and continued the partnership until the spring of 1882—ten years. Wishing to retire from active practice, he formed a partnership with Dr. H. W. Thayer, in 1888, which was continued until April, 1890, since which he has limited his practice mainly to office business, chronic diseases and consultations. He is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, of which he was censor in 1875 and president in 1877. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Democrat, and held the office of postmaster during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, in Clymer, N. Y. Dr. Mackres married in May, 1850, Artemilla, daughter of James Johnson, one of the early settlers of Warren county, Pennsylvania. To this union have been born: Stella A., wife of F. F. Root, a merchant of Kinsman, Ohio; Mary E., wife of W. E. Lewis, a resident of Corry, and James H., a locomotive engineer, in the employ of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. He has a fine office at No. 61 North Center street, residence, 44 Franklin street. Although the doctor has been afflicted with pulmonary emphysema since early childhood, he has by his own exertions and industry acquired his education, and has been in active practice nearly forty-seven years.

Thomas A. Edwards, Corry, Pa., more familiarly known as "Colonel Edwards," is one of the most enterprising business men of Erie county. He is a native of Ulster county, New York, and was born July 21, 1832. He is a son of William and Catherine Amelia (Lewis) Edwards, both deceased. In the family there were two children, Thomas A. and Alfred, a traveling salesman. Thomas A. was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools of New York State, and when 17 years of age went to sea, a life more fitting to the adventurous temperament which has more or less marked his life from boyhood to within the last few years. He remained in the employ of the Old Collins Steamship Line about three years, when he decided to give up the life of a mariner. He then went into the show business at New Orleans, La., as business manager for the well-known showmen Spaulding & Rogers, which position he held until 1857, when he resigned to join the expedition under General Albert Sidney Johnston against the Mormons. He accompanied it across the plains and served as assistant wagon-master. In 1858-9 he was at Pike's Peak during the gold excitement, and later visited various parts of the country. When the great conflict opened between the loyal North and secession, Mr. Edwards was in Memphis, Tenn., in the employ of the Memphis Transportation Company. He was immediately employed in the secret service of the United States. In this capacity he was engaged in the hazardous business of passing the lines of the enemy, locating their position, determining their strength, and returning with reports. While serving at the blockade of Wilmington, N. C., he was captured and imprisoned, but escaped and made his way to the union blockading squadron, where he was once more safe from the hand of hostile vengeance. He was then sent to Washington and remained in the secret service until after the battle of Gettysburg. In the following October, he joined General Fred Steele in Little Rock, Ark., under whom he served as a scout until the close of the war. In 1866 he went to Oregon and entered the United States service under General Crook in the Snake Indian war as secret bearer of dispatches, etc. Here he met Donald McKay, that prince of Indian scouts and fighters. A very warm friendship sprang up between them, which lasted until the death of Donald in the fall of 1894. In 1874 he went to Europe and took with him a band of red men from the Rocky Mountains, who were known as the Warm Spring Indian Scouts, that famous band who, under the command of the bold Donald McKay, defeated the treacherous Molocs, under Captain Cook, and captured the latter. Mr. Edwards returned from Europe in 1876 with his exhibition Indians and had them in Philadelphia during the Centennial in 1876. In the fall of that year he organized the Oregon Indian Medicine Company, and had headquarters in Pittsburg until 1883, when he located in Corry, where he now resides and carries on his extensive medicine works, manufacturing several remedies that are well known throughout the country for their efficacy. He has thirty-seven companies on the road selling and introducing his medicines. The "Colonel" was married in 1870 to Miss Elizabeth Kelly, of Erie, Pa. To them have been born one child, Clarion D. He is a member of the Elks, and is at present a member of the city council. Mr. Edwards is a firm adherent to the principles of free trade.

C. P. Rogers, jr., attorney at law, Corry, Pa., born in Erie, Pa., March 25, 1869, is a son of Col. C. H. and Lillie (Speel) Rogers, the former a native of Erie county, and the latter of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. When C. P. was about 8 years old his parents removed to Corry, where he has since resided. He was educated in the common schools and Corry high school, where he was graduated in the class of 1884. The following year he entered Lehigh University, where he remained two years, when he commenced reading law in the office of Hon. C. O. Bowman (deceased) of Corry. He was admitted to practice in the several courts of Erie county in September, 1890, to the Supreme court of Pennsylvania in April, 1893, and to the Federal courts in July, 1894. He entered into a partnership in 1890 with Hon. A. F. Bole, and continued with him to the time of Mr. Bole's death, in October, 1891. He then continued the practice alone, and now has his office in the Wright block. Mr. Rogers is a member of the K. of P., F. & A. M., and has been city clerk four terms, is a member of the school board, and is a Republican.

Joseph A. Pain, editor of the *Corry Telegraph*, Corry, was born in Bristol, England, April 2, 1828. His father was a medical practitioner and educational professor at one time, and in the latter years of his life kept a stationery store and printing office in Dartford, county of Kent, England. Mr. Pain received a first-class education, finishing at Westminster College, being frustrated by his father in his desire to become a sailor. Mr. Pain left home in 1848 and came to Quebec, Canada. After a few months, he went to Erie county, New York, a penniless lad. Desiring to return to England, he started at once for New York, afoot, but at Auburn, N. Y., he found work in the Auburn *Daily Advertiser* office, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the practical part of the printer's business. From Auburn, he went to Wolcott, Wayne county, N. Y., and published the *Banner*. Thence he found his way to Clyde, N. Y., with \$305 in his pocket (all his worldly possessions), and took the material of a defunct paper and published a weekly paper, commencing March, 1850. On April 29, that year, Mr. Pain married Emily M. Smith, of Auburn, N. Y., who was a true helpmate to him, sharing his fortunes till May 30, 1883, when she departed this life, leaving behind four children. In 1865, Mr. Pain sold out his establishment in Clyde, and being attracted to the oil regions, bought a half interest in the *Corry Telegraph*, which had broken down under five different owners, and has continued its publication nineteen successive years. The *Corry Telegraph* was a daily and weekly sheet when Mr. Pain purchased his interest. After a few months, he bought out his partner, and in 1866 stopped the daily and continued the weekly, until the fall of 1868, when he again started a daily, the *Corry Daily Blade*, commencing it small, but continuing to enlarge till it became a seven-column four-page paper. In 1872, commercial depression compelled the stoppage of the *Daily Blade*, and Mr. Pain thereafter has given his entire attention to the *Weekly Telegraph* and his large job printing establishment. Our subject is now in his 56th year, active and energetic. He was assistant assessor of internal revenue for over a year; was elected a member of the common council of the city of Corry in 1867; school director in 1878, and city clerk for one term. He is an inveterate worker, liberal in

his opinions, a forcible writer and a staunch friend. Is P. G. in the I. O. O. F.; P. M. W. in the A. O. U. W.; first P. G. D. of Pennsylvania of the K. of H., and an ex-member of the supreme lodge of the same order; P. H. C. R. of I. O. F.; P. G. P. and member of the committee on secret work of the supreme lodge of the K. and L. of H.; P. S. of I. O. R. M. By many of these Mr. Pain has been presented with badges and regalia of value, among which is a \$100 gold medal by the K. of H., commemorating his 50th birthday, and a beautiful gold-headed cane by the grand lodge of Pennsylvania K. of H. In politics, Mr. Pain is a Republican, and has taken a part in all the campaigns. In the Greeley campaign he saved the Corry district to the Republican party.

M. Mandeville, (deceased), Corry, Pa., born in Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., June 2, 1832, was a son of Homer and Abigail (Manley) Mandeville, the former a native of South Hadley, Mass., and the latter of Greene, Shenango county, N. Y., and of New England origin. The former died in 1889, aged 94 years, and the latter in 1891, aged 84. M. Mandeville was reared and educated in Steuben county, New York. When a young man he was engaged at farming and lumbering with his father in the neighborhood of Addison. In 1857 he went to McKean county, Pennsylvania, in the employ of the Tilben Lumber Company, and remained in their employ for five years. In 1862 he came to Corry, and entered the employ of the A. & G. W. R. R. Company, in constructing that road, as carpenter. In July of the same year he resigned, and entered the employ of the Oil Creek R. R., remaining in the employ of that road until the fall of 1864, when he resigned to take charge of the carpenter work for the Oil Creek Petroleum Company. After a year of this service he engaged in contracting for the drilling of oil wells a short time, and then engaged in stock raising and looking after the land of an oil company until 1867, when he went to Pleasantville, Pa., and engaged in the flour and feed business for a year; during the Shamburg oil excitement he went to Miller farm, and was engaged in the same business, together with building supplies, for two and a half years, and went to Foxburg in the same business, and remained there about nine years. He then went to Michigan on account of ill health, and remained about one year, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and was promoter of the Foxburg and Clarion R. R., and later this road was combined with the Emlenton, Shipperville and Clarion R. R., and a charter for a road from Edenburg to Kane was obtained, under the name of the Pittsburg, Bradford and Buffalo R. R., and Mr. Mandeville was made president of it in 1880. He resigned in January, 1882, and with a Mr. Hall purchased a large tract of oil land in Bradford. Later Mr. Mandeville and Mr. Whitney, of Olean, built a hub factory at Marionville, Pa., which they operated in partnership until 1885, when it was destroyed by fire. Since that time he has been interested in the lumber business in Elk county, Pennsylvania, as president and manager of the Cherry Ridge Lumber Company, and has carried on a very extensive and lucrative lumber industry. He was married December 25, 1866, to Olive M., daughter of David J. Nash, of Concord township, Erie county. To this union were born six children: Bell, James (deceased), Marion, in Lavery; J. Coyle, of Corry; Mattie (deceased), and Mary. He is one of the di-

rectors of the Foxburg National Bank, is a member of the Masonic order, and politically is a Republican. Mr. Mandeville was a business man of the highest qualifications, and has an unimpeachable reputation for uprightiness and honesty, and always proved himself to be a cautious and successful financier and manager. He died October 31, 1894.

B. H. Phelps, physician and surgeon, Corry, Pa., born March 16, 1844, in Williamsfield, Ashland county, Ohio, is a son of Truman and Caroline (Gardner) Phelps, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Massachusetts. The family settled in Ohio in 1833 and engaged in farming. There were seven children: Norris T., Kingsville, Ohio; Obad K., Farmington, Ohio; B. H., Charles H., Terre Haute, Ind.; Addison B., Cleveland, Ohio; Lyman C., Andover, Ohio, and Sophia, Mrs. Charles Tuttle, Andover, Ohio. The parents now reside at Andover, the father aged 82 years and the mother 80 years of age. B. H. Phelps' early education was obtained in his native county and subsequently he attended the Grand River Institute, Austintown, Ohio, for about two years. He was graduated from the Kinesyus Institute, Ohio, June 14, 1867, and then attended the Cleveland Medical College, where he received the degree M. D. in February, 1871. He was a member of the 29th O. V. I. from the fall of 1861 to the spring of 1863, in the capacity of musician. The doctor was twice married: In 1870, to Philena, daughter of Jacob Greenlee, of Amboy, Ohio. By this union there was one child, T. Otis, jeweler, Corry, Pa. Mrs. Phelps died in 1878, and April 16, 1879, he was united in marriage to Alice C., daughter of Rev. J. H. Dungan, a retired Methodist minister of Orwell, Ohio. They have one child, J. Paul, at home. Dr. Phelps is a member of the Masonic order, and politically is a Republican. He was a member of the board of pension examiners about two years. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a choir leader in that organization in Corry. He has been engaged in general practice. In 1880 he settled in Corry. He has always evinced a talent for music, and is a member of the school board.

J. S. Whiteley, physician and surgeon, Corry, Pa., born in Red House, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1856, is a son of Jonathan and Anna Whiteley. The former was a practicing physician in Oil City, Pa., where he died in 1891, and the latter died in 1877. J. S. Whiteley was graduated from the Cleveland Hospital and Medical College in the class of 1877, and immediately engaged in practice with his father in Oil City, and in 1883 went to Warrensville, Ohio, nine miles from Cleveland, and engaged in the practice of his profession and remained there until 1889, when he returned to Oil City, and after remaining a short time came to Corry, where he has since been engaged in a successful practice. The doctor was married in 1876 to Lillian Gibbs, of Oil City. To them were born five children: Lillie A., Charles B., Frank G., Howard and Allie B. Mrs. Whiteley died in February, 1893, and the doctor afterward married Miss Louise A. Brightman, of Corry. He is a member of the K. of P. and Lodge 3, Royal Templars of Temperance, of which he is medical examiner. He is a Republican.

M. Michels (deceased), clothier and furnisher, Corry, Pa., born February 2, 1841, at Rhine Bella, Ger-

many. He was educated in his native land, and when 12 years of age his parents died. He immediately came to America and settled in New York city, where he remained until 1865 and learned the tailor's trade, and also worked at the clothier's business. In 1865 he came to Corry and engaged in the clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods business and followed it up to the time of his death, September 22, 1895. Mr. Michels was twice married, first to Miss Seigel, of New York city, by whom he has one child living, Moses, who is engaged in the merchant tailoring business in New York city. Mrs. Michels died in 1872, and ten years later he married Miss Goldsmith, of New York city. To them have been born two children, one of whom is living, Gussie, at home. Mr. Michels was a member of the I. O. O. F., and had passed all the chairs, both in the subordinate lodge and the Encampment. He was a member of five secret organizations. Mr. Michels was an active business man. He and his wife were members of the Temple, No. 76 Fifth avenue, New York.

John D. Murray, of the firm of Murray & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, No. 39 North Center street, Corry, Pa., was born in Petersboro, Ontario, August 24, 1863. He is a son of James and Bridget (Londergan) Murray, natives of Ireland, the former now a resident of Corry, the latter deceased. James Murray came to Corry when John D. was about six months old and has since lived there. John was educated in the parochial schools of Corry, and in 1885 became a member of the firm of Murray & Lynch, grocers, of Corry, Pa. They continued business but a short time when Mr. Murray sold out to his partner and engaged in the same business with T. A. Blair under the firm name of Murray & Blair, which continued to do business for three years when they dissolved partnership and Mr. Murray has since been the senior member of the firm. He was married October 11, 1893, to Miss Mary E. Lyons, of Corry. Mr. Murray has been elected councilman, which office he still holds. Politically he is a Democrat.

S. E. Kincaid, Corry, Pa., was born July 16, 1837, in Wayne township, Erie county, Pa., son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Kincaid (both deceased), the former from Carlisle, Pa., and the latter a native of Erie county. John Kincaid was born March 25, 1791, and came to Erie county with his parents when 13 years old, the family settling in Wayne township. John's father served in the war of 1812; his mother was a native of Erie county and a daughter of Samuel Smith, a native of Ireland, who was the first settler in Wayne township. She was born March 29, 1799. They both spent their lives in Wayne township, where the father died in February, 1875, and the mother followed in September, 1879. The father was a farmer by occupation and was appointed by the court to lay out roads. Mr. and Mrs. John Kincaid reared a family of six children: Jane M. and Jessie Lyons (both deceased); William, of Wayne township, born in 1821; Margaret, Mrs. Lyman Thomas, of Clymer, N. Y.; John, Nebraska; Samuel E. and Henry (deceased). Samuel E. Kincaid was educated in the public schools and Waterford Academy. He commenced life as a farmer and dairyman, and during the early part of the war acted as enrolling officer. When 21 years old he was elected constable of Wayne township; he served

as assessor two terms, school director five terms, justice of the peace two terms. In 1876 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1878. During his first term he was secretary of the agricultural committee, and the last term served as chairman, and was the recipient of a gold-headed cane at the hands of his colleagues as a token of their appreciation. Mr. Kincaid was a member of the Corry city council one term, and is now an acting justice of the peace. He is president of the Northwestern Agricultural Society, and was one of the originators of that association. He is also a director and a member of the executive committee of the Harbor Creek Insurance Company; is a director of the National Bank of Corry; is salesman for the Wayne Cheese Factory. Mr. Kincaid was united in marriage in 1858 to Miss Escula Ann Yeager, who died shortly after. He married Miss Dora, daughter of Ira Wilkinson, of Amity township, August 17, 1870, and to this union have been born six children: Clara Blanche (died in infancy); Elmer Lincoln, a graduate of the Corry high school, now postal clerk on the W. N. Y. & Pa. R. R.; Gerry Thaddeus, student in Allegheny College; Samuel Blaine, student; Don Wilkinson and John Archibald (deceased). Mr. Kincaid has resided in the city of Corry since 1890, at 133 North Center street, where he has a handsome residence.

Dr. F. A. Beebe, Corry, Pa., was born in Corry July 30, 1854, son of Lewis A. and Elizabeth (McCray) Beebe, was reared in Corry and received his early education there, and took a course of lectures in Clifton Liberal Institute. At the age of 18 he began reading medicine under Dr. C. B. Kibler, of Corry, and afterward attended the University of Wooster, O., taking a course in the medical department, where he was graduated in the class of 1877. He then attended the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland in 1881. In 1877 he engaged in practice at Findley's Lake, N. Y., where he remained until 1891, when he came to Corry, where he enjoys an extensive practice. The Doctor was married in 1878 to Anna Peterson, of Erie, Pa. Dr. Beebe was a registered pharmacist of New York and Pennsylvania; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W. Dr. Beebe's father, Lewis, was a son of Buckingham and Lavina (Freeman) Beebe. He was born in Concord township, Erie county, in 1825, and spent the most of his life in Erie county, engaged in farming and cattle dealing and handling real estate. He married Elizabeth McCray, who was also a member of one of the pioneer families of Erie county. To them were born four children: F. A.; Mary E., now the wife of Dr. Stewart, assistant State Microscopist and State Veterinary Surgeon, Kansas City, Mo.; Addie, wife of Frank Crowell, and Stella, wife of Oscar Marsh, superintendent of public schools of Pottawattomie county, Iowa. He died in 1878; his widow survives and resides in Concord township. Buckingham Beebe came to Erie county from Chenango county, New York, in 1820, and was one of the first five settlers of Concord township. He ran a store at Columbus, and was also engaged in the lumber business. He finally went to Huron, O., where he engaged in the hardware trade. He spent the last few years of his life in Chautauque county, New York. He married Lavina Freeman, also a native of New York. To them were born six children; Lewis (deceased); Mary (deceased); John H., New

York; Flavrilla, wife of Frank Foster, Norwalk, O.; Albert, Chautauqua county, New York.

J. Hanford Duke, manufacturer and bottler of mineral and soda water, Corry, Pa., born December 25, 1868, is a son of Joseph and Emily (Reaser) Duke, both natives of New York (where Hanford was born), and are of English descent. His father died at Wells-ville, N. Y., December 25, 1884, and his mother now resides at Corry. In the family there were two children, J. Hanford and Myron J., who is with his brother in Corry. Mr. Duke was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. In 1890 he came to Corry for the benefit of his health, and shortly after purchased the Corry mineral springs, of which he is now proprietor. In 1892 he commenced the manufacture and bottling of soft drinks, which business he has since continued. He is also interested in the oil business in West Virginia and Ohio. He was married September 3, 1893, to Adelia Dunham, and has one child, Joseph Edward. Although not active in politics, Mr. Duke is a thorough Republican.

Henry W. Thayer, physician and surgeon, Corry, Pa., was born in St. Paul, Minn., May 10, 1859. He is a son of Rev. Charles and Ellen (Southard) Thayer, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Kentucky. In the family there were three children, the doctor being the youngest. He was educated in the public schools of Minnesota, attended the State University of Minnesota three years, and the University of Wooster, O., and graduated in the class of 1879. He was principal of the public schools of Canal Dover, O., one year, afterward attending two courses at the Medical College, in Cleveland, O. He then worked in a civil engineering corps in Nebraska, Dakota and Montana, from 1881 to 1884, when he went to the Rush Medical College at Chicago, graduating in the class of 1886. After practicing a year in a hospital in May, 1888, he came to Corry and was associated three years with Dr. Mackree, and in 1890 he began to practice alone, and has since commanded a large and lucrative practice. His skill and ability as a physician has received a ready recognition from the Erie county public. The doctor was married, July 14, 1887, to Miss Elsie D. Stone, of Virginia, and to them have been born three children: C. Harry, Charles Henry and Helen. He is a member of the American Medical Association, State Medical Society, president of the Erie County Medical Society, member of the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Academy and National Association of Railway Surgeons; he is affiliated with the K. of P., the I. O. O. F. and K. O. T. M. Dr. Thayer is the surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment, N. G. P., with uniform rank of first lieutenant on the colonel's staff. He was health officer three years for the city of Corry, and was without a doubt one of the most efficient health officers Corry ever had. In politics the doctor is a Republican.

W. M. Durham, dealer in drugs, fancy goods and stationery, 63 North Center street, Corry, Pa., is one of the most progressive business men in Corry. He was born at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., January 7, 1841, and is a son of William S. and Eliza A. Durham, both deceased, natives of New York. Mr. Durham commenced life for himself teaching school in winter and working on his brother's farm in summer, improving

his spare time in learning telegraphy. In 1860 he entered the employ of the Erie K. R. Company as telegraph operator and agent, working at various offices along the line. In 1865 he resigned and went to the oil country of Pennsylvania, entering the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, opening the office at Pioneer, Pa., in January of that year; ticket agent for the Oil Creek K. R. Company; agent six years for the Union Express Company. He then went to Fagundus, Warren county, Pa., and conducted a general mercantile business (opening the Western Union Telegraph office at the same time) for two years, when his entire stock was destroyed by fire. Going to Grease City, Butler county, Pa., for two years, he opened the Western Union Telegraph office, remaining two years through the oil excitement; he then went to St. Joseph, Butler county, Pa., opening the Western Union Telegraph office in a drug store, working at telegraphing and the drug business; was again burned out in 1890, after entering the general mercantile business. Coming to Corry he engaged in his present business. Mr. Durham was married July 4, 1867, to Miss Nellie Olds, of Erie, Pa., and this union has been blessed with three children, William L., bookkeeper in the Clinax Manufacturing Company; Minnie and LeGrand M. He is a member of the K. of P., the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a Prohibitionist.

Oliver D. Skinner, grocer, Corry, Pa., was born near the present site of Corry, February 26, 1822. He was educated in the subscription schools of that day and remained on his father's farm until 22 years of age, when he went to California, remaining five years. He returned to Corry, and was engaged in cattle-dealing and droving for twenty-five years. He conducted the Oneida Meat Market one year, and in 1890, engaged in the grocery business, which he has since successfully managed at No. 4 East Washington street. Mr. Skinner was married May 19, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Bemis, of Columbus, Pa., and to them have been born six children: Willis, drug salesman; Allice, at home; Elmer, Oliver, Edwin and Roy, Corry. Joseph Skinner was a native of Rhode Island in 1800, and came to Chenango county, New York, with his parents, where they both died. In 1826 he came to Erie county, and settled on eighty acres of land, part of which lies within the city limits of Corry, where he followed farming and lumbering. He was married to Julia Daborn, also a native of Rhode Island. To them were born eleven children: Charles (deceased), Mary Ann, wife of Philo Stevens, Columbus; Morris, resident of Kansas; Olive D., Juliette, wife of Solon Wilcox; Honor, Mrs. Philo Wright (deceased); Catherine, wife of Newton Wright, Chautauqua county, New York; Alanson (deceased); Alice (deceased); and Maron (deceased). Joseph Skinner died in Corry, in 1889, and his wife in 1880. This gentleman was the first permanent settler in the city of Corry.

C. B. Kibler, M. D., Corry, Pa., was born in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio. He graduated with honors from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, in 1870, and soon afterward located in Corry, where he has built up a very large practice. He has been surgeon of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. for over twenty years; a member of the board of education for six years, and president of that body for five years; he was sent as a delegate by the American

Medical Association to the International Medical Congress in Berlin in 1890, afterwards spending some time in the hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Vienna. At present he is president of the Association of Erie Railway Surgeons, and a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, the New York Medico-Legal Society, the British Medical and the National Associations of Railway Surgeons; treasurer of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons. He is a surgeon of much more than ordinary ability, and of wide reputation. He lives in a beautiful home on the Park. The Doctor was married in 1871, to Miss Kittie L., the accomplished daughter of Dr. J. M. Palmer, his preceptor, of Corry. To them have been born three children: Bertha C., Florence E., and John C.

N. P. Kilburn, jeweler, Corry, Pa., born in St. Lawrence county, New York, October 28, 1828, is a son of John M. and Hannah (Cook) Kilburn (deceased), both natives of New York. When N. P. Kilburn was young his parents moved to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he received his early education. When quite young he became an apprentice to the jeweler's trade in Gowanda, N. Y., and in the fall of 1856 he started in business for himself in Forestville, N. Y., and remained there four years, when he went to Randolph, and in August, 1862, came to Corry and engaged in business, and was the first jeweler in the town. In 1874 he sold his business out and went on the road as a traveling salesman in the sewing machine, needle and oil line six years, during which time he traveled in nearly every State in the Union. Mr. Kilburn has been twice married, first to Miss Rebecca Nichols, of Cattaraugus county, New York. She died in 1862, and he afterwards married Miss Susan Owens, of Corry. To them were born two children, George P., a graduate of Clark's Business College, and Jennie, who married Frank McVaugh, a conductor on the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. Mr. Kilburn is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a Republican.

C. H. Wetmore, treasurer of the Corry Gas and Water Company Corry, Pa., was born in Warren December 2, 1859, and is a son of Charles and Rosalia (Hall) Wetmore. He was reared in Warren, Pa., and attended the public schools until he was 14 years old, when he attended the Flushing School, Long Island, and later took a course in the Yale law department and graduated in the class of '85. He then came to Corry and was engaged in the Corry Pail Factory until 1886, when he engaged in his present business. He was married in 1884 to Miss L. Belle Squier, of Corry. Mr. Wetmore is a member of the Masonic order and is a Republican.

A. E. Weeks, proprietor of the Corry steam laundries, Corry, Pa., is a native of Ohio, and was born February 12, 1861, at Painesville, O. He is a son of Seth and Debra A. (Hilyenburgh) Weeks, natives of Long Island, now residents of Corry. His father was the founder of the Corry fish hatchery and conducted it many years as a private enterprise, when finally the State purchased it from him, and it has since been operated under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. When A. E. Weeks was but 5 years old his parents moved from their home in Ohio to Corry,

where they have since resided. Here he received his education in the common schools, and when a youth assisted his father in the fish hatchery. When about 22 years old he went to Garfield, Warren county, Pa., and engaged in the bakery business, after which he was engaged in the bakery business at Bradford, Pa. He then sold his business and returned to Corry, and was employed in the Caligraph works until they moved from Corry in 1885, when he worked in the laundry business, which he has since conducted with a marked degree of success. His laundry occupies the basement of Week's Opera House, on the corner of Washington and Park streets. Here he has one of the finest laundries in western Pennsylvania. It is equipped with all the modern machinery for laundry work, and has several local agencies throughout northwestern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York. From the fact that the people of Corry have one of the best and most modern opera houses in the country, they may justly feel a sense of gratitude toward Mr. Weeks, whose name that magnificent temple of amusement bears. It was opened in February, 1892, having been under construction during the preceding year. It is an artistic building, possessing all the unique features of modern opera house architecture. It is built of brick with a frontage of 50 feet by 120 feet deep, and has a seating capacity of nearly 1,000, has the best modern system of ventilation, and is lighted by electricity. The stage equipment would do credit to New York, the scenes being operated on the drop plan, and they are of great variety; the stage dimensions are 42 x 50 feet. Corry is and may well be proud of her opera house. Mr. Weeks managed it the first season and then rented it to Mr. White, who is the present manager. Mr. Weeks was married May 22, 1887, to Miss May, daughter of Oscar Black, a highly-respected citizen of Union City, Pa. They have four children: Nettie, Clyde, Max and George Wilton. Mr. Weeks is a member of the K. of P., and is a Republican. He is one of Corry's most promising young business men.

Fred C. Hoenes, of the firm of Bowie & Hoenes, gentlemen's furnishers and merchant tailors, corner of Mam and Center streets, Corry, Pa., was born in Titusville, Pa., January 13, 1870, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Smith) Hoenes, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Erie, Pa. In the family there were three children: Marie, resides in Corry; Theodore and Fred C., also of Corry. Jacob Hoenes came to America when a young man and spent most of his days in Buffalo, N. Y., and Titusville, Pa. He died in Titusville in 1881. Mrs. Hoenes afterwards married and now resides on a farm near Corry. Fred was reared in Titusville, and, until the age of 12, attended school there. He then went to Olean, N. Y., as an apprentice at the butcher's trade with his uncle. Here he remained about two years when he came to Corry and took a course in the Corry Business College, and shortly after accepted a position as janitor of the Corry City National Bank, and was promoted to discount and collection clerk. When the bank failed, in 1892, he engaged in the tobacco and cigar business. He continued in this line about one year, when the present partnership was formed. He was married September 19, 1894, to Miss Jennie, the accomplished daughter of Maxwell Cameron, a prominent citizen of Corry. Mr. Hoenes is a member of the famous Crosby Hose Company, a member of the running team and assistant



Isaac Wolf

foreman. He is a Democrat in politics. Although young, Mr. Hoenes has established a business and social reputation in his own city and locality that is highly creditable.

Isaac B. Brown was born in Elk county, February 20, 1848. He entered the Union army as a private soldier, in 1864, at the age of 16 years, and served in the Third division, Ninth corps, Army of the Potomac, until the close of the war, when he devoted one year to study at Smedthport Academy, and three years at Alfred University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1869. After graduating, he taught school at Ridgeway, Elk county, and subsequently located in Corry, Erie county, where he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1877. In 1878 he was nominated for Assembly by the Republicans in the Second district of Erie county, but was defeated by a combination of Democrats and Greenbackers. In 1880 he was nominated and elected. He served six years in the Assembly of Pennsylvania, having been three times, successively, chosen by the Republicans of the district. In 1886 he was a candidate against Hon. C. W. Mackey and Hon. L. F. Watson for the congressional nomination in the district composed of Erie, Venango and Warren counties, but was defeated. In 1887 he was appointed deputy secretary of internal affairs by Hon. Thomas J. Stewart, then secretary of internal affairs, and in 1891 he was reappointed to the same position. In 1894 he was prominently mentioned for the nomination for secretary of internal affairs, but withdrew before the Republican State convention was held. In January, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Hastings to the position of secretary of internal affairs to fill the unexpired term of Thomas J. Stewart, who had resigned to accept the appointment of adjutant general of Pennsylvania. During the session of 1885 he introduced and secured the passage of the bill for the establishment of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pa. He has been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization, having served on the staff of the commander-in-chief, and several times has been elected delegate to the National Encampment. He served thirteen years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania as second lieutenant and captain of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth regiments and brigade judge advocate of the staff of Gen. James A. Beaver. He is now president of the Survivors' Association of the Third Division, Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He and his brothers, Hon. J. L. Brown, of Elk county, and Hon. W. W. Brown, of McKean county, were all soldiers in the Union army, and have all been members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. During the sessions of 1881 and 1883 he and his brother, Hon. J. L. Brown, were colleagues in the Pennsylvania legislature, while their brother, Hon. W. W. Brown, was a member of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Brown is now deputy secretary of internal affairs and superintendent of the bureau of railroads of Pennsylvania.

John Smutz, Corry, Pa., is a native of French Germany, and was born in Alsace April 17, 1838. He received his education in the land of his birth and at the age of 13 came to America with his father, and after remaining in Buffalo a short time came to War-

ren, Pa., where his father died. John learned the harness-maker's trade at Warren and at the age of 20 engaged in the saddlery business at Ridgeway, Elk county, Pa., and continued until 1896, when he came to Corry and engaged in the same business until 1890, and then turned the business over to his son, Walter, and has since devoted his attention to the lumber business in Warren county, Pennsylvania, and in West Virginia. He has been more or less interested in lumber traffic during the last ten years. He was married December 27, 1859, to Harrat Itel, of Warren, Pa. To this union were born two children: Nettie H., who married A. L. Colegrove, of Corry, and Walter, who is a prosperous harness merchant in Corry. Mrs. Smutz departed this life in March, 1893. Mr. Smutz was at one time elected justice of the peace, but refused to take out his commission. He is a Republican.

Edwin S. Seiter, of the firm of Mead & Seiter, wholesale liquor dealers, Corry, Pa., was born in Cincinnati, O., January 28, 1864. He is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Tiffle) Seiter, both natives of Cincinnati. Mr. Seiter was educated in his native city and commenced life as a bookkeeper in a wholesale liquor store at Findlay, O., where he remained three years, and went to Warren, Pa., as manager for Mr. Mead. In 1887 he came to Corry in the same capacity for three years, and in 1890 the present partnership was formed. Mr. Seiter has the entire management of the Corry business, and Mr. Mead continues his business in Warren. They have four representatives on the road, and their business extends throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York.

Captain John F. Austin, Corry, Pa., of the firm of Austin & Mulkie, of the St. James Hotel, Corry, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 29, 1863, and is a son of John and Annie (Sailer) Austin, both natives of London, England. They came to America in 1858. In the family there are six children, John being the third. The family moved to Corry in 1863, where the father followed the trade of painting until his death, October 8, 1872. Mrs. Austin is now a resident of Omaha, Neb. John was educated in the public schools of Corry, and early in life began an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the Corry *Herald*, where he was employed nine years, and finally made foreman, which position he resigned, and, in 1886, he entered a partnership with L. F. Trimble, and they published the Corry *Herald* one year. He then abandoned the business and entered the employ of Clark & Warren, as superintendent of their barr-dling and shipping department, which position he held three years, when he was appointed assistant postmaster of Corry. He resigned this position June 1, 1893, to enter his present business, and is now traveling representative of the Corry Artesian Mineral Water Company. Mr. Austin was married December 25, 1889, to Miss Henrietta Lenette, daughter of Dr. Reuben Brunker, of Corry. They have one child, Marie Belle. Mr. Austin enlisted in Co. A, 17th Reg., N. G. P., as private, November 2, 1882, and at the reorganization of the National Guard was transferred to the 16th; was promoted to corporal July 16, 1885; second lieutenant June 19, 1887; first lieutenant September 14, 1889, and his commission as captain was issued in 1893. Mr. Austin is foreman of the Crosby Hose Company for the fifth term; was

chief engineer of the city fire department one term, and is a member of the K. of P. and the National Union; he is an active Erie county Republican.

Gustavus A. Fox, owner and proprietor of the European Hotel, Corry, Pa., was born in St. Mary's, Elk county, Pa., December 24, 1863, and is a son of George and Genevieve Fox, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They came to America and settled in St. Mary's. In the family there were seven children, of whom Gustavus A. is the youngest. He was educated in the public schools of St. Mary's, and began life as a steward in a hotel, and November 22, 1885, came to Corry and worked in the Phoenix Hotel until April, 1893, when he purchased the European Hotel, Nos. 8 and 10 East Main street, which he conducts on both the American and European plan. He was married May 23, 1893, to Annie, daughter of Jacob Simmons, of Warren, Pa. Mr. Fox is a member of the C. B. L., and politically is a Democrat.

Willis M. Weed, of the firm of Weed & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, was born in Havana, N. Y., May 6, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Mitchell) Weed. He received his education in the public schools of New York State and the academy in Havana, N. Y. In 1879 he entered the employ of J. Richardson at Elmira, N. Y., as traveling salesman in the boot and shoe line, and traveled in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa. In 1886 he abandoned the road and engaged in business with his twin brother, William J., under the firm name of Weed Bros. They continued business until 1889, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Weed was married October 31, 1883, to Miss Eliza Fisher, of Spencer, N. Y. He has been chief of the Corry fire department two years, and is a prominent Republican of Erie county.

Frank Laurie, proprietor of the Union Hotel and restaurant, was born March 12, 1863, in Corry, Pa. He is the son of A. and Elizabeth Laurie. His father died in 1863, and his mother resides in Corry. Educated in the public schools of Corry, he began life in the hotel and restaurant business in Corry in 1886, and in 1890 came to his present place of business. Mr. Laurie was married, in January, 1887, to Miss Mary Workman, of Corry. They have three children: Frank, Annie and Ray. He is a member of the city council, a director in the National Bank, of Corry, and is largely interested in city real estate. He is a member of the K. of P., K. O. T. M., the Elks, and in politics is a Democrat.

E. R. Murray, of the firm of Hall & Murray, dealers in groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, Corry, Pa., was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., August 27, 1864. He is the son of Ira S. and Emeline L. Murray, the former a native of Rutland, Vt., and the latter of Medina, N. Y. The family came to Corry in 1869, where they now reside. Mr. E. R. Murray was educated in the Corry high school, and in 1882 engaged in his present business. He was married January 7, 1886, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Chauncey Rogers, sr., of Corry. To them have been born two children, Alice and Chauncey. Mr. Murray is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. O. T. M., and he has served five years as a member of Co. A., 16th Regt., N. G. P.

Henry Thurston, manufacturer of cigars and dealer in cigars and tobacco, Corry, Pa., is a representative of one of the oldest families in the United States. The first knowledge we have of the Thurstons on this continent is the record of the arrival of John Thurston, aged 39, and his wife, Margaret, aged 32, who were passengers on the "Mary Ann" from Yarmouth, England, which arrived in Massachusetts May 10, 1657. They brought with them two children, both sons. John Thurston entered the church in Dedham, Mass., January 12, 1643, and became a freeman May 10 of the same year. Henry Thurston is a descendant of the eighth generation from John, through Joseph, Benjamin, John, Israel, David, David to Henry. Branches of this extensive family have settled in various portions of the United States, but principally in the New England States. The name Thurston is said to be derived from the Saxon, Danish and Kunic "Thraest," meaning faithful, and is a very old name in England, appearing in a slightly modified form in the Doomsday Book. Henry Thurston is a son of David and Esther (Stanbrook) Thurston, and was born in Black Ash (now Mead township, Crawford county, Pa.), December 23, 1824. His father was also a native of the same place, and followed farming in that locality all his life. His mother was also a native of Pennsylvania, and of Holland descent. She died May 10, 1836, leaving Henry, who was the only child. His father afterward married Abigail Spring, by whom he had six children, all deceased. Henry received his education in the old-style subscription schools that were in vogue in the pioneer days of Crawford county, and remained on his father's farm until 18 years of age, when he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which has been the chief occupation of his life. He resided in the vicinity of Meadville until 1876, when he came to Corry, and has since made that city his home. In 1871 he entered the employ of the Oil Creek R. R. Company as a carpenter, and in 1886 was appointed master carpenter of the carpenter work on the road, which position he held until the spring of 1894, when he resigned and engaged in his present business. Mr. Thurston was first married January 12, 1848, to Angeline Strayer, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. To this union were born six children: Allen (deceased), Flora (Mrs. Wilson Reynolds, Knoxville, N. Y.), Hattie (Mrs. Emery Moyer, Conshohocken, Pa.), Crawford, butcher, Spartansburg, Pa., and David (deceased). Mrs. Thurston died September 1, 1858. He afterwards married Miss Adelia Dickson, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. They have six children: Asena (Mrs. Edgar Northrup, of Warren, Pa.), Joseph E. (freight agent for the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. Company, Oil City, Pa.), Waver (Mrs. Mark Heath, Corry, Pa.), Mack (deceased), Alena and Harry, at home. Mr. Thurston served one term in the Corry city council, is a member of the Masonic order, and his political leanings are toward the Democratic party.

Charles T. Trimble, editor and proprietor of the *Saturday Democrat*, Corry, Pa., was born in Westfield, N. Y., July 20, 1865, and is a son of Wellington and Luanna (Frink) Trimble, natives of Ohio, now residents of Pennsylvania. In the family there were three children: L. F., job printer, Corry, Pa.; Adelle and Charles T. The latter was educated in the Corry public school, and became, in 1880, a reporter for the *Petro-leum World* of Titusville, Pa., for Corry. He next

learned the printer's trade and followed job printing, in connection with other business, until 1890, when he assumed the management of the *Saturday Democrat*.

Andrew N. Weber, proprietor of the Hotel St. Nicholas, Corry, Pa., was born in Boston, Erie county, N. Y., and is the son of Frank and Bridget (Shugler) Weber, natives of Baden-Baden, Germany. They came to America at an early date and settled in Buffalo. He followed farming until the time of his death, in 1877. His widow now resides in Buffalo. Andrew was one of a family of eleven children: John B., Buffalo; Elizabeth, wife of J. H. Weber, Buffalo; Frances, wife of F. W. Frew, Springville, N. Y.; Andrew N., Corry, Pa.; Anthony, Buffalo; Benedict, Buffalo; Clemens, Buffalo; Mary, Mrs. Joseph Durfer; Frank, Buffalo; Malinda, wife of John Fisher, Buffalo; Philip D., Boston, N. Y. Andrew N. Weber was reared and educated in Boston, and at the age of 18 began to learn the tinner's trade in Buffalo. In 1868 he came to Corry and followed his trade two years; then he engaged in business for himself until 1874, when he went to Columbus and engaged in the general hardware business until 1882, when he came to Corry and purchased the hotel of which he is now proprietor. He was married, April 10, 1870, to Miss Kate Rieker, of East Buffalo. To them were born eleven children: Albert F., clerk in his father's hotel; Clifton A. (deceased), Herman J., steward in hotel; Josephine (deceased), Clementine (deceased), Gertrude, George, Ida, Lizzie, Lucy and Paul. Mr. Weber has been a life-long Democrat, and is a member of the C. M. B. A.

Thomas F. Oliver, of the firm of Oliver Bros., proprietors of the Phoenix Hotel, Corry, Pa., was born in Dobbs' Ferry, near the city of New York, February 16, 1806. He is a son of Thomas and Ellen (Long) Oliver, who still reside in Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y. There are six children: Lizzie, now Mrs. J. J. Murphy, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Margaret, resides at home; Mary, resides at home; Thomas F., William E., and J. J., of Dunkirk, N. Y. Thomas F. was educated in the public schools of New York, and S. S. Packer's Business College, corner Broadway and Eleventh streets, where he was graduated in 1883, when he accepted a position as entry clerk for Robert Carr, of 161 Chambers street. He remained there one year, and went to Dunkirk, N. Y., and accepted a clerkship in the Erie Hotel, and May 1, 1885, he assumed the management of the Fourth Avenue Hotel, in Dunkirk, where he remained one year, when he and his brother, William E., succeeded James Edwards in their present business. Mr. Oliver was married, June 5, 1889, to Miss Ella G. Brown, of Dunkirk, N. Y. To this union were born two children, Harold and William.

William Oliver, of the firm of Oliver Bros., of the Phoenix Hotel, Corry, Pa., was born in Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., June 30, 1869, and is a brother of Thomas Oliver. William was reared and educated in his native town, and at the age of 16 entered the employ of a grocer in Dobbs' Ferry; at the end of one year he went to Dunkirk, N. Y., and accepted a position as steward in a hotel, where he remained three years. He then entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. as car tracer, with headquarters at Buffalo. About a year later he resigned this position and came to Corry, and clerked in the Phoenix Hotel two years. He then went

to Lakewood and clerked in the Kent House one season, when he returned to Buffalo, to clerk in the Niagara Hotel for a short time, and then returned to Corry to his old position in the Phoenix Hotel, where he remained until he and his brother Thomas purchased the property. The Phoenix Hotel is the first house in Corry, and one of the foremost hotels in Erie county. It is a well-known and favorite resort for the commercial travelers who frequent Western Pennsylvania. The Oliver Bros. are very popular hotel men, and, having had long experience in the business, are well known to the traveling fraternity as genial hosts, who thoroughly understand the art of making their guests comfortable and giving general satisfaction to all.

Clyde D. Wilcox, of the firm of Smith & Wilcox, wholesale and retail dealers in meats, Corry, Pa., is a native of Warren, Pa., and was born September 8, 1865. He is a son of S. D. and Julietta (Skinner) Wilcox, the former a native of Warren county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Corry, Pa. They now reside in Columbus, Warren county. The Wilcox family consists of four children: Edith, now Mrs. F. M. Wheelock, Corry, Pa.; W. J., manager of a general store, Lynch, Pa.; Clyde D. and Frank. Mr. Wilcox was educated in the public schools of Warren county, and in 1881 came to Corry and entered the employ of Mr. Livermore as clerk, and remained one year. He then entered the employ of the firm of Lowe & Johnson, and remained there a short time, when he became a partner in the firm of Knowlton & Wilcox in the grocery business. Shortly after, he sold out his interest in this company, when he and his brother purchased the grocery business of O. P. Eaton. This he continued until 1892, when he sold out and entered the employ of Johnson & Hunter, of Union City, where he remained a short time, and again returned to Corry and was employed by Mr. Livermore until 1894. Since then he has been engaged in his present business. He was married, January 4, 1887, to Miss Anna C., daughter of Squire H. D. Franes (deceased), who was one of the early pioneers of Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have one child, Zoe. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum. He is well known throughout Erie county as one of the energetic and successful young business men of that locality.

R. J. Follett, of the firm of Barlow, Brigham & Follett Co. (limited), hardware dealers, Corry, Pa., was born in Warren, Pa., September 17, 1847, and is a son of Philmore G. and Mary P. (Haviland) Follett, the latter a native of near Lake George, N. Y. She spent most of her life in Chautauqua county. The former is a native of Warren, Pa. His mother now resides in Minneapolis, Minn. His father died in 1858. In the family were three children: R. J., William L., foreman in the machine shops, Erie, Pa., and Mary Ellen, who married W. H. Manley, cigar manufacturer, of the firm of Hooker & Manley, Minneapolis, Minn. R. J. Follett was educated in the common schools of Warren, Pa., and served an apprenticeship at the plumber's trade with L. C. Roberts, of Corry. He then entered the employ of C. J. Swift, of Corry, Pa., where he worked as a journeyman plumber for seventeen years, when he entered a partnership with E. L. Brigham in the hardware business, under the firm name of Brigham & Follett. In about nine months

Mr. Barlow was received into the firm, and the present limited partnership was formed. They now carry on one of the most extensive hardware and plumbing establishments in Erie county. Their business block consists of a double-front three-story building, with basement, every floor of which is occupied by them. Few cities of the size of Corry can boast of such a mercantile establishment in any line. Mr. Follett was married January 1, 1872, to Miss Alice E. Fuller, of Spring Creek, Pa. To them have been born two children: Josie, married to Arthur Densmore, of Corry, Pa., and Hattie E. Mr. Follett is a member of the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World; he has served one term in the city council and is a Republican.

Dr. H. A. Zahn, owner and proprietor of the Corry Electrical Manufacturing Company, Corry, Pa., is among the leaders in the manufacturing industry in Corry. The plant is situated on Eagle street, between Second and Third avenues; the main building is 70 by 40 feet, with an annex of 40 by 40, besides the engine room and an extensive testing room. Here may be seen the operation of all modern machinery for the manufacture of the various apparatus used in the production and harnessing of that mysterious fluid, electricity; here some of the best dynamos and other electrical appliances now in use in the country are manufactured. Dr. Zahn, who is at the head of this concern, is a native of Germany, and was born in Felsheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. He received his education in the gymnasium schools of his native land, and at the age of 19 entered the University of Strausberg, where he took the courses in physics, chemistry, higher mathematics and engineering, and was graduated with honors in 1892, with the degree of doctor of philosophy. He then went to Zurich, Switzerland, where he engaged in electrical engineering one year, when he came to America to attend the World's Fair, and in the fall of 1893 came to Corry, where he followed electrical engineering in a professional way until October, 1894, when he engaged in business in his present capacity. Mr. Zahn, although comparatively a young man, is excelled by none in his profession.

J. C. Kepler, of the City Planing Mill, Corry, Pa., was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1863. He is a son of George M. and Nancy G. (Alexander) Kepler. The former now resides in Corry. The mother died in 1873. The Kepler family genealogy, which has recently been compiled, is very extensive and complete, and by consulting it we find that they are of German origin, and the evidence is satisfactory that the celebrated German astronomer, Kepler, was a member of the family. Nancy G. Alexander was of Scotch descent, and the history of the family is traced to the royal blood of Scotland. In the Kepler family there were two children, Clara C., Mrs. D. S. Waiknight, of Portland, Ind. (deceased), and J. C. Kepler, who was educated in the public schools of his native place, and in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. In 1881 he engaged in the lumber business in Forest county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged with a large lumber company for about two years, and then went to the far West to engage in lumbering in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. In about two years he returned to the East and accepted a position as traveling representative for the Simonds Man-

ufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Mass. He represented this company in all the Atlantic States from New York to Florida. In 1894 he came to Corry and engaged in his present business. He is also interested in the Corry Radiator Company and is the owner of a fancy fruit and gardening farm in the city. He was married June 24, 1891, to Miss Lizzie M., daughter of Col. Geo. Gilmore, of Titusville, Pa. They have two children, Georgia Gilmore and Katherine Frances, born to this union. Mr. Kepler is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the K. of P. and politically is a Democrat. He is one of the directors of the Corry Board of Trade.

James Richards, grocer, corner North Washington and West Wayne streets, Corry, Pa., was born in Sharon, Mercer county, Pa., May 3, 1853, and is a son of Lyman and May (Kitzler) Richards, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of New England descent, and the latter of German lineage. The father died in 1894, and the mother now resides in Pittsburg. In the family there were five children, and James was the third in the order of birth. When he was five years old his parents moved to Titusville, Pa., where he received his early education in the public schools, and at the age of 13 went to work, running a pump in operating the one oil well at Titusville. He worked in the oil business, and also followed lumbering some in Warren county until 1878, when he came to Erie county, and was engaged in farming until 1889; he then engaged in his present business. Mr. Richards was married August 30, 1874, to Miss Etta, daughter of Ralph and Annie S. (Mead) Perkins, of Warren, Pa. They have three children: Dell, Eric and Hugh. Mr. Richards is a member of the K. O. T. M., E. A. U., and is a Republican. The family are members of the Methodist Church. He is one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Corry, Pa.

Joseph K. Brown, farmer, Clark's Corners, Ashtabula county, Ohio, was born in New York State, in 1854. He is a son of Solomons G., and Esther (Kingsbury) Brown, natives of New York State. Mrs. Brown was a daughter of James Kingsbury, a native of Connecticut. Mr. Brown's children were as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Winter Smith; Juliette, wife of John Curtis; Hiram, killed in the late war; Eleanor, wife of William Leut; Sarah, wife of William Armstrong; Joseph K., and Herbert Brown. Mr. Brown died in 1890, in Isabella county, Michigan, and Mrs. Brown in 1881, in Conneaut township, Erie county, Pa. Mr. Joseph K. Brown was married in 1889, to Phoebe, daughter of Amos White, an old resident of the township, who died in 1880. The children born to this union are: Amy, wife of William Jordan; N. Richard, of Ashtabula, O., and George F. Brown, of Conneaut township, Erie county. Mr. Brown has been a representative farmer for several years, and is a member of the State police.

James Loomis, farmer, Tracy's Conneaut township, Erie county, Pa., was born at Kidder's Corners, Erie county, in 1851. He is a son of Albert Loomis, now a resident of Keepley, and an old resident of Conneaut township, having settled in the southwestern part when the locality was a dense forest. The farm upon which Mr. Loomis now resides was made productive years before the adjoining acres were cleared of timber. Albert Loomis married Elizabeth, daugh-

ther of Benjamin Carr, who died at Tracy's, in 1880. To this union were born four children, as follows: William and George, Keeyville; Wilbert, a resident of Portland, Oregon, and James, who came to the farm he now occupies, first in 1867, at which time his father began its cultivation. With the exception of a few months spent in Minnesota, he has always been a resident of Conneaut township.

L. H. Salisbury, hardware dealer, Albion, Erie county, is a son of Sanford and Sarah (Sawdey) Salisbury, natives of New York. The children of this family are as follows: Henry (deceased), James (deceased), Darius (deceased), Albert, Tracy, Cyrus (deceased) and L. H. Salisbury, who came to Conneaut township about thirty-one years ago. He was born in Girard township in 1841, where he resided until coming to Conneaut township in 1864. L. H. Salisbury was married in 1862, to Miss Adda Morris, daughter of Isaac and Louisa Morris, old residents of Lockport, Erie county, Pa. To this union have been born six children, as follows: Charles G., L. E., Earl W. (deceased), A. J., Ada (wife of Dr. H. C. Sturtevant), Ora and Grace. Mr. Salisbury began the hardware business in Albion in 1870, and since that time it has grown and prospered under careful management. He is to-day recognized as a representative business man, and carries in stock all kinds of tin and hardware, stoves and ranges, and, besides, pays strict attention to plumbing and jobbing, all work being guaranteed satisfactory. Personally Mr. Salisbury stands deservedly high, while his establishment ranks as a leader. He has taken great interest in the Albion graded schools, and has served as school director twenty years.

C. V. Lick, undertaker and proprietor of the harness emporium, Albion, Erie county, Pa., began business in Albion in 1880. He was born in 1859, and is a son of John L. and Eliza (Goodrich) Lick, and a grandson of Aaron Lick, who came to Erie county about sixty years ago. He was married in June, 1880, to Miss Mary Deitz, daughter of Adam and Amanda Deitz, of Conneaut township. To this union have been born three children: Milo Vernon, Maxwell John and Florence Elizabeth. Besides undertaking, Mr. Lick has a large harness and carriage retail business. In the past few years he has built up a trade in the borough that is not equalled by any other in his line in the locality. He enjoys the esteem and respect of all the community, and all through business, or otherwise, become acquainted with him. Mr. Lick gives his personal attention to the business, and the large trade he has secured is the result of his earnest endeavors to please his patrons. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., E. A. U. and the P. H. C.

Seymour M. White, D. D. S., dentist, Albion, Erie county, Pa., was born in Edinboro, Erie county, Pa. He is the second son of Zeno White, a native of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Benjamin White, a native of New York State, and a descendant of Capt. John White, of the English army. The mother of Seymour was Charrissa Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, of Erie county, and a native of New York State. Zeno White died in 1893. Dr. White was married in 1885 to Sarah, daughter of Jeduthan Wells,

of Albion, Pa. One child, Lucille, has been born to this union. Dr. White graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1886, and followed his profession in Union City and Erie, locating in Albion in December, 1894, where he has since established a lucrative practice. His dental parlors are complete, with all of the most improved dental appliances that could possibly aid in the successful prosecution of the work. Dentistry in its most advanced stage is given careful and prompt attention in the most reliable manner. The Doctor is a member of F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

Dr. H. C. Sturtevant, dentist, Albion, Erie county, Pa., is a native of the township where he now resides. He is the son of Alvah and Matilda (Stuntz) Sturtevant, of Conneaut township, and was born in September, 1868, and was educated at the public schools and at Clark's College, Erie, finally graduating from the Philadelphia Dental College with the class of 1892. He began the practice of dentistry in Albion in the year following. On June 5, 1893, he was married to Miss Ada Salisbury. The Doctor conducts one of the best dental establishments in the country. The rooms are fitted up in exquisite taste throughout, while the dental machinery consists of all the latest improved designs needed in this difficult and exacting profession. This establishment makes a specialty of crown and bridge work, and the excellent reputation in this line of dentistry is a sufficient guarantee of efficiency. No ill-fitting work is ever allowed to leave the rooms. The establishment ranks high, and all work is guaranteed to be satisfactory. Dr. Sturtevant is a member of the Albion Lodge F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum.

Edward Froby, produce dealer, Albion, Erie county, Pa., is a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, was born March 10, 1851, in that county. He is a son of Henry Froby, whose ancestors came from Germany. In July, 1873, he was married to Martha J., daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Brett, natives of Cattaraugus county, New York, who was born May 22, 1859. Four children have been born to this union: Lena May, born August 23, 1875; Emma L., born February 14, 1878; Ida A., born October 30, 1879; Edward Lee, born December 17, 1882. Mr. Froby came to Albion in 1869, and learned the blacksmith's trade, and has latterly dealt extensively in produce, carrying on a large shipping business, numbering among his patrons the soundest and most reliable retailers in the country. While possessing facilities and business connections of a strictly first-class character, he is enabled to offer special advantages to his customers. This business has been conducted with every advantage to be desired from a straightforward business policy, and Mr. Froby has enjoyed an eminently successful career since he began business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. S. Hubbard, physician, Albion, Erie county, Pa., was born in June, 1859, in Cortland, Cortland county, N. Y., and received a liberal education, graduating from the Pulte (homeopathic) Medical College in Cincinnati, O., with the class of 1887. He is the son of James H. and Martha (McGuire) Hubbard, natives of New York State. He was married in June, 1891, to Juna, daughter of George Tanner, of Cortland, Cort-

land county, N. Y. One daughter, Mary Pearne, has been born to this union. Dr. Hubbard began the practice of medicine in the fall of 1887, and has built up a lucrative practice in his profession. He is a man of genial temperament, fine ability and rare attainments. He is a member of Albion Lodge I. O. O. F., K. of P., E. A. U., P. H. C. and the Grange.

C. R. Forbes, contractor, builder and farmer, Albion, Erie county, Pa., was born in the township where he now resides in 1856. Educated at the public schools, and making the most of the advantages offered, he soon became a successful contractor and builder, which he has followed, in connection with farming, since 1880. He is a son of Albert and Olive (Cornell) Forbes. Mrs. Forbes survives her husband, who departed this life in November, 1873. Mr. C. R. Forbes is a grandson of B. J. and Hannah (Farley) Forbes, who were among the early settlers of Erie county. The former died in 1879 and the latter in 1869, on the homestead farm upon which the grandson now resides. Mr. Forbes was married January 1, 1881, to Miss Ollie, daughter of Rev. W. S. Randall, of Keeppville, Erie county, Pa. The children born to this union are J. K. and Ray W. Mr. Forbes is an enterprising and energetic citizen, and is wide-awake to all enterprises affecting his locality. He is a dealer in the Jackson wagons, buggies, carriages, building brick, Forest county shingles, etc. He is a member of the F. & A. M., K. of P., P. H. C. and State Police.

George C. Mills, farmer, Platea, Conneaut township, Erie county, Pa., was born November 25, 1839, in the township where he now resides. He is a son of Jesse and Harriett Mills, natives of Oneida county, New York, who married Harriett Bowman in 1817, came to Erie county about 1820 and settled in Conneaut township. The former died in 1881, at the age of 85 years, the latter in 1892, at the age of 94 years. Nine children were born to this union: Lucretia, Betsey, Girdon, Adelia, Josiah, Delos, Julia, Helen, George and Jane. The daughters are all dead. George enlisted, August 20, 1861, in Co. H, 83d P. V. I., the first regiment to leave Erie county, Pennsylvania. It was connected with the Third Brigade, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Hanover Court House, Chickahominy, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill (where he was wounded), Fredricksburg, Rappahannock Station and Miner Run. He also took part in the battle of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, and in the entire siege of Petersburg; was at the front and on duty, with the exception of six weeks in the hospital, owing to a wound, serving thirty-seven months; he received an honorable discharge September 20, 1864; he returned home and, November 9, 1865, married Miss Nettie M., daughter of A. J. Fullerton, of Crawford county, Pa. This union has been blessed with three children: Arthur D., who married Edline Barnes May 2, 1894; Nora H., married to O. J. Cross, May 21, 1891, and Homer A., all surviving. Mr. Mills is a member of the G. A. K. and A. O. U. W., and has occupied public offices of prominence in both town and county. He was elected and served six years as county commissioner, two full terms following 1888, and has been a life-long Republican and a highly-respected citizen.

He is the owner of a first-class stock farm, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings and

well stocked. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Mills has superintended the Sunday-school for the past two years.

Ernest C. Johnson merchant, Keeppville, Erie county, Pa., was born at Preston, Ind., in 1866. He is a son of Edward J. and Olive (Betts) Johnson, of Pensile, Erie county, and grandson of Sylvester Johnson, one of the early settlers of Crawford county. The family of Edward J. consists of two sons, Earnest C. and Frank E. Johnson, of Keeppville. Earnest C. began in the mercantile business in 1889, and was appointed postmaster the same year. Mr. Johnson is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a public-spirited citizen and a man of prominence. In 1895 he was married to Miss Clara Keep, daughter of Edward and Ellen Spaulding Keep, of Keeppville. Mrs. Johnson is a great-granddaughter of Marsena Keep, jr., who is mentioned in the following valuable record of the family: "First John Keep, who came to America and was shot by an Indian on his way to church, in 1676; son, Eugene Samuel, born 1675, died 1755; and his son, Matthew, born 1722, died 1758; and his son, Matthew, born 1745, died 1827; his son, Matthew, born 1767, died February 20, 1847. His brother, Sylvanus, born March 29, 1765; also Marsena Keep, born March 25, 1770. He married Mary Randall April 25, 1798; born 1780, and died March 6, 1835. He died October 24, 1851. Heman Keep, born August 22, 1782. Luther Keep, born April 11, 1780. Sisters, Editha, born April 3, 1772, married Walter Burdick September 20, 1811; Mehitable, born February 18, 1778, married July 2, 1797, to Oliver Dwight; Abigail, born March 5, 1780, married September 3, 1802, to Truman Barnes. Mother of above family was Mehitable Chandler, daughter of Isaac and Abigail Chandler. Matthew, the father, was married again June 9, 1797, to Marion Colton, widow of Captain Ebenezer Colton. He died in 1827. Marsena Keep, jr., family: Polly, born May 3, 1814, died March 18, 1857; Nancy Keep, born December 13, 1809, married Jonas Lewis September 23, 1829. Marsena Keep, jr., born October, 1802, died August 7, 1876; married January 15, 1824, to Polly Hewitt, born March 26, 1803; died December 10, 1875. Mehitable, born March 20, 1805, married Amos King April 8, 1824; she died August 16, 1865; he died May, 1849. Matthew Keep, born February 23, 1807, died January 23, 1891; married Orilla Hewitt February 19, 1829; she was born June 25, 1800, died June 12, 1866. Edna Keep, born April 25, 1809; married Thomas Greenfield January 1, 1833; born March 8, 1810, died 1892. Lavanus Keep, born August 31, 1811, married Alexander Abel January 1, 1833; he died March 27, 1839. Daniel B. Keep, born April 19, 1814 (living), married Sophy Copeland September, 1836; she was born September 4, 1811, died February 10, 1848. William K. Keep, born July 15, 1816, died 1894; married Elizabeth Whitaker January 19, 1843. Leslie Melvina, born December 25, 1818, died March 21, 1835. Lucy Charissa, born June 3, 1821, died in September, 1822. Children of Marsena and Polly Keep are: Abner N., born October 3, 1824; Oliver Dwight, born September 24, 1826, died May 4, 1857; Prosper M., born April 21, 1829, died March, 1825; Amos, born December 29, 1831; Asa H., born December 26, 1833; Reuben F., born August 16, 1835; Sally, born February 23, 1837; Absims, born July 22, 1838, killed September 17, 1862, at the battle of Antietam; John Oliver, born August 9,

1840; Oliver R., born October 31, 1843; Edmund E., born June 9, 1850."

William Sheppa, jr., farmer, Elk Creek township, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1825, and came to this country in the year 1852, settled soon after in Elk Creek township, where he has become by frugality and industry one of the substantial citizens of the community in which he resides. He joined the 18th Pa. Cav. and served three years, after which he came to Elk Creek and took up 144 acres of land, with the results above stated. Mr. Sheppa landed in America with only 65 cents in silver, with which to begin life in a new country. His father, William Sheppa, sr., remained in the fatherland. In 1848 he was married to Augusta Schettler, and seven children have been born to this union, as follows: Theodore, a resident of Crawford county, Pennsylvania; Paul, of California; Clara C., of Elk Creek township; Lewis, of Crawford county; Oswald, of California; Oscar and Otto, of Elk Creek township. Mr. Sheppa is a member of Wellsburg Post No. 240, G. A. R.

Hial D. Wade, farmer, Elk Creek township, was born in Connecticut September 19, 1820, and is the son of the late Amasa and Abigail (Coe) Wade, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Vermont. They came to New York State in 1835, and later to Erie county. Mr. Wade died in Union township in 1865, and Mrs. Wade in 1868. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Homer (deceased), Harmon (deceased), Mary, wife of William Moore, Nebraska; Hiram (deceased), Harris E., now resident of Missouri. Hial D., of Elk Creek, was married to Keturah C., daughter of James Brooks, an early settler of Chautauqua county, New York, in the year 1845. This union was blessed with four children, as follows: Hiram (deceased), Dennis D., Allan (deceased) and Emma (deceased). Mr. Wade was a prominent citizen of LeBeauf township for forty-one years, and after the death of his wife, in 1890, came to reside with his son Dennis, in Elk Creek township. Dennis Wade was born in 1845. He married Miss Phebe J. Nichols. Their children are George, Vernon, Merle, Maul and Glenn.

Amos H. Waite, Elk Creek, Elk Creek township, Erie county, Pa., was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, the third son of Horace and Mary (Hilburn) Waite, of his native township. Horace Waite came to Crawford county from New York State at an early day, and to Erie county about 1834, settling upon the farm now owned by his son Amos, where he died in 1890. Mrs. Waite died in 1873. Amos H. Waite was married in 1866 to Miss Ruth Rhodes, of Elk Creek township. Three daughters have blessed this union: Myrtle M., Jessie E. (deceased) and Elicia A., who now reside with their parents in Cranessville. Mr. Waite is a brother of the late Robert H. Waite, of Cranessville, whose death occurred March 24, 1895, and of Seneca W., a resident of Springfield, Erie county, Pa.; Lester, of Cranessville, and Mason (deceased). He is prominently identified with the interests of his locality, a member of the K. of P., State Police, and has held several public offices in the township.

David Thrasher (deceased), farmer, Elk Creek, Elk Creek township, Erie county, was born in 1827 in

Oswego county, New York, and removed to Erie county with his parents in 1845. He was a son of Stephen Thrasher, a native of Sandy Creek, Oswego county, N. Y. His mother was Miss Mary Smith, of the same locality. The father died January 3, 1859, and the mother died February 8, 1858. Mr. Thrasher was married April 29, 1853, to Adelia Kandler, and after her death he married on the 25th of February, 1864, Almira, daughter of Jefferson Rhodes, who came to Conneaut township fifty-five years ago from Vermont. Her mother was Miss Mary Ann Crandall. The children of Mr. Thrasher are: Nancy J., wife of J. L. Barnes, of Cranessville; Mary L. (deceased), Mary Adelia, Marcus D. and George Ray Thrasher. Mr. Thrasher was one of the progressive farmers of the township in which he resided and where he spent the greater part of an active life. He was the second child of Stephen and Mary (Smith) Thrasher. Following are the family, Nancy, David, Betsey (deceased) and George W. (deceased). Mr. Thrasher was a school director and a man of prominence. He died July 24, 1895.

James Hubbard, farmer, Lundys Lane, Elk Creek township, was born in Cortland, Cortland county, N. Y., April 10, 1832, a descendant of sturdy New England ancestry. His parents were Sylvester and Eliza (Patten) Hubbard, also natives of the Empire State, who came to Erie county in 1832. The former died April 22, 1881, and the latter in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Hubbard were prominently identified as active members of the M. E. Church and other social interests of the locality. Their family consisted of six children now living: James, of Elk Creek; Hubbard, wife of R. C. Drury, Girard; Edward S., Elk Creek; William Henry, Elk Creek; and Anna, wife of Frank Ruddick, of Kansas. James Hubbard was married in 1855 to Martha H. McGuire, born February 18, 1832, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William McGuire. Seven children were born to this union. One died in infancy. Following is the list: William S., physician, Albion, Erie county; Thomas Ruben, of Idaho; Sarah Eliza, Elk Creek; Mary Elizabeth (deceased), wife of Edward M. Hathaway; Clara Gertrude, Elk Creek; and John J., Elk Creek. Mr. Hubbard is one of the progressive farmers of Elk Creek township, and has been engaged in dairying and latterly in breeding short-horned cattle. He has served as assessor of the township and also held other offices of prominence. He is a member of the P. of H., and is politically a Prohibitionist.

A. F. Dobler, retired brewer and malster, and now a farmer and grain and cattle dealer, Girard and Fairview townships, Erie county, Pa., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1844. In 1848 he, in company with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fink, emigrated to Pennsylvania, and on attaining his fifth year went to reside with his uncle, John Dobler, in the city of New York; thence to Nashua, N. H., and, in 1856, removed with his uncle's family to Albany, N. Y. On reaching his majority, in 1865, having previously assumed his uncle's name through legal procedure, Mr. Dobler assumed the management of his uncle's brewery, the yearly capacity and output of which is now over 35,000 barrels, requiring 65,000 bushels of malt. At the death of his uncle, John Dobler, in 1885,

A. F. Dobler purchased the entire brewing properties over which he had so long presided, and since that time has been sole owner and manager. This renowned master and brewer zealously continued the study of lager beer brewing in all its most intricate and essential details, and became the oldest member of Prof. Schwartz's Scientific Station of Brewing in America, and in later years gave practical instruction to present managers of the largest breweries in this country. Experience having taught the value of securing the finest possible grade of barley, Mr. Dobler determined to extensively engage in growing it on his large farms in Girard and Fairview townships, each of which is located opposite the renowned barley-growing districts of Canada, and are tempered by the same lake winds. The result has been the procuring of the choicest grade of barley from which to brew his renowned lager, which has also proven an incentive for growing barley on United States soil. Upon these farms Mr. Dobler has erected a palatial residence, a large grain storage, immense barns, water works, three natural gas wells and outbuildings, which, in architectural beauty and design, are the peers of any complete set of farm buildings in the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dobler is fully awake to his own interests, but not to the point of seeking undue advantages, while in point of executive ability he has few superiors. An earnest and untiring worker, being possessed of a strong physique, his endurance is all but unlimited. Kind at heart and liberal in any worthy cause, though alert and quick to detect any attempted imposition, he has made fast friends among the deserving classes. And though his years of manhood have been given to constant work he has, nevertheless, found time for profitable reading and study, and his mind is well stored with extensive and practical knowledge in various fields. Socially Mr. Dobler is most popular, as he is ever a pleasant and entertaining companion. In business, banking and commercial circles, no man's credit stands higher, and his word is as good a guarantee as is his bond. Many are the occasions on which his advice is earnestly sought, is honestly and freely imparted, and once bestowed it is highly regarded. Through earnest application, industry and unceasing effort, Mr. A. F. Dobler may be justly called a self-made man, and the entire community wherein he has passed the greater portion of his active business life, feel an all but individual pride in his eminent achievements. Mr. Dobler was married in 1870 to Miss Emma B. Mott, of Fairview, Pa. This happy union has been blessed with two children: Emma C., who married Dr. A. F. Baldinger, of 670 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and John F. Dobler, who is now in school in Cleveland. For the past eight years Mr. Dobler's family has also included his niece, Miss Clara Mott, who was educated in St. Agnes' Female Academy (Episcopal), of Albany. Mrs. Baldinger was also educated in this institution, which is one of the highest grade in America. Mr. Dobler and family worship at the Presbyterian Church, of which they are generous supporters. In politics he is bound by no party ties, but gives his support to those issues which he believes to be for the best interests of the community and the nation.

Frank M. Temple, M. D., Fairview, Erie county, Pa., was born in Crawford county in 1824. He is a son of R. S. B. Temple, for many years a resident of

Spring township, Crawford county, Pa., and who died at the age of 72 years in March, 1894. His widow still survives, at the age of 75 years. Her maiden name was Miss Jane Dunham, daughter of Daniel Dunham, of Union City, Erie county, Pa. Frank was a grandson of Robert Temple, who came from Scotland at an early day to Crawford county, where he resided for eighty-nine years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1890, at the age of 93 years. Frank M. Temple graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1880, and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1884. He began the practice of medicine in Mercer, Pa., in 1880, and later located in Fairview, Pa., and has since established a successful practice. June 6, 1876, he was married to Miss Cynthia Fell Yeager, of Mercer, Pa., whose father is a graduate of the class of 1852, of the University of Pennsylvania. Four children have been born to this union, as follows: Grace, aged 16 years; Herbert, aged 12; George, aged 7, and Frances Marion, aged 16 months, respectively. Dr. Temple is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, A. O. U. W., P. H. C., and K. of P.

George S. Stone, merchant and general dealer, Avonia, Erie county, Pa., was born in Harrisburg, Iowa, February 24, 1849. He is a son of Amos Stone, who was struck and killed at the L. S. & M. S. R. R. crossing near Fairview Station January 5, 1871. His age was 52 years, and he was a native of Fairview township, although he had resided at different times in Iowa and California. Mr. Stone was married September 27, 1871, to Mary Ann Gallowher. This union has been blessed with six children, as follows: Mabel G., Arthur L., Fred Carlton, Helen M., Georgie L. and Dorothy R. Mr. Stone began in the mercantile business at his present location in 1868, and together with a large trade, he has been engaged in the commission business to a large extent, shipping grain and produce from points on the E. & P., the P. S. & L. E., and L. S. & M. S. railroads. He also deals largely with the local trade in coal, produce, lime, salt, cement and plaster. Imbued with the spirit of progress, he is engaged in other enterprises, among which is a fishery in Conneaut, Ohio, a glnet and poundnet fishery plant, from which large shipments are made to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg. Mr. Stone was appointed postmaster in 1869, and has since held the office without interruption through the various administrations. As a prominent citizen, and a live, go-ahead business man, he ranks among the first in his township, and has at various times held public offices. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been trustee for several years.

William Kernick, jr., miller, Avonia, Erie county, Pa., was born in Cornwall, England, in the year 1848. He emigrated to America in the year 1877, and first located in Edenburg, Clarion county, Pa., and removed to Fairview in 1885, soon after taking charge of the Oriental Mills, which he has since operated successfully. He is a son of William Kernick, who has always resided in England. A brother, E. M. Kernick, preceded William to Erie county in 1869. William Kernick, jr., has operated the Oriental Mills since



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1887, and has made many improvements, having changed the machinery from a bulr into a roller mill, making the capacity seventy-five barrels. An engine and boiler has also been added. The Oriental Mills were built in 1869 by Thomas & McCreary, and continue to advance in public favor under the present management. Last November, Mr. Kernick received a severe injury, by being caught in the machinery, which resulted in the loss of two fingers of his right hand. November 17, 1874, he was married to Miss Susie Ferrow, and to this union have been born eight children, as follows: Daniel F. and William Edward, both born in England; Elizabeth, Celia, Albert, Mark Guy Pierce, Robert Edward Stephenson Tindall, and Herbert, all born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Kernick is a prominent citizen of Fairview township. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1892, and is a member of the P. H. C., of Fairview, No. 104.

Joseph Bowman, sr., farmer, Swanville, Erie county, Pa., was born in McKean township, and is a son of Martin Bowman, who came to Erie county from Germany seventy years ago, and followed farming. His death occurred in 1854. Joseph Bowman resided in McKean township since his birth until 1892, when he removed to his present farm at Swanville. He was married to Mary, daughter of Lawrence Houck, of his native township. The issue of this union was two children: Joseph, who resides with his father on the farm, and Frankie, wife of John Bendwittler, of Fairview township; Joseph Bowman, jr., was married to Miss Hannah Leoble. They have one son, Frederick. Joseph Bowman is a member of the F. & A. M.

A. Fuessler, merchant and postmaster, Swanville, Erie county, Pa., was born in 1841, at Walnut Creek, near where he now resides. His parents came to Erie county from Baltimore, Md., traveling across mountains and through forests in wagons, locating in the then far West. This was in 1834. Mr. Fuessler is a son of Ernest and Catherine (Gornito) Fuessler, natives of Germany. The former died in 1879, and the latter in 1851. This family consisted of seven children, as follows: Margaret, Louisa, A. Jane, Lewis (deceased), Lewis and Julius. Mr. Fuessler, in 1864, was married to Miss Mary Doner, of Fairview township. The issue of this union has been as follows: Mary, Hattie, wife of John Smart, of Fairview township; Emma (deceased), Lewis, Cora, wife of Seth Geist, residents of Mill Creek township; Leroy, Augustus (deceased), Lotie, Jessie, Lillie and Scott. Mr. Fuessler is one of the oldest business men and residents of Swanville. He succeeded his father in the mercantile trade in 1880, and was appointed postmaster in 1884, and has since held the office with satisfaction, being an enterprising and influential citizen.

John Sherwin, carpenter, Swanville, Erie county, Pa., is a native of Summit, Erie county, Pa., and of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, James Durlap, was the first to come to this county, and located on a farm in Summit township. John is a son of Francis Sherwin, who was born in 1819, and died in 1858. He was married in 1842, to Cordelia Sawdy, daughter of Perry Sawdy, of Erie. To this marriage have been born three children, as follows: Charles L. Sherwin, of Erie; Lorinda, of Michigan, and Lucinda, of Kavenna, Ohio. Mr. Sherwin has been a resident

of Swanville and Fairview townships since 1880, and has been actively engaged at his trade, that of carpenter, since 1862, until latterly, when declining health and advancing years have made retirement a necessity. He was in the service of the U. S. navy during 1861-62, located on the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay.

Francis Lander, blacksmith, Swanville, Erie county, Pa., a native of New York city, was born in 1828, and is a son of Lewis and Anna Mary (Schlepp) Lander, natives of Germany, who came to this country and first located in New York city. This was in 1857, and in 1840 they removed to Erie county. The former died November 19, 1892, and the latter now resides in Erie. The children of this union are: Francis, John F., who resides in the South; George and Mrs. S. H. Alleman, of Erie. Francis learned his trade, that of blacksmithing, with the firm of Little, Kepler & Co., of Erie, in 1855, and in 1857, with Capt. J. Beckman, in Fairview, went to Erie in 1859, and removed to Swanville in 1861, where he has since resided. He has filled several township offices and has been justice of the peace and a member of the school board. Francis was a member of the 102d P. A. L., and is a member of the G. A. R. In 1869 he was married to Anna Mary Decker, daughter of John Decker, of Erie. Mr. Lander is a man of sterling wealth and influence.

John Loffi, station agent, Swanville, Erie county, Pa., was born in Germany and came to the city of Erie in 1872, and was engaged for some time as section foreman on the N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R. Previous to this he was employed as bookkeeper in a grocery store in Erie, afterwards owning a store himself on Parade street; then removed to Swanville, where he was employed in the Lake Shore R. R. service. In 1875 he accepted the position of agent and telegraph operator of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. station at Swanville, which position he held until his death. John Loffi was a son of John and Margaret (Hauber) Loffi, both deceased, and who never left their native country. In 1891 Mr. Loffi spent the summer in the land of his birth, returning to America in the early autumn of the same year, accompanied by his nephew, Peter Loffi, who has since made Erie county his home. In 1874 Mr. Loffi was married to Miss Mary King, daughter of Michael King, of Fairview township, and owned a pleasant home in Swanville. One son, George W., has been born to this union. Mr. Loffi was a reliable and energetic citizen, a member of the A. O. U. W. and L. S. & M. S. Lodge. He met his death at the Swanville Depot, May 27, 1895. While practicing on a bicycle on the platform of the station a fast freight came by, and in turning to avoid it, the wheel became unmanageable, and he was thrown against the train and instantly killed.

C. F. Busch, general blacksmith, manufacturer and dealer in wagons, farm implements, Fairview, Erie county, Pa., was born in Fairview borough in 1864. He is a son of Julius and Elizabeth (Zunstein) Busch. Julius Busch came from Germany in 1850, and first settled in Ohio, and came to Fairview in 1858. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Zunstein, and to this union were born four children, as follows: Lena, wife of Morgan Anderson, of Fairview; Lizzie, Mary

and Charles F. Busch. His second marriage was to Miss Augusta Kutzman, in 1866. The issue of this union was as follows: Julius, Otto, Ida, wife of William Smithlyn; Monroe, Anna and Carrie Busch, of Fairview. Charles F. Busch was married in 1887 to Miss Mary Kroner, daughter of Philip Kroner, of Fairview. The children of this marriage are Ralph Emerson and Lois Busch. Mr. Busch began the business of carriage-making and blacksmithing with his father in 1854, assumed entire control in 1886, and has since carried on an extensive business in this line, having established a large local trade. The business conducted embraces blacksmithing and ironing of all kinds. As a business man Mr. Busch ranks among the foremost, and as a citizen is highly respected, while his establishment ranks as a leader. He is a member of the P. H. C.

Charles E. Weislogal, farmer, Swanville, Erie county, Pa., was born in the township where he now resides March 15, 1857. He is the eighth child of Jacob W. and Barbara (Austaud) Weislogal, natives of Germany, who came to Erie county in 1854, and settled on a farm now owned by Charles in Fairview township. The former died in 1859 and the latter in 1880. In this family there were nine children, as follows: Jacob, Mitchell, John, Barbara, George, Katherine, Mary, Charles and Elizabeth. Charles was married in 1889 to Miss Carrie Simmons, daughter of Andrew Simmons, of Erie. One son, Leroy Edward, has blessed this union. Mr. Weislogal is the owner of one of the finest farms in Fairview township, located at the mouth of Walnut creek, near where the first settlement was made by Colonel Forster and Mr. Swan, who gave the place the name of Fairview. It was at this place that John M. Kratz started a store in 1802, and a log tavern was kept by Richard Swan, who was followed by James Dunn. This was the commercial center of the township till 1824, containing a tavern, mill, distillery, blacksmith shop, etc. The elections and military trainings were held there, and as long as the stages and travel ran down to the creek it was rather a lively village. The mills fell into the hands of Daniel Lord in 1829, who changed the name of the place to Manchester, and erected a paper mill. It burned while in charge of Messrs. Reed and was never rebuilt. A Presbyterian Church was built at this point in 1810, with Rev. Johnson Eaton as pastor. The place of worship was removed to Swanville in 1832. Mr. Weislogal has been prominently identified with the various interests of Fairview township in many ways, and ranks among the influential citizens. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

J. F. Stuntz, wagon-maker, bicycle dealer and dealer in farm implements, Fairview, Erie county, Pa., was born in Fairview township, in 1869. He is a son of J. C. and Mary J. (McKee) Stuntz. The former died March 14, 1894, at the age of 56 years, and the latter resides in Fairview borough. Mrs. Stuntz is a daughter of the late Thomas McKee, of Mill Creek township, son of Patrick and Jane (Vance) McKee, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Mill Creek township. Mr. McKee was married in 1838 to Nancy Kendig, born in 1818, daughter of George and Esther (Spence) Kendig, the former of Cumberland county and the latter of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. By this union were born Mary J., mother of J. F.; Alex-

ander (deceased), Susan, Franklin, Bennett, Etta (deceased) and Thomas. Alexander was in Co. K, 83d P. V. I., and there contracted a disease which terminated in his death. Mr. McKee was a director in the Erie county almshouse for three years. Mr. J. F. Stuntz is a grandson of Stephen Stuntz, a farmer and mechanic, who was one of the early settlers of Fairview. He died in 1888, at the age of 76 years. His children are Ida J., Reid and J. Frank. Mr. Stuntz had one brother, William, who died from injuries received from the kick of a horse, and a sister, Esther Stuntz. He began business in the wagon trade five years ago, and has operated as a leading bicycle dealer since 1885, and is also a dealer in farming implements. In the bicycle trade he represents the Spaulding and the Victor. Mr. Stuntz has also operated a steam thrasher with his father (and for two years alone) since 1888. Blacksmithing and general carriage work also form a large feature of his business. He has won an enviable reputation, and the large trade he has secured is the result of earnest endeavors to do his work in the best style. He is a member of the P. H. C.

William E. Evans (deceased), was born in West Mill Creek, Erie county, Pa., in 1841, and died in Fairview township April 4, 1886. He was a son of James Evans, of Mill Creek township. The family of James Evans, consisted of six sons, as follows: John, George, Conrad, William E., James and Presley. In 1872 he was married to Miss Emma Von Buseck, daughter of Lewis and Caroline (Stohlmann) Von Buseck, natives of Germany, former of whom came to this country with his father and brother in 1832, the remainder of the family following in 1834. They remained in Pittsburg, Pa., for one year, then removing to Erie county, and later purchasing a farm on the Lake road three miles west of Erie city. Mr. Von Buseck proved himself a most successful farmer of the township. He married Caroline Stohlmann, and to this union were born twelve children, nine of whom are now living: Augusta, wife of Joachim Knobloch; Charles, married to Lavina Butt; Amile, married to Mary Fickinger, Emma, wife of William E. Evans; Julius, Lewis, Albert, William and Caroline. William E. Evans spent fifteen years on the farm where his widow now resides, with her children, who are as follows: Caroline U., Clara Stohlmann, Lizzie Lavina, Charles Frederick, Emma Von Buseck and William Lee Evans. Mr. Evans was one of the leading farmers and foremost citizens of the township.

John G. Weiblen, justice of the peace, Fairview, Erie county, Pa., was born in the year 1833, and is a son of Gottlieb and Gotebiban (Meyers) Weiblen, natives of Germany. The former was weaver by trade, and came to America and Erie county in 1850, and first settled in Erie city. He later came to Fairview borough, and died in 1894. His wife died in Europe in 1835. John G. Weiblen was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Harmon, daughter of Dedrick Harmon, an old resident of Erie county. The issue of this union have been twelve children, as follows: Josephine, Emma, William, Gertrude, Hattie, Nellie, Charles, Frank, Carrie, Winifred, John and Freddie. Mr. Weiblen learned his trade, that of a shoemaker, in 1850, and removed to Fairview borough in 1855, and for forty years has been one of its staunch and reliable citizens, whose council is often sought on matters of importance,

where reliable information and advice is desired. He was admitted to the Erie county bar in 1868, and appointed justice of the peace in 1885, which office he now holds.

W. H. Hyke, proprietor of the Heuer House, Fairview, Erie county, Pa., was born in Port Hope, Canada, in 1852, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Valier) Hyke, who had the following children: Jerrad N., Charles and W. H. Hyke, who were educated in their native town, from whence his parents moved to Erie in 1865. Cornelius Hyke was born in Schenectady, N. Y., of Holland descent, and was a veteran of the war of 1812. In April, 1879, Mr. W. H. Hyke was united in marriage with Miss Anna, daughter of J. W. and Catherine Koehler. The former was born in Holland in 1814, and came to this country with his parents in 1832, making Erie his home during his active life. He has been engaged in ship building and was also an expert millwright. The children of this union are: John W. Koehler, of Chicago; Mrs. Mary Pope, Erie; Mrs. W. H. Hyke, Fairview, and Mrs. Agnes Gregory, widow of C. C. Gregory, formerly conductor on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. George Koehler, father of J. W. Koehler, was one of the first settlers and had the first greenhouse in Erie county, situated on the Buffalo road, three miles east of Erie. The children of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hyke are: Cora, Mabel, Agnes and Ethel. Mr. Hyke became proprietor of the hotel in Fairview in November, 1894, and has succeeded in establishing a first-class reputation for the hotel, which has been newly equipped, and in every detail is most complete. Mr. Hyke is a first-class landlord and fully understands the needs of the public and conducts a first-class house.

J. V. Warren, retired, Fairview, Erie county, Pa., was born February 14, 1812, in Jefferson county, Ohio, where he spent his early life. Seven years were spent on a farm near Ashtabula, Ohio, and came to Erie in 1872 and began the hotel business in Fairview, which he continued until 1894, when he retired. Mr. Warren is a son of Nathaniel and Lavina (Watries) Warren, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter of New England. To this union were born eleven children: Sarah, born September 14, 1786; Rhoda, May 11, 1790; Samuel, June 20, 1792; Jane, February 29, 1794; Nathaniel, June 29, 1796; Daniel S., August 26, 1799; Thomas, August 15, 1801; Mary, October 13, 1802; William, October 12, 1806; Hannah, June 5, 1808, and James V., February 14, 1812. In 1835 J. V. Warren married Miss Emeline Allen, daughter of John Allen, a descendant of the renowned Ethan Allan, of Vermont. The children of this union are: Elizabeth, widow of Jerome Van Allan, of Ashtabula, Ohio; Valentine, William H., Seth A., Manford L., Emogene, wife of Amos Weaver; Diadamy, wife of Loyd Harper, all of Ashtabula, Ohio, and Reed Warren, of Fairview borough. J. V. Warren had been engaged in active pursuits until 1894, when declining health, together with advancing years, compelled him to take a less active part in business affairs.

A. J. Nason, merchant, Franklin Corners, Erie county, Pa., was born in Fairview township in 1859, and is a son of B. J. and Harriet (Rice) Nason, residents of Franklin township, and grandson of William Nason, a native of New England, where his life was

spent. His family are: William, of Fairview; Sylvester, Benjamin J. (father of A. J. Nason), Webster, Eric, and Mrs. Ann Veaseley (deceased); Mrs. Nason's father was John Rice, a life-long resident of New York State. B. J. Nason came to Franklin township thirty-four years ago, at a time when this particular section and township was new, and for the most part covered with a thick forest. He began business as a merchant at Franklin Corners in 1890, and was appointed postmaster the same year. This postoffice was established about 1855, and is geographically the center of the township, which is laid out the most systematically of any township in Erie county. Mr. Nason is among the most active and progressive citizens of Franklin. He was educated at the Edinboro State Normal School, and for several years prior to taking up the mercantile trade taught in the public schools of that locality. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union, and has active interest in all that pertains to local affairs.

L. O. Stanbro, blacksmith, Franklin Corners, Erie county, Pa., was born in Concord, Erie county, N. Y., in 1877, and at the age of 14 years removed with his parents to Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stanbro learned his trade, that of blacksmithing, in Springville, Erie county, N. Y., and soon after came to Erie county, and was for a time employed at Edinboro. In April, 1895, he removed to Franklin Corners, where he established himself in the business of general blacksmithing and wagon repairing, and has by continued industry built up a large and profitable trade. Mr. Stanbro is a son of the late Lavant Stanbro, who died in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1880. His mother was Miss Ida Horton, who still survives. Mr. Stanbro was educated in the public schools of Erie city and is a skilled and energetic worker in his chosen trade.

H. C. Howard, farmer, Franklin Corners, Franklin township, Erie county, Pa., was born and reared in the township in which he now resides. The year of his birth was 1837. He is the son of Henry Howard, sr., and grandson of Daniel Howard, who was killed in the war of 1812. Henry Howard first settled in Girard township, and removed with his wife, Sarah Jenness, to Franklin township, in 1832, near where his son Henry now resides. Henry Howard, sr., died in August, 1894, and his wife in December, 1893, of their family there were two sons, Henry C. and Levi P. Howard, of Ambox, O. The latter also resided for many years in Franklin. Five daughters also bless this union: Sarah, wife of L. C. Allen, Iowa; Phebe, wife of C. Stewart, Tennessee; Clarissa, wife of C. E. Mathewson; Harriet, wife of S. Hamilton, Franklin Corners; and Hannah, wife of F. Mischler. Hannah died in 1882. In 1868 Henry was married to Miss Betsey Watson, daughter of James Watson, of Girard, Erie county, Pa., one of the oldest settlers of that village. This union has been blessed with the following children: Elma J., wife of George Jenness; Bertha F., Lou B., S. Grace and Edna E., all residents of Franklin township. Following are the children of James and Mary (Woodsey) Watson: Jane, wife of Samuel Coburn, Erie; Betsey, wife of Henry; Frank, Mary Ann, Eric, George, Washington; Charles, Indiana; James, John, Girard; Jessie, wife of E. A. Swigart, Erie; and William, Girard. Mr. Howard has resided on his present farm since 1862, and has, during that

time, taken part in bringing the land about his residence from a densely wooded and not altogether valuable condition to its present high state of cultivation and productiveness. In 1862, Mr. Howard enlisted in the nine months' service, and received an honorable discharge at the end of that time. He was a member of Co. G, 169th P. V., I. He has been school director, and has always taken an active part and been foremost in matters pertaining to his locality.

Daniel B. Robinson, retired farmer, Ivaria, Franklin township, Erie county, Pa., was born in Otisco township, Onondaga county, New York, July 22, 1823, son of Daniel B. Robinson, born May 26, 1787, who married Elizabeth Benedict, born March 12, 1793, daughter of Johnathon and Huldah (Seely) Benedict, who had six children, of whom James B. died in Nebraska in the year 1891; Daniel B.; John B., also died in Nebraska, and Thomas, surviving. Daniel B., the elder, and his wife, were natives of New York State. He was for many years county surveyor, commissioner of deeds, magistrate and a school teacher. He came to this county in 1844, from Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., and settled in Franklin township, where he died April 2, 1892, his widow following him March 11, 1870. He was a son of John and Eunice (Wilcox) Robinson, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of New York State. Johnathon Benedict, son of Nathaniel Benedict, was a native of England. Daniel B. Robinson was married, October 1, 1849, to Mary Crosby, born in the township of Wales, Erie county, New York, December 17, 1822, daughter of Calvin and Huldah (Connell) Crosby, natives of New York State. By this union there is one son, Marquis D., born October 21, 1851, now an oil operator in Titusville, Pa. He is a member of the National Oil Company. He married Miss Flora McQuarrie, a native of Nova Scotia. To this union have been born three children: Mable Marion, Ellsworth D., and Ovid D. Robinson, owing to an accident, at the age of 11 years, Daniel B. Robinson became a cripple for life, and he prepared himself for teaching, which occupation he followed in Elk Creek and Franklin township for twenty years. He bears the distinction of being one of the oldest citizens now living in Franklin township, and has been identified with many local enterprises during his active life. He assisted in establishing the Edinboro State Normal School, the postoffice known as Ivaria, the naming of the Mohawk Mills, and numerous other undertakings. During these years he has filled the offices of school inspector of Franklin township and director of the independent school district, and also clerk, treasurer and collector. He is a member of the First Regular Baptist Church, Elk Creek, and in politics is a Republican. This estimable gentleman, while having lived out the days usually allotted to mankind, still has a retentive memory, and is able to recall many events of his earlier days with unwonted vigor and interest.

Rev. Henry Francis Dietrich, rector of St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church, of Greene township, was born in Erie City May 26, 1872. His father, Henry Dietrich, and mother, formerly Victoria Schmalz, a native of Bavaria, Germany, are both living. Father Dietrich received his early education in the parochial schools of Erie. He then spent nine

years at St. Vincent's College in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and one year at St. Bonaventure College, at Allegany, N. Y. Father Dietrich was appointed to his first pastorate, the parish of St. Boniface, on June 26, 1896. The parish was founded in 1857, and has now a membership of about sixty families. The church is situated in the central portion of Greene township, on the Wattsburg road. It has a very fine property surrounding it, which contains about four acres. The pastors of St. Boniface Church from the time it was founded to the present year were as follows: 1857 to 1867, Rev. J. A. Oberhofer; 1867 to 1868, Rev. P. F. Maloney; 1868 to 1870, Rev. J. Vollemer; 1870 to 1873, J. A. Oberhofer; 1873 to 1878, Melchior Appel; 1878 to 1890, Edward Hasse; 1890 to 1891, John C. McIntire; 1891 to 1894, Joseph M. Siewerding; 1894 to 1895, Simon Assenmacher; 1895 to date, Rev. Henry F. Dietrich.

John P. Rose, Greene township, was born in this county September 13, 1864. His father, Charles Rose, came to the United States in 1850 and settled in Greene township, Erie county, on a farm of 133 acres, near the Lake Pleasant road. In 1852 he was married to Anna Mary Gosse, a native of Erie county. Ten children were the result of this marriage, of whom John P. was eighth in order of birth. Mr. Rose has continuously lived in Erie county, except for a short period during the war, when he went to Indiana. The children were all born and educated in Erie county. Mr. Rose died in 1874 at the age of 51 years. John Rose followed farming as a business until 21 years of age, when he purchased the saw-mill owned by West Newton, on the Lake Pleasant road, three miles north of the town by the same name. Mr. Rose prospered in this business and in 1885 improved his property by erecting an entire new plant at an expense of \$2,500. The new mill includes a shingle mill, grist mill and cider press. He was married September 12, 1893, to Minnie, daughter of James Cartin, of Erie county. They have one child, a daughter, Verme.

George H. Myers, Greene township, was born near West Greene, Erie county, September 7, 1857. His grandfather, Samuel Myers, was the first of his ancestors to come to Pennsylvania. He was born in Delaware county, New York, and came to Erie county in 1820, settling on a farm of 100 acres in what was then a wilderness in Greene township. Mr. Myers, being one of the early settlers, did much toward building up that portion of Erie county. John Myers, father of George H., was born in 1821, and was married to Permilia Brace in this county in 1853. They had six children, of whom George H. was the third. The others are: Deloss H., Mrs. Emma Jackson, now living in Kansas; William T.; Verna, now Mrs. J. Porter Jackson; and Gara Grant, all of whom are living, with one exception, in Erie county. George H. was married to Julia Barry, a daughter of Thomas Barry, of this county, October 20, 1882. Her mother was a daughter of Cyril Drown, of Greene township. Three children have been the result of this marriage, Gertha, G. Barry and Rachel. Mr. Myers is one of the progressive citizens of this locality, has always taken an active part in politics in the county, and, though a Republican, was appointed postmaster of

East Greene by President Cleveland in 1888, which office he continues to hold. He also has a general store and successfully cultivates a farm of forty acres.

Peter Kuhl, Greene township, was born in Greene township, October 25, 1845. His father, Peter Kuhl, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1801. John Yost Kuhl, father of Peter, sr., was a native of Germany, and emigrated to this country at the age of 12. He settled in York county, where later he married Elizabeth Orth, of York county. They reared seven children, viz.: Peter, sr., Daniel, Fairview; Susan, who married John Gittings, Harbor Creek; Polly, wife of Fred Ohlweiler, Harbor Creek; Peggy, now Mrs. Daniel Berringer, Fairview; Katherine, who married a Mr. D. Stover, Fairview, and Elizabeth. All these children were born in York county, and are all now deceased. The family moved to Erie county about 1823, coming in wagons, and settled in the vicinity of Kearsarge, in Mill Creek township. Meeting with financial adversity eight years later they sold the property at Kearsarge, and settled on 150 acres in the woods, in Greene township, where a large log cabin was built. There a comfortable income was earned by felling the forests, and hauling the wood to Erie city, and also in tilling the soil about the cabin home. On October 22, 1829, Peter, sr., was married to Susan Fry, daughter of Joseph Fry, formerly of Lancaster county, Pa., and one of the early Pennsylvania Dutch settlers. They reared a family of ten children. Sarah was the first child. She is now Mrs. George Hairsine, and is living in Greene township. Samuel was the second child, and is now living upon a large farm adjoining the old homestead, which was cleared by himself. Barbara, the third child, died in April, 1889; Eliza, is the wife of J. D. Meade, of Harbor Creek township; Adam, Harbor Creek; Mary Ann, now Mrs. David Ripley, is living in Greene township; Fred, is living on a part of the old homestead in Greene township; Peter, jr., our subject; Hiram, living in North East township; and Susan, now the wife of Charles Breckley, of Mill Creek township. Peter, jr., was married June 16, 1868, to Harriett Maria Cook, daughter of Samuel Cook, a native of New York State. He was born in Portland, Chautauque county, and came to Pennsylvania in 1847, and settled in Athens township, Crawford county. Mr. Cook was married before he came to Pennsylvania, to Lydia Stafford Stark, of an old English family, on May 5, 1844. They had five children, three girls and two boys: Lydia Anna, now the wife of Myron Wagner, of Mill Creek township; Frances Marion, living in Greene township; Mary, wife of Swayne Olson, of Erie city; Samuel Frank, living in Greene township, and Harriett Maria, who was the second child. She was born in Crawford county, August 23, 1847, and came with her parents to Erie county in 1854. Samuel Cook, father of Mrs. Peter Kuhl, jr., was educated in the Academy at Fredonia, N. Y. He was a Republican, and took an active interest in the politics of Erie county. The year Horace Greeley was a candidate for president he was a candidate for county commissioner, but by his friendship and campaigning for Mr. Greeley in this county he defeated himself. Mr. Cook's father was a native of Rutland county, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kuhl, jr., spent the first eight years of their married life in Harbor Creek township, when they moved to the old

Cook homestead in Greene township, where they now reside. Mr. Kuhl, like his antecessors, has always been a farmer, and now has 130 acres, which, through his efforts, have been brought to a fine state of cultivation, while the modern farm buildings rate among the very best in Greene township. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl are public-spirited, and have been actively identified with the local affairs of their neighborhood. He has served as school director, and secretary of the board during his entire term; is now road commissioner of the township. Until ill health compelled him to resign, Mr. Kuhl served as a director of the Watsburg Agricultural Society. Mrs. Kuhl served as superintendent of the Department of Domestic Arts during the time her husband served as a director, but resigned when he did, feeling that her first duty was at home. She was a school teacher in her girlhood days, and taught in the townships of Venango, Greene, Harbor Creek, and Greenfield, and her earnestness and ambition won the regard of the communities in which she taught in the good old days when "boarding around" was a teacher's lot, to such an extent that she formed many agreeable and lasting friendships. Mrs. Kuhl carried the same earnest, enthusiastic spirit into her domestic duties, and her husband found in her an able co-laborer in bringing his farm to its present high state of development and cultivation. They have one child, a daughter, 14 years old, who is a fine scholar, being the first pupil to graduate from the schools of Greene township since they were graded. In addition to general farming, Mr. Kuhl conducts a fine dairying department, and its products find a ready market among some of the leading families of Erie, who only appreciate the very best. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl attend the Presbyterian Church.

Anson H. Yaple was born October 2, 1829, in this county. His father, David Yaple, came to Erie county with his brother, William, from Delaware county, New York, which was the first home of the Yaple family in this country, and where a number of the descendants now live. They originally came from Germany, some time before the Revolutionary war, and a number of the family participated in that great struggle for independence. The two brothers, who now have a large and representative posterity in Erie county, settled in the wilderness of Greene township in 1824, the vicinity of which is now known as West Greene. They cleared a large acreage, which of late years compose some of the richest farm lands in the county. The brothers were of a family of twelve children, two of whom are now living and residents of this county. The eldest is Mrs. Eleanor, wife of William B. Weed (deceased), who has reached the ripe age of 97 years, and lives at Weeds Corners in Greene township; Christian Yaple, her brother, is 85 years old, and lives at Waterford. William Yaple went back to Delaware county, New York, about 1827, and was married to a Miss Sallie Hull. They had six children, three of whom are now living: Rebecca Weed, of Erie City; Miles, living in this county; and Giles, now a resident of Norwalk, Ohio. William Yaple died in 1844. David Yaple, the father of Anson H., was married December 26, 1826, to Ruth Fuller, daughter of Timothy Fuller, who at that time was a resident of Venango township, and one of the earlier settlers in Erie county. They had seven children, of whom Anson H. was the second child. The

others are: William W., now living near the old homestead; N. Y., L. P. R., D. B., T. J., and Eulalia A., now the widow of Aaron Haskins, and living in Erie. David Yaple died December 24, 1888. His wife died six years before him, November 13, 1882. Anson H. Yaple was married June 10, 1851, to Laura A. Streeter, daughter of Horace Streeter, a native of the Black River country, in New York State. She moved to Erie county at an early age with her mother and uncle, Rodney Cole. In 1856 Mr. Yaple moved to Washburn, Grant county, Wis., where he remained nine years, when his wife died, August 14, 1864. They had six children, all of whom are living: The first is Candace R., wife of George Cutter, of this county; Henry W., living at Harbor Creek station; Edward L. and Clinton F., living in Greene township; Addie E., wife of Oscar Root, now living in Summit township, and Anson J., who has settled on the Barry farm in Greene township. After the death of his wife Mr. Yaple returned to Erie county and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and September 18, 1866, he married Louise M., daughter of Luther D. Jackson, of Delaware county, New York. They now have four children, the eldest, A. L. Yaple, is living in Greene township; Lulu E., wife of Fred Coover, of Greene township; Kate L., wife of William Allen, and Leah M., living with her mother and father. While in Wisconsin Mr. Yaple served in the army during the late war. He enlisted in Co. E, 39th Reg., Wis. Vol., but never reached the front. He was in the service seven months, when he sprained his ankle, was given his discharge and sent home, crippled for life. Mr. Yaple is a member of Rice Post, G. A. R., at Waterford. Mr. Yaple is one of the self-made men of Erie county. He has always been a farmer, and when quite a young man, left his father's home to make his own way in the world. This he has done, with considerable success, and he now owns 160 acres of fine farmland in Greene township, near West Greene, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. He is a strong Republican and a highly esteemed, genial citizen. His ten estimable children (five boys and five girls) are all residents of this county.

Francis Marlan Cook was born in Athens township, Crawford county, March 11, 1849. His father, Samuel Cook, was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and came to Pennsylvania in 1847. He settled in Crawford county and came to Erie county in 1854. Samuel Cook was married May 5, 1844, to Lida Stafford Stark, in Portland, N. Y., of an old English family who were early settlers in the State. His first wife died January 9, 1877, and was married October 13, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Cook, at Alden, Erie county, N. Y.; she survives her husband, who died August 25, 1895. The first marriage resulted in five children, of whom Francis Marlan was the third child. He was married April 13, 1876, to Hattie E. Wagner, daughter of Samuel Wagner, of Mill Creek township, a well-known and an early settler in Erie county. Mrs. Cook is the third child and the only daughter, and comes of a family of early Pennsylvania Dutch settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have nine children, the eldest, Ross E., then Lydia, Anna and Hannah Eliza, twin sisters; Joseph E., Roy E., Seth B., Eva, Carrie and Agnes May. Mr. Cook is one of the progressive citizens of Greene township, and now has 380 acres of farm and timber land. He has 125 acres under cul-

vation about his home, in the northwestern section of the township, and the remaining portion of his property is in valuable timber and pasture in the southern part. Mr. Cook was reared in Erie county, and has made his own way in the world. He started when a young boy in Venango county, working in the oil country, but returned to Erie county and worked at farming, saving his earnings, with which he purchased the fine farm lands surrounding his home. He also owns a large sawmill near South Wales, in Greene township. Mr. Cook never took an active part in politics and has declined many township offices tendered him by the Republican party, though he is now a school director and is doing much to improve the district schools, where his children are being educated.

John Wright was born October 2, 1870, in Greene township, Erie county. His father, Samuel Wright, was a native of Denmark. He was born May 3, 1822. Was a sailor by trade and sailed upon the merchant vessels of his native land until 1892, when he came to America. After spending several years upon the Atlantic coast, he came to Erie, making that city his home, and sailing upon the lakes as second mate until about 1872, when he purchased a farm of fifty acres in Greene township at Knuyles Corners. This property was then a heavy forest, which was cleared by Mr. Wright himself, and is now rich farming land, and adjoins a farm operated by his brother Charles. Shortly after Mr. Wright came to Erie he was married to Annie Einbour, a native of Germany, who came to this county but a few years previous. They had nine children: Emma, now the wife of Charles Thornton, living in Greene township; Clara, wife of F. S. Cook, of Greene township; Mary, living in Erie; Ella and Addie, at the homestead; three brothers are prosperous farmers in North Dakota, and John is unmarried and is living with his mother and sisters on the old farm. He has added six acres to the property since the death of his father, January 5, 1894. He is a prosperous farmer, has always lived at home, and is adding to the value of the beautiful country about the old home every year.

Charles T. Hall was born in Waterford township, Erie county, Pa., June 26, 1847. His father, Charles T. Hall, sr., was a native of Genesee county, New York, of Scotch descent, and came to Erie county in January, 1847. He was married the year before to Rebecca Hill, daughter of Heman Hill, a native of North Ireland. Mr. Hill accompanied his daughter and her husband to Erie county, and a few days after arriving at Waterford Mr. Hall started to return overland to Buffalo to look after his household goods which failed to arrive in time. This was the last that was ever seen of him. His horse and wagon were found, but it is supposed that he was waylaid by highwaymen and his body disposed of, for he was never seen again. A few months later Mrs. Hall gave birth to a son, Charles T., jr. She and her child lived with her father in Waterford until 1851, when she was married a second time to William Smith, a son of James Smith, of Harbor Creek. He died in March, 1880, leaving his widow and four children, one of whom is living, Monroe Smith, who resides in Harbor Creek township. Mr. Heman Hill, grandfather of Charles T. Hall, died in 1872. Mr. Hall started in the world, when he was 12 years old, to earn his own

living. He worked at farming in Erie county until he was 17 years old, when he went to work for an uncle at Akron, N. Y., and learned carpentry. He remained there for five years, and returned to Erie county, where he worked at his trade throughout the county until he was married, September 7, 1871, to Melodia A. Peck, daughter of Z. E. Peck, of Harbor Creek township. Mr. Peck is a native of Connecticut, and came to Erie county in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have four children: Perry E., Zalmon C., Harry H. and Estella M., all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hall live on their farm of forty acres, on the northern border of Greene township. Mr. Hall also owns thirty-five acres in Harbor Creek township that is under cultivation. They are members of the Wales Presbyterian Church, of Greene township, and of the Christian Endeavor Society. Mrs. Hall is an active worker in the Ladies' Missionary Society of the church. Mr. Hall continues to ply his trade as a carpenter, and also works his two farms. He is a member of the State police and Farmers' Alliance.

Daniel W. Shuler was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, N. Y., April 5, 1839. His grandfather was a native of Germany, and came to this country shortly after the Revolutionary war, and settled in Montgomery county, where John U. S. Shuler, father of Daniel W. Shuler, was married to Hannah, daughter of John Houghton, of Montgomery county, New York, a family of old New England "Sankees." She was eldest of seven children, four boys and three girls, of whom Daniel W. was the youngest. He worked with his father on the old farm until the age of 26. He was married to Delavia, daughter of Isaac Thompson, a former dry goods merchant of Cortland, N. Y. This marriage occurred February 20, 1866. Mrs. Shuler's early ancestors were natives of Ireland. Mr. Shuler made his home in Cortland county, where he purchased and worked a farm of 129 acres. He remained there until 1876, when he sold his property and moved to Corry, Erie county, Pa. Here Mr. Shuler engaged in the lumber business; part of the time he was in the employ of Harrison Bacon in his lumber mill. He remained in Corry five years, and then moved to Erie city, where he ran a dairy for several years. But this vocation was unsuited to Mr. Shuler, and he sold out and started a grocery at the corner of Seventeenth and French streets, and later he moved his place of business to the corner of Thirteenth and Holland streets, where he remained until November, 1894, when he again sold his business to engage in the same pursuit in the settlement of Boscobel, in the northeast corner of Greene township. On June 2, 1894, Mr. Shuler was appointed postmaster of Boscobel, by President Cleveland, which office he fills, in connection with his general store. Mr. and Mrs. Shuler have two children living, Charles and William. They had four others, but they died at an early age. Mr. Shuler's father died in 1890. The old homestead, in Montgomery county, is now occupied by a grandchild. Mrs. Shuler's father died some two years ago. Mrs. Thompson is still living in Cortland, N. Y. Mr. Shuler is a member of the Order of Woodmen of the World.

Benjamin Allen was born August 29, 1841, in Greene township, Erie county. His father, Henry Allen, a native of Vermont, of good old Yankee ancestry, came to Erie county in 1838 from Ogdensburg,

N. Y., and settled on sixty-eight acres of land on the Harbor Creek and Waterford road, east line of Greene township, which land he cleared of the heavy timber that then covered the greater portion of this county. Soon after making a home for himself, Mr. Allen was married to Sallie Barney, then a resident of Plattsburg, N. Y. She was a descendant of an old Yankee family of Irish ancestry, and was a sister to the late Squire John Barney, of Erie county. They had four children, three of whom are now living: Nancy, the eldest, is now the wife of G. C. Barney, of Greene township; Horace E. is living in Minnesota, and Benjamin, the fourth child and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Allen died March 1, 1884, and Mrs. Allen lived with her children on the old homestead until February, 1884, when she expired. Benjamin Allen remained at home, living with his mother and brother, and for three years with his brother-in-law, G. C. Barney, attending the district school in winter until he was 17 years old, when he commenced life for himself. He went to Belle Valley, where he worked for Capt. N. W. Russell on his farm and also attended school there in the winter of 1859-60. In the spring of '61 he started to learn carpentry, but only remained at it a month when the war broke out, and, imbued with a true spirit of patriotism, he entered the army. He enlisted in Co. C of Col. J. W. McLane's Erie Regiment, April 21, 1861, in the three months' service and went with the regiment to Pittsburg, and then to Hilton station, where they remained until their enlistment expired and were returned home. Colonel McLane reorganized his regiment, and on August 29, 1861, Mr. Allen re-enlisted in Co. C and remained with the regiment through the entire service. On September 16th of that year the regiment left Erie for Washington and went into camp on Hall's Hill. The regiment after considerable delay was given its equipment and designated the 83d Pa. Vols. They remained at that place through the winter and then went to Alexandria, Va. In March, 1862, the 83d was transported to Fortress Monroe, and from there commenced what was known as the campaign of the peninsula. The first fight occurred at Hanover Court House, Va., May 27, 1862. After several small brushes with the rebels the regiment engaged in the seven days' battle, commencing June 26 at Mechanicsville and ending at Harrison's Landing. On June 27, the 83d distinguished itself at Game's Mills, and there participated in the hottest fighting in which it was engaged during its service. It was here that Colonel McLane and Major Lewis Nagle were killed and the ranks of the 83d woefully thinned while repulsing a charge by the Eleventh South Carolina infantry. Mr. Allen here lost the forefinger of his left hand and also received a rebel bullet in the left shoulder, disabling him to such an extent that he was obliged to retire from the field. He was so severely wounded that he was sent to the hospital at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, remaining there the remainder of his service on detached duty. He returned to Erie and reported to the provost marshal in that city on August 29, where he remained until October. He then went to Petroleum Center, Pa., near Oil City, where he engaged in business as a contract driller, in the oil country. In 1878 he moved to Bradford, Pa., and continued business as a contractor and also as drive-pipe pulling and dealer in second hand supplies until 1883, when he sold out to Boward & Sefang, and a year later returned to his native county. He purchased the Ju-

seph Patterson farm in Greene township, consisting of 100 acres of fine farm land, all of which is now under cultivation. Mr. Allen was married December 24, 1865, to Mary McGinley, daughter of Henry McGinley, formerly of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, at Petroleum Center. She is of a family of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They have seven children, four girls and three boys. The eldest is Lydia, now the wife of John Cramer. They are living in Union township, Erie county. Emma, the second child, is the wife of J. W. Frelch in Erie city. Aila is the wife of Walter M. Yaple, of Greene township; Ada, Willard Russell, Henry Herbert and Lee are all living at home. Mr. Allen is a justice of the peace in Greene township. He was first elected in 1888, and is now serving his second term in that office. Mr. Allen is not a member of the G. A. R. While living in Petroleum Center and Bradford he retained a membership in the Old Fellows and the A. O. U. W., but since leaving there he has allowed himself to be dropped from the rolls of these two societies.

Hon. William C. Culbertson, Girard, Pa., one of the foremost citizens of Erie county, was born in Edinboro, Pa., November 27, 1825, and is a son of Andrew Columbus and Margaret (Alexander) Culbertson. The family genealogy has been traced to the year 1400, when they resided near Kelso, Scotland, whence they fled from the persecutions of Charles II — between 1665 and 1685 — to the north of Ireland. In 1712, John, son of William Culbertson, who had participated in the siege of Londonderry, brought his family to Philadelphia. John Culbertson (2d), born in Ireland, and married in Philadelphia, had a son, Andrew, who removed to Williamsport, Pa., in 1775, bringing with him his family, one of whom was William, the grandfather of Mr. William C. Culbertson, and from whom Williamsport derived its name. In 1795 William Culbertson came to Erie county and purchased a large tract of land of the Holland Land Company, in the vicinity of the present site of Edinboro, part of which he afterwards disposed of to his brothers and others. Two years later he brought his family to their new home. Thus it will be seen that the Culbertson family were among the sturdy pioneers who took the initial steps in converting the unbroken wilderness of northwestern Pennsylvania into what is now one of the most beautiful and productive sections in the world. Andrew Columbus Culbertson was born in Williamsport, Pa., June 29, 1795, and hence was but 2 years old when brought to that section of the State. He (William) was one of the most prosperous and progressive citizens of his time, and was largely instrumental in advancing the development of that portion of Erie county in which he had lived. He followed farming and milling, and died in 1843. The family (Andrew's) consisted of eight children: Margaret, widow of the late Rev. Edward C. Rogers, of Edinboro; Mary, wife of Mr. Fred Thompson, of Edinboro; William C., who is the subject of this sketch; James A., manager of Allegheny Springs, Warren county, Pa.; Rebecca, widow of George Wood, of Erie, and now residing in Sheffield, Pa.; John, who was engaged with his brother-in-law, Mr. Wood, in the lumber business in Sheffield, where he died December 2, 1895; Alexander, who resides in California, and Charles W., who is engaged in the lumber business in Augusta, Wis. William C. Culbertson received his education in the

public schools of his native town, and completed it by private study and reading. He remained with his father until he was 21 years of age, and then engaged in business for himself. He began lumbering on the Allegheny river in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and in Kentucky, his mill and sash, door and blind factory being located in Covington, Ky., where he resided and made his headquarters. This business is still in operation. In 1843 he removed to Girard, Pa., where he has since resided. In 1866 Mr. Culbertson went to Michigan and began the careful selection and purchase of the best tracts of timber, which he continued until he had purchased over 82,000 acres in Michigan and Wisconsin. In the winter of 1870-1 he took up his business headquarters in Menominee, Mich., where he has since been extensively engaged in cutting and manufacturing lumber. The Girard Lumber Company was organized in 1881, with William C. Culbertson, president; John W. Wells, vice president, and James A. Culbertson, secretary and treasurer. Charles B. Culbertson is now also a member of the firm which constituted the company. The headquarters of this company is at Menominee, Mich., where they manufacture chiefly white pine lumber, which is wholesaled along the line of the Great Lakes and adjacent waters. The yards are equipped with railroad tracks and a fine dock for the loading of boats. The business gives employment to about 250 men. Besides his interest in the Girard Lumber Company Mr. Culbertson has a large lumber plant in Murphy, N. C., where he owns a large amount of timber, containing a heavy growth of poplar. He also owns a large tract of timberland in Missouri. Although so extensively engaged in lumbering, Mr. Culbertson has also found time to give his attention to other lines of industry. He owns and operates a farm of nearly 5,000 acres on the Red river in Minnesota, and in partnership with Mr. Charles W. Wheeler, of LeBoeuf township, Erie county, owns another large farm in the same State. He is also extensively engaged in farming in Erie county. He owns the Culbertson homestead at Edinboro, and since 1871 has owned Allegheny Springs, Warren county, Pa. He is also heavily interested in real estate in the city of Erie and in other parts of the county. He is president of the Citizens' National Bank of Corry and the Girard Wrench Company, and is a heavy stockholder and a director of the P. S. & L. E. R. R., accounts of which may be found in this work. Indeed, Mr. Culbertson's interests are so extensive and distributed as to be almost impossible of description or estimation, yet in all these undertakings he has been universally successful. Among the self-made men of northwestern Pennsylvania who have achieved success by their own individual efforts he stands high. In politics Mr. Culbertson has always been a staunch Republican and has rendered much valuable service to the party of his choice. In 1888 he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket, and served the interests of his district in such a manner as to convince the whole people of the wisdom of their choice, and to win their highest commendation. With the best interests of the country and community always at heart, Mr. Culbertson is ever ready to lend his means and influence to the advancement of all worthy enterprises of a public or charitable nature. Since 1863 he has resided in a beautiful country home on one of his farms, about a mile from Girard, but in 1894 he began the erection of his residence in Girard



J. B. Irons V.S.

borough, which is nearing completion as the work goes to press. Mr. Culbertson married Margaret, daughter of the late Dr. James A. Alexander, of Warren county, Pennsylvania. Dr. Alexander owned a large tract of land in the vicinity of and including Allegheny Springs, which passed into the possession of Mr. Culbertson in 1871. To Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson were born eight children: Misses Cordelia A. and Kate E., James A., who married Miss Nora Lloyd, of Covington, Ky., by whom he has one child, Lloyd; Belle, who married Mr. Frank May, private secretary to Mr. Culbertson. They have four children: W. Lloyd, Margaret, Charles and Archibald R.; William M., in the milling business, Girard, married Florence Nece, of Girard; he has five children: Anabel, James, William, Florence and Margaret; Miss Margaret, Charles B., who married Charlotte Hutchinson, of Menominee, Mich.; he has one child, Margaret; and Archibald, who died June 17, 1883, at the age of 17 years, while a student in Franklin College, in Scotland, Ireland and America. The Culbertson family have always belonged to the old line of Scotch Presbyterians, and have been active workers and generous supporters of their church.

Alfred Denio, president of the Otsego Fork Mills Company, Girard, Pa., was born in Bennington, Vt., January 17, 1831, and is a son of Elon and Marilla (Epper) Denio. The family is of French extraction, and dates back into the early history of Vermont. Mr. Elon Denio also was born in Bennington, in 1809. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and after completing his education, served an apprenticeship in the trade of a machinist. Before he reached his majority he had engaged in business for himself in the manufacture of spindles for cotton and woolen mills, which he followed for several years with a marked degree of success. In 1842, soon after he had removed to Fly Creek, Otsego county, N. Y., he conceived the idea of adding forks to his products, and it was that idea, which, nourished and matured, was half a century later to bring fame and fortune to the name of Denio. The manufacture of forks in America had been attempted several times, but in the majority of cases without success. The first forks made by Mr. Denio were forged wholly by hand, but they contained the best material obtainable, and the fact that the work from beginning to finish was done by Mr. Denio was a guarantee of the superiority of the workmanship. These products met with such a ready sale as to encourage increased facilities, and soon the introduction of a trip-hammer. Other improvements in the methods of manufacture soon followed, and greater facilities were added from time to time in order to meet the constantly and rapidly increasing demand for these already famous implements. For the purpose of securing more water power and better shipping facilities, the works were in 1865 removed from Fly Creek to Baldwinville, N. Y., at the same time greatly increasing the capacity. It was here, in 1872, that the well-spent life of Mr. Denio was brought to a close. He had given the best years of his life to the upbuilding of an industry, then very limited in America, and he was successful. Mr. A. Denio received his education in the public schools, and from earliest boyhood was familiar with his father's shop. In maturer years he assisted his father, and being an industrious and dutiful son, contributed his share to

the success of the business. Upon the death of his father, being an only son, he succeeded to the proprietorship of the Otsego Fork Mills. Thoroughly conversant with not only the commercial and financial, but also all the mechanical details of the business, the institution has flourished under his management, until now it is one of the most prosperous and thoroughly equipped in America. In 1876 the plant was moved to its present location, where it has been enlarged from time to time, until it now occupies nearly three acres. The buildings are substantial stone, iron and brick structures, and were designed and constructed for their present use. Each distinct department of the work has a shop of its own, but all are conveniently connected. The machinery with which the plant is equipped throughout is of the most modern and improved, and is in itself a wonderful display of mechanical ingenuity. The capacity is now over 150 dozen per day, and about 100 men are employed. The products of the concern include all kinds of agricultural hand implements, and coal, coke and mining forks, in the manufacture of which only the finest steel is used, the handles being of the best quality of second-growth white ash. These products are disposed of to the jobbing trade only. The territory over which this company operates includes the whole civilized world, many thousands of its implements being exported annually to Great Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland, Canada, Mexico and South America. One very unique characteristic running all through the entire life of this institution is the perfect harmony between its management and its labor, skilled and otherwise. Many have been in constant employment twenty-five, and several over thirty years. This has been largely due to the fact that both the late and the present Messrs. Denio were endowed with a superior knowledge of men and an inherent sympathy for the laboring classes. Indeed, this has been one of the chief elements of their success. This company was incorporated January 1, 1882, with a capital stock of \$100,000, which will be increased to \$150,000 in 1896. The officers of the company are: A. Denio, president, and F. L. Andrews, secretary and treasurer. The stockholders are: A. Denio, F. L. Andrews, H. P. Sullivan, of Erie; J. Robert Hall, P. D. Flowers, of Albion, Pa., H. E. Denio and W. L. Andrews, all of whom are included in the board of managers. Mr. A. Denio was married, in 1860, to Miss Louisa M. Taylor, of Otsego county, New York. To this happy union has been born one son, Horace E., who is a member of the board of managers. Mr. Denio is a Master Mason, and though never an aspirant for public office, he has always been in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party.

J. Robert Hall, Esq., one of the leading citizens of Erie county, was born in that portion of Springfield township which is now known as Girard township, June 13, 1821, and is a son of John and Polly (Kelley) Hall, natives of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, where his grandfather settled at an early date, soon after coming from Ireland. John Hall came to Erie county about 1808 and located in Springfield township, where he took up a large farm. Some time after Girard township was cut off from Springfield he purchased a farm in what is now Springfield township, where he died in December, 1848, at the age of 64 years. The family consisted of five children: Catherine, who

married M. A. Lawrence, of Chicago; J. Robert; Elizabeth, who married F. W. Sawyer, of Evansville, Ind.; George K., who is living in retirement in Miles Grove, and John H., who occupies a farm in Springfield township. J. Robert Hall received his early education in a log school-house, and never pursued a regular course of study farther than such as was afforded by the public schools of his boyhood, his further education being acquired by his private study and reading. When he was 21 years of age he began teaching, which he followed for two and a half years in one school in Girard township. He also taught a four months' term in Springfield township and a six months' term in Fort Washington, O. He then took charge of a hotel and livery business in New Philadelphia, O., where he remained a year and a half. Upon the death of his father he returned home, and, purchasing the interests of the other heirs, he operated the homestead farm for seven years, and then sold it to his brother, George K., who still owns it. He then accepted the general superintendency of the farms and other business of the late Judge James Miles, which he continued for over twelve years. In 1858 Mr. Hall purchased of Alfred Kelley, who was then president of what is now the L. S. & M. S. R. R., nine hundred acres of heavily-wooded land, from which he immediately began on an extensive scale to furnish to railroads wood suitable for locomotive fuel, and which he continued until the use of coal for that purpose became general. Knowing that in time coal would displace wood, he sold off large portions of his tract, retaining but one hundred and fifty acres, which he still owns. He discontinued the wood business about 1866. During the war Mr. Hall dealt quite extensively in cattle, which he shipped chiefly to New York. Since 1866 Mr. Hall has given his attention to the management of his several farms, and dealing in cattle and real estate. In 1858 he purchased a lot of seventy-five acres north of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and west of Lake street, Miles Grove, to which he later added fifteen acres adjoining. Upon portions of this lot have been built the Otsego Fork Mills, the L. O. O. F. Hall, Grace Episcopal Church and several other buildings. Sixty acres of it still belong to Mr. Hall. Besides this he owns a forty-acre lot between Miles Grove and Girard, a farm of 100 acres in Girard and Springfield townships, a half interest in a seventy-acre farm in Springfield township and several houses and lots in Miles Grove. Besides his own extensive dealings in real estate, in which he has been highly successful, Mr. Hall has been the executor in the settlement of many estates, notably those of the late Judge James Miles and H. C. Davis. Mr. Hall is also a stockholder in and a member of the board of directors of the Otsego Fork Mills, which he was instrumental in bringing to its present location; he was also president of the Erie County Agricultural Society for two years—1881-2. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Hall has always taken a leading part in the up-building and development of the beautiful hamlet of Miles Grove, which, with its good shipping facilities and location, will undoubtedly some day become a prosperous city. Mr. Hall is unmarried, and made his home in the family of Judge Miles from 1863 to 1887, since which time he has lived with his brother, George. In politics Mr. Hall was originally a Whig, and is now a Republican. He held various offices in Springfield and Girard townships, ten years justice of the peace in the

latter, and has been for many years notary public. He attends the Grace Episcopal Church of Miles Grove, the erection of which he superintended, and of which he is a generous supporter. With the best interests of the county always at heart, he has ever stood ready to aid, by his means and influence, in furthering its prosperity and general welfare. And now in the evening of a well-spent life he is enjoying the fruits of honesty, economy and industry, and commands the respect and esteem of the community in which he has passed his long and useful career.

J. C. Murphy, of the firm of Murphy & Nichols, editors and publishers of the *Cosmopolite*, Girard, Pa., was born in Miles Grove, Pa., September 1, 1860, and is a son of James and Johanna Murphy. They were natives of County Limerick, Ireland, and in 1847 emigrated to New Jersey, and two years later came to Erie county, Pa., and settled at Miles Grove. In 1874 he removed to Erie city, where he died in 1892, and his wife died the same year. In the family there were nine children, of whom J. C. was the seventh. Mr. Murphy was educated in the public schools of Miles Grove, and at the age of 14 commenced an apprenticeship at the *Cosmopolite* office in Girard. Here he served the regular time of four years, then went to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he took charge of the job department of the *Ashtabula Telegraph*. He remained there a year and a half and went to Meadville, Pa., where he accepted a position on the *Chaetouqua Magazine*, assisting in printing the first issue of that periodical. Mr. Murphy worked in this office one year, then, in company with H. S. Bates, purchased the *Meadville Messenger*. Later they purchased the *Meadville Morning News*, which they published in connection with a job and book printing business. Mr. Murphy then bought Mr. Bates' interest in the enterprise, which he owned for six months, when he sold a half interest to J. H. Nichols, of Girard. Shortly after they bought the *Crawford Democrat*, which was the leading Democratic paper in the county. This consolidation made Messrs. Murphy & Nichols the proprietors of the only Democratic paper in Crawford county. They published it one year, and, in 1886, sold out, when Mr. Murphy went to Bellefonte, Ohio, bought out a job printing office, and published the *Evening Excelsior* about a year and a half; he sold it and went to Oil City and accepted the management of the job department of the *Oil City Derrick*. Here he remained a year and a half, when he returned to Meadville and took charge of the mechanical department of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, and in December, 1889, he came to Girard, and in partnership with Harry H. Nichols, purchased the *Cosmopolite*. Mr. Murphy was married in August, 1885, to Miss Jessie Douglass, of Meadville. They have had three children, one of whom is living, James Douglass. Mr. Murphy is well known throughout Western Pennsylvania as a newspaper man. Politically he is a Democrat.

Harry H. Nichols, of the firm of Murphy & Nichols, editors and publishers of the *Cosmopolite*, Girard, Pa., was born March 31, 1869, in Girard, and is a son of J. H. and Mary (Hay) Nichols, residents of Girard. Mr. Nichols was educated in the Girard high school, and, in 1884, went to Meadville and commenced an apprenticeship in the office of the *Meadville Messenger*. Later he went to Bradford, Pa., and

engaged in the oil business, which he followed a short time, when he again took up printing in the *Star* office of that city and remained one and a half years. While he was in Bradford he took a course in the Bradford Business College. In 1889 he came to Girard and bought a half interest in his present business. Mr. Nichols was married March 20, 1890, to Miss Jennie C. Ely, of Girard. She died a little over a year after her marriage, leaving one son, Sumner E. Nichols. Mr. Nichols was married again on September 8, 1895, to Miss Lillian A. Whitaker, of Girard.

R. H. Duff, physician and surgeon, Girard, Pa., was born near New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., August 17, 1856, and is a son of Alexander and Alkey (Fulkerson) Duff, the former a native of Mount Jackson, Lawrence county, Pa., and the latter a native of New Castle, the same county. She was a daughter of Richard Fulkerson, who was a very extensive land owner in that county. Dr. Duff is a descendant of a very old Americanized family, and both his paternal and maternal ancestry are of Scotch-Irish descent. His father now resides in New Brighton, Pa. His mother died in 1890, in Girard, while on a visit at that place. Dr. Duff is the third in a family of nine children. He was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pa., graduating at the latter place in the class of 1891, and the following school year served in the capacity of principal of the West New Castle schools. He then took a course in the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, O., and was graduated in the class of 1884, and immediately began practice in Sharpville, Mercer county, Pa., and remained there one year, when he removed to Brookfield, O., and practiced four years, and in the spring of 1889 came to Girard, where he built up a large and lucrative practice, and is prominently recognized as one of the leading medical men of Erie county. The Doctor was married September 4, 1894, to Miss Mary Ellen Burnell, of Greenville, Mercer county, Pa. This union has been blessed with two children, Harold Clifford, aged 8, and Gail Burnell, aged 4. He is a member of the Erie County Medical Society and is a Republican. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Girard.

A. R. Smith, physician and surgeon, Girard, Erie county, Pa., was born in Springfield, Erie county, Pa., March 7, 1850. He is a son of Nelson and Sally (Read) Smith, the former born in Ashfield, Conn., and the latter in Ashtabula, O. They came to Erie county in 1817 and settled in Springfield township, where Mr. Smith died in 1884, at the age of 88. His wife died in 1887, aged 76. Dr. Smith was reared and educated in Springfield, and at the age of 16 went to live with Dr. George Ellis, of Springfield, Pa., with whom he read medicine later, and afterwards attended the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, O., where he was graduated in 1853. He then returned to Springfield and practiced in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. George Ellis, of Springfield, Pa., for one year, when he went to Springboro, Crawford county, Pa., and practiced his profession until 1865, at which time he came to Girard, where he has since been located in the active practice of medicine. Dr. Smith is a man of natural good judgment, a thorough student of medicine, and has had the benefit of more than ordinary amount of medical experience. With these requisites it is un-

necessary to state here that he stands in the front rank of the medical profession of Erie county. In 1881 he opened a drug store in Girard, the management of which he does not permit to interfere with his profession. The Doctor was married October 1, 1854, to Miss C. E. DeWolf, of Springfield, Pa. They have six children, four of whom are living, Frank, Northwood, N. D.; Carrie E., married Homer McIntire (deceased); Will C., Girard; and Gertrude, resides at home. He has been burgess of Girard two terms, has been on the school board, a member of the council, and has been physician for the poor for several years, in which capacity he still serves. He is a member of the Masonic order, having passed thirteen degrees, a member of the I. O. O. F. until the lodge was abandoned at Springboro, is a member of the United Workmen, the N. W. Eclectic Medical Society, the Eclectic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the M. E. Church.

W. M. Culbertson, merchant miller, Girard, Pa., was born November 30, 1860, and is a son of W. C. Culbertson. He was educated in the Girard Academy and Edinboro State Normal School. He then went to Covington, Ky., where he was engaged in the lumber business four years, when he returned to Girard, and purchased his present flouring mill, where he has since been engaged in business. When Mr. Culbertson purchased the old Girard flouring mill it was of the old-fashioned, stone process style. Since then he has made many improvements, and has spent many thousands of dollars in rebuilding and remodeling the entire structure, to meet the demands of a constantly increasing patronage, as well as to be fully equipped for all competition in the modern production of the finest qualities of flour, as well as all other products of the modern grist-mill. The present capacity of his mill is about one hundred barrels per day. Mr. Culbertson is the manufacturer of the well-known brands of flour: "Culbertson Patent," "Electric Light," and "Royal," besides many other well-known brands to the trade in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was united in marriage August 1, 1891, to Miss Florence Neese, a popular and accomplished young lady of Girard. To this union have been born five children: Annabell, James, William and Florence. Mr. Culbertson is a member of the school board of Girard borough, of which he is president; a member of the Masonic order, and a Republican. He is one of the enterprising young men of Erie county, and is always known to take an active interest in the promotion of every worthy public enterprise, and as a business man is well-known throughout the locality for his honesty and integrity.

E. M. Hatheway, harness dealer, Girard, Pa., is the leading dealer in his line in Girard. He also manufactures all kinds of harness, and carries in stock whips, robes, trunks, valises, etc. He was born at Lansing, Mich., in 1869, and is a son of Edward B. and Lovina (Brown) Hatheway, the former a native of New York, the latter of this county. The father now resides in Erie, where he works at his trade, that of carpenter and builder. When E. M. Hatheway was two years of age his parents moved to Erie, later to Meadville, Pa., moving to the latter place when E. M. was six years old. They remained there four years, and then moved to Albion, and remained there six

years. Mr. Hatheway learned the harnessmaker's trade in Girard, Pa., and Erie, and in 1892 commenced business for himself in Girard, which he has since successfully conducted. He was married September 1, 1892, to Miss Jessie E. Bennett. They have two children: Kattie May, and Frank Marzell. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union, and politically is a staunch Republican.

Theodore J. Ely, manufacturer, Girard, Pa., may justly be called one of the representative business men of Erie county. He is not a native of Pennsylvania, but has spent nearly all his life here. His parents moved to Girard when he was less than 1 year old. He was born in Clarksville, Otsego county, N. Y., March 11, 1857, and is a son of Dr. Benjamin C. and Elizabeth (Cary) Ely, now residents of Girard. Theodore J. was reared and educated in Girard, attending the old Girard Academy, and afterwards took a course of pharmacy, when he immediately engaged in the drug business in Girard, and in 1884 went to Conneautville, Pa., where he remained six years, being the sole owner and proprietor of a drug store there. He then came to Girard and engaged in the manufacturing business, where he was successfully operating a very extensive plant, one much greater than would be expected in a town like Girard, when on July 28, 1894, fate seemed to be against him, and his plant was destroyed by fire. Large orders, which he was unable to fill owing to the destruction of his plant, poured in from all parts of the country, thus placing him in a very difficult position for a manufacturer, who in this age of competition is compelled to supply the wants of his customers. Not at that period having time to rebuild his plant, he located his factory temporarily in the old foundry building at Miles Grove, where he continued his production during the summer, and in the meantime, rebuilt a much more extensive and modern plant on the site of the original one in Girard borough, which was ready for operation before the first of the year of 1895. The products of Mr. Ely's plant are known as hardware specialties, generally consisting of the Dandy saw handles, the Garrison Taylor and Trojan moutstick, Dandy carpet whip and Dandy rat trap, Crick's metallic horse poke, and various other articles in the hardware line. Mr. Ely is an inventor as well as manufacturer of several articles in the hardware line. He now employs from thirty to fifty men. He was married February 13, 1882, to Miss Nettie Willis, of Fairview, Pa. They have four children, Admel W., Theodore Benjamin, Dwight Caryl and Frederick Willis. Mr. Ely has been a member of the council of Girard, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican.

Agrippa D. Martin, Girard, Pa., is a native of Rome, Onondaga county, N. Y., was born January 1, 1810, and is a son of Agrippa and Anna (Jefferson) Martin, the former a native of Hoosac Falls, N. Y., and of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Deerfield, Mass., and of old New England stock. Mr. Martin came to Erie county with his parents in 1818 from New York State. They settled in Girard township, following farming as an occupation, living on the Wallace farm a short time, then next occupied the Reed farm, where the father died in 1828. His wife survived him about twenty-six years. They are both buried in the Girard cemetery. In the family

there were eleven children, of whom Agrippa is the fifth, and is the only one now living. He was educated in such schools in Erie county as his pioneer days afforded, which, of course, were very scarce and incomplete, as during the boyhood days of Mr. Martin Erie county was considered the frontier of the great West. He worked on the farm with his father in early life and in 1828, when 18 years of age, commenced driving stage for old Seth Reed from Erie to Conneaut, O. This position he held four years. He then engaged with Raymond, Ogden & Waring's Caravan as horse trainer, and shortly after became their general animal trainer. He was considered in his day one of the most fearless and venturesome of animal trainers. He performed dangerous tricks with lions, tigers, etc., in the cages of these fierce beasts which has not been surpassed if equaled by modern animal trainers. His greatest success in the management of animals was in the schooling of elephants. He introduced the feat of teaching his trained elephants to boost him up on their tusks and catch him as he descended. The elephant Hannibal will long be remembered among showmen as one that developed into so fierce a brute that none but Mr. Martin could manage, but for him the elephant seemed to have an extreme feeling of kindness and was always ready to obey his slightest command. He has had various experiences with animals and has been lacerated at numerous times by his fierce pets when they became enraged. Mr. Martin still bears innumerable scars from hand-to-hand conflicts in the cages of animals, and he relates that many times he has left cages with his boots filled with his own blood. In 1835 he quit the circus business and came to Girard, where he engaged in the hotel business with his brother. He built the house that is now known as the Rhodes House. Besides the hotel he has carried on various enterprises during his stay in Girard. He now lives on his farm of ninety-six acres, mostly within the borough. He was married to Miss Mary C. Gregor. They had seven children: Helen married Dr. James L. Thayer (deceased); Antanet S., now Mrs. C. W. Noyes; George C., farmer, Girard; Adella (deceased); Frank resides at Union City, Mich., and Adrial, farmer, Girard. His first wife died in 1894. He afterwards married Mrs. Eliza C. Webb, of Conneautville, Pa. Mr. Martin has held several local offices and has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party. Few men have had the experience that he has. He has traveled over twenty-two States by wagon and to-day commands the respect of all who know him.

S. Y. Rossiter, Girard, Pa., is a native of Morristown, Montgomery county, Pa., and was born in 1835. He is a son of Lindley and Margaret (Pennsylvania) Rossiter, natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Lindley was a tanner and currier, and carried on business for over forty years in Norristown. On his decease S. Y. succeeded to the business. He subsequently moved to St. Mary's, Elk county, where he was in business two years. He came to Girard in 1871, and succeeded to the business of C. I. England. Since his purchase of this tannery he has improved and increased its capacity two-thirds, and conducts a large and successful business. He was united in marriage in 1857 to Mary B. Johnson, a native of Norristown. Eleven children have been born to this union, five surviving: Uriah, Eugene, Elizabeth, Joseph and

Margaret A. Mr. Rossiter is the only surviving child of his parents, and is a very well and favorably known citizen and man of business. He is a member of the L. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

U. P. Rossiter, attorney at law, Erie, Pa., son of S. V. Rossiter, was born October 6, 1862, at Norris-town, Pa. He received his education in the schools of Norris-town, St. Mary's and Girard (where his parents resided) and at Swarthmore College. He then learned the tanner's trade. He began the study of law with J. Ross Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1887; practiced in Girard until he was elected District Attorney of Erie county, in 1893, since which time he has made his home in Erie. He formed a law partnership association September 1, 1895, with L. E. Torry, under the firm name of Rossiter & Torry, with office at 702 State street.

W. J. Monfort, grocer, Girard, Pa., was born in New York city, February 18, 1858, and is a son of W. H. and G. (Asher) Monfort, both natives of New York. His father died in 1874, and his mother now resides in New York. In the family were five children, two of whom are living; Ella, married to Dr. F. A. Balcom, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and W. J., who was educated in the city of New York. At the age of 18 he went to work at the machinist's trade in Rhinebeck, N. Y. Here he served his apprenticeship and also worked as journeyman for several years, when he went to Meadville, Pa., and entered the employ of the Phoenix Iron Works. He resigned his position there in 1891, came to Girard and engaged in the grocery business. Although Mr. Monfort has not been in business very long in Girard, he has won the confidence of the public for fair dealing. His extensive patronage is the best evidence of this fact. He was married October 2, 1889, to Miss Minnie C. Kessell, of Girard, Pa. They have one child, William H. Mr. Monfort is a member of the Mystic Circle, and politically he is a staunch Democrat.

Ralph W. McDonald, D. D. S., Girard, Pa., was born October 8, 1869, at Conneautville, Pa., son of George B. and Kistiah (Stevens) McDonald. George B. McDonald, who was a native of Bennington, Vt., was born February 23, 1829, son of George and Mary McDonald, who were of Scotch descent, and early settlers in New England. He received his early education in the common schools of Vermont, and when about 20 years of age came to Erie county, settling in West Girard, where he resided but a short time, when he took up the study of dentistry, and after completing the regular course, followed that profession with remarkable success up to the time of his death, October 8, 1883. He was married to Miss Kistiah Stevens, of Summer Hill township, Crawford county, Pa., who died in 1895. To them were born five children, namely: Flavia, Mrs. L. A. Rossiter; George F. (deceased); Kit C. (deceased); A. Linn (deceased), and Ralph W., who was educated in the public schools of Conneautville and Girard, and then took a course in the Philadelphia Dental College. When not in school Mr. McDonald spent his entire time assisting his father at dentistry. Brought up from childhood in his profession, it gave him superior advantages, which he did not neglect, to become proficient in the art of dentistry, in which he has an excellent practice, and is

achieving an enviable reputation. He was married June 6, 1894, to Miss Ida H., daughter of Charles M. Briggs, of Erie. Politically Mr. McDonald is a Republican.

Peter H. Nellis, proprietor of the Avenue House, Girard, Pa., was born in Alsace, Germany. His father, Mathias, emigrated to America in 1848, locating in Erie city, where he yet resides. Peter began life a poor boy, first gardening. He came to Girard in 1891, and learned shoemaking, at which trade he worked several years. In 1864 he entered as landsman, in the navy, was assigned to the steamer "Gen. Thomas" (then at Bridgeport, Ala.), participating in Hood's engagement, and in several skirmishes, serving until the close of the war. On his return he went to the oil country, came back to Girard, and located in an old building on the canal, called Sawdust Hall, then in operation, where he worked at his trade, sold merchandise, accommodated travelers, and kept a stable. In 1876 he bought and repaired the old Guard House, which burned in 1879, and on which was but a small insurance. He immediately began erecting the Avenue House, opening it in the following June. It is a modern brick structure, cost about \$9,000, and has accommodations for a large number of guests. He was married in Girard in 1868, to Miss Kate Croft, a native of Canada. They have two children: Daniel, a civil engineer, and Kitty, married to Dr. Rogers, a dentist, at Conneaut, Pa. Mr. Nellis is a popular landlord, and keeps a first-class, reliable house, which commands the trade of the traveling public.

C. G. Daggett, fire insurance agent, Girard, Pa., was born July 7, 1848. He is a son of Hiram and Fatenice (Gilson) Daggett, the former a native of Greenfield township, Erie county, and the latter of Clymer, N. Y. Hiram was born in 1816, and died in 1889. His wife died in 1885. He settled in Girard township at the age of 20, and followed farming until about 1870, when he engaged in fire and life insurance, also carrying on farming in connection with it. In the family there were four children: C. W., Girard; Byron H., Buffalo; Fenton (deceased), and Clayton G., who now resides on the old homestead, about two miles east of Girard borough, on the Ridge road. He succeeded his father in the insurance business, and devotes his attention exclusively to fire insurance. He represents several of the best companies, and is the only fire insurance agent in the vicinity of Girard. He was married February 16, 1871, to Miss Ida, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hart) Drury, of Girard. They have two children: Oliver and Frank G. Mr. Daggett politically is a Democrat.

W. E. Abbey, grocer and coal dealer, Miles Grove, Pa., was born in Girard, April 12, 1851, and is a son of Elijah J. and Samantha M. (Abbey) Abbey, natives of Erie county. The father died in 1881 in Springfield township, and the mother now resides in Miles Grove. In the family there were five children, namely: Franklin H., Saginaw, Mich.; A. L., Erie, Pa.; W. E., Lizzie A., married Homer E. Hudlker, Miles Grove, Pa., and C. E. Abbey, youngest son, resides in Miles Grove. Mr. Abbey was educated in the public schools and spent his early life on the farm, and in 1881, engaged in the mercantile business for about one and a half years, then sold out and engaged in the novelty

manufacturing business, which he followed one year, when he engaged as superintendent for the Keystone Roller Curtain Works. This position he filled for several years, when he purchased his present business, which he had formerly owned. He was married September 21, 1871, to Hattie E. Buck, of Girard, Pa. Mr. Abley is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Protected Home Circle and State Police. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

George W. Evans, sheriff of Erie county, Erie, Pa., was born in Summit township February 25, 1849, and is a son of Joshua and Mary (Brubaker) Evans, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Joshua Evans settled in Erie in 1834. He was engaged in the construction of the steamship "Madison," on which he afterward fired three years, and then settled in Fairview township, and, in 1840, moved to Summit township, where he resided until 1857, when he moved to Girard, lived there until 1877, and removed to Benton Harbor, Mich., where he died in 1892. His wife died in 1890. In the family there were twelve children, of whom George W. is the fifth. He was educated in the public schools and Girard Academy, and in 1870 engaged in the livery business in Girard, which he followed until he was elected sheriff of Erie county in 1894, when he removed to Erie. Mr. Evans was married December 28, 1891, to Mrs. Jennie Pettibone, of Ashtabula, Ohio. He served as constable of Girard eight years, was in the borough council six years and was burgess two years. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic order and the Elks.

J. E. Kreider, dealer in meats, Miles Grove, Pa., was born November 20, 1860, and is a son of Levi H. and Serina (Weidler) Kreider, natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The latter died in 1891, and the father now resides in Strerretania, Pa. Mr. Kreider is the elder in a family of eight children. He was reared in the town of his birth, where he remained on the farm with his father until 21 years of age. On June 6, 1882, he was married to Miss Marcella J., daughter of Louis and Angelica (Bodine) Bodine, of Toledo, Ohio, who now reside in Middletown, Ark. Mr. Kreider then went to Fairview and followed farming on his own account until 1890. He then purchased his present business at Miles Grove from Albert Lafflin. Mr. Kreider has no competitor in his line in the enterprising town of Miles Grove, which affords a very extensive business. Mr. and Mrs. Kreider are the parents of five children: Ellsworth Levi, born January 25, 1883; Perry Reid, born September 26, 1884, deceased July 27, 1890; Samuel Lewis, born February 8, 1886; Edna Eva, born November 1, 1887; Floyd Bodine, born September 9, 1889, deceased August 1, 1890. Mr. Kreider is a member of the I. O. O. F. and one of Erie county's progressive business men.

Leslie M. Anderson, farmer, Girard, Pa., was born in Girard township, in July, 1851, and is a son of Alban and Adaline (Drury) Anderson, the former a native of New York State, the latter of Girard, Pa. In the family were two children, Carlton (deceased) and Leslie M. Mr. Anderson was educated in the district school and attended the Institute of Austinburg for awhile. He commenced in the mercantile business in

company with J. C. Loyd, in Turkey City, Clarion county, Pa., where he remained one year. He then returned to Girard and settled on his father's farm, where he remained from 1874 to 1881, when he bought his present farm of 103 acres. He was married January 5, 1876, to Miss Ida Bunnell, daughter of Alonzo and Rosanna Warner, of Lockport, Pa. Her mother is dead, and her father now resides in Denver, Colo. Mr. Anderson is road commissioner, a member of the Good Templars and the State police. Politically he is a Republican.

L. Hopkins, manufacturer, Miles Grove, Pa. Among the thriving factories of Erie county may be found that of Mr. Hopkins, in Girard township, near Miles Grove. He is engaged in the manufacture of the Perfection clothes drier, besides several other articles in the specialty line. He is the inventor of all the products of his factory. Mr. Hopkins is a son of Francis and Lucy Ann (Robertson) Hopkins, residents of Girard township. Francis Hopkins settled in Erie county in 1848, coming from New York State. In the family there were five children, of whom Leslie was the youngest. He was reared on the farm on the Lake road, educated in the common schools of his township, and followed farming until 1887, when he engaged in his present business. Mr. Hopkins was married to Miss Lucy A. Stearns of Girard. To them have been born three children, namely: Jessie B., Hiram F. and Harrison. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the State police, and politically is a Republican.

A. H. Nason, manufacturer of and dealer in flour, feed and grain, Miles Grove, Pa., was born in Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 15, 1842, and is a son of Northrop and Esther (Rouse) Nason, natives of Otsego county, New York, and of New England origin. When a young man, Northrop Nason learned the shoemaker's trade, later studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York State. In 1836 he came to Erie county and resided in Girard about five years, when he returned to Ripley, N. Y., where he died in 1864, aged 56. His wife died in 1850. In the family there were eight children, namely: Henrietta, married William H. Root, of Ashtabula; Lydia J., married E. F. Hessler; her husband is dead, and she now resides in Buffalo, N. Y.; E. K., Erie, Pa.; D. O. (deceased), Sarah, wife of the late J. F. Strickland, who died in July, 1892, and was a former partner of Mr. Nason's; S. B. (deceased), Hattie E., Mrs. W. A. Ritter, and A. H. Nason, who was educated in the common schools of New York State, and when a youth served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing, working one year in Ripley and the remainder of his term in Girard. In 1879 he engaged in his present business, in partnership with Mr. Strickland, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. Strickland. Mr. Nason was married, September 27, 1865, to Miss Louisa E., daughter of DeLos Brown, of North East. They have one child, Roy B., aged 13. Mr. Nason is one of the progressive business men of Erie county. In politics he is a Republican, and has been road commissioner of Girard township for six years. Was pastor and folder in the Legislature during the year of 1891. He is a member of the K. O. F. M., and has been a member of the Masonic order since 1873.

Harry Batchelor, farmer, Girard, Erie county, Pa., was born in Sheffield, Ashtabula county, O., January 14, 1861, and is a son of Ward C. and Anne E. (Kinser) Batchelor. When Harry was 1 year old, his parents moved to Erie county, where they have since followed farming. Ward C. Batchelor was born in Kingsville, O., April 2, 1834. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Taft) Batchelor, the former a native of Vermont, who settled in Ohio in 1811, where he reared a family of eleven children. Ward Batchelor was married, April 27, 1859, to Miss Anne E. Skinner, of Conneaut township, Erie county. About three years later he settled in Girard township. In the family there were three children: Harry, Mary (clerk in Erie), and Nellie (deceased). Mr. Batchelor practiced medicine, prior to the Rebellion, in Sheffield, O., having studied with Dr. Flower, of Albion, Pa. In 1861 he went out with the 69th Reg. of P. V. I. as surgeon. At the close of the war he returned to Girard township, where he has since resided on a farm. Mr. Batchelor has held several local offices, and is one of the prominent Republicans of Erie county. In 1892 he was a candidate on that ticket for county commissioner.

David P. Blair, Girard, Erie county, Pa., is one of the most enterprising and extensive farmers in Erie county. He is a son of James and Mary (Wallace) Blair, who were among the first pioneers of Erie county. James Blair was born in the eastern part of Pennsylvania about the year 1777. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania; his father died when he was a child. James came to Erie county in 1803, and was engaged on the preliminary survey of the county. About two years later he settled permanently about one mile west of where David P. now resides, on Elk creek, in Girard township. He took up 400 acres of land, but owing to some deficiency in his title, later he had to repurchase it. He followed pioneer farming, devoting much time to clearing his land of the timber, and taught school some. He married Miss Mary Wallace, and to them have been born eight children: William (deceased), John (deceased), Robert (deceased), Jane (deceased), James (deceased), Joseph (deceased), David P., and Samuel, who resides in Fairview. James Blair (father of David) died in 1855. During his life he held several local offices, and in all things he was one of the hardy and enterprising pioneers who took the initiative steps in making Erie county what it is. David P. Blair was born on his present place May 11, 1818, and here he has since followed farming and lumbering up to the present time, and is yet one of the most active business men in the community. He has traveled a great deal at times, having been West as far as the Pacific coast, and traveled extensively throughout the South and East. He was married to Miss Caroline Wallace, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Robert W., student. Mrs. Blair died in 1899. Mr. Blair has been assessor of Girard township, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican.

Godfrey Schultz, farmer, Miles Grove, Erie county, Pa., was born May 8, 1824, and is a son of Henry and Christiana (Myers) Schultz, both natives of Germany. Godfrey was five years of age when his parents emigrated from Lancaster county to Erie county.

They first resided in Erie city for about two years, when they removed to the eastern portion of Girard township, where they settled on a farm and lived until 1853, when they sold out to the Lake Shore R. R. Company during the course of its construction. The father then purchased the farm where Godfrey now resides. Henry Schultz was a miller by occupation in the old country, and when he came to America he secured a patent right on a plow, which he manufactured very extensively in Lancaster county up to the time of his death, in 1856. In the family there were four children, of whom Godfrey was the second. He was reared on a farm, and it was what might be called a self-educated man. During his life he attended school very little, yet he speaks and writes in both the German and English language far above the average, and is in fact a natural mathematician. He is a constant reader and is thoroughly posted on all the current topics of the day. He has always followed farming, and now has a very fine farm of over 230 acres. He was married in 1853 to Miss Harriet Beck, of Clarion, Pa. They had three children, Regina, Martha Jane and Esther Ellen. Mrs. Schultz died in 1872, and he afterward married Miss Mary Beck, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, a cousin of his former wife. To them were born three children, Rosabel, Anna May and Sarah Elizabeth. Mr. Schultz was a Whig until the origin of the Republican party, and he has since been a Republican. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

William S. Kelley, farmer, Miles Grove, Erie county, Pa., is a son of John and Margaret (Steeley) Kelley, natives of Mifflin, Pa. John Kelley (the father of William) was born in Mifflin, Pa., April 26, 1798. When he was six years of age his parents came to Erie county and settled on the Lake road in Girard township, near where William Kelley now resides. John Kelley was a son of George Kelley, who was one of the early pioneers of Erie county. He bought 200 acres of land and followed farming and lumbering. It is said that he and his wife came from Mifflin, Pa., on horseback, and besides carrying a small amount of baggage, etc., they had two children, carrying one on each saddle. One of the children was John (the father of William) and the other was Betsey, who afterwards married Robert Porter. A third child, Polly, was born to them after they settled in Girard township. She married John Hall. None of them are now living. John Kelley married Margaret Steeley, who was also a native of Mifflin. They had eleven children: Carter, married George Webb (deceased); George (deceased); Alvin (deceased); Susannah, married C. Hicks (deceased), she lives in Illinois; Harriet (deceased); John, Quincy, Ill.; William S., Girard; James D., Girard; Margaret (deceased); L. S., Girard; Mary, Mrs. Clark Barlow, Girard. William S. was educated in the public schools of Girard township, and has always been engaged in farming, and is one of the successful and enterprising farmers of Erie county. He was married October 4, 1869, to Miss Jane Murray. They have two children, Addie and Belle. Mr. Kelley has been school director three terms, road commissioner two terms, and his political views are decidedly Republican.

Rial B. Wright was born February 19, 1865, in North East township, son of Sherman and Eunice

Tousey Wright, both yet living on the old homestead in North East township. They came to Erie county from New York State in 1855. Mr. Wright was married March 18, 1886, to Emma A., daughter of James and Adeline Crispin, of East Bradford. They have two children, Edna M. and Lola P. Mr. and Mrs. Wright attend the Baptist Church. He is a Republican and held the office of school director in the township. He began business for himself when 18 years old, running a threshing machine for eleven years. Mr. Wright now has a thirty-acre farm in fine condition, on which he has just completed over \$1,800 worth of new buildings. He is also proprietor of the most complete portable saw-mill in the township, with a capacity of 10,000 feet a day. He has 168 acres of excellent timber land, containing all kinds of rough timber, and has built a track from the mill to the woods, and has an engine and truck, by which he hauls the timber to the mill, which is finely equipped with the best machinery attainable. He personally superintends all the work, and the engine he uses bears evidence of his mechanical ingenuity, having built from a stationary engine and boiler a practical seven-horse-power locomotive, at a cost of less than \$250. He has a trade for all the lumber he can produce, has always kept out of any combination to raise prices, and at one time had about the only mill not bought up by the larger dealers. Mr. Wright is surely what the world would call a self-made man, having earned every dollar he possesses and is in a prosperous condition. He gives steady employment to five men and occasionally employs as many more, and is one of the leading figures of Greenfield township, although a young man.

Jacob G. Story was born July 11, 1815, in Jefferson county, New York, a son of Asa and Catherine Story, of New York State. He is of Irish-German nationality, and came to Erie county in 1839, where he has since been a prominent figure in the affairs of the county. November 24, 1835, he married Polly Ann, daughter of Billings Decker, of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Seven children were the result of this union: William H. Story, who died in 1863, was a member of the 8th N. Y. Cav. during the Civil war; Seymour is married and living in Nebraska, was a member of Battery B, 4th U. S. Art., and was engaged in, during his service, nineteen battles; Rachel, wife of L. B. Clark, now living in Silver Creek, N. Y.; Martha, deceased; Lewis M., when last heard of was in the Soldiers' Home at St. Paul, Minn.; he enlisted at Jamestown, N. Y., and fought in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg, where he was taken sick and removed to the New York Hospital, and later transferred to Buffalo; Andrew E. was killed by lightning in Nebraska, in 1893; Anos, killed by the explosion of a boiler at Custer City, Pa., October 14, 1880. Jacob G. Story is a Methodist, but attends no particular church. He is independent in politics, but helped organize the Republican party in Erie county, New York, with A. M. Clapp and E. G. Spaulding. Mrs. Story died October 25, 1867. Mr. Story was married December 1, 1867, to Lucy Ann Pike, but was divorced from her June 19, 1871. He was married again to Phinella, daughter of Zebria and Almira (Pringle) Wright, of Erie county, July 19, 1871, by Elder Chauncey Burch. She still lives, as do also two children by a former marriage, Mrs. J. M. Pierce, of

Greenfield, and Sarah Miranda Crab, of Harbor Creek. Mr. Story's father fought in the war of 1812, and his father's father fought in the Revolutionary war, thus strongly identifying the family name with American history. Mr. Story is quite a writer, and his contributions to the *Erie Herald*, *Gazette* and *Dispatch* and to the *Chautauqua Farmer* have been read with interest by many thousands.

Lucy M. Lyons was born October 15, 1830, in Sheldon, Chautauqua county, N. Y., daughter of Henry and Mimerva Hollister, who came to Erie county in 1855 from New York State, and was married October 27, 1849, to Elwood Lyons (born January 31, 1827), son of Ira and Hersey Lyons, of Sheldon, N. Y., a carpenter by trade. His death occurred June 8, 1889, at the age of 61. Ten children resulted from this union, as follows: Edward E. Lyons, born June 13, 1850, who married Miss Kate Smith and lives in Greenfield township with six children, Emma, Andrew, George, Clarence and Burt, one child, Etta, having died; P. M. Lyons, born September 18, 1852, in Venango township; Carl, George and Roy; Eldin J., born August 1, 1854, died October 24, 1870; Eugene, born April 8, 1856, who married Mary Hageman, living in Erie with three living children, Harry, Frederick and Jessie, and Frank (deceased); Asha D., born February 6, 1858, a carpenter, single, and living at home; Adda E., a twin sister of Asha, is the wife of Melvin Loomis, a clergyman, living in Chautauqua county, N. Y., with eight children, Eugene, Lawrence, Katie, Floyd, Wren, Clayton, Joy and Ray; Ralph H., born October 26, 1861, died March 27, 1862; Dora, born April 15, 1863, and died January 7, 1864; Frank E., born October 29, 1864, single, and living in Washington, W. Va.; William R., born December 6, 1866, single, and living at home. The boys, like their father, are all carpenters as well as farmers, attend the Methodist Church, and are Republicans in politics. William is an Odd Fellow, having held the office of assistant secretary and inside guardian in that order. Frank is a member of the J. O. U. A. M. Eugene is a past master workman in the A. O. U. W., while Edward is a member of the Protected Home Circle. The boys prefer carpenter work to farming, hence they only own eight acres, which they farm in their leisure moments.

Stephen Thayer was born June 11, 1819, in Niagara county, New York, was a son of Anna Thayer, who came to Niagara county from Vermont, but who were originally all of English parentage. He came to Erie county in 1853 and settled in Harbor Creek. Mr. Thayer was married March 26, 1841, in Wyoming county, New York, to a daughter of Ira and Hersey (Dunlap) Lyons. They have had four children, of whom George Arthur alone survives. He married Anna Clark, of Genesee county, of Irish parentage, and is now living in Cincinnati, O., where he is engaged in the carpet department of the immense stores of John Schillito & Co., with whom he has been employed for twenty years. Mrs. Thayer was a rover and lived in many places during his life, having owned several farms at different times in Erie county. He practiced medicine for awhile, but returned to his old love, farming, and now owns a farm of fifty acres in Greenfield township. Although Mr. Thayer has a leaning toward the Methodists, he attends various churches, and has always been an ardent Prohibitionist.



Edward Hoffman

Christian Engle, born October 27, 1827, in Prussia, was the third child of Frederick and Mary Engle, who came to the United States in 1864 and settled in New York State in April, 1866, came to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the farm on which he now resides. He married in August, 1856, Mary, daughter of John Ahrens, a native of Prussia. They have five children: Lena, wife of Henry Neiger, residing in Ridgeway, Pa., with five children; John, who married Lena Saultkoff; Lotta, wife of Paul Horning, residing in Clarendon, Pa., with four children; Frank, who married Hannah Newhouse, and resides in North East, with four children; Minnie, wife of Paul Team, residing at Donation Hill, Erie county, with six children. Christian Engle is a Lutheran, as is all his family. He is a Republican in politics, and has a fine farm in prosperous condition. Mr. Engle was a member of the 2d Reg. in Prussia, and served first three years, and re-enlisting, served until the age limit. He participated in the battle of Holstein, one of the great battles of history, and is one of the prominent figures of Greenfield township. He has run a dairy in connection with his farm, and at present has ten cows. The product of his dairy is sold mostly in Erie county.

Isiah Dougan, was born November 19, 1838, in Ohio, son of Charles E. and Rachel (Davis) Dougan, who came from Genesee county, New York, to Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1850. He was second in a family of fourteen children; was married March 14, 1861, to Emma, daughter of Barney and Amy (Southwell) Robinson, who removed first from New York State to Michigan and then settled in Erie county in 1855. They have five children: Calvin, who married Mary Fuller. She died in the spring of 1895, leaving him with four children: Dora, Lottie, Nettie and Morris, all living at the homestead. Sarah, wife of Frank Coburn, living in Greenfield township, with three children, John, Lavern and Benjamin; Perry was married December 10, 1892, to Mary Burch, who was born in Michigan March 25, 1872; she is a daughter of Jonathan and Helen P. (Coulton) Burch, who reside in Crawford county. Two children are the result of this union, Helen and Angie; they are living in Greenfield township on a farm of twenty-five acres, near his father's farm. Angie, wife of Charles Rice, residing in North East, with two children, Florence and Floyd. They are Free Will Baptists, and all Republicans. They have a farm of fifty acres in prosperous condition. Mr. Isiah Dougan participated in the Civil war, being a member of Co. E, 102d P. V. L., Captain Duvall. He is a member of the G. A. R.; has held the office of school director and is one of the successful and prosperous farmers of Greenfield township.

Jacob N. Switzer, Findley's Lake (N. Y.) post-office, was born October 7, 1832, in Bradford, Steuben county, N. Y., son of William Y. and Dencey (Beeman) Switzer. His father was born near Bradford, son of Henry Switzer, a native of Switzerland. His mother was the daughter of Alfred Beeman, of Connecticut. He came to this country October 8, 1853, and August 9, 1854, married Mary Jane, daughter of Henry and Polly Raymond, of Erie county. Two children blessed this union: Raymond, who married Mary Greenman and resides at Knapp's Creek, Catawagus county, N. Y.; Laney, who is the wife of James McIntosh, of Findley's Lake, N. Y. Mr.

Jacob N. Switzer married again March 28, 1878, to Hannah, daughter of Andrew and Mary E. Haskin, of Mina, Chautauque county, N. Y.; she was the widow of Riley Dorman, to whom she bore one son, Newton A. Dorman, who lives with them and assists on the farm. His grandfather, Deering Dorman, was one of the earliest settlers of Chautauque county, New York. Another member of the family is Jessie E. Williams, a sister's child, who has lived with them for eight years. Mr. Switzer's family have an interesting war record. His grandfather was a captain during the war of 1812; three of his brothers also being engaged in that memorable war. In the Civil war Mr. Switzer was a member of Co. E, 102d P. V. L., Capt. S. M. Duvall, of the 6th army corps, 3d div., Army of Potomac; he is a member of the G. A. R., since the organization of Union Post 467, Findley's Lake. He has been senior vice and junior vice and chaplain. Mr. Switzer is a Democrat and is liberal on religious questions. He has a farm of seventy acres, all used for farming and in an excellent state of cultivation. He has acquired all he has by his unaided efforts, and is a successful and self-made man.

David Benjamin Adams was born two miles from Batavia, N. Y., in January, 1833, the son of John and Roxanna (Wheaton) Adams. His father was a distant relation of John Quincy Adams, one of the early Presidents. Mr. D. B. Adams came to Erie county with his parents in 1855. He was married January 18, 1855, to Margaret Williams, of North East, daughter of John and Mary (Venrick) Williams. Seven children were the result of this union: James Andrew; Eva May, wife of William Place, Erie; Rosa Bell, wife of John Pierce, Erie; E. Ia, wife of Clarence Shaaduck, Erie; George W.; Lester and Sarah (deceased). Mr. Adams's wife died February 2, 1877. He was married again to Catherine, daughter of John and Elizabeth Lavis, of Devonshire, England, where she was born. She was the widow of P. Farley, who died from the effect of wounds received in the Black Hills while serving under General Custer, a poisoned arrow having struck him in a skirmish with the Indians. She has six children living by a former marriage with B. F. Mifford, of Devonshire, England, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness in the Civil war. Three of the children are married: Robert T. Mifford, Altoona, Pa.; Bessie D. Ballard, Erie; Anna E. Holmes, Chicago. Mr. D. B. Adams was a member of Co. F, 111th Regt., P. V. L., under Captain Braden, which was a part of the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam, where he was wounded, the effects of which he carries to-day. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Westleyville. He has always voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Adams has never used tobacco or liquor in his life. He is building himself a home in North East, where he expects to live at ease the balance of his life. His family have proved patriotic members of the Republic in its time of need.

Abel Wilkinson (deceased) was born February 28, 1824, in Greenfield township, son of Alanson and Anna Wilkinson, who came to Erie county about 1800, from Cayuga county, New York. Alanson was born in Connecticut in 1780 of English parentage, and participated in the war of 1812. Abel Wilkinson was married in 1844 to Thankful Sprague, daughter of Abner

Sprague, of Ripley, N. Y. Six children were the result of this union: Barton A., born November 4, 1845, in Greenfield township, served in the navy on the steamer "General Thomas" during the late Civil war; he married, in 1868, Annarilla Carnahan, who died in January, 1882, leaving two children, Frederick Eugene and Dora. He married, November 15, 1883, Eleanor Reynolds, of Findley's Lake, N. Y., where they now reside with four children of that union: Agnes May, Grant Zebulun, Fern and Nora Eleanor. Charles H. was born January 1, 1846, and married Ellen Atkins in December, 1870, by whom he had two children, Arthur Leslie and Blanch. He was married again October 8, 1863, to Carrie Davis, of Greenfield, where they now reside. George Sprague was born May 8, 1858, and married October 2, 1875, to Ruby Jane Walling, daughter of Thomas and Laura A. Walling, pioneers of Erie county. Three children live to bless this union: Jessie, who married C. A. Brandeau, of North East township; Myrtle May, who married Harry Kress, of Greenfield township, who are living on the Walling homestead, and George Henry. George Sprague Wilkinson is an ardent Prohibitionist and member of the United Brethren Church. Thomas Orlando was born November 17, 1850, and married, October 4, 1877, to Asenath E. Walling, another daughter of Thomas and Laura Walling. Four children bless this union: Genevieve R., born July 16, 1878; Frank E., March 27, 1881; Grace Mabel, April 8, 1884; Ethel Beatrice, October 2, 1890. They are United Brethren, and Mr. Wilkinson is a Republican in politics. He held the office of town clerk three years, taught school five terms, attended the Lake Shore Seminary three years, has a fine farm of 106 acres, which he earned himself and which is in prosperous condition. Alice M. (deceased) and William H., of Oregon. Mrs. Abel Wilkinson died of heart failure March 20, 1890, and is buried in the Grahamville burying grounds. Abel Wilkinson was again married April 21, 1890, to Phoebe L. Bemiss, daughter of Thomas B. and Sallada Bemiss, of English parentage. Four children were the result of this union: Sarah M., was born September 9, 1861, and married November 15, 1883, to James Devine, son of Bernard and Lucy M. Devine, of North East, of Irish and English parentage; they have two children, William James and George Edward; they are United Brethren in religion, Republicans in politics, and live on an adjoining farm, which they have earned themselves. Phoebe L. was born February 21, 1862, and married Joseph Dohson April 3, 1889, and have one child, Cora E. Eva May was born May 12, 1872, and married February 21, 1891, to Edward J. Smith; they have one child, Ralph E. The last son, John J., is married and living on the homestead. Mr. Abel Wilkinson was one of the pioneers of Erie county, is a Republican to the backbone, and was of the first to enlist in the army during the late war; participated in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg, and was wounded in the neck by the enemy's bullets in the Wilderness fight. He belonged to Co. C, 140th Reg., P. V. I., 2d Div. of the army of the Potomac. He died leaving a life history worthy of a place in the annals of the nation, and particularly the history of Erie county.

Henry E. Magvon was born January 25, 1851, in the State of New York, the third child of E. and Eliza (Pardue) Magvon. His father was the eldest of four

children of W. and Eliza Magvon, who came to Greenfield township in 1800. He married in 1842 Eliza Pardue, and the result of that union is three living children: Elvira Ashton, now living in Greenfield township; Silvesta, living with her father, and Henry E., who was married in March, 1877, to Lucy, daughter of John and Dora Wales, of Enterprise, Warren county. They have four children: Berney, Fannie, Isabel and Mary. The family are liberal in their religious views, with a leaning towards the Methodist Church; are Republicans in politics, and have earned the farm they live upon themselves. Mr. Magvon is an enterprising, industrious farmer, also a contractor and builder in both stone masonry and carpentry work. He was engaged in 1895 in building a bridge for the township. He was a member of the State militia for five years, and took part in that memorable Homestead farm trouble during the Carnegie strike.

Thomas A. Elliott, agent of the N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R., Harbor Creek, Pa., was born at Harbor Creek November 24, 1858, and is a son of Thomas and Maria (Torry) Elliott. His father, Thomas Elliott (deceased), was born September 24, 1817, in Harbor Creek township, Erie county, Pa., and was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Taylor) Elliott, natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1797 and settled in Harbor Creek township. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Polly (deceased), married Mr. Hampson; Margaret (deceased), married Augustus Shaw; Eleanor (deceased), married Calvin Leet; Dorcas (deceased), married William Camp; Rachael (deceased), Mrs. George Mills; Clarissa, married Frank Stillman, and now resides at Rosendale, Wis.; Gilbert (deceased); Plara (deceased), and Thomas (deceased). Thomas Elliott, sr., was united in marriage in 1843 with Maria C., a daughter of Ira and Grace (Douglas) Torry. Eleven children blessed this union: Jennette, born August 17, 1844, wife of William R. Gray, resides in Boston; Andrew N., born February 4, 1846, married Abbie D. Cleveland; Mary M., born March 11, 1848, resides at home; Charles M., born March 11, 1848, died March 7, 1850; Henry H., born October 19, 1851, married Sina Bristol, resides at Wilkesburg, Pa.; Harriet A., born February 27, 1850, died March 7, 1850; Hettie, born February 24, 1855, died February 10, 1856; Joseph, born December 10, 1857, died December 27, 1857; Thomas A., George M., born October 4, 1861, resides in Erie, and Grant, born February 2, 1864, died January 28, 1870. Thomas Elliott, sr., was a prosperous farmer and a good citizen; he departed this life November 9, 1864. His widow, a kind mother, still resides on the old homestead farm, which comprises 175 acres of ground, pleasantly located on the Lake Shore and Nickle Plate railroads. Thomas A. Elliott was educated in the Erie Academy and high school. He learned telegraphy in the office of the L. S. & M. S., at Harbor Creek, where he worked three years. When the Nickle Plate R. R. was completed, he entered the employ of that company as agent, which position he still holds. Mr. Elliott was married December 22, 1886, to Miss Jennie, daughter of B. B. and Isador (Burton) Whitley. They have one child, Whitley. Mr. Elliott has served as town clerk for five years, is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Masonic order, Knight Templar, and politically is a Republican.

C. M. Wood, Harbor Creek, Pa., traveling representative of the Westinghouse Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., was born in Harbor Creek January 26, 1844, and is a son of Albert and Mary (Allen) Wood. Albert Wood was a native of Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., and was born in 1809. He came to Erie county about 1850 and settled in Harbor Creek, on a farm about three miles south of Harbor Creek P. O. C. M. was the youngest in a family of seven children, viz.: Charles (deceased), late of Michigan; Lorenzo, residing in Kalamazoo, Mich.; Lydia and Mary, residing in Harbor Creek; Harriet, Mrs. J. E. Terry, Corry, Pa.; Franklin, died in the army at Falmouth, near Fredericksburg, Va., and C. M., whose mother died when he was six years old, when the father was re-married to Mrs. Thomas (nee Mozley). They had three children, viz., George, Melvin and Alfred, all prosperous farmers of Harbor Creek. The father died in 1883. Mr. C. M. Wood was reared and educated in Harbor Creek, and when a young man served three years in the Indian service, in civil capacity, in the Northwest. He then entered the employ of the Westinghouse Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., as foreman of the engine department, and three years later, owing to ill-health, became their traveling representative, in which capacity he is still connected with that company. He represents the company generally throughout the country. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Commercial Travelers' Association of America and the A. O. U. W., and has always been an active Republican.

J. W. Throop, Harbor Creek, is one of the enterprising young men of Erie county. He was born September 13, 1859, in Harbor Creek. He is a son of Johnathan and Sarah E. (Greenwood) Throop, the former a native of St. Clearfield, N. Y., and the latter of Pennsylvania. Johnathan Throop first came to Erie county in 1840, as a millwright, and after working a few years, returned to New York State, but a year or two later came back to Erie county. He was married in November, 1850, to Miss Sarah Ellen Greenwood, daughter of Walter and Rachael (Lyon) Greenwood, who were old and respected citizens of Harbor Creek township, and are now dead. J. W. Throop had one brother, Clarence A., who died November 6, 1888, aged 37. He was an enterprising young business man of Harbor Creek, and his demise was greatly regretted by the entire community. Johnathan Throop died June 30, 1882. During his life he followed his occupation in various places throughout the country. The family lived in Kentucky about five years, where they were at the time of the war. They also resided a few years in Illinois and Minnesota. He was foreman for a time in the Erie Barrel Factory, and later went to Oil City in the employ of the same company. J. W., when about 22 years of age, learned telegraphy, and was employed on the Lake Shore R. R., on the Erie and Buffalo division. He was in the employ of that company about eleven years. At the same time he was a silent partner of his brother, Clarence, who was operating a cider and feed mill at Harbor Creek. Shortly after the death of his brother, he resigned his position on the railroad, and assumed the personal management of the cider and feed mill at Harbor Creek, and to which he has since devoted his attention. It is the only industry of the kind within a radius of seven miles, and he has an extensive patron-

age, and does a good business. His cider presses are one of the latest four-screw steam-power presses, which is capable of squeezing out 100 barrels of delicious beverage daily. Mr. Throop also carries on a retail coal business. He was married September 25, 1890, to Miss Minnie E., daughter of Washington Bunnell, of Harbor Creek township. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Gerald W. and Isabella Sarah. Mr. Throop is a member of the E. A. U., and served two terms as its president. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., of which he is master workman. He has served two terms as town clerk, and in politics is independent.

Dr. Mark Milton Moore, the eldest of ten children, nine sons, and one daughter, was born in Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, September 29, 1818. On the father's side he is of Scottish descent, his paternal ancestor being one of three brothers who came to America at an early period of its colonial history, for mining purposes, and settled in Connecticut. The mining business was unsuccessful, and the brothers separated, one remaining in Connecticut, one going to New Hampshire, and the other to Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Joseph Moore, was a Revolutionary soldier, and as a prisoner of war died before the struggle closed, on board of a British prison-ship in New York harbor. Among the ancient family names are Joseph, Eli, Roger, Dwight, Benjamin, John and Samuel. His maternal grandmother, on the father's side, was also of Scottish descent, and her name was Gillett. On his mother's side, his great-grandfather, Keyes, was born in Plymouth, Mass.; his grandfather, Amaziab, in Boston, and his mother, Betsy, in Ontario county, New York. His grandmother's name was Crafts. His grandfather, Samuel, came to Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, in 1806; his father, Samuel, jr., being at the time 13 years of age. Northern Ohio was then an almost unbroken forest, filled with savage beasts and still more savage men. At the age of 14 Samuel, jr., became an expert at hunting deer and wild turkeys, and often his mother's larder was well supplied by his skill, from the forest, which otherwise would be empty and the family have gone hungry to bed. Schools were unknown, and yet he managed to obtain the rudiments of a good education, and by the use of a good circulating library became an ardent reader of history. In the war of 1812 he entered the army and served till peace was declared, spending most of the time in the Maumee country and in the vicinity of Cleveland. In 1816 he first met at a neighbor's, Miss Betsey Keyes, who, as a matter of neighborly kindness, had come from Auburn to care for the sick, and early in 1817 they were married. Of the ten children born to them, all grew up to years of maturity, and seven of the number yet live. Homer H., the second in the order of their birth, after completing an academic course of study and teaching in a Kentucky high school for two years, was received into the Erie conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1846; was transferred to Kansas in 1857, in the midst of the border war, that he might aid in securing that territory to freedom, and in 1861 entered the army as chaplain of the Third Kansas Regiment; as war correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press* and other papers; as superintendent of education for Florida; and as editor of the Jacksonville *Herald*. During the period

of reconstruction he was in the midst of some thrilling scenes. At his own request he was discharged from the service in 1865, and entered the ministry in the Erie conference. He was the first to move in the matter of securing a site on Chautauqua Lake for camp meeting purposes, and the place selected has become of world-wide fame as the Assembly Grounds. As a trustee, lecturer, pastor, and editor for ten years on the *Herald* staff, and reporter, he has ever been closely identified with all its interests. Dr. Amariah, after finishing an academic course of study, entered the office of Dr. Trask, of Hiram, Ohio, as a student of medicine; graduated from the Cleveland Medical College, and engaged in the successful practice of medicine. In 1862 he entered the army as captain, and with broken health as the result of exposure and hard service, was mustered out with honor in 1864. The daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Rev. George Fairbanks, the successful pastor of the Congregational Church at Parkman, Ohio. Samuel died at the age of 22, but he lived long enough to give evidence that he possessed elocutionary powers of a high order. Probably no other member of the family equaled him in mental ability, and he was the very soul of purity, truth and honor. Halsey Gillett, whose bent of mind was farming, died of a liver difficulty when a little past 21. Oliver Francis, at the age of 24, died of typhoid fever in Kansas. Dr. Mortimer G., besides being a thoroughly well-read and skillful physician, possesses fine powers as an orator. On the temperance platform he has proved himself to be a ready and eloquent advocate. His reading and scholarship have taken a wide range, and speculative philosophy is a favorite study. He commenced the successful practice of medicine in Trumbull county, Ohio, but for some years past has had his office in Cleveland. Horace L., after some years of study in the Hiram College, under President Garfield, went to Kansas and commenced, in 1860, the study of law in the office of Gen. J. H. Lane; in 1861, he joined the Kansas Second Regiment and went to the front. He was in the bloody battle of Wilson Creek, but escaped unhurt. Promoted to a coloncy for gallant conduct, he was mustered out of the service in 1865. He has since commanded a regiment of Kansas troops under Gen. Sheridan, in Indian warfare. In business matters since the war he has been very successful; has dabbled some in politics, as a matter of recreation, and as a stump speaker is very effective, his addresses being characterized by the fullness of the information they give. Walter W. occupies the old homestead and observes the steady, sober ways of a farmer, much respected for his integrity and honor. We now return to Mark Milton Moore, the subject of this sketch. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages, except such as the poor common school of those early times afforded. Clearing heavily timbered land, cultivating the stumpy soil and gathering the harvests was the business of those days for boys, and especially so for the eldest of a group of ten. At school exhibitions, as an easy and graceful declaimer he had no equal, but there was no one present that could see in him the elements of the natural orator he is. Among the poor farmers, with large families, the great question was bread for the children, and not the graces of an education. It is not likely that the thought entered that neighborhood for at least a quarter of a century, that stalwart boys were made for any purpose except to handle the ax, the

spade and the scythe. But he was often at his uncle's (Dr. Jason Moore), and from his conversation he early imbibed a taste for the study of medicine. Also, when 18, he became a pronounced Christian, and his gifts and zeal brought him prominently before the public, and everyone said he was destined for the pulpit. But he finished learning his trade, married Mary, daughter of Simeon Sheldon, whose wife, the daughter of Judge Elias Harmon, was the first white child born in Mantua, Portage county. This wife died August 10, 1847, leaving a son—Sheldon 21. At the early age of 16 he entered the army, in 1861, as a private in the 11th P. V. L., and after seeing much service under McClellan, in Virginia; in Tennessee, under Hooker, and marching to the sea under Sherman, he was put into the veteran corps and mustered out of service late in 1865. For the past fifteen years he has been engineer of the P. & E. R. K., and is regarded as one of the boldest and most careful engineers on the road. (See sketch.) It was soon after the death of his first wife that Dr. M. M. Moore returned to his first love, the study of medicine, and married Miss Mary, daughter of Wait Bassett, of Connecticut. Mary, wife of John Chambers (deceased), of Bradford; Lucretia (deceased), and Emery, a train dispatcher on the N. & E. R. R., were the issue of this marriage. The second Mrs. Moore died May 26, 1864, and he was subsequently married to Julia A., the daughter of Chauncey Wood, a native of Vermont, and for many years a resident of Garrettsville, Ohio, where he died in 1865. She died suddenly November 19, 1883, and M. M. was left alone and in sorrow, with not much of life remaining but his wanted courage and fortitude. Dr. Moore is richly endowed with all the elements that qualify a man for public life; nowhere more than in the sick room is he at home; there his presence, his words of good cheer, his sympathetic bearing, inspire confidence and hope. Between himself and the families he visits, there generally exists the ties of the strongest friendship. As a practitioner he has been very successful. His library of medical works, pamphlets and periodicals, is large and richly furnished. As much as ever in life he continues a hard and unremitting study, and whatever he learns from reading or from his practice, his strong memory retains. Some thirty-five years ago he became a resident of Wesleyville, and has ever taken a lively interest in all that would promote its welfare. He acted for many years as postmaster (his daughter, Mary, doing the business) and school director, and in no capacity has he failed in the discharge of duty. He has never had a law suit, and, as a physician, has never failed in his attentions to the poor and friendless. Though thrice married, he was either skillful in his selection of a wife, or fortunate, for all were excellent women. Dr. M. M. Moore married Mrs. L. A. Burnham (nee Rathburn) of Erie, September 17, 1890. His brother, Hiram, who resides in Kansas, is a member of Congress, and was elected in 1894.

N. A. Farnsworth, of the firm of Chaffee & Farnsworth, grocers, Wesleyville, Pa., was born in State Line, Pa., May 24, 1867, and is a son of Orin O. and Sarah (Ackles) Farnsworth. They now reside on a farm in Northville, North East township. The former was born in 1815, in the village of Greenfield, and is a son of John and Sarah (Whitney) Farnsworth, natives of New York, and who came to Erie county in

1814, settling in Greenfield township, where they died in 1834 and 1858 respectively. Orrin C. was married in 1846 to Sarah, daughter of William and Mary P. (Brown) Ackles, natives of the North of Ireland. To this union were born: Mary, wife of George Taylor; Sarah A., wife of Eugene Dudley; Emma, at home; Carrie, N. A. and George. Mr. N. A. Farnsworth was reared in North East township, and educated in the public schools and at Clark's Business College, in Erie, Pa. January 1, 1891, he and Mr. Palmer bought Mr. Chaffee out at State Line, and commenced business under the firm name of H. W. Palmer & Co. At the end of three years he sold his interest there and entered the present partnership. Mr. Farnsworth was married April 4, 1894, to Miss Etta Ackles, of Ripley, N. Y.

W. E. Chaffee, of the firm of Chaffee & Farnsworth, grocers and dealers in farming implements, buggies, etc., Wesleyville, Pa., was born in Tionesta, Forest county, Pa., November 7, 1859, and is a son of H. C. and Catherine (Jameson) Chaffee, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Scotland. The father was a member of the 2d Reg., 2d Heavy Artillery of Pennsylvania, and was killed in the service, his wife having died previously. W. E. was the only child. When 5 years old he came to State Line, Pa., and spent his early days in North East township, except three years he spent in Titusville, Pa., at the Soldiers' Orphan School. He then worked at farming a short time. He clerked at State Line one year and a half, when he purchased a general store, which he ran eight years. In March, 1892, he came to Wesleyville and bought the store of W. H. Kelley, and entered the present partnership one year later. He received the appointment as postmaster August 21, 1893. Mr. Chaffee is a member of the E. A. U. and the Improved Order of Red Men.

James Chambers retired farmer and justice of the peace, Wesleyville, Harbor Creek township, Erie county, Pa., was born in Mill Creek township, March 10, 1805, son of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Stewart) Chambers. They were natives of Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., which was named after an ancestor. They had twelve children, three living, viz.: Lydia R., wife of J. Backus; Maria J., wife of Mr. Walker, of Erie, and James. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers came to Erie county in the fall of 1804, and were among its earliest settlers. They lived in Mill Creek township until arrangements were completed for moving to the farm now occupied by James. Ezekiel Chambers and a brother obtained 400 acres from the Population Company. James Chambers was reared in Erie county and educated in the county schools and Erie Academy, and when about 19 years of age, commenced teaching school, and taught about twelve terms in Harbor Creek and Mill Creek townships, teaching winters and working summers. His salary ranged from \$10 to \$17 per month, and he boarded around. At his father's death the farm was divided equally among the heirs, and James bought the shares of two of his sisters, which, added to his own, made a very handsome place, where he still resides. March 19, 1828, he married Adelia, daughter of Thomas George, of Troy, N. Y. Five children blessed this union, three living: James H., a merchant of Wesleyville, married Miss Brawley; R. O., on the old homestead; he mar-

ried Miss Clara M. Fanson, of Syracuse, N. Y.; they have two children, Warren H. and Adelia G.; and Mrs. James C. Russell, a widow, resides at Belle Valley. Mrs. James Chambers died in 1881. Mr. Chambers is a well-to-do citizen, living on the old homestead, near Wesleyville. He has been one of the county's leading citizens, and has filled nearly every office in Erie county and Harbor Creek township. He is now justice of the peace, which position he has occupied for fifty years, and is the oldest justice in the county, obtaining his commission from Gov. Ritner, under the old court.

Frank H. Ore, agent on the N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R., at Mooreheads, Harbor Creek postoffice, Pa., was born in Edinboro, December 13, 1864, and is a son of William and Nancy Jane (Stancliff) Ore, now residents of Erie. The father was born at Bodman, near London, England, and is a son of Benjamin and Anne Ore, who emigrated to America with their children, and settled in Waterford, Pa. Of their family four children are living, viz.: Joseph, North East; Hannah, Mrs. H. H. Ferguson, Pittsburg; Rebecca, Mrs. Charles Comer, Erie, and Benjamin, J., of Erie. William Ore followed farming in Washington township until 1884, when he went to Conneaut, Ohio, and was in the restaurant business eighteen months, when he came to Erie, where he has since resided, and is at present engaged in collecting. During the war he served in the 18th Pa. Cav. William and Nancy Jane (Stancliff) Ore, are the parents of three children, viz.: Emma, married J. J. Flury, Erie; Fred R., mail carrier, Erie, and Frank H. Frank H. was educated in the North East High School, and graduated in the class of 1882. He then entered the Nickel Plate telegraph office, at Harbor Creek, and learned telegraphy, under the instruction of T. A. Elliott. Since then he has been employed in various offices on that road, between Cleveland and Buffalo, and in February, 1890, was promoted to the agency at Mooreheads. He was married January 5, 1885, to Miss Georgiana, daughter of C. C. Hyke, of Harbor Creek. They have three children, viz.: Leigh Emerson, Hattie Jane and Helen Elizabeth. Mr. Ore is a member of the A. O. U. W., Knights of St. John, Jr. O. U. A. M., O. R. T., State Police, and is a Republican.

J. P. Gifford, farmer, Harbor Creek, Pa., was born in North East township, June 10, 1845. He is a son of E. P. and Betsey (Loveless) Gifford. The former was born in Vermont, March 4, 1797, and was a son of Gifford, who served eight years in the Revolutionary war; the latter was a native of New York State, and was born September 6, 1800. In the family were eleven children, viz.: William Henry (deceased), born November 5, 1821; Sarah J. (deceased), born January 11, 1823; George W., born December 10, 1825, resides in Cass county, Missouri; E. Smith, born February 22, 1828, died in November, 1896, in Oregon. He lost his health while working on the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama; Elmira B., born March 22, 1830, died April 3, 1882; Daniel F., born June 28, 1832, resides in Florida; Andrew, born February 10, 1835, died April 8, 1836; Betsey A., born May 22, 1837, died in Missouri, April 8, 1870; she married R. B. Chambers; A. J., born May 13, 1840, resides at Miller, Hand county, South Dakota, and J. P. E. F. Gifford, the father of J. P., came to Erie county about 1839, and

settled on a farm about a mile north of the Union school house, North East township. He was a blacksmith when a young man, and later followed farming and carpentering. He died January 8, 1867, and his wife died June 27, 1841. J. P. was reared in North East township, and educated in the public schools. Has always followed farming, and engaged in farming for himself in North East. In 1879 he came to Harbor Creek, and settled on his present place. He has seventy-six acres of land, twelve acres of which is a fine vineyard. He was married January 10, 1871, to Miss Ellen L., daughter of Philo and Betsey Green, early settlers in Erie county. To this union were born six children, viz.: E. P., born December 15, 1872; Charles A., born November 22, 1874; L. R., born March 14, 1878; George H., born August 7, 1880; Arthur W., born April 22, 1885, and Albert, born December 27, 1886. Mr. Gifford is a member of the A. O. U. W., E. A. U., Jr. O. U. A. M., the Grange, and politically is a Democrat.

Carl H. Walbridge, owner and proprietor of the Jersey Meadows Stock Farm, Harbor Creek township, postoffice address 9 West Eighth street, Erie, Pa. The Walbridge family, of whom Carl H. Walbridge is a descendant, is one of the oldest families in the United States. The town records of Preston, Conn., show that Henry Walbridge was married December 25, 1688, to Anna Ames, of that place. Tradition says that Henry was a seventh son, that he and his brother, William, were from Devonshire, England, that in 1685 they took part in the Monmouth rebellion against King James II, and on its failure, fled to this country. The above-named Henry is the ancestor of Carl H. Walbridge, and of the several members of this numerous family, now scattered throughout every State in the Union. Mr. W. G. Walbridge, of Litchfield, Conn., who has been engaged in compiling a genealogy of the Walbridge family since 1883, has ascertained the records of thirty-three Walbridges, who fought for Uncle Sam in the Rebellion, and of twenty-five more who were in the Revolution and war of 1812. Col. Ebenezer Walbridge, the great-grandfather of Carl, was an active participant in the dawn of the Revolution, at Lexington. He married Elizabeth Stebbins in 1760. They were the parents of Selia W., who married Betsey Preston. He was born March 8, 1760, and died April 7, 1859. They were both natives of Sharon, Vt., where they reared a family of six children, viz.: Henry, born June 29, 1813, died May 3, 1887; John S., born September 24, 1815, died May 3, 1859; Marcia, born October 18, 1818, now the widow of Perry Devore, late of Springfield, Erie county, Pa.; Lucia, born February 10, 1821, married Lorenzo Harvey, died July 22, 1892; Amelia, born January 15, 1828, now Mrs. Asa Devore, of Michigan; Janet, born April 25, 1825, married Perry M. Brinlike, of Springfield, Pa., died May 11, 1887; John S. Walbridge, the father of C. H., came to Erie county in 1829, and settled on a farm in Springfield township, where he resided until the time of his death, as stated above. He married Jane C. Mallory, who was a native of Argyle, N. Y., and was born August 15, 1818. She died January 22, 1872. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Emma J., born November 30, 1840, married Jacob W. Moore, of Pawnee City, Neb., December 26, 1864; Charles F., born August 25, 1842, was married December 17, 1866, to Mary Anne Paterson, of Beattie, Kan.; Florence H.,

born May 12, 1844, was married February 25, 1869, to Lemuel D. Jordan. They now reside at Pawnee City, Neb.; Carl H., born May 1, 1846 (who afterward changed his name from Henry C. to Carl H., not so much from choice as to avoid confusion, there being over forty Henry Walbridges, whose names appear in the Walbridge family genealogy); Andrew M., born March 29, 1848, was married November 30, 1871, to Miss Kate O. Strickland, of Springfield, Pa., where he now resides; Ann Eliza, born September 3, 1850, was married November 16, 1871, to Delos Morgan, of Beattie, Kan., she died April 2, 1895; Frank D., born June 11, 1854, locomotive engineer, Erie, Pa.; Ida Marcia, born August 25, 1858, was married July 18, 1878, to C. F. Church, of Erie, Pa. Carl H. Walbridge was reared in Springfield, Pa., the town of his birth, and educated in the public schools and the State Normal school, of Edinboro, Pa. When 10 years of age he left home and went to live with his uncle, Perry Devore, of Springfield, where he remained until he was about 15 years of age. He then enlisted in the United States navy, on board the U. S. S. "Michigan," at Erie, Pa., and shortly after was sent to Cairo, Ill., and subsequently served aboard the Government ships "Clara," "Dolsen," "Memoria," "Brilliant," "St. Clair" and "Cincinnati." He served in the capacity of a doctor's steward, and the doctor under whom he served, resigned on account of ill health, and our sailor boy's resignation followed shortly thereafter. He returned to Springfield and lived with Judge William Cross one winter, attending school at the Springfield Academy. He then went to the oil regions, locating in Titusville, Pa., where he remained a short time. He enlisted March 31, 1864, in Co. E, 145th P. V. I., was transferred to Co. F, 53d P. V. I. (date unknown) (Bates' History of P. V. I., Vol. 4, page 537). He participated in the Wilderness campaign, was at Cold Harbor, James River, and the assault on Petersburg, Va. It was at this last mentioned place that the brilliant military record which he was making for himself came to such a sudden and honorable halt. On June 16, 1864, in a charge on the "enemies' works, a death-dealing messenger, in the form of a shell from a Confederate gun, exploded in the Union ranks, resulting in the death of three of his comrades, and he lay upon the field with his left leg so badly mangled that amputation necessarily followed. After the surgical operation was performed he was taken to Army Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he was one year, lacking eight days, in recovering. He received his discharge June 8, 1865, and returned to Springfield, where he remained a short time, and then he went to Edinboro and attended the State Normal school for two years. He then served as private secretary for Hon. M. B. Lowry, State Senator, for about six months, when he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, at Erie, as superintendent's clerk and assistant paymaster. In 1875, after being in the employ of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company about eight years, he engaged in the lumber business for himself in Erie, and operated an extensive lumber yard and planing-mill at 320 State street until 1884. He then went to Cape Charles, Va., to take charge of the extensive estate and truck farm of the late Hon. W. L. Scott. Mr. Walbridge here founded the town of Cape Charles, Va., and was its first mayor. The farm which Mr. Walbridge conducted was the largest truck farm in the United

States at the time. It was composed of five plantations, containing 2,800 acres, and known as the "Hollywood Place." The best idea of the business interests which Mr. Walbridge managed can be obtained from the statement of shipments, which shows that in 1888 he shipped 63,485 barrels of produce, amounting to \$81,236.40, gross. The largest number of hands employed any one day was 543. He also had charge of large oyster beds, shipping about 100,000 bushels of oysters per season. He also, at the same time, conducted an extensive ice business. In October, 1888, he resigned and returned to Erie county, and the following spring took up his residence on his farm in Harbor Creek township, which is known as the Jersey Meadow Stock Farm. It is situated in a very desirable locality, on the L. S. & M. S. and N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R. lines, about four miles east of Erie. The farm contains about 125 acres. Mr. Walbridge makes a specialty of raising registered Jersey cattle. He was united in marriage May 28, 1885, at Wilmington, Del., to Miss Nettie Dedrick, a native of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Walbridge is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, the A. O. U. W., and politically is a Democrat. He is one of the most progressive citizens of Erie county, and his record, both civil and military, is one which is rarely exceeded.

A. B. Hume, farmer, Wesleyville, Pa., was born in Woodcock, Crawford county, Pa., August 1, 1821, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (McCarnet) Hume, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of the North of Ireland. James Hume served in the war of 1812. He was a miller and farmer, and spent most of his life in Crawford county. He died in 1852 and his wife died about twenty years later. They reared a family of nine children, viz.: Mary (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Robert (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Fanny, married to Robert Tate (deceased), John, (deceased), Eliza, Mrs. Sterrett, resides in Venango, Crawford county, Pa.; James (deceased), William (deceased), A. B. and George W. resided at Woodcock, Crawford county, Pa. A. B. Hume was reared and educated in Crawford county. In March, 1855, he went west and remained one year. Upon his return from the west he settled in Greene township, Erie county, Pa., where he remained for nine years. In 1865 he bought his present farm of fifty acres. Mr. Hume was married May 23, 1844, to Miss Jena, daughter of Charles and Sarah Anne (Seeley) Loop, of Perrinton, Genesee county, N. Y. Mrs. Hume's parents moved to Crawford county in 1828, when she was 2 years old. Her father was a native of Delaware county, New York, and her mother of Stratford, Conn. The former died in 1843 and the latter in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Hume are the parents of six children, viz.: Oliver, conductor on railroad, resides in Fargo, N. D.; Agnes, married N. H. Hart, Terre Haute, Ind.; Sophia, married O. C. Porter, Maringo, Ill.; James, Hinkley, Minn.; Andrew, Chicago; and Peter, Erie, Pa. Mr. Hume is one of the most respected citizens of Erie county, and politically every member of the family is a thorough Democrat.

P. B. Raeder, farmer, Harbor Creek township, postoffice Wesleyville, Pa., one of the foremost and enterprising farmers of Erie county, is a German by birth and was born in Bavaria, October 26, 1840. His parents were Jacob and Charlotte (Bolantler) Raeder.

They reared a family of six children, viz.: John, resides in Holland; Margaret, Erie, Pa.; Lena, Mrs. George Carrell; Jacob, died in Bowling Green, Ky., a soldier in the Federal army; P. B., Phloemina, Mrs. Henry Shade, Erie, Pa. The mother died when P. B. was about 3 years old, and in 1852 the father emigrated to America with the family and settled in Erie. He was a farmer by occupation and died in 1889, in Harbor Creek. Mr. Raeder purchased his farm of over 225 acres of exceptionally fertile land in 1888. It was formerly the Reece place, and is located in a very desirable spot, about a mile and a half southeast of Wesleyville. From the southern elevation of his farm can be had an excellent view of Presque Isle Bay and the city of Erie. Mr. Raeder rented the farm from Mrs. William A. Brown for twelve years before he purchased it. He was married April 19, 1866, to Miss Christian Schwingel, at that time a resident of Erie, but a native of Buffalo, N. Y. They have four children, viz.: Louisa, Mrs. William A. Frazer, Harbor Creek; Carl, George and William, all with their father on the farm.

D. W. Sewell, farmer, postoffice Wesleyville, Pa., was born in Harbor Creek township, within two miles of his present home, on November 25, 1841. He is a son of Norton and Mary Ann (Hinton) Sewell. Norton Sewell was a son of Ebenezer Sewell, who came from Williamstown, N. Y., in 1816, and settled in Harbor Creek township on a farm now owned by William Cooper. He afterward moved, and settled one mile west of there, on the place now occupied by Albert Sewell. He was a native of Vermont and of English and Irish descent. He served in the war of 1812. He was a cooper by trade, also worked at shoemaking and taught school. Was married to Louanna Orton, a native of New England. They reared a family of seven children, viz.: Betsey, married Francis Plum, of Williamstown, N. Y.; Norton (son subject's father); Phala, married Benjamin Chambers, Harbor Creek; Sidney, Harbor Creek; Miranda, married Samuel Baker, of Cleveland, O.; Malvira, married David Riblet, Harbor Creek; and Robert, who lived where Albert Sewell now resides; all deceased. The father died in 1893, at the age of 50, his wife dying several years previous to his death. Norton Sewell was born in 1810, in Williamstown, N. Y., and came to Harbor Creek with his parents when 6 years of age. He followed farming, also worked on the harbor in Erie. He married Mary Ann Hinton, a native of Greene township, and of Welsh descent. They reared a family of seven children: Harrison (deceased), lived in Erie; D. W., Ellen (deceased), Malvira (deceased), and George, resides in Greene township. The father died November 11, 1864, and the mother now resides in Harbor Creek. D. W. Sewell was reared and educated in Harbor Creek township, and worked on his father's farm until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. M, 1st N. Y. Lt. Art., and served under Gen. Sherman. He participated in the following engagements: Murphreesboro, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Dallas, Ringold, Peach Tree Creek, Allenton, Robertsville, Bentonville, Black River, and others. Was disabled by being thrown from a horse by the explosion of a caisson. He was discharged at Rochester, N. Y., in 1865, and at the close of the war learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for a time, and worked in New York city, Jersey City and

Titusville, Pa., although he has always continued to claim Harbor Creek as his home, and has spent most of his time there. He bought his present place in 1889. Mr. Sewell was married, June 2, 1868, to Miss Maggie, daughter of Claudius Dumars, of Harbor Creek, who owned the place for several years where Mr. Sewell now resides. They have one child, George, who lives at home. Mr. Sewell has been a member of several social and secret societies, but at present is not associated with any. He is one of the progressive citizens of Erie county, and is a gentleman who is worthy of many friends.

J. J. Gitting, farmer, postoffice Wesleyville, was born August 18, 1837. He is a son of John and Susannah (Kuhl) Gitting. John Gitting (father of our subject) was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Myers) Gitting, who reared a family of twelve children: Catherine, married A. Wenn, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; Henry (deceased); Mary, married J. Andrews, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth (deceased), married Mr. Bolard; Henry; Anna, wife of G. Avery, resides at Waterford, Pa.; Polly, Mrs. D. Kuhl, Fairview township, this county; Peggy, Hillsdale, Mich.; Powell, married Polly, daughter of Thomas Miller, Mill Creek, Erie county, Pa.; Timothy, who was living in Michigan at the breaking out of the war, enlisted and died in the army; Sarah, married H. Mooney, Girard, Pa., and John (father of our subject), who was married in 1835 to Susanna, daughter of Yost and Elizabeth (Orth) Kuhl. J. J. is the youngest in a family of three children: Caroline, married J. Neff, and resides in Harbor Creek township; Emeline, now Mrs. A. Clark, and John, jr., also lives in Harbor Creek township. The father died May 21, 1895, and the mother died April 21, 1879. J. J. Gitting was married in 1867 to Miss Jennie Roland. They have no children. Mr. Gitting lives on the old homestead, which is three and a half miles from Harbor Creek.

Edward Schultz, farmer, Harbor Creek township, postoffice Boscobel, was born in Erie November 29, 1846. He is a son of Christian and Sophia (Jacobach) Schultz, both natives of Germany, where they were married. In 1846 they emigrated to America and settled in Erie county. After residing in Erie about six months they moved to Harbor Creek township, where the father worked in Cass's woolen factory, he being a cloth-maker by trade. In 1849 he bought his present farm. His wife died July 20, 1881. They were the parents of six children: Edward; Lewis (deceased); Henrietta (deceased); Charles (deceased); Mary (deceased), and Ella, married Leander Bartlett. During the war Christian Schultz served in the 168th P. V. I. He now is living a retired life with his son Edward. Edward Schultz has made farming his chief occupation. Of late years he has made fruit raising a specialty. He now resides on the old Hershel farm, which is situated on the town line road between Harbor Creek and Greene. He purchased it September 2, 1867, and he and his father have together about 180 acres. He was married June 8, 1875, to Miss Amanda Davidson, of Flarab township, Venango county. They have one child, Mary. Mr. Schultz is a member of the State Police and Farmers' Alliance. He was a Republican until the organization of the People's party, and since then has been an enthusiastic member of that party.

G. E. Peck, farmer, postoffice Boscobel, Harbor Creek township, Pa., was born November 22, 1847, on the farm where he now resides. He is a son of Zalmon E. and Mary (Bellows) Peck, the former a native of Connecticut and of old New England stock; the latter was also a native of Connecticut and a descendant of Revolutionary stock. Her grandfather served as an officer in that war. Z. E. Peck was a son of Edmund and Adria (Whitlock) Peck, natives of Connecticut. The family came to Erie county in 1832. They reared a family of five children, viz.: Orrin (deceased) resided at Deep River, Lake county, Ind., where he died in 1887; Z. E., father of G. E.; Charles S., Burbank, Los Angeles county, Cal.; A. T. (deceased), resided in California; Eliza and Louisa (twins). Eliza married Joseph Peck (deceased) and resided in Burbank, Cal. Louisa married Ezra Throop, Union City. Edmund Peck settled on sixty acres of land, a part of our subject's farm. He was a farmer, also worked at shoe-making. He died while on a visit in Indiana, and his wife died in Harbor Creek township. His son, Solomon E., lived on the same place and also followed farming. He was an old-time schoolmaster and taught over forty terms. In the spring of 1861 he responded to President Lincoln's call for troops and enlisted in the three months' service. He went out with Col. McLane's regiment. After the expiration of his service in that regiment he re-enlisted for three years in Co. A, 11th P. V. I. In that company he acted a long time in the capacity of commissary sergeant. At the end of about two years he was discharged on account of ill-health. After remaining at home about one year his health became much improved and he enlisted in Co. I, 7th U. S. I., to serve five years, which term was afterward shortened by an act of Congress to three. Few soldiers had a better war record than Z. E. Peck. He was at the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Second Bull Run, Cedar Mountain and Harper's Ferry, and numerous other engagements. At Antietam he was taken prisoner, but was soon after released. He was 56 years of age when he first enlisted, an age at which few men enter service as privates. It is related that when the sergeant asked Mr. Peck his age his reply was, "My fighting age is 45." Solomon E. and Mary (Bellows) Peck reared a family of six children: Zolomon (deceased); Melodia (deceased); Mary (deceased); Emeline (deceased); G. E., and Melodia A., now Mrs. C. T. Hall, of Greene township. G. E. was reared and educated in Harbor Creek township and has made farming his chief occupation, although he spent a few years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. He has an excellent farm of about 150 acres. Mr. Peck was married February 6, 1872, to Miss S. A., daughter of George and Amanda (Bellows) Shattuck, of Venango township. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are the parents of four children: Zallie (deceased); Leslie G., graduate of the Edinboro State Normal School, class of 1895; Lella and Elmina. Mr. Peck has served as school director three terms and is a strong adherent to and a logical advocate of the principles of the People's party. Mr. Peck and his three children are excellent musicians. The youngest, a girl of thirteen, is a violinist of remarkable skill.

Charles Monroe Wheeler, agriculturist of Lebecuf township, Erie county, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., January 29, 1826. He is a son of



Edward Mehl.

the late Stephen and Hannah (Stratton) Wheeler, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire and of Scotch descent. Stephen Wheeler was a man of influence in his community, sought frequently for official preferment, serving as selectman, delegate to the Constitutional convention and a member for a number of terms of the Legislature of New Hampshire. He died in 1860; his wife survived him about ten years. Charles M. Wheeler was educated in the public schools and academy of his native town, continued to reside in New Ipswich, and was engaged in farming until 1852, when he removed to LeBeauf township, Erie county, Pa., where he has ever since resided. In addition to his farming interests in this county, Mr. Wheeler is the proprietor of a sawmill and cheese factory, has large lumber interests in Forest county, Pennsylvania, and very extensive farming interests in Minnesota. Mr. Wheeler has held several township offices and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1891 and 1893. He was married December 6, 1854, to Sarah J., daughter of the late Eben Clark, of West Townsend, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have five surviving children, Edward E., Walter S., Orton H., Fred C. and Dr. Arthur C. Wheeler. Edward E. Wheeler resides in LeBeauf, and is the manager and a member of the Baker-Wheeler Company, lumber manufacturers and dealers of Forest county. He married Imogene, daughter of T. S. Davis, of LeBeauf, and has four children, Grace, Mabel, Margaretta and Edward Everett. Orton H. Wheeler resides in Pueblo, Colo., where he is engaged in the shoe business, and is a member of the board of aldermen. Fred C. Wheeler is connected with his father in the Minnesota farming lands, married Mrs. Fanny Forrester, of Waterford, Erie county, and has one child, Mary. Dr. Arthur C. Wheeler is practicing medicine in Erie.

William K. Andrews, M. D., was born in Adamsville, Crawford county, Pa., in 1867. He is a son of H. B. and Mary (McMichael) Andrews, both natives of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. William was educated at Allegheny College and the University of New York, graduating from the medical department of the latter institution in 1889. He began the practice of medicine in Jamestown, Pa., the same year, removing to Mill Village in 1891, where, in connection with his practice he has conducted a drug store. April 1, 1892, he purchased the Mill Village *Herald* of J. S. Ross, becoming its sole proprietor. The doctor is a member of the United States pension board, Corry, Pa. He is also interested in the LeBeauf roller mills, of Mill Village, Pa.

G. W. Sturgis, merchant, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1860. He was the son of Horace and Mary Elizabeth (Gray) Sturgis, life-long residents of Crawford county. Mr. Sturgis sold his mercantile business in 1894, and engaged in the cutter and harness trade. In 1892 he was married to Della M. Reynolds, daughter of F. W. and Betsey Ann (Farkner) Reynolds, of Mill Village. They have one child, Francis. Mr. Sturgis is a member of the I. O. O. F. He served one term as Burgess of Mill Village, and has been school director one term.

H. W. Pollock, general hardware merchant, Mill Village, Pa., was born in LeBeauf township in 1870, and is the son of J. S. and Mary (Hamilton) Pollock. The lat-

ter is a daughter of Hugh Hamilton, of Waterford. Mr. Pollock began in the hardware business in the spring of 1892, and became the sole owner of the business now managed by him in the spring of 1893. In 1892 he was married to Minnie McClellan, of McClellan Corners, Washington township.

Frank A. Porter, railroad agent, Mill Village, Pa., was born in LeBeauf township, and at the age of 15 years went to the Pennsylvania oil fields, where he became interested in oil drilling until 1880, when his left leg was injured in the Bradford fields, and amputation became necessary. In 1886 he began as an operator at the Mill Village railroad station, and, in 1890, was promoted to railroad agent for the New York, Lake Erie and Western R. R. Mr. Porter is the son of Lucius and Mariam (Clark) Porter, of LeBeauf township. Lucius Porter, an old resident of that locality, died in 1892. Frank A. Porter was married in 1887 to Lillis, daughter of J. L. Waterhouse, of Mill Village. Their children are two sons, Harry and Wellington. Mr. Porter is prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., being an active member.

W. J. Gourley, dealer in meats, and proprietor of meat market, Mill Village, Pa., was born in LeBeauf township, in 1852, and is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Patten) Gourley. At the age of 22 years he entered the employ of the New York, Lake Erie and Western R. R., as brakeman, and was soon after promoted to conductor, in which position he continued until 1894, when he engaged in the meat business as above stated. In 1874 he married Emma J. Wilson, daughter of Dr. George Wilson, of Mill Village, Pa. The following children have been born to them: William Arthur, Gertrude and Kittie. Mr. Gourley is a member of the O. R. C.

Frank L. Ferguson, farmer, Mill Village, Pa., was born in 1859, in Crawford county, and is a son of John W. and Louise (May) Ferguson, natives of Pennsylvania. Frank was educated in the public schools, and with the exception of ten years spent in the Bradford oil fields, he has followed the occupation of farming. He purchased the farm now occupied by him in 1887. In 1886 he married Miss Elsie Gregory, daughter of Richard Gregory, a resident of Erie county. Mr. Ferguson has held several township offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

George P. Draper, farmer, LeBeauf, was born in LeBeauf township, Erie county, Pa., in 1863. He is a son of Albert J. Draper, a resident of the same township, and who was born in New York State in 1828, and came to Erie county when quite young, purchasing a farm at a place, known as Wheeler Town. In 1875 he purchased and moved onto the farm, where he now resides. Besides George, his children are: Sarah J., wife of Lewis Carroll; Laura Frances, wife of L. J. Middleton. George was married in 1889, to Nellie, daughter of Truman Merrill, of LeBeauf township; one child, Laura May, was born to them in 1892. Mr. Draper has resided on his present farm since 1882.

W. R. McCoy, farmer, LeBeauf, LeBeauf township, Erie county, Pa., was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1855, where he spent his boyhood

days. He is a son of J. B. McCoy, a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Mr. McCoy has, since 1876, been a resident of Erie county, and for the past few years manager of the large farm he now occupies. In 1883 he was married to Estella, daughter of George Cooper, of Fairview, Erie county, Pa. Mr. McCoy is a member of the following organizations: I. O. O. F., P. H. C., and U. S. Insurance Company.

Jacob Weis was one of the many kindred lineage who came from Lancaster county to the wilderness, which the purchase of the Triangle by Pennsylvania had opened for settlement to her enterprising citizens. Jacob Weis came in 1796 or 1797 and settled west of Erie, where he spent his life, and where his son John died. Jacob Weis and his wife, Elizabeth (Ebersole) Weis, had a family of five children: Mrs. John Hershey, Mrs. Jacob Waidley, Mrs. Amos Hinkle, John and Jacob. All of them settled in Erie county. Mrs. Hershey alone survives. Of these, John Weis was born January 7, 1819. After reaching manhood his thrift, energy and industry soon increased his slender patrimony to such an extent that he desired a larger field. He purchased the Moses Barnet farm, which had been located and occupied by his grandfather, Jacob Ebersole, in Fairview township. It was a beautiful location in that unrivalled valley, which had long been in possession of the Barnet family. There, about thirty-five years ago, he made his home. His management was so judicious, his thrift so uninterrupted and his investments so fortunate, that he became one of the wealthy men of Erie county. Aside from his good farming, he took delight in owning and fattening fine cattle. To this he adhered for years. His conspicuous presence at county fairs is well remembered, where his exhibits were in keeping with this special feature of his farming. He secured a large property in Erie city and county. His was a life of honest industry. In appearance, habits and business, Mr. Weis was a type of the "Pennsylvania German," to which race our commonwealth is so largely indebted for its prosperity. Punctuality in every engagement, honorable dealings with all, and a regard for the feelings of others, made his name a synonym for reliability. His cordial manner and imposing appearance were in keeping with his personal characteristics and comfortable surroundings. His love of flowers and their utilization and cultivation in beautifying his home merit emphasis. He was a devoted son and kind brother. Mr. Weis was never married. Like others of his generation who had felt the absence of early advantages, he sought to give to those who should come after him the advantages never enjoyed by himself. In keeping with his advanced views and in harmony with his Heaven-inspired wish that his arduous possessions might to this end be made available, he designed and perfected a scheme of benevolence, which will give to his name a princely celebrity in the annals of Erie county, and cause his memory to be long and tenderly cherished, in providing for a magnificent free public library. It should do more, in setting an example of noble charity and judicious giving, to be followed, long after the hand that gave it shall have crumbled into dust. The amount thus bequeathed is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. During almost a century of existence as a county, no Erie citizen has made a similar bequest. In this respect it stands alone. The provisions of this grand

and thoughtful device can be found minutely set forth in the chapter relating to Mill Creek township. The same attention to details, so characteristic of Mr. Weis through life, are found in this document, so planned as to insure that the institution may live through all time. Its location is already most happily settled. The location is in West Mill Creek on the southwest corner of the Thomas and Valley roads, directly opposite school No. 9, on land donated by Mr. Amos Hinkle, a brother-in-law of Mr. Weis, being a part of the old Weis homestead, and within a stone's throw of John Weis' birthplace. The building was completed early in 1896. About two years before his death, Mr. Weis returned to West Mill Creek, to the old home, where the evening of his life was spent. Up to the last decade his health had been good. Then he became subject to rheumatism, the intensity of which increased with his years. For several years his visits to Erie had been less frequent. After a confinement at home for several months, he died on the old place, where about ninety-eight years since his father settled. There he closed his long, unblemished and respected life.

Richard H. Arbuckle, farmer, postoffice Erie, was born in Erie city October 14, 1835, and is a son of William G. and Catherine (Bowers) Arbuckle, both still living. The family consisted of six children, viz.: Richard H., George W., Mary, wife of J. W. Humphrey, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Louisa C., wife of John K. Hallock; Frank Pierce, receiver for the general land office, Denver, Colo., and John Arbuckle (deceased). In 1859 Mr. Arbuckle married Miss J. Antonette, daughter of John and Charlotte E. (Barnes) Burton. The former died in 1886, and the latter in 1870. Their children were: J. Antonette, Mrs. R. H. Arbuckle; Phoebe J., wife of Jacob Warfel; Lydia N., wife of H. C. Sprague, of Toledo, O., and Laura, who died in 1853. Children of Richard Arbuckle: Hulidah Jeanette, wife of John C. Wolf; John Burton, Kate Eliza, who died in 1868 at the age of 2 years; Miss Charlotte Barnes, William Irwin and Richard C. Arbuckle. John B. Arbuckle married Lillian Kelsey. Two children have been born to this union, viz.: Phoebe Antonette, born September 11, 1890, and Donald Cecil, born December 7, 1893. William Irwin married Lenora Clemens. They had one child, Clemens Irwin, who died at the age of 7 months. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wolf have one child, Richard Burton, born October 11, 1890. Richard Arbuckle and his descendants represent an important branch of the Arbuckle family. He was educated in the public schools and Erie Academy, and soon after learned the printer's trade. He was an apprentice on the Erie *Observer* for four years, and was afterwards and for several years clerk in the Erie postoffice. He served as county commissioner, under the first minority representation act, for three years, 1875-8, and was collector of customs at the port of Erie for four years, from 1885-9. In the fulfillment of the duties of each office of trust, Mr. Arbuckle showed great ability and gave entire satisfaction to the public. Lately he has devoted his attention to farming pursuits in East Mill Creek, and his superior judgment and keen foresight is demonstrated in the cultivation of his farm, its fine buildings and modern methods pursued. He is energetic, public-spirited, and always takes a decided position on all affairs of public interest. Without solicitation on his

part, Mr. Arbuckle was appointed collector of customs and disbursing agent in Erie, in December, 1885, and was commissioned, January 29, 1886. Being the only officer in Erie under the jurisdiction of the United States Treasury Department, he was required to give heavy bonds, and was custodian of all the public property belonging to the Treasury Department.

Tobias Fickinger, farmer, West Mill Creek township, postoffice Erie, was born June 14, 1811, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, son of Frederick, a miller by trade, and Elizabeth (Long) Fickinger, natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1831, settling in McKean township and remained there until 1844, when they moved to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and there ended their days. They were parents of eight children: Samuel, in Erie county; Jacob, in Ohio; William; Maria, wife of J. L. Skinner, of Illinois; Letitia, wife of George Stinehiser, in Indiana, and Tobias, who was twice married, on the first occasion to Sarah, daughter of John and Susan Butt, of Mill Creek township; by this union were born four children: Sarah A., wife of J. T. Brown; J. B., who was a member of the 15th P. V. I. during the late war and died at Harper's Ferry, Va.; Sophia (deceased), and Rex; Charles F., married to Marilla, daughter of J. Evans; they have two children, Frank and Grace. On the death of his wife Mr. Fickinger married, October 3, 1872, Mrs. Catherine (Butt) Farver, who was born March 15, 1813, and married John Farver in 1837. By this union were born five children, viz.: Daniel, in California; John, in Mill Creek township, married to Lydia Buseck, had five children, Henry, Kate (deceased), Oney, John, Stella; Susan F., now Mrs. G. Stone, have six children; Sarah, wife of C. Ott, have two children; Mary, wife of T. McKee, have one child; Edward, who has been road commissioner and school director for many years. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

M. H. Silverthorn, superintendent Erie County Almshouse, was born and reared in Fairview township, June 19, 1827, and is of Scotch-Welsh descent. Four brothers first came to Erie county at an early day: Abraham, Isaac, Thomas and James. Abraham soon after removed to Conneaut, Ohio; Isaac died at Girard; Thomas went West, and James removed to Canada. The latter was grandfather of Mr. M. H. Silverthorn, who is the son of John and Caroline (Davis) Silverthorn. The former died in 1855, at the age of 55 years. Mr. H. is the second in a family of eight children: Esther Ann, M. H., Harriett, Elvira, Norton J., Emiline, Levi and Cynthia. Mr. M. H. Silverthorn in 1850 was married to Mary Ann, daughter of David Russell, a prominent citizen of Fairview. Of their issue are five children, as follows: Russell (deceased), John, Florence, wife of W. C. Luther; James, now married to Miss Bertha, daughter of R. B. Brooks (they have one child, Russell); Frank M., lithographer in Erie, and Carl, a teacher. Mr. Silverthorn has long been a prominent farmer in Fairview township and a citizen of worth and value. In 1867 he was elected justice of the peace and served as county commissioner two terms, from 1869 to 1875, being the first commissioner who succeeded himself in Erie county. In this he figured conspicuously, in that he began a prosecution against the officials of the county, which resulted in better methods. On account of his action during his

first term he was the choice of both parties at his second election. This estimable gentleman was twice elected to the Legislature by a large Republican majority, first in 1880 and again in 1882. It was during his first term that his name was immortalized as the great political reformer of Erie county. The stupendous Pittsburg riot bill was being agitated and lobbyists were pulling wires, and if successful it meant the payment of several millions of dollars by the State. The member from Erie was the chief factor in its defeat, which made this vast saving to the taxpayers. He was returned to the Legislature the next term with an overwhelming majority. And thus has his public life been characterized as a grand success. In 1891 he was appointed superintendent of the Erie County Almshouse, which position he now holds.

John V. Mangold, proprietor of the Mangold House, West Mill Creek, postoffice Erie, son of Frank and Margaret (Rupp) Mangold, Erie, Pa., is the third child of a family of eight children, as follows: Thomas; Frank, Joseph, John V., Mary, wife of Dennis Hawley; Lena, wife of Amund Lochner; Teresa, wife of Joseph Arndt, and Melen Mangold. John V. Mangold was married May 9, 1886, to Miss Ida Oberkirk, daughter of Michael and Anna Oberkirk, formerly of Wengeldorf, Erie county. Mr. Oberkirk formerly kept the hotel now conducted by Mr. Mangold, the same having been run and managed by him since 1891. He is an energetic man and anticipates fully the demands of a patronizing public in the outfit of his hotel, which is known as the Mangold House, in honor of the present proprietor.

Donald Clark, blacksmith, Mill Creek township, postoffice Erie, is a native of Scotland and was born in 1862, where he learned his trade. He came to New York in January, 1890, began business for himself in 1893, and by frugality and persistent industry has become well established. Mr. Clark is the son of Neil and Jane (Brodie) Clark, life-long residents of Scotland. The latter died in 1880.

Emil V. Buseck, farmer, West Mill Creek township, was born in Mill Creek township in 1846, son of Lewis Buseck, who came to Erie county from Germany at the age of 28 years. He first came to Pittsburg and soon after to Mill Creek township. He married Miss Caroline Stohlmann, a native of Germany, and they fought the battle of life successfully. He died in August, 1893, and his widow still survives at the age of 74 years. Their issue was as follows: Augusta, wife of John Knobloch; Charles; Emma, widow of W. E. Evans, of Fairview; Julius, of Erie; Lewis, Albert, William and Carrie V. Buseck. February 21, 1884, Emil V. Buseck was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel Fickinger, of Mill Creek township. Their children are: Frank, Fred and Elsie. Samuel Fickinger came to Erie county when a boy, and was a successful farmer and substantial citizen. He died in 1887, aged 71 years. His wife, Mary (Stough) Fickinger, was a native of Mill Creek township, and died in 1880, at the age of 61 years. Mr. Fickinger was superintendent of the Erie County Almshouse from 1848 until 1854.

R. W. Battles, M. D., West Mill Creek postoffice, was born in Girard township in 1856, where he was reared. In 1878 he graduated from the University

of Michigan, and in 1880 from the Rush Medical College, and soon after began the practice of medicine at Crossingville, Crawford county, Pa., and continued his practice at Ripley, N. Y., and Fairview, locating in West Mill Creek in 1895. Besides devoting close attention to an increasing practice, Dr. Battles has found time to contribute to journalism, his writing appearing in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, New York *World* and the *American Agriculturist*. On November 10, 1880, Dr. Battles was married to Teresa, daughter of Hon. L. W. Thickston, ex-editor of the *Meadville Republican*, and former owner of the *Crawford Tribune and Journal*. The issue of this union has been three children, namely: Donald Raymond, Ralph Asa and Ford Lewis. Dr. Battles is a member of the A. O. U. W., E. A. U., and examiner for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was born in Girard township in 1827, and was a son of the late Asa and Elizabeth Battles, natives of Vermont. Asa Battles, of Girard, was a fruit culturist, who for several years conducted one of the finest and most extensive fruit plantations in the State of Pennsylvania. The first record of this name in America is found in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary. Thomas Battles, a Puritan emigrant, settled at Dedham, Mass., in 1642, married Mary Fisher, and raised a family of children, dying in 1706. It is said one of his sons settled in Bridgewater, Mass., from whom descended John Battles, the great-grandfather of Dr. Battles, who married a Miss Curtis November 16, 1749, and had several children, the eldest named John (the great-grandfather of the Doctor), who married Lydia Spear, his first wife, and had five children, the fifth being Asa, sr. (grandfather of Dr. R. W. Battles); also by his second wife, five children. Asa Battles, sr., was born in 1786 and married Elizabeth Brown November 22, 1814, the daughter of Abraham Brown, the well-known writer of sacred poetry; many of the hymns are retained in the popular collections of the day. They had the following children, all living: Rosana, born June 27, 1815, married L. J. Baldwin; George W., born June 15, 1816, married a Miss Bartlett; Alvisa, born July 22, 1820; Lucinda, born January 16, 1824; Asa, born September 21, 1827, married a Miss Webster. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1814 he settled in Western New York, but in 1825 he removed to Girard, Pa., where he resided until his death, May 10, 1848, aged 62 years. His widow survived until October 10, 1868, aged 81 years. Asa Battles, at the early age of 20 years, engaged in mercantile business, conducting one of the largest stores in Girard. At 21 he was appointed postmaster, holding the office four years, when he engaged in mail contracting on quite a large scale with the postoffice department, having, at the commencement of the war of the rebellion contracts in all the middle and western and several of the southern States. Owing to the unsettling of values, the war about destroyed this business. He then returned his attention to the mercantile trade, opening a wholesale store in Milwaukee, Wis., and soon after another in Chicago; was also proprietor of a large hotel in Chicago prior to the great fire, after which he had one in St. Louis for a few years. Although exempt from military duty, he hired a substitute and kept him in the service during the war. When Pennsylvania was unable to fill her quota in the army without resorting to a draft, he accepted a commission from the Governor to proceed to the Gulf States and obtain colored recruits, in

which he was quite successful. He was also largely engaged in the oil business, owning many producing wells, and a large refinery on Oil Creek. He was married December 27, 1849, to Sarah M., daughter of Perley Hinds, one of the early pioneers of the county. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are now living: Clarence Perley, born October 16, 1853, graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, now practicing medicine in Hot Springs, Ark.; Raymond Willis; Milton Lamak, born September 21, 1860, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, practicing dental surgery at Hot Springs; Leland Asa, born June 8, 1876, druggist at Hot Springs; and Cora Gertrude, born January 18, 1871. Mrs. Battles, mother of Dr. Battles, is still living at Pleasant View farm, Girard.

George Buchan Booth, L.L. D., pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, West Mill Creek postoffice, was born in 1850, and is a native of Scotland, son of William and Beatrice (Buchan) Booth. George Booth received his early training and education in his native country, and afterward came to America, and located in Indianapolis, Ind., and accepted a call from the Westminster Church in 1887. He was educated in the Glasgow University and Free Church Divinity College, and took a post-graduate course at Wooster (Ohio) University. His first pastorate was in the Hamilton Presbytery, Scotland. Rev. Mr. Booth was married in 1871, to Frances Ada, daughter of James Brown, of Hamilton, Ont. They have four children: Anna Beatrice, George Cameron, Isabella Home and Lauris Paul. Since accepting his present pastorate the church building has been replaced with a handsome brick structure, at a cost of \$10,000, and the spiritual work greatly revived and quickened.

Charles P. Benson, farmer, Mill Creek postoffice, Erie, was born in Sweden, in 1868, and came to Erie county from his native land in 1890. He is a son of Bengt and Petronella Johnson. The former died March 10, 1892, and the latter, May 17, 1875. Charles received instructions at the Erie Business University, and began the dairy and milk retailing business from the Warfel farm, Mill Creek township, with his partner, Andrew Carlson, in 1894, which is being conducted successfully. His partner, Mr. Carlson, born in Sweden, February 4, 1866, and came to this country in 1888, is a son of Johnson and Annetta Carlson. The former died in 1891. Andrew is a member of the North Star Council, National Union, Erie.

Samuel Hoover, retired farmer, of Mill Creek township, Erie postoffice, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1831. He is a son of George Hoover, who began and carried on a large distillery in York county, Pennsylvania. He later removed to Lancaster county, where he died at the age of 84 years. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Eaton, daughter of Abraham Eaton, died three years later, at the age of 76 years. Their children were George, Mary and Samuel, who for several years carried on farming. He served in the late war, and belonged to Co. A, 110th Reg., P. V. I., and now receives a pension. He was married in 1864 to Mary Zimmerman, who died in 1891. Two children were born to this union: Lizzie, wife of George Stultzman, and

Mary, wife of John Stultzman. Mr. Hoover relates many incidents of his early life with interest and vigor which is surprising.

J. C. Munn, farmer, West Mill Creek, postoffice Erie, was born in Erie March 8, 1830, son of Chandler N. and Margaret (Lowry) Munn, well-known residents of this locality. Chandler N. Munn died June 5, 1832, at the age of 30 years, and his widow died April 30, 1870, aged 70 years. Their marriage occurred August 25, 1825. Mr. J. C. Munn married Margaret Stanfield, May 10, 1854. Her death occurred June 2, 1870. The issue of this marriage was nine children: Reid C., born February 24, 1855; died June 26, 1886; Field N., born May 3, 1856; died December 23, 1894; John K., born May 29, 1858; James, born December 18, 1859; Mary Lydia, born November 14, 1861; infant, born November 18, died December 10, 1863; seventh child, born October 4, 1864, died in infancy; William B., born November 29, 1865; Samuel S., born October 18, 1868; died February 13, 1870; Mary L. is wife of W. J. Reed, of Miles Grove; William B. married Miss Ida Warner; James married Miss Louisa Fails, of Miles Grove. J. C. Munn's first wife died June 2, 1870, and October 12, 1871, he was united in marriage to Martha K., daughter of James and Polly (Kelley) Barr, prominent residents of Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Barr were married in 1812, and located on the Barr farm in Harbor Creek. Mr. Barr was a captain of militia, and when the war of 1812 was declared, he and his company volunteered to go West and join Gen. Harrison's command, which they did, and were in the service a long time. After his return, he and his company were in the service in Erie until the close of the war. The Barr family resided in Harbor Creek until 1830, and removed to Mill Creek, and the last fifty years of Mrs. Barr's life were spent on that farm. Mr. Barr died in 1855, leaving a widow and nine children in straightened circumstances. Each member of the family made the most of life's opportunities and have been successful. Mrs. Barr was one of the original members that formed the first church in Erie, organized and established by Rev. Robert Reid, pastor of the First Associated Reformed (now United Presbyterian) Church, of Erie, in 1811. Mrs. Barr was the only survivor of that little band for many years. John Kelley, grandfather of Mrs. Munn, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and moved to this county soon after 1800, locating on the bank of Lake Erie, a short distance east of the wild lands at the mouth of Elk creek. In 1802 he purchased from the State reserve tract No. 27, known for three-quarters of a century as the Barr farm. Here he died, and was buried on the banks of the lake. His wife died at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Barr, in 1858. James Barr and Polly Kelley were married, April 14, 1812; Matthew R. Barr married Laura Wright, March 31, 1842; Frederick N. Bond and Mary K. Barr were married, May 16, 1852; Luther Wright married Harriet M. Barr, April 8, 1858; George W. Barr married Julia A. Wilder, January 6, 1890. The first of the Barr family came to America in 1739, from the north of Ireland, in the person of James Barr, grandfather of Mrs. Munn. He married Elizabeth Kirk, in 1750, and died in Harbor Creek in 1823. Of this family there were two sons and eight daughters. The children of James Barr are: John K., born September 13, 1813; Elizabeth Ann, born August

7, 1815; Matthew R., born December 25, 1817; Louisa Aurelia, born December 7, 1819; George W., born July 4, 1822; Harriet Margaret, born November 13, 1824; Mary Kelley, born April 25, 1827; Martha Rebecca, born December 20, 1829; Ellen Cordeila, born March 4, 1833; James Moses, born September 27, 1835. Mary Barr, grandmother of J. C. Munn, was born May 25, 1770. Mr. J. C. Munn is a grandson of Andrew Lowry, one of ten brothers who came from Ireland in 1765. His children were: Eliza, married to George Galloosh, July 8, 1819; Margaret, married to C. N. Munn, August 25, 1825; Maria, married to Robert Caldwell, February 1, 1821; Katy Ann, born February 2, 1804, married to James Alexander, October 21, 1823; Sarah, born March 5, 1806; died July 15, 1869; Dr. Samuel S., born June 27, 1808; died September 11, 1858. Mr. Munn is an energetic and progressive citizen in the community, ever alive to the interests of his surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. Munn are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

F. J. Brown, farmer, Mill Creek township, postoffice Erie, was born June 11, 1861, of German ancestry, and is a son of Joseph and Lena (Oberhart) Brown, of McKean township. The former is living with her son, F. J., on the farm, near the city of Erie, at the age of 70 years. The latter died in 1891, at the age of 59 years. Their children are: Frances (deceased), wife of Michael Ritter; Jacob, Henry, Michael, a resident of Oregon; F. J. and Lena, of Erie. F. J. Brown was married in February, 1884, to Frances, daughter of Nicholas and Maggie (Wengart) Whitman. To them have been born two children: Maggie, born in 1887, and Lizzie, born in 1890. Mr. Brown began to farm five years ago; prior to that time he was in the meat business in McKean township. Joseph Brown came first to Erie in 1852. He is a son of Conrad Brown who resided in Germany during his lifetime. Mr. Brown attended the public schools, and is a careful farmer and respected citizen.

Adam Hellmann, farmer, Mill Creek township, postoffice Kearsarge, native of Erie county, of German ancestry, was born July 10, 1871. He is a son of Frank and Maggie (Kearn) Hellmann, who came to Erie county in 1866, from Germany. John Kearn, grandfather of Adam, died in Germany in 1885. His widow was Teressa Kearn, who still survives. Their children were: Helen, Balzor and Van Treaser. Adam is the third child in a family of four children, as follows: Helen, Adam, Peter and Frank, jr. In 1893 Mr. Hellmann was married to Mary, daughter of Martin Gossmar. They have one child, Lew. Frank Hellmann, father of Adam, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and with his son manages a large farm near the city of Erie.

William A. Haggmann, dairyman, a native of Erie county, New York, was born August 26, 1870. He is a son of Gotlieb and Warbers (Michlison) Haggmann, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1858, first locating in New York State, and later in the city of Erie. Their children are: Joseph (whose sketch appears in this work), Charles, Levi, Mary, wife of Eugene Lyons, of Erie; Matilda, wife of W. C. Allen, of Erie; Amelia, wife of Frank Sloum, of Erie; Louisa, William and Anna, wife of Charles Parker, of Erie. William came to Erie city ten years ago,

began business as a dairyman five years ago; and by upright dealing has a most liberal patronage. March 10, 1872, he was married to Bertha E., daughter of David Wolf, of Lancaster, Pa. Her mother's maiden name was Susanna Baechner; she still survives her husband, who died in 1863, at the age of 75 years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William Hagnamm are: Mabel Lovla, Harry and William Hagnamm. Mr. Hagnamm now owns a modern home near the outskirts of the city of Erie, and by his generous, straightforward dealing is fast gaining a competency. He was brought up as a Methodist. In politics he is a Republican.

S. B. P. Zuck, farmer, Mill Creek township, postoffice Erie, son of John J. and Sallie (Ebersoll) Zuck, who settled early in Mill Creek, on what is known as the Buffalo road. John Zuck, grandfather of S. B. P., came early from Germany, and settled in Erie county, near Erie city, when this section was a dense wilderness. This early pioneer was among the very first to settle in Erie county, locating on what is known as "the flats." He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Riblet, who was also identified with the early history of the county. John Zuck, father of S. B. P., died in his 83d year. In 1838 S. B. P. Zuck married Mary Ann, daughter of John McLaughlin, a prominent resident of Erie county. Their children are: George, Mary and John J., a resident of New Jersey. Mr. Zuck was born near where he now resides in 1815, and has lived to see various improvements of the locality carried out, and was instrumental in carrying out many plans for the advancement of his township in the way of roads. Mr. Zuck owns one of the finest farms of the township, which from an eminence overlooks Lake Erie. He has lived to reap the fruit of his labor, and has been a useful and honored citizen in the community. His father, John Zuck, was a veteran of the war of 1812.

M. G. Pollock, farmer, Mill Creek township, postoffice Erie, was born in Erie county in 1831, son of Matthew and Hannah (McClure) Pollock, natives of Ireland, who came to America and settled in Erie county in 1820. Matthew Pollock was an early settler of the county, and bought the farm where M. G. Pollock now resides, known as Academy land, and reared a family of ten children, of which M. G. was the seventh. Their issue was as follows: Margaret (deceased), Hannah (deceased), David (deceased), John (deceased), S. T., Alexander (deceased), M. G., Rebecca (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased) and Mary C. (deceased). Matthew Pollock died at the age of 72 years, and his widow at the age of 71 years. Mr. M. G. Pollock was married in 1850 to Margaret, daughter of Oliver Dunn, of McKean township, an old resident. He died in 1877, at the age of 72 years. His widow, Elizabeth Dumars Dunn, is still living in Erie, at the age of 94 years. Their issue was thirteen children, of whom are living: Mary, of Arkansas; Margaretta, wife of M. G. Pollock; Matilda J. Dunn, with her mother in Erie; Allen, Frank and Findley, all of whom participated in the late war. The children of M. G. Pollock are: Ninette, wife of R. W. Wright, West Greene; Alice H., wife of Simon I. Hamot, Summit township; Maggie L., wife of Albert Weidler, Erie; Mary E., wife of Charles W. Nick, druggist, Erie; John, deceased; James Oliver, deceased; Frank S., Erie;

Charles G., New Britain, Conn., and Harry W. Pollock, Erie. Mr. Pollock for twenty years was a resident of Summit township, where he was assessor in 1877, and a prominent and influential citizen in the community. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

George Biebel, merchant, Kearsarge postoffice, Mill Creek township, was born and reared in Mill Creek township. He was born January 1, 1846, son of Daniel and Charlotte (Gintz) Biebel, natives of Germany. Daniel Biebel was born in the year 1817, and now resides in Kearsarge, and is hale and hearty. He began in this country first in the employ of Hurkins & Co., bricklayers, Erie; this was in August, 1886. Mrs. Biebel, mother of George, is a sister of the late Capt. Gintz. Mr. Biebel married, in 1869, Miss Mary Schuwerk, daughter of Joseph Schuwerk, of McKean. The following children have been born to this union: August J., Edward D., William J. and Amelia K. Mr. Biebel began the mercantile business in his present location in 1872, where he has enjoyed the liberal patronage which he seeks to deserve by carrying all the merchandise embraced in a general store; groceries, provisions, flour, feed; fertilizers, boots and shoes, glassware, farming tools, hats, caps and notions; also mowers and binders, manufactured by the Johnson Harvesting Company, of Batavia, N. Y. Mr. Biebel has enjoyed that degree of prosperity that follows persistent industry and satisfactory dealing. He was appointed postmaster under President Grant's administration, December 21, 1878, and still holds the office, bearing the distinction of holding a postoffice appointment the longest of any postmaster in Erie county. Mr. Biebel and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in party affiliations.

Joseph Seelinger, dairyman, Kearsarge postoffice, Mill Creek township, Erie county, Pa., was born in Erie county, November 4, 1853. He is a son of Jacob and Kate (Wagner) Seelinger. The former died in Texas, in the year of 1871, at the age of 45 years. He was a brother-in-law of Capt. Frank Wagner, a survivor of the late war. Joseph was reared in Erie county, and at an early age went to New Jersey, remaining a few years, and later, after a four years' residence in Texas, he returned to Erie county, where he has since resided. Following are the children of Jacob and Kate Seelinger: Joseph, Eveline, Kate, wife of Edward Barron, of McKean; Frank, of Erie; Anna, wife of William Zimmerman, of Erie; F. D. and John, of Erie. Joseph Seelinger was married May 3, 1882, to Philinena, daughter of Peter Kutz, of Mill Creek township. Mrs. Louisa (Meyer) Kutz, mother of Mrs. Seelinger, was a native of Germany. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Seelinger are: William, Joseph and George. Mr. Seelinger manages a milk route in the city of Erie, is a member of the C. M. B. A., and of St. Joseph's Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and a highly esteemed citizen.

Henry Sherner, farmer, Mill Creek township, postoffice Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., came to this county and settled in West Mill Creek township in 1848; and is a son of William Sherner, a native of Germany, who lived and died in his native county. Henry is the eldest of a family of eight children, as

follows: Veight (deceased), Frederika (deceased), William, resident of Ohio; Lewis, living in Illinois; Lena (deceased), Conrad, Henry and Lottie, living in McKean township. Mr. Sherner's children are: Henry, Matilda, wife of George Stell, William, living in West Mill Creek; and Charles Sherner. Mr. Sherner has struggled successfully with life's battles, and gained a competency. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, Erie. Mr. Sherner participated in the German war in 1847.

Ira Hamilton, farmer, Mill Creek township, post-office Kearsarge, was born in 1860, in LeBeauf township, where he spent his early days. He is a son of John and Lorinda (Pooley) Hamilton, natives of Pennsylvania. They reared a family of six children: Samuel, LeRoy, William, Albert, Ira and Charles L. Ira married Amy Augusta, daughter of Chauncey J. Moore, of Elk county, Pennsylvania, in 1881, and to this union have been born four children: Pearl, Jeanette, Helena and Hazel. Ira E. Hamilton started in life in LeBeauf township, where he lived for eight years, removed to Waterford township in 1883, and to Strettert farm in Mill Creek township in 1894. John Hamilton, father of Ira, enlisted in the late war where he died. Mr. Hamilton has been an energetic and progressive pioneer.

Andrew Bruder, farmer, Mill Creek township, post-office Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., was born in the city of Erie, in 1858, son of Andrew Bruder, who settled in Mill Creek township in 1809. He was a native of Rensselaer county, New York. Andrew is the second in a family of six children, as follows: L. L., Andrew, Joseph, Frank, Mary (deceased), Anna (deceased). Andrew Bruder married his first wife Katie, daughter of Anthony McGuire, a native of Erie, who died in 1894. In 1895 he married Jennie, daughter of John Sedelmeyer, of Erie. Mr. Bruder, for eight years prior to 1894, carried on an extensive dairy business in the city of Erie. He is now located on a fine farm of fifty acres, near the southern border of West Mill Creek township, and is a most genial and energetic citizen. He is a member of St. Mary's Church, Erie.

Jacob Kocher, sr., farmer, Mill Creek township, is a native of Germany, and was born in 1838, son of Benedict and Anna (Murry) Kocher, who spent their lives in Germany. The former died at the age of 79 years and the latter at 83. Nine children were born to this union, as follows: Benedict, who died in Germany; Anna (deceased), wife of Rudolph Bithermund; Magdalena (deceased), wife of Abraham Bithermund; Nicholas; John, a resident of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mary, Jacob and Rosanna, wife of Fred Southley. Jacob Kocher was married September 27, 1864, to Caroline, daughter of John Bothner, a native of Germany. She died August 7, 1890, at the age of 56 years. They had eight children: Adolph, Anna, now the wife of William Fagan; Fred, Jacob, Margaret, now the wife of Fred Fagan; Emma, Edith and Charles. Mr. Kocher owned a grist mill near where he now resides and had full charge of the same for twenty-six years. This he sold to Wesley Newton in 1892 and has since devoted his interests to farming. He has a model farm of fifty acres, which he has had the satisfaction of developing from its primitive condition to its present state of cultivation. Mr. Kocher has had a successful career

financially since his first undertaking in this country, which dates September 20, 1864, when he entered the employ of Thomas Love, near where he now resides.

William Bolkey, miller, West Mill Creek, Erie county, Pa., was born March 12, 1850, son of Henry and Hannah (Mining) Bolkey (deceased), natives of Germany, who came to America and settled in Erie county, near West Mill Creek, in 1840. William Bolkey is the eldest of a family of four children: William, John, Henry (deceased), Sears (deceased). December 11, 1861, Mr. Bolkey was married to Mrs. Mary Zimmer, widow of Jacob Zimmer, and daughter of Phillip Royer, of Mill Creek township. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Cede. Twenty-one years of their life was spent in LeBeauf township and their last days in Mill Creek township. The children of William Bolkey are: Lydia, the wife of Grant Thompson, Mill Creek; J. D., of Mill Creek; Leonard, Erie, and L. H., at home. Mr. Bolkey has been in the milling business since 1870 and in his present location since 1875, where he operates a lumber, shingle, feed and jelly mill. He has established himself in the confidence of a generous public. Mr. Bolkey is a member of the Knights of Honor, A. O. U. W., E. A. U. and the State Police.

W. S. Corbett, general merchant, Erie, Pa., is a native of Canada. He is a son of John and Margaret (Ball) Corbett, and was born in Kingston, Ontario. They resided in Frontenac county, Ontario, for many years, and reared a family of four children, as follows: W. S., William, Mrs. J. C. Hardy, Emma and John, residents of Ontario. In June, 1890, Mr. W. S. Corbett married Miss Louis, daughter of Justice (deceased) and Caroline Dietly, of Erie. Two children have been born to this union: Caroline, Louise and William Joseph. Mrs. Dietly survives and resides in the city of Erie. They had a family of three children: Louise, wife of W. S. Corbett; Joseph L. and Philip W., Dietly, of Erie. Mr. Corbett went to Rochester, N. Y., at the age of 16 years; soon after he was employed as clerk for Sibley, Lindsley & Carr, dry goods merchants in Seneca Falls, N. Y. He came to Erie and opened the Boston Store of Mack & Spittle, and later accepted a position as floor-walker and next as general manager for Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie. This was in 1889. He returned to Ontario that year and took charge of his brother's business until the spring of 1891, when he again came to Erie and bought the property he now occupies and engaged in the mercantile trade, which he has since carried on successfully, enjoying the confidence of the public. Mr. Corbett is a man of fidelity and enterprise.

Henry Heidecker, farmer, Erie, Pa., was born in Belle Valley, Erie county, January 16, 1861, son of Jacob and Barbara (Street) Heidecker, for many years a resident of Erie county. Jacob Heidecker died September 23, 1891, at the age of 65 years. He served as a soldier in the German army. His widow still survives and resides in Greene township. The former was born in Germany in 1825, and coming to Erie county lived for many years in Greene township. They reared a family of five children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Conrad Sommers, Erie; Jacob E., resident of Greene township; William H., Greene township, and Barbara Heidecker, Erie. In 1883 Henry married Mary Ann,

daughter of Nicholas Deitsch, of Mill Creek. To this union have been born three children, as follows: Mary A., William H., and Henry L. Heidecker. Mr. Heidecker from 1884 to 1894 was in the employ of D. D. Tracy on his farm on the Lake road, and has been manager of the farm now occupied by him and owned by J. C. Zack since 1894. Mr. Heidecker is a man of integrity and an energetic and progressive farmer.

George Stough, of West Mill Creek, one of Erie county's oldest and most prominent farmers, was born in Erie county, on the farm which he now owns, July 31, 1844. He is a son of John and Polly (Eagley) Stough. The former was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, came to Erie county in 1805, and settled in Mill Creek township, locating upon the present farm, which he owned and occupied, and in a log cabin he reared a large family. Mrs. Stough was a descendant of the well-known Eagley family, whose history is so interwoven with the growth and development of Erie county. John Stough departed this life March 14, 1888, surviving his wife, who died April 10, 1853. She was a sister of Daniel Eagley, the last survivor now living in Springfield township of this noted family. The children of Mr. John Stough were as follows: George, Barbara, widow of John Wolf; Peter, of McKean township; Mary, deceased wife of Samuel Flickinger; Susan, deceased wife of John W. Rubner; John and Katherine (twins), both deceased, the latter at the age of 22 years, and a resident of Mill Creek township; Rebecca (died in infancy), William, a resident of Girard; Margaret, deceased wife of John Minning; Sophia (deceased in her 16th year), Lydia, now living on the homestead farm, where she was housekeeper for her father until his death; Nancy (deceased), John Stough, when he first came to Erie county, was accompanied by his father, Nicholas Stough, and they jointly built the log house, which was occupied for nearly three generations, when it gave way to a modern structure. John Stough's brother, George, was a veteran of the war of 1812. George Stough, jr., was reared amid primitive surroundings, and as a pioneer has seen Mill Creek emerge from a dense forest into one of the garden spots of the county, aiding to hew the timber of the wooded section, and bring the locality into its present state of cultivation and prosperity. Mr. Stough received his education in the public schools of the township, and has always resided where he is now enjoying the evening of a well-spent life; a citizen, honored, respected and beloved by all with whom he has associated. He is one of the few older residents now remaining in his native township, and relates with accuracy events of the early days. He was never married, and remained under the parental roof until the death of his father, when he came in possession of the homestead, and by diligence and enterprise is now the possessor of a fine farm with desirable modern surroundings. He built a comfortable home in 1877. In politics Mr. Stough was a Whig, and later a Republican. It is the good fortune of but few men to live to so ripe an age; fewer still in the vicissitudes of life are able to hold throughout a long life the old homestead with its endearing memories, and spend the closing years of a well-spent life amid their childhood scenes and surroundings.

Albert F. Harding, one of the young and progressive farmers of Mill Creek township, Erie county,

Pa., son of George Frederick and Anna M. (Young) Harding, the former a native of Germany, was born March 19, 1860. George F. Harding, father of Albert, came to Erie county forty years ago, and followed his vocation, that of blacksmithing and farming. He died April 17, 1875, at the age of 51 years. His widow still survives, and is living in McKean township. She is a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and for several years resided in Crawford county. The children of this union are: Gertrude, wife of William Hemme, of Erie county, Pennsylvania; Albert F., George P., of Erie; John, Elizabeth, wife of Harry Flaugh; Anna, wife of William Nye, McKean township, and Ida Harding, of McKean. Albert F. was married to Miss Maggie Pearson, who died in 1890. In 1892 he was married to Minnie Depka, who came from Germany in 1891. Two children have been born to this union: Anna Mabel and George Frederick. Mr. Harding spent his life in Erie county, where he was reared and educated in the common schools, and at present resides in Mill Creek township. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Harding are members of the Lutheran Church.

August Henry Schaper, contractor and builder, Erie, Pa., was born in Hanover, Germany, December 1, 1849. It was during this year that his father, George Schaper, died, and soon after his mother emigrated to America, bringing two sons, A. H. and Ferdinand, of Ontario. Her maiden name was Caroline Schaper, and she now resides in West Mill Creek township. February 28, 1870, Mr. Schaper was married to Mary, daughter of George and Susana (Barton) Schneider. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider both died in Mill Creek township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Schaper are: Charles H., Susana, who died at the age of 21 years; George Frederick, Christian Edward, Anna M., Ida, Emma, Thomas H., Bertha, Mary, Gustave P., Loretta, who died January 20, 1895, at the age of 3 years and 10 months, and Alveretta. Mr. Schaper enlisted in the United States navy in May, 1864, and served until the close of the Rebellion. He was with the U. S. S. "General Thomas," upper Tennessee fleet, which was composed of four boats: "The Grant," "Sherman," "Thomas" and "Burnside," the last being the flagship. The principal action in which Mr. Schaper took part was Hood's defeat, while there were other notable skirmishes; one in which fifteen shells were fired through the boat, at Decatur, Ala., October 26-29, 1864. Mr. Schaper began his present trade in 1871, and soon after formed a partnership with George Buhl in the milling business, and, in 1881, erected Schaper's Mills. This firm existed until 1892, when Mr. Buhl's interest was purchased by Mr. Schaper, who is an extensive contractor and builder of churches, houses, barns, bridges, etc., including the large addition to St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church in 1895-6, and is the possessor of a fine property, including 100 acres of choice land, upon which are thirty acres of vineyard. Mr. A. H. Schaper is truly a self-made man; beginning without a dollar he has made his way in the world. He is an enterprising and respected citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

George Buhl, planing-mills, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., son of Godfred and Rachael (Fainer) Buhl, natives of Germany, was born in Summit town-



Henry Neubauer



ship, Erie county, March 12, 1844. Godfred Buhl came to Erie county in the spring of 1842, and located upon a farm in Summit township, where he spent the latter years of an active life, and died in August, 1857, at the age of 55 years. George Buhl was the fifth of a family of seven children, as follows: Barbara, wife of Philip Honecker; Mary, wife of Michael Laver; Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Serr (deceased); George, Christian, and Polly (deceased), formerly the wife of Frank Brown. George was married in 1873 to Miss Caroline Breckle. Two children have been born to this union: Edward, who died in infancy, and George Buhl. Mr. Buhl began to learn his trade in 1866, and in the year 1874 formed a co-partnership with A. H. Schaper, contractor and builder, and conducted a large and successful milling business. In 1881 this firm built the saw and planing-mill in the south central part of West Mill Creek township, which has since been operated, mostly under the personal supervision of Mr. Buhl, whose superior workmanship has given the best of satisfaction to a large patronage. Since 1883 Mr. Schaper has had full control of the mill, he having purchased Mr. Buhl's interest, but at the same time appreciating his work by retaining his services as foreman. He is a highly respected and an influential citizen in the neighborhood in which he resides.

Levi P. Waidley, miller, Erie, Pa., was born in West Mill Creek township, September 23, 1859. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families of his native township, son of Presly W., and Margaret (Doll) Waidley, the latter a native of Germany, and the former born in Erie county. They reside in Mill Creek township; the latter came to Erie county at the age of 3 years, accompanied by her parents, where she has since resided. They reared a family of eight children, as follows: Martha, of McKean township; Barbara, at home; Levi P., George, of Erie; Margaret, of Charleston, W. Va.; John, of Erie; William and Harvey, at home. Levi P. Waidley was married August 17, 1885, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of John Metzler, of Mill Creek township. This union has been blessed with two bright children, Clyde and Earl. Mr. Waidley first operated a 100-acre farm, and then he began the milling business, erected a mill in the southwest corner of West Mill Creek township in 1893, and has successfully operated the same, carrying on a thriving business. He is also the possessor of a fine timber tract of forty-six acres, which he has conducted for four years. In 1895 Mr. Waidley, with commendable enterprise, erected a handsome residence near his mill, and has removed the dense timber surrounding it, reminding one of similar work done by our forefathers. Mr. Waidley is one of the energetic, progressive citizens of his township, who demonstrates that he has a keen interest in his surroundings.

Lewis W. Olds, of the Olds Pump Company, Erie, was born in East Mill Creek, Erie county, Pa., July 21, 1822, son of Asa Gilbert Olds, a native of Alstead, N. H., born November 15, 1793, and who when a child was taken to Williamstown, Va., where he resided until the spring of 1816, when he came to East Mill Creek, Erie county, Pa. Here he died December 8, 1871. He married April 17, 1821, Lucy Church, a native of Winchester, Conn., who bore him five children, viz.: Lewis W., Nelson, Erskine, Clarissa E.

and Emily J. John Church, father of Lucy (Church) Olds, enlisted when eighteen years of age in the Patriot army at Saybrook, Conn., and went with Arnold to the siege of Quebec in 1776. He was present at the battle of Saratoga, and assisted Arnold off his horse when there wounded. Lewis W. Olds received a part of his early education in a small log school-house in the country with a slab bench for a seat. He finished his academic course at the Erie Academy, and was married in Erie May 9, 1848, to Louisa E. Ackerly, born in Middletown, N. Y., March 11, 1826. To this union was born Inez L. Clark (whose personal history is contained in this volume), Nettie, Phala, William C., Florence and Charlotte Marion. Mr. Olds commenced the manufacture of pumps in East Mill Creek in 1844, and moved his pump works to Erie in 1853, and was the first man in the United States, and probably in the world, to reduce the old log pump to an article of commerce, and has since in the front ranks of manufacturers ever since. Mr. Olds has contributed in a material way to the substantial growth of Erie by the erection of a number of handsome dwelling-houses and several large business and manufacturing blocks. He has held the offices of poor director and assessor, the duties of which he discharged with marked ability.

John Avery Tracy was born April 7, 1829, at Mt. Morris, N. Y. His father was Jedediah Tracy, who came from Norwich, Conn.; his grandfather was John Avery Tracy, and his great-grandfather (John Avery) came from England. Jedediah Tracy was married to Dorcas Cuthrell at Victor, N. Y., in 1809. Fourteen children were born to them, but only seven lived to maturity; of these John Avery was the fifth child and eldest son. He came to Pennsylvania with his father's family in 1838, locating at Erie, Pa. As the family was large and means quite limited, John Avery early learned to depend upon his own efforts for support, and while this developed independence of character and self-reliance, it deprived him of education so much needed. At the early age of 14 he not only supported himself, but contributed to the support of the family as well, and thus he continued to do throughout his entire life. While quite a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, working during his apprenticeship on a number of buildings in Erie, one of which is the house on West Sixth street so long occupied by Capt. Douglass Ottinger, and later by George Selden, and now, after having been quite transformed, by George D. Selden. Mr. Tracy did not continue in the carpenter business, but found the knowledge he had acquired useful to him through all his life. His first real business venture was in the paper mill at Manchester, near Erie. After quite a successful experience there he embarked in the mercantile business at Fairview, Pa., about 1845. January 5, 1847, he married Marie E. Ensign, of Kelleogsville, Ashtabula county, O., whose father, William Ensign, and mother, Sarah (Pierce) Ensign, came to Ohio in 1816 from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and whose ancestors were also English. About 1850 Mr. Tracy sold his business in Fairview and went into the lumber and sawmill business on the Lake road, at what is known as Fairplain. About 1854, having been quite successful in his business ventures, he decided to remove to Cleveland and take up banking and commission business; in this he was quite successful for

several years, but met with some heavy losses which finally compelled him to abandon this business in 1860. He then removed with his family, consisting of his wife and two daughters, Kate and Carrie, to Clinton, Pa., as manager of the coal business of John Hearn & Co., of Erie. In 1863 Mr. Tracy left Clinton, as his home there was broken up by the death of two children, Kate, aged 12, and Tillie, aged five months, and his wife. He accepted the position of purchasing agent for the Erie and Pittsburg R. R., with office at Erie. In 1870 the Canada Southern R. R. was projected, and Mr. Tracy was chosen to buy the right-of-way for this road, a task he was peculiarly fitted for. Meantime Mr. Tracy and William L. Scott had purchased a tract of 2,800 acres of timber land in Erie and Crawford counties, intending to erect a charcoal furnace, but owing to changed conditions of business this furnace was not built, and later most of the land was sold. Mr. Tracy retained about 400 acres of this timber land, added 700 acres of good farm land to it and established a stock farm. He succeeded in getting a station, postoffice and sawmill at his farm, and named the place Penuiside. After finishing his work with the Canada Southern, he had general supervision of the building of the Scott Block in Erie, and purchased the right-of-way for the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R. Mr. Tracy now made his home with his daughter, Carrie, who married Mr. H. F. Watson in 1877, but spent a large portion of his time at his farm at Penuiside, finding much pleasure in raising fine horses and aiding in the growth of the place. Here he died on June 4, 1893. His remains were conveyed to his Erie home and from there they were transferred to a place beside his wife in the Erie cemetery. Mr. Tracy's second daughter, Hattie, died in 1855; the third daughter, Carrie, still survives. John Avery Tracy was a man of much strength of character. While he held decided views upon the important questions of the day, he did not force his views upon others. In politics he was always a staunch Republican. His honor and integrity were unquestioned. His kind, warm heart and genial disposition gained him the title of "Uncle John" wherever he was known. To children especially he was a devoted friend, and no one, young or old, ever sought his aid in vain if they were deserving. His life throughout was useful, earnest, upright, simple and unpretentious.

Moses Koch (deceased). Among the prominent business men of Erie who early took an active part in the development of the city was the late Moses Koch. He was born in Bierstadt, in the beautiful Rhine country (Rhein Pfalz), December 26, 1811, and was one of four brothers. His father, David Koch, served with distinction in the wars against Napoleon in 1814, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his gallantry at the battle of Leipzig. He was also the owner of large soap works, and our subject spent the last year of his life in Germany in his father's factory. At the age of twenty he determined to seek his fortunes in the new world. On his arrival in this country he settled in Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He finally came to Erie in the early forties and opened a dry goods store in what was then called the Hughes' block, corner of Seventh and State streets. Later he purchased the property on the southeast corner of Fifth and French

streets, erecting thereon a large and substantial brick block, in which he carried on an extensive business for many years, one store being devoted to dry goods—in fact was the largest dry goods store in Erie—and the other store was for men's clothing and furnishing goods. Mr. Koch remained in business there until about 1854 when he sold the building and stocks of goods to the Hon. M. B. Lowry. That corner was the scene of considerable hospitality, during, and prior, to the war of 1812. Colonel Forster, a prominent citizen of that day, residing there with his family. In tearing down the old structure a large log house—preparatory to building many were the relics found there, such as China, packages of old letters, etc., some being walled in the fireplaces. Mr. Koch also erected several other large and expensive buildings and in many other ways contributed to the improvement and advancement of the city, subscribing liberally whenever called upon. He remained in active business, changing his location several times, until 1878, when failing health obliged him to retire, and he spent the remainder of his life in promoting the pleasure of his family. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and served several consecutive terms in the City Councils. He was a Democrat and, though not a politician, was always extremely loyal to the party, voting the "straight ticket" to the day of his death. He died September 2, 1881, leaving many monuments to testify to his usefulness and worth. Possessed of a vigorous constitution and an active mind and body, Mr. Koch wore himself out in his many business undertakings. He was conspicuous for his enterprise, perseverance, and excellent judgment. Shortly before coming to Erie he was married to Miss Matilda Marshall Ulman, who is of English descent through her mother and comes of exceedingly good stock. Her grandmother was the beautiful and witty Miss Isabelle Marshall who came to this country many years ago with her father's family, married here and died at an advanced age leaving numerous descendants. To Mr. and Mrs. Koch were born seven children, one of whom died in infancy. The eldest son, Simon C., now resides in London, England, but spends the greater part of his time on the Continent. He was formerly in business in Calcutta, where he amassed his great wealth, and he was there noted for his great generosity in public and private charity, many an impecunious Englishman being indebted to his kindness for his return to his native country. In private life he is exceedingly unostentatious. Marcus, the youngest son, is still in business in his adopted country, Calcutta. October 25, 1892, he married Miss Phoebe Lane, niece of Mr. J. H. Addison, of Saxlingham Hall, Norfolk, England, and they have as issue one son, Marcus Addison, born October 6, 1893.

Thomas L. Wilkins, keeper of the Presque Isle lighthouse, Erie, Pa., is a native of Erie county, and was born March 7, 1802. He is a son of John and Eveline (Keller) Wilkins. The former was born in the city of Erie in 1810, and died February 25, 1870. The latter was born in Rochester, N. Y., and now resides at the Presque Isle lighthouse with her son. T. L. Wilkins is the youngest of a family of six children, as follows: Melvina, who died April 23, 1870; Louise, of Chicago; Laura, of Chicago; George, of Erie; Charles, of Columbus, Ohio, and Thomas. Thomas Wilkins, grandfather of T. L. Wilkins, was a native of Ship-

pensburg, Pa. He was at one time clerk for county commissioners. Mrs. Wilkins, the mother, is a daughter of Thomas Keller, a native of Virginia. She was married to Mr. Wilkins in 1846, and lived in Erie and vicinity until the death of her husband. T. L. Wilkins entered the employ of the government June 3, 1889, as assistant keeper to Capt. Robert Hunter, of the Pier Head lighthouse. October 6, 1892, he was promoted to the position of keeper of the Presque Isle light, which position he has since held, discharging his duties with the utmost care and satisfaction. Many improvements about the grounds indicate that a wise choice was made in the selection of Mr. Wilkins for this responsible charge.

Captain Robert Hunter, lighthouse keeper, Presque Isle Pier Head Light Station, Erie, was born in Scotland. He was married to Miss Margaret McCarty, a native of Ireland, December 15, 1859. He enlisted in the United States navy in 1860, and served during the late rebellion, receiving his discharge in 1866. From this date until 1874 he sailed vessels in the merchant service on the northern lakes. He was appointed keeper of the Presque Isle Pier Head Light in 1886, since which time he has been the instigator of numerous improvements about the station. This is an important point for the passage of boats to and from the Erie Harbor, and many changes have been made since he assumed charge. The lights have been arranged at various points three times, and the pier extended 900 feet. The assistant is John W. Keddy, who was appointed in 1894. Captain Hunter is one of the most courteous and obliging of the government's employes, and is a man thoroughly versed in matters pertaining to the marine service.

W. H. Shue, farmer, West Mill Creek postoffice, was born in McKean township April 10, 1844, son of Jacob and Anna (Rhodes) Shue. The former was born December 25, 1812, in York county, Pennsylvania, and came to Erie county with an uncle, Mr. Hinkle, in 1828. He died July 14, 1877. The latter was a daughter of Jacob Rhodes, and died October 23, 1883, at the age of 73. At the time of her death she possessed a German Bible over 100 years old, the property at one time of her great-grandfather. Mr. Shue is the second son of a family of four children, viz.: John, married to Margaret Waidley; William H., Jacob C. (deceased) and Tillie (deceased), November 21, 1889. W. H. Shue married Caroline, daughter of Joel and Rosanna Weigle, of Mill Creek township. To this union has been born a daughter, Rosanna. Mr. Shue is a thorough farmer, a respected citizen, and resides on a farm of 136 acres, one of the best in Mill Creek township. He is a school director and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Jacob Geist, farmer, Erie, Pa., came to Erie county with his father in 1835, and settled in Mill Creek township, a greater part of which was then in an early stage of cultivation. He was born November 30, 1815, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Andrew and Nancy (Becker) Geist, who, during the greater part of their lives, lived on a farm on the Ridge road. Jacob is the eldest of a family as follows: Jacob, Betsey (deceased), wife of Jacob Butt; Daniel, Andrew (deceased), Isaac (deceased), Nancy (deceased), wife of Jacob Butt; Samuel, and

Mary, wife of Jacob Berst. Mr. Geist was married in February, 1846, to Mary, daughter of Joseph Evans (deceased), and to this union were born twelve children, viz.: Mary A., wife of Jacob Zahn, have four children (George W., Kate M., Luel, Cora V.); Thomas (deceased); Daniel (deceased); Levi (deceased); Martha, Frank, John, Louisa (deceased); Clara E.; Alvin, married to Florence B. Nason; and Edward. Mr. Geist died August 5, 1879, at the age of 64 years. Mr. Geist, although having passed the active duties of farm life, is as vigorous as the average man who began later in the century. He is located upon a large farm in the south central part of Mill Creek township.

John A. Hinkle, farmer, Erie, Pa., was born in Mill Creek township, in which he now resides, in 1886. He is a son of Amos and Elizabeth (Weiss) Hinkle, the former a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Mill Creek township. Amos Hinkle was born July 28, 1822, son of Andrew and Catherine (Shue) Hinkle, who came from York county, Pennsylvania to this county in 1816, where they resided many years. They were parents of nine children: William, Amos, Catherine, John (deceased), Agulla and Priscilla, twins; Elizabeth, Jacob and Henry. Amos, father of John, was married May 7, 1846, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Weiss, the first settler in Erie county, and who came here in 1801, settling on the homestead farm, which joins the one now owned and occupied by Mr. John Hinkle. He was the parent of three sons and two daughters, of whom Elizabeth, mother of Mr. John Hinkle, was the fourth. John Hinkle is the youngest of a family of three children, viz.: Amanda (deceased), wife of L. Mong, had five children; Jacob, married, have three children; and John A. Hinkle September 13, 1887. Mr. John Hinkle was married to Ella N., daughter of John and Margaret (Long) Shenk. To this union has been born three children: Edroe, Leroy, Howard, John and Merle Hinkle. Mr. Hinkle began farming in 1887, and owns a valuable farm of eighty-two acres, near the southwest corner of Mill Creek township.

John R. Shue, farmer, Erie, Pa., was born October 30, 1842, in Mill Creek township, son of Jacob and Anna (Rhodes) Shue. The former was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, where he was born December 25, 1812, and died in 1877. The latter was born in Lancaster county, and died October 21, 1863, aged 72 years. They were the parents of four children, viz.: John R., William H., Jacob C. (deceased), and Tillie L. (deceased). August 23, 1869, Mr. John R. Shue married Miss Margaret E. Waidley, of the well-known Waidley family, of whom further mention is made in this sketch. Children of this union are: W. Wallace and Edith B., wife of John Steva, of Erie. Mr. Shue was in the United States navy during 1864-5. He has been on a farm, located in the southwest corner of Mill Creek township, since 1884; has served as school director, and is an influential and active citizen. The name of the first known ancestor of the Waidley family, of which Mrs. Shue is one of the descendants, was Christian, an artist, who did service in the Revolutionary war. His family consisted of John, George, Christian, William, Henry, Polly, who became Mrs. Thomas Willis, and Betsey, who became Mrs. I. Diefenbaugh. Christian died in Lancaster county in 1810. In 1823 his sons, Christian, George and

Willis, with their families, together with a family named Brecht, came to Waterford to settle on a government claim; but upon reaching there found it had been settled twenty-one years. George then came to Fairview township and worked in the Manchester Mills, receiving \$5 per month. Next he worked in the Walnut Creek Mills, and afterwards in Bear's Mill. In 1820 he purchased a farm now owned by Mr. Love, and in 1822 became owner of a farm in McKean township, now owned by John Weible, at a consideration of \$160, where he lived until his death, at the age of 73 years. His widow, Fanny (Fralich) Wadley, died two years later. Their family consisted of Jacob, Henry, Adam, Israel, Rachael, Rosanna, George, Mary, Fanny and Franklin, who died in childhood. Christian, a joiner, came to South Erie, and for three months lived in a dry goods box. He afterwards settled on the farm where he died. His children were: Daniel, Samuel, Benjamin, Christian, Mary Ann, Haggerty, Eliza, Platz, Matilda, Gattina, and Lucy Fochler. Another brother, John, came two years later, and settled on a farm in McKean township, now owned by his son, William Wadley, where his death occurred many years later. His children were: William, Solomon, Maria, Nelson and Mary Focht. Solomon died in childhood. William, another brother, remained in Lancaster. Henry also remained there. His children were: Levi, Henry, Norman, George, Susan, William, Sally and Emma. Polly Wadley, a sister, who accompanied George and Christian to Erie county, settled on the Ridge road. She married Thomas Willis. Their children were: Edward, Frank, Matilda, Grant and Martha McCreary. Mrs. Willis died in 1840. Jacob, the eldest of George's family, was born in 1815. In 1856 he married Martha Wise. Their children were: Presley, Caroline, who died in girlhood; Eliza, who died early; Noah, Elane, Isaac, Susan, Jacob and Joseph. Henry, next oldest of George's family, was born in 1817. He died in 1874, and his wife in 1880. Their children were: Elias and William, who resides in Michigan. Adam was born in 1818; married Betsey Minning. He died in 1876; his wife in 1884. Their children were: Martha (deceased), Leah, Fanny, Susan and Nancy. Israel, born in 1821, married Christina Rubner in 1845. He died in 1871. Their family were: James (deceased), Margaret, Edward (deceased), and Albert (deceased). Rosanna, born 1842, married Uras Schluhruff. She died in 1878; he died in 1885. Their children were: Levi, Jennie, Delphana (deceased), George and Frank. Rachael, born in 1826, married in 1852 to Jacob Metzler. Their issue, one child, Martha, is now Mrs. George Kaw. George, born in 1830, married Harriet Russell in 1854. Their children were: Thomas, Mary E., Martha, Isaac, Charles, Robert and Frank. Mary, born in 1838, married Mr. Frank Wehler. Their children were: Ella, Clara, Rose (deceased), Charles, Florence, Frank, Minnie, Tessie and Roy. Fanny, born in 1836, married Levi Bear in 1864. Their children are: Jessie, Lester (deceased), George, Clinton, May, Roy and Norman. Daniel, the eldest of Christian's family, married Betsey Long (both deceased). Their children were: Aaron and Anna. Anna married Isaac Kaufman the issue, one child, Aaron, married Ida Daugherty; they have four children; Aaron married Rebecca Miller their children were: Minnie, now the wife of Mr. Alder; children: Sarah, George, Clyde, Charles and Ida; Mary Ann, another of Christian's

family, married Hugh Haggerty; Matilda, married Mr. Galutia; she died in 1887; children: Theodore, married a daughter of Joseph Mathews; children: Minnie, Edith, Evalena and Herbert.

John Frederick Spahr, farmer, Erie, Pa., was born in Germany in 1848, came to America when a mere lad and later to Erie county and located in Greene township. He is a son of John and Eva Magdalena (Wolf) Spahr. They both died in Germany, the former in 1861, at the age of 73 years, and the latter in 1880, at the age of 64 years. John Frederick is the youngest of a family of five children, viz.: John, Charles, Wilhelmina, Louise, wife of Christian Kraft, and John Frederick. All are residents of Germany except the last named. October 22, 1867, Mr. Spahr was married to Mary (Gottlieb) Miller, a native of Germany. This union has been blessed with five children, as follows: Charles Frederick, carpenter, Mill Creek; Mary Louise; Bertha M., wife of Delroy Hutchinson, one child, Frederick Allan; Katherine Caroline and Rose Martha Spahr. Mr. Spahr by thrift, energy and close attention to farming pursuits has within the few years since locating in Erie county gained a competency. He has superintended his present farm since 1890. He owns fifty acres of choice land in Greene township.

William H. Stratton, farmer, Erie, Pa., was born in Mill Creek township September 22, 1850, son of Joseph and Mary (Schuel) Stratton. They were natives of England, and the former died in 1892, aged 77 years, the latter March 1, 1886. Mr. Stratton was the fourth of a family of five children, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Grass; Ellen, wife of John Fink; Irene, wife of Charles Caldwell, of Washington; William H., and Joseph (deceased). February 4, 1873, Mr. William H. Stratton was married to Emma, daughter of Andrew and Martha Weibert Geist (the former deceased). The Geist family came from Lancaster, Pa., at quite an early day and settled on the Ridge road, near where the county alms house now stands. This was about 1832-5. The first family came with a four-horse team and a one-horse carriage. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stratton are: Charles, Lizzie, Harry L., Arthur, Anna, Viola, Alice, Luella and Maud May. Joseph E. Stratton, brother of William H., was in the late war. He was a member of Co. K, 145th Reg't, F. V. I. He was taken prisoner at Andersonville, and died in 1866. Mr. Stratton owns a choice farm of 120 acres, situated on an elevated spot two and one-half miles from the city of Erie, and is one of the most thorough farmers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton are members of the English Lutheran Church.

George F. Spath, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., was born October 10, 1863, in the city of Erie. He is a son of Frank X. and Catherine (Peiffer) Spath, natives of Germany. Frank A. Spath came to America with his parents at the age of 4 years. He first resided in Greene township; from thence he went to Summit, thence to Mill Creek, and for the past few years has resided in the city of Erie. He is the sixth of a family of nine children, as follows: Charles, Teresa, Katherine, wife of Simon Leisch; Helen, wife of William Kentz; Mary, wife of Fred Wild; George F.; Rosa, wife of John Bergle; Sophia, wife of Michael Notch, and Phena (deceased), wife of John Plez. May 8, 1889,

Mr. Spath married Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Hoffman, of Mill Creek township. To this union has been born one child, Martha. Mr. Spath is the second of a family of eight children, viz.: Celia, Elizabeth (wife of Mr. Spath), Margaret, Martha, Kate, Minnie, Josie and Edith. Mr. Spath has but recently begun on a fine farm of 100 acres, situated near Walnut Creek, and has by persistent industry brought the same to a fine state of cultivation. He is a practical and progressive farmer and a citizen of integrity and worth.

Herbert Tong, florist, Massassauga Garden, Mill Creek township, postoffice Eric, was born in Kent, England, January 15, 1850, and was the first of the Tong family to come to Erie county. He is a son of William and Mary (Smith) Tong; the former died in England, when Herbert was but an infant, and the latter is now living in the city of Erie, at the age of 73 years. They had three sons, viz.: William, now resident of Kent, England; James, of Westfield, Chautauque county, N. Y., and Herbert, who was married in England, January 2, 1880, to Mary Jane Harris, a native of England. She is a daughter of James and Elizabeth Harris, for many years residents of Ripley, Chautauque county, N. Y. The former died in 1880, at the age of 70 years. Six children have been born to this union, only two of whom are living: Elizabeth and Mary Ann. The deceased children are: William, Thomas, Herbert Charles and Nellie Alma. Mr. Tong began as superintendent and manager of W. L. Scott's Massassauga Garden in 1883, which position he still holds. During his management numerous improvements and tropical methods for raising European grapes the year round have been adopted, and successfully carried out. No better and more modern vinery can be found in this part of the United States. As a florist Mr. Tong has achieved success out of the ordinary line, and has carried to perfection many original plans and ideas. His greatest success has been in the raising of new varieties of chrysanthemum. Many of the best varieties now in commerce were raised at Massassauga Garden by Mr. Tong.

Joseph Haas, jr., superintendent of Trinity Cemetery, postoffice Eric, was born in Erie county, February 28, 1856. Mr. Haas is a son of Joseph Haas, sr., who was born in Roth, Merkenheim, Wertenberg, who came to Erie county from Germany about 1850, and who had charge of Trinity Cemetery from 1879 '87, when he retired, and his son, Joseph, took charge. He died December 23, 1894, at the age of 74. His widow, Elizabeth (Durner) Haas, born in Weilheim, by Kerchem on the Deck, Wirtenberg, is still living at the age of 63. Joseph is the second son of a family of five children, viz.: John, a resident of Colorado; Frank and William M. are residents of Cleveland, Ohio, and Anthony, of Erie. Mr. Joseph Haas was first married to Tressa, daughter of Peter Lavary, of Harbor Creek. By this marriage there were three children: Peter, Mary and Tressa. She died in 1885, and he was afterward married to Lizzie, daughter of Phillip Weschler, of Erie. They have one child, Edith. Since Mr. Haas took charge of the cemetery, in 1886, nine acres additional have been added, opened and improved, under his personal supervision. Trinity Cemetery was first laid out in 1869, and at no time has it undergone greater or more marked im-

provements than during the past nine years. Mr. Haas is a member of Branch 15, C. M. B. A.

Christian Beckman, grocer, Erie, Pa., was born March 24, 1854, in the city of Erie, son of Henry and Minnie (Kahlen) Beckman, natives of Germany, who first came to America, and located in Erie about the year 1847, where they remained permanently. The former was born October 19, 1817, and is still living in the city of his choice. The latter died March 17, 1872. Christian is the fourth of a family of eight children: Minnie, wife of W. C. Shots, of Erie; Henry (deceased), William, Christian, Fred (deceased), Mary (deceased), Charles (deceased), and Edward, born March 18, 1869. Christian Beckman married Louisa B., daughter of John B. and Mary Ann (Clemmons) Thomas, of Toronto, Ontario. To this union have been born five children: Cecelia Louisa, born January 20, 1881; Edward William, born January 1, 1883; Mabel Minnie, born December 23, 1886; Viola Edna, born February 14, 1889; deceased March 10, 1890; and Christian Max, born April 27, 1894, deceased December 27, 1892. John Belbin Thomas, father of Mrs. Beckman, was born August 29, 1820, in London, England. Mr. Beckman began business, and established the West End grocery in 1885, and by integrity and square dealing built up a prosperous business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and West Erie Beneficial Association.

W. K. Moorhead, farmer, West Mill Creek, postoffice Eric, was born in Moorheadville, Harbor Creek township, Erie county, son of William and Fanny (Kendrick) Moorhead, the former a native of Erie county, and the latter a native of England, and sister of Thomas Kendrick, a distinguished resident of Moorheadville. James M. Moorhead, grandfather of W. K., came to Erie county in his boyhood days, and with his brothers, located in Harbor Creek township, and became one of the leading citizens. The village of Moorheadville was named in honor of him. He died in 1842, at the age of 82 years. William Moorhead, father of W. K., was born in 1824, and still resides in his native place. Mr. W. K. Moorhead is the eldest child of a family of four children, viz.: William K., Edith, wife of C. E. Leete; Ralph and James Moorhead, all residents of Erie county. September 9, 1886, Mr. Moorhead was married to Ella L., daughter of John and Jane (Campbell) Keefer, of Edinboro, Erie county. He began in the employ of the W. L. Scott estate in 1884, and has been general superintendent of the Frontier Farm since June 9, 1889. He is also superintendent of the several farms belonging to the Scott estate, covering 1,600 acres. Mr. Moorhead is a thorough business man, and most affable in all his dealings. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Joseph Haibach, manager of the Cold Spring Ice Company, Erie, Pa., was born April 14, 1862, in Erie, son of John H. and Maggie (Kranich) Haibach, natives of Germany. The former died in 1881, at the age of 66 years. He came to Erie about 1850, and was for some years extensively engaged in the meat business at No. 922 Parade street. The latter died in 1895, at the age of 76 years. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Benjamin, Lawrence, Cooney (deceased), George (deceased), Margaret, wife of James

Fitzgerald; Joseph and John Haibach. June 27, 1883, Mr. Joseph Haibach married Miss Margaret Cotz, daughter of Mr. Cotz, who died in 1893. His widow, Supena (Hoffman) Cotz, survives, and resides in Erie. Mrs. Haibach, wife of Joseph Haibach, was the eldest of a family of four children: Maggie Katherine, wife of Henry Y. Smith; Amelia, wife of John Boltz; Lizzie, wife of Jacob Wincheimer; Lena, wife of Ferdinand Fetzinger, of Cato, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Haibach have three children, as follows: Joseph (deceased), Helen (deceased) and George Haibach. In 1877 Joseph associated himself in the meat trade with his two brothers, and learned the business. In 1886 he became a partner in the firm of Rindernecht Bros., and continued in the meat business until 1892. The firm was extensively engaged in shipping stock to Eastern markets. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Haibach purchased the plant of the Cold Spring Ice Company, and under his management the business has doubled. Only spring water ice is furnished, which lasts one-half longer than lake ice. Mr. Haibach is a member of the C. M. B. A.

Amos R. Deighton (deceased), born April 15, 1834, died April 15, 1890, son of George and Jane (Mason) Deighton, natives of England, who came to Mill Creek at an early day, and were among the foremost citizens of the locality. September 8, 1864, Mr. Amos Deighton married Francis C., daughter of Sidney and Nancy (Riblet) Sewell, of Harbor Creek. The former was born in 1812 and died January 17, 1891, and the latter survives at the age of 77 years. To them were born seven children: Francis C., Josephine, Eliza J., Sarah A., John K., and Alfred E. Sewell. Mrs. Nancy (Riblet) Sewell was the fifth in a family of six children: Jacob, Eliza, John, David (all deceased); Christian and Nancy (Riblet) Sewell still survive. To George and Jane Deighton were born seven children, as follows: Harriett Jane (deceased), wife of C. W. Nichols; Ruth, unmarried; George (deceased), Iabez (deceased), Amos R. (deceased), Lucinda E., unmarried; Francis C. and Seth Deighton, who was a member of Co. D, 145th Reg., P. V. L., and fell at the battle of Deep Bottom. Mr. Deighton was a man of integrity and principle, a kind neighbor and among the first citizens of the community.

Fred Sopp, farmer, West Mill Creek township, postoffice Erie, was born December 6, 1850, son of Phillip and Mary Sopp, who came from Germany and settled in the city of Erie about 1855. Fred is the eldest of a family of seven children: Fred, Mary, wife of David Radet, John, Hettie, wife of Joseph Bletz, Eric, William, Phillip and Emery Sopp, died in 1882. In February, 1878, Fred Sopp, then 28 years of age, married Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Anna Hetterline. The former was killed in a fall from a load of wheat in the summer of 1892. His age was 65 years. The latter survives and resides in Harbor Creek township. Their children were: Joseph, Mary, wife of Fred Sopp; Baptist, John, Adam, Nick, a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., and Edith Hetterline. Phillip Sopp was a soldier in the German army. Fred Sopp is the superintendent of the farm known as the Miss McCollum farm, and has been engaged in a similar occupation since 1880. From 1874 to 1878 Mr. Sopp worked for the Pacific Bridge Company, and for two and a half years was foreman, building wooden and iron

bridges. While thus engaged he fell sixty-eight feet from a bridge, which caused him to give up that occupation.

Peter Hermann, farmer, Mill Creek township, postoffice Erie, was born in Germany, December 31, 1842, son of Christian and Agnes (Dick) Hermann. The former came to Erie county from Germany in 1847, and by frugality and hard work gained a competency. Christian Hermann died in 1867, aged 47 years, and Mrs. Hermann July 10, 1894, aged 75 years. Peter Hermann is the oldest of a family of eight children, viz.: Peter, Charles, Christian, Eva (deceased) George, Carrie, wife of Charles A. Flatt; Adam and Cresie, wife of Frank Schultz. In 1867 Peter Hermann married Josephine Johann. They have eight children now living, viz.: Charles, Richard, Frank W., Carrie, Alice, Lizzie, Jane and Cooney. Mr. Hermann fought bravely for the welfare of his country in the late rebellion, took part in thirty-four engagements, and was only incapacitated for duty a short time in the Frederick city hospital. He first enlisted December 10, 1861, as a private with Capt. John P. Schlaudecker, Co. H, 111th Reg., P. V. I. He was discharged from the service December 24, 1863, at Wabatchie, Tenn., by reason of re-enlistment as a veteran volunteer. He was wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. His second discharge is dated July 27, 1865, at Washington, D. C. The effective force July 1, 1863, of his regiment, before entering the battle of Gettysburg, was: Officers, 20; men, 239; the loss was officers, 1; men, 17. The 111th Pa. Vet. Vol. recruited in Erie, was mustered in October 17, 1861; re-enlisted December 28, 1863; mustered out July 19, 1865. Engaged in thirty-five battles; losses, 651. Mr. Hermann purchased his present farm in 1882, and has since made many improvements, and brought the land to a high state of cultivation.

John W. Hess, farmer, postoffice Erie, Mill Creek township, son of Jacob and Mary (Krideridge) Hess. The former came to Erie at the age of 10 years, and followed the occupation of farming. He died in 1889, at the age of 60 years. His widow still survives. They reared a family of six children, viz.: John W., Mary, wife of John Rosenthal, Eric; John Joseph, Annie, wife of William Radtke; Terena, wife of Theodore Ralph; and Jacob Hess, of Erie. November 29, 1885, Mr. Hess was married to Mary, daughter of Jacob Staller, of Mill Creek township. To this union have been born four children, as follows: Amelia, William, Nora and Isabella. Mr. Hess has followed farming since early boyhood, and is a most energetic and thorough-going farmer. He has occupied his present farm since 1884, and under his management the land has reached a high state of cultivation. He is a native of Mill Creek township.

Christian Ripley, merchant, postoffice Belle Valley, was born August 19, 1842, and removed with his parents to Erie county when a mere lad. He is a son of David and Anna Frye Ripley, natives of Lancaster, Pa. The former died August 22, 1888, at the age of 77 years, and the latter died November 26, 1890, at the age of 79 years. David Ripley, grandfather of Christian, came from Lancaster county and settled in Summit township in 1832, where he died in 1842. The family consisted of twelve children, viz.: Christian,

David, Jacob, Sarah, wife of William Urch; Isaac, Mary, wife of Samuel Kuhl; Elizabeth, Jacob, Shields, Abraham, John and Anna, wife of Charles Graham, all living. August 29, 1867, Christian married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Jane (Kennedy) Whiteford, of Greene township. The former died February 16, 1874, at the age of 76 years, and the latter July 10, 1868, at the age of 61 years. Mr. Ripley is the fourth child of a family of five children: Margaret, wife of William Agnew; Sarah, wife of George Mulern; Elizabeth, wife of Christian Ripley; and James Whiteford. Children of Christian Ripley are: Burella Jane, wife of Willard W. Russell; William D., Edward C., Hattie E. and Blanche. From 1866 to 1887 Christian Ripley was engaged in farming in Greene township. In the spring of 1887 he removed to Belle Valley and opened a general store, which is still conducted by him. It was the same year that he was appointed postmaster, and has since held the office without interruption. He has held various offices in the township, and is a leading citizen of Mill Creek township. Mr. Ripley served in the late war, and was in seventeen engagements, among which were the battles of Cedar Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Fairfax C. H., Gettysburg, Antietam, Lookout Mountain and Peach Tree Run. He was the victim of sunstroke from which he has never fully recovered. He was enlisted in the 11th Reg., Co. A, P. V. 1.

Peter E. Norcross, farmer, postoffice Belle Valley, Erie county, was born in Mill Creek township May 25, 1821, son of Andrew and Sarah (Irwin) Norcross, natives of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. They came and settled on the homestead farm, now owned by P. E., in the year 1802. A log cabin was built in a dense thicket situated near where the present house stands, and from this rugged beginning has developed, through careful management, industry and frugality, one of the best cultivated and most desirable farms in Mill Creek township. P. E. Norcross is the eighth child of a family of ten children, viz.: William (deceased); Hannah, wife of Edmund Curtis; Nancy, wife of Eleazer A. Bennett, of Erie; John (deceased); Eliza (deceased); Jane (deceased) wife of William Wyatt; Elsie (deceased); Peter Irwin, Andrew Fleming and Addie (deceased). January 1, 1866, P. E. married Mary, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Tappley) Parry, of Camden, Oneida county, N. Y. The former was born in 1807, and died in 1882, aged 75 years. The latter still survives at the age of 84 years. Their children are: John (deceased); William, of Cameron, Mo.; Emma, wife of Joseph Young, of Camden, Oneida county, N. Y.; Charles, of Camden, N. Y.; Harriet, wife of Thomas Smith; Mary, wife of P. F. Norcross; Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Dawley, of Greene township; Jane (deceased), formerly the wife of John Grant, of Cameron, Mo.; Sarah (deceased), formerly the wife of Nelson Linbeck. The children of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Norcross are: Miss Addie and Parry Erwin. Mr. Norcross has spent the greatest part of his life upon the farm where he now resides, and has lived to see that portion of Erie county develop into the garden spot of the locality, and by persistent energy and careful forethought has gained a competency. Mr. Norcross is an unassuming and reliable and thoroughly-going citizen.

William M. Hewitt, farmer, LeBeuf township, and since the spring of 1891 manager of the Erie

county farm, is a son of Henry and Adeline (Robbins) Hewitt, natives of New England. The former died in 1853, at the age of 44 years, and the latter some time after removed to Crawford county, where she spent her last days. She died in 1876 at the age of 70 years. They were the parents of five children: George W., William M., Henry J., of LeBeuf township; Adeline J., wife of A. J. Burton, of Union township, and Rose, wife of G. W. Dawler, of LeBeuf township. Mrs. Hewitt was twice married, the second time to Hiram Drake, a prominent citizen of Greene county, New York. To this union was born one son, W. W. Drake, of Erie. Henry and Lyman Hewitt, uncles of William M., were the first of the family to come to Pennsylvania from New England. Lansing, another brother, came later. January 1, 1867, William M. married Anna L., daughter of Moses S. and Loolia Anna (Lewis) Edmunds. The former died in March, 1866, at the age of 74 years; the latter still survives. The children of William M. Hewitt are: Byron J., of Ransomville, Niagara county, N. Y.; Nellie May, wife of G. S. Welker, Mill Village; Morris E., drug clerk, Mill Village. Bryon Hewitt married Miss Dolly Blackmer, of Waterford. William M. Hewitt has been a resident of Mill Village, Erie county, since 1876, and has been prominently identified with all the local and municipal affairs of the borough, having held its various offices. Mr. Hewitt actively participated in the late war as a member of Co. D, 184th Reg., N. Y. V. I., and was severely wounded in the face and neck, a part of the right jaw-bone being severed. Mr. Hewitt is a member of Post 67, G. A. R., Erie, Pa., the K. of S. F. J., Knights of Honor, and the Lincoln Club. He is an affable gentleman and a practical farmer, and the county farm, under his management, has been well supervised, and the interests of the tax-payers well cared for.

J. Reinhold Rinderle, farmer, postoffice Erie, was born in Erie January 23, 1843. He is a son of Sebastian R., and Theresa (Kroidler) Rinderle, who came to Erie county from Germany in 1833 and settled on an adjoining farm to the one where J. R. Rinderle now resides. The former resides with his son and is vigorous and engaged in active pursuits at the age of 82 years. Mrs. Rinderle died in 1852 at the age of 45 years. Mr. Rinderle married for his second wife Caroline Schneider, who died without issue. J. R. Rinderle is the third child of a family of seven children, viz.: John, Erie, Pa.; Joseph, Kearsarge, Pa.; J. R., Katherine (deceased), Daniel (deceased), Barney (deceased), and Francis (deceased). September 25, 1866, Mr. J. R. Rinderle married Miss Mary, daughter of John Rupp, of Marvintown, Erie county, who died in 1870. To this union have been born ten children, viz.: Theresa, John S., Joseph S., Frank, Charles, Lena, Annie, William (deceased), Eugene (deceased), and Barney. John S. Rinderle married Miss Katherine daughter of Peter Baker, of Mill Creek township. Sebastian Rinderle was a soldier in the German war. Mrs. J. R. Rinderle is the youngest of a family of five children, viz.: Margaret, wife of Frank Mangold, Erie; Andrew; Lena, wife of Ambrose Wagner; Joseph and Mary. John Rupp died in 1855 at the age of 75 years. Mr. Rinderle is a thorough farmer and has the best cultivated farm and comfortable home-like surroundings of any in his immediate locality. In this he takes an especial pride as the result of well-earned prosperity.

He is an estimable citizen, a member of the C. M. B. A. and St. Benedict's Society. Mr. and Mrs. Rindler and family are members of St. John's Church, Erie. In politics Mr. Rindler is a Democrat and has been a member of the school board of Mill Creek township for seven years.

John Bernritter, contractor and builder, West Mill Creek, son of John and Wallburga (Buhl) Bernritter, who were natives of Germany. They came to Erie in 1847, and who spent the greater portion of their lives in Mill Creek township. The former died in 1880 at the age of 78 years, and the latter died at the age of 85 years. They reared a family of five children, viz.: Barbara, wife of Jacob Richard, of McKean township; John, Godfred; Elizabeth, wife of John Moore, and Fred. John Bernritter was married in 1856 to Christina Kunstanter, a native of Germany, who died August 24, 1870. To this union were born seven children, viz.: Robert, John, Henry, William, Frank, Elizabeth, and Louise. Elizabeth married Frank L. Bowman, of Fairview township in 1859 and they now reside in West Mill Creek. He is engaged in the milk business. They have two children, Ruby and Herald. Louise married Harmon Reichard, of McKean township in 1854. John Bernritter learned the carpenter's trade, and at the age of 21 years entered the employ of John Probie of Fairview. He has during the greater part of his life been an extensive contractor and builder through his township and in the city of Erie. All five of his sons learned the carpenter's trade and are now in business in Chicago and were employed on the World's Fair buildings and also built several of the stations on the Northwestern R. R. Mr. Bernritter is living a retired life. Henry was married to Mary Nichols, of Indiana, in 1889; Robert was married to Mae Hale, of Chicago, in 1894, and Frank was married to Helen Shipley, of Oregon, in 1894.

R. G. Young, farmer, postoffice Erie, was born on the farm where he now resides, December 15, 1808. He is a son of James and Phoebe (Middleton) Young. The former died in 1879, at the age of 49 years. He was a native of County Down, Ireland, and came to Erie county in early life, locating on the farm now occupied by R. G. He was closely identified with the municipal affairs of his township, and filled several offices of trust and responsibility, and was a man of integrity and worth. The latter survives and resides at the homestead. The living children are: W. J., a resident of Erie; F. J., of Little Washington, Pa.; S. M., of Erie, and R. G., Della, now Mrs. C. B. Hall; Minnie, Leatie and Nettie. Mrs. Young, mother of R. G., is a daughter of John Middleton, a graduate of Oberlin College, and who was for many years a prominent citizen of Waterford township. He died in 1870 at the age of 64 years. His widow was Phoebe Middleton. Their children were: Phoebe, mother of R. G.; Emily (deceased); David S., of Waterford. R. G. Young is among the progressive young farmers of Mill Creek, and has had charge of the homestead farm since 1888.

A. J. Anderson, farmer, postoffice Erie, was born in McKean county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1856, son of Isaac and Cynthia A. (Northrup) Anderson. The former is now living in the city of Erie, at the age of 85 years, and the latter died in 1860. A. J. is the youngest

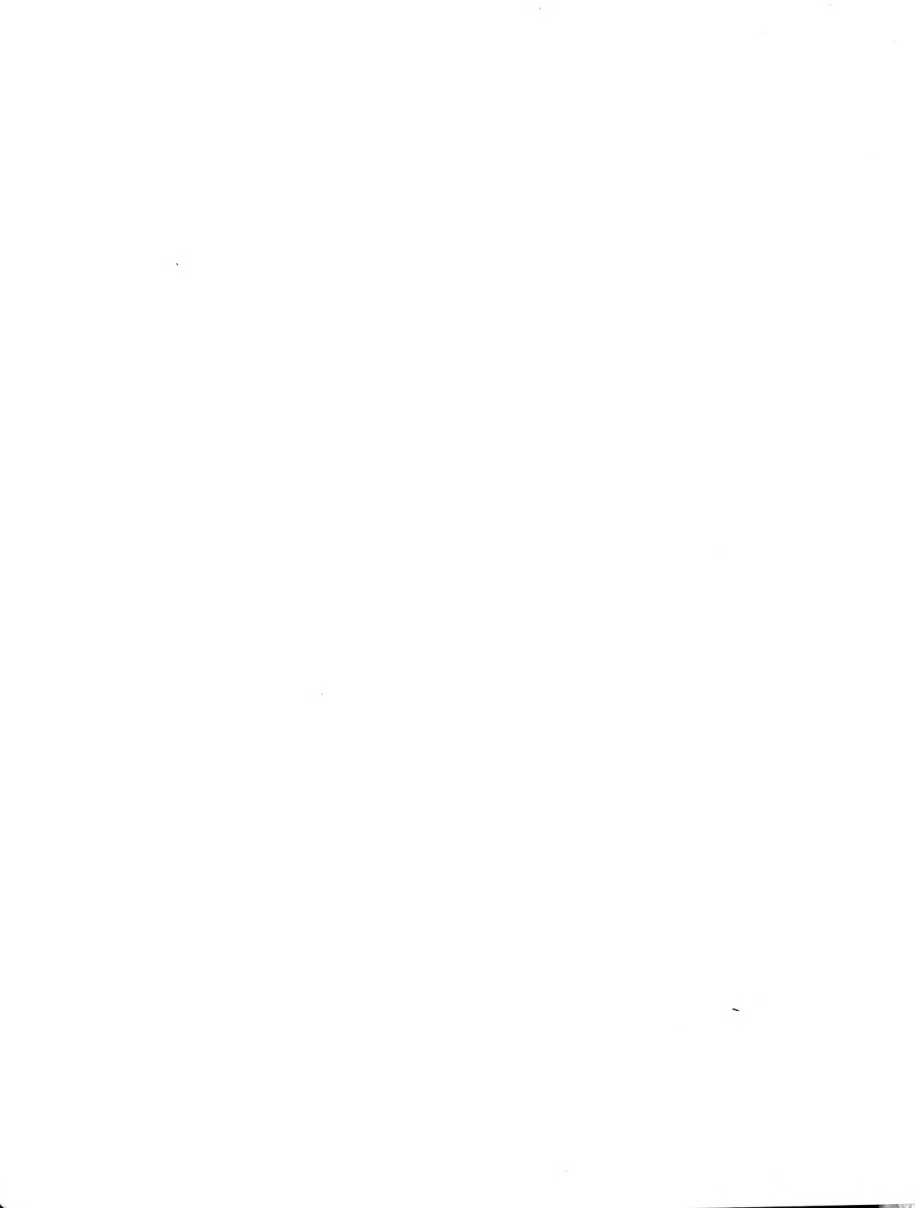
of a family of six children, viz.: Henry J., Theresa M., Isaac C., William B., Charles J. and A. J. In August, 1882, A. J. was married to Miss Belle Davis, a daughter of Malachi Davis, a veteran in the late war, and a member of the 11th Reg., P. V. I. His wife was Hannah Coburn, a native of Erie county, New York. Mrs. Anderson was the sixth child of a family of seven children, viz.: Edwin, a resident of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; George, Cynthia, wife of Charles Anderson; Melvina, Henry, Belle, wife of A. J., and Eveline. A. J. Anderson has since early life been engaged in farming pursuits, and for several years resided in Summit township. Mr. Anderson is a believer in improvements, and a good citizen.

Mathias Hartleb, farmer, Mill Creek township, is a son of John and Margaret (Deck) Hartleb, natives of Germany. He was born in the city of Erie November 8, 1860. John Hartleb came from Germany in the year 1853, and located in Erie. For twelve years he lived on a farm now occupied by Mathias, and known as the Zimmerman farm, in East Mill Creek, and in 1887 again removed to Erie, where he died July 18, 1894, at the age of 76 years. Mrs. Hartleb, mother of Mathias, died February 24, 1892, at the age of 72 years. Mathias Hartleb is the youngest of a family of nine children, viz.: Peter, Michael (deceased), Catherine, wife of George Vollmer; Anthony, Helen, Margaret, wife of Henry Bauschard; Emma, wife of Jacob Moneyer; Elizabeth and Mathias. He was married, April 12, 1887, to Miss Maggie, daughter of Nicholas Dietrich, of Mill Creek township. Three children have been born to this union, viz.: Daniel Henry (deceased), Karl John and Florence Margaret. He has followed the occupation of farming since early youth, and is an energetic and progressive citizen. He has resided on his present farm since 1887.

Jacob S. Conrad, one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of Mill Creek township, was born on the farm which he now occupies, August 1, 1817, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (McCoy) Conrad, natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Capt. John McCoy, for seven years underwent the severe hardships and trials incident to a soldier's life in the Revolutionary war. In 1801 Joseph Conrad removed from Maryland to Erie county and settled upon the land now owned by his son, which was then a dense wilderness, but is now one of the finest and best cultivated farms in Northwestern Pennsylvania. He built a log house, in which all of his children were born, and contended with the many inconveniences and vicissitudes of pioneer life. Though not a regularly enlisted soldier during the war of 1812, residing so near the seat of conflict, he rendered much valuable service as a member of the militia, and frequently participated in border warfare, which is always more harassing than regular military service. Such is the honorable record of Mr. Conrad's ancestors in the two great wars which established and maintained the independence of the United States. For several years previous to his death, Joseph Conrad's feeble health, together with the sustenance of a large family, greatly impeded his progress, so that at the time of his death the farm was encumbered by debt, even beyond its value. He died in October, 1835, at the age of 66 years. His widow, who was born in 1790, survived him until February 16, 1872.



A. V. Claus



The family consisted of nine children: Margaret (deceased), formerly the wife of Amos Keebler, and later of George L. Wood; Elizabeth, widow of Ariel Judd; Sarah Ann, widow of Solomon Wood; John M., resides with Jacob S., who is his immediate junior; Maria (deceased); Joseph (deceased), and Martha and Mary (twins, both deceased). Mary was formerly the wife of Wilson Adams (deceased). After his father's death, Jacob S. was chosen by his mother to assume the management of the farm and the responsibility of freeing it from debt, thus providing a home for her and the younger children. He accordingly purchased the homestead in his own name, going in debt for the entire amount, as well as for a team and farming implements. In a few years he had paid the debt, made many improvements upon the farm, and brought it to a higher state of cultivation. In 1855 he built a substantial brick house, which, after forty years, is still a handsome and modern home. Mr. Conrad cut the trees with his own ax from which nearly all the hard wood lumber for its construction was obtained, and supervised personally every detail of its construction. Other buildings have been added to accommodate the needs of a well-regulated farm. Nearly all the products which can be advantageously grown in Erie county are raised in large quantities, excepting barley, which Mr. Conrad refuses, from conscientious scruples, to grow. For many years he dealt extensively in cattle and horses, in which he was highly successful. One of the chief factors of Mr. Conrad's success has been the cheerful and valuable assistance which he always received from his mother, sister and wife. Temperance, frugality and industry, coupled with honest hearts and willing hands, have placed Mr. Conrad in possession of a fine, well-tilled farm, with improvements, in which he can justly take pride. Best of all, Mr. Conrad enjoys throughout an extensive acquaintance in Erie county, the enviable reputation of being an honest, fair-minded man, true to his own convictions, while recognizing the rights of others to be governed by the dictates of their own consciences, maintaining, however, a well-defined aversion for hypocrisy, which sacrifices everything to greed of gain and worldly aggrandizement. Mr. Conrad was married January 14, 1864, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Freeman and Edula (Root) Patterson, of East Springfield, Erie county. Mr. Patterson was born in Arlington, Va., June 29, 1800, and died in 1885. He was one of Erie county's best citizens, and was the first superintendent of the County Almshouse. Mrs. Patterson was born in Cayuga county, New York, June 23, 1806, and died February 26, 1887. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson were: James F., born December 1, 1825, died in 1843; Delia, widow of Henry Teller, born November 14, 1827, in Aurora, N. Y., resident of Girard, Pa.; Louisa, born in North East township, February 23, 1830, and died July 7, 1844; Emily, wife of J. S. Conrad, born in North East township, January 24, 1833; Mary Princess, born in 1836, widow of John Coppersmith, of Erie, who died from the effects of rebel imprisonment, and later widow of John Faulkner; Sarah J., born in Mill Creek township, November 11, 1841, first wife of Mr. Conrad; Harriet, born in Mill Creek, March 18, 1839; Maria Margaret, born in Mill Creek, November 26, 1844; William E., born in Mill Creek, May 16, 1847, now of Springfield township, a soldier in the late war; Jeannette Elizabeth, born in Girard township, March 8, 1850, and Rev.

Frank Leslie Patterson, D. D., a Baptist clergyman, born May 04, 1852, died in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad had born unto them six children, viz: William W., born November 10, 1874, married Miss Clara, daughter of Mandeville Wagner, of Belle Valley; George Walker, born April 25, 1867 (deceased); James McCoy, born February 3, 1869, married Miss Grace Meyers, of Erie, by whom he has one child, Harrison Jacob, and occupies the Wood farm in Mill Creek township; Jacob Lester, born March 30, 1870, married Jennie Maynard, of Springfield, who died April 15, 1896, leaving one child, Florence Jennie; Elizabeth Maria (deceased). Mrs. Conrad died April 6, 1874, at the age of 32 years. Mr. Conrad was married a second time, November 4, 1875, to Miss Emily Patterson, a sister of his first wife. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are members, respectively, of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and are earnest workers in the cause of temperance, having reputations which extend beyond the State in which they live. Still vigorous and active, their good work and example will always give them an honored name in the community. In politics Mr. Conrad was originally a Whig, but when the Republican party was organized he became identified with it; and now, when the Prohibition party is striving to break the shackles which bind men to a slavery more terrible than that which the Republican party destroyed, the work finds in Mr. Conrad a vigorous supporter. Mr. Conrad had charge of the Erie county jail from 1837 to 1840, during which time the first and only execution in the county took place. It was in 1828, when Francisca was executed for killing her wife. The executioner was Andrew Scott, father of Mayor Walter Scott.

Alfred P. Lang, proprietor, summer resort, Grove House Park, Erie, son of Jacob and Mary (Weiblen) Lang natives of Germany. He was born in Girard, Pa., September 20, 1848, and was for some years engaged with his father in the meat business. He died in October, 1890, at the age of 43 years. Mrs. Lang, mother of Alfred, was a daughter of Godlieb Weiblen. She died April 14, 1890, at the age of 44 years. Alfred P. is the eldest of a family of four children, viz: Alfred P., Olive, wife of E. Smith, Erie; Oscar and Fredricka, wife of W. W. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y. He was married June 26, 1880, to Miss Addie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (London) Little, of Mill Creek. To this union have been born three children, viz: Mary E., Alfred M. and Ethel. In 1887, Jacob Lang and C. Rabe purchased of the Crowley estate twelve acres of land, which includes the Grove Park at Four-Mile Creek, and immediately began to build up a charming summer resort. Mr. Lang erected the numerous first-class buildings about the resort, which includes a large hotel, dancing pavilion, stable, bowling alley, a 200-foot dock, besides modern improvements in the line of water works, gas wells, etc. After the death of Mr. Lang, Alfred P. came in possession of the resort, and has built up a large trade. This summer resort is not only patronized by the city people, but many from a distance, including Pittsburg and other points. This point is superior to any in the way of picturesque views and cool invigorating atmosphere from Lake Erie, and is destined at a not far distant day to become a more desirable resort. Mr. Lang is a prominent member of several societies, among which are the K. O. T. M., Knights of the Golden Eagle, Erie Castle

No. 411, Erie Turners, Bavarian Society and G. H. Q. of W. B. O. Mr. and Mrs. Lang are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church.

A. B. Bladen, farmer, Mill Creek township, was born and reared and has spent his life on the farm which he now owns. He is a son of William and Malinda (Parker) Bladen. The former died in 1888, at the age of 88 years, and the latter is still living at the homestead with her son at the age of 83 years. She has a retentive memory, and vividly recalls incidents of her early days with accuracy. She has in her possession the original deed of the farm on which she has made her home since marriage, which was originally 400 acres, and came in possession of her father-in-law, Boo, who came to the lake country with three surveyors from Philadelphia. The land was purchased at \$1.25 per acre, June 1, 1796, according to the deed, written on deer skin parchment. Boo cleared many acres of this land, built a log cabin and lived to be over 100 years of age. William Bladen next came in possession of the main portion of the farm and cleared still more of the wooded section, and afterward built the log home in which our subject now resides. Edward Bladen, grandfather of A. B., moved his family and effects in a wagon from Orange, Md. This is said to be the only farm in Erie county which has, up to 1895, remained continuously in possession of colored owners. Edward Parker, grandfather of A. B. Bladen, lived for many years at Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., where he died at the age of 96 years. His widow, Anna Freecglas, died at the age of 77 years. A. B. Bladen first married Alfreda Holise, who died at the age of 28 years. She had one child, Ellen Ethel, Mr. Bladen again married. His second wife was Julia A. Clifford. One child, John Dieter, of Chicago, has been born to this union. Mr. Bladen is the youngest of a family of three children, and the only one surviving. He is an energetic, industrious farmer and a good citizen; they are members of the First Baptist Church; he served as town clerk in 1893-4, is a Master Mason and Knight Templar.

Capt. G. W. Miller, keeper Erie land lighthouse, was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y., March 12, 1830. He is a son of Phillip and Betsy Arkenburg Miller, natives of Montgomery county, New York, and who resided first in Springfield township, and afterward in Aurora, Ill., where the former died at the age of 76 years, and the latter in 1869, at the age of 75 years. Captain Miller is the fourth child of a family of ten children, viz.: Jacob, of Conneaut, Ohio, a soldier; Catherine, deceased wife of F. J. Randall; Harriet, deceased wife of John Prentice; Almira, wife of George Wildrick; Elizabeth, widow of James Webb; Melinda, wife of Lud Wildrick; Mmerva, wife of George Orms; Lorenzo (deceased), and John, a resident of California. Captain Miller was married February 3, 1852, to Cynthia L., daughter of Jacob and Catherine (McCarthy) Eighmy, natives of New York State, residents of Conneaut, Ohio. The former died in 1875, at the age of 75 years; the latter in 1885, at the age of 82 years. Mrs. Miller is the third child in a family of six children, viz.: Rachael, wife of Jacob A. Miller; Nicholas, Cynthia, Jacob, Charles and Porter; all four boys were soldiers in the late war. The latter was killed by an accident at Murphysboro, Va., in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Miller's

children are: Ella M. (deceased), formerly the wife of Harrison Bailey; Catherine, wife of C. C. Payne, and Minnie B., wife of John Ruhl of Erie, Pa. Captain Miller entered the employ of the U. S. Government, in 1856, in the position of Light House keeper at Conneaut, O., where he remained until July 1, 1855, when he was transferred to the Erie Land Light, which position he now holds to the satisfaction of all sailors who enter the Erie port. Captain Miller is among the trustworthy and responsible employes of the Government, and a man who has a keen appreciation of marine duties.

Capt. Jacob Ziegler was born at Frankenthal, Baden, February 15, 1839. At the age of 14 years he came to America and enlisted, May 1, 1861, in Erie, Pa., as orderly sergeant in Company I, McLane's Erie Regiment. After serving three months he was discharged at Pittsburg, to re-enlist August 8, 1861, in Erie, in Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, equipped by Hon. W. L. Scott, in which he was commissioned second lieutenant, later first lieutenant and subsequently captain. With his command he participated in the engagements at Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattanooga river, Peach Tree creek, Siege of Atlanta, Spring Hill, Nashville and Texas campaign. April 12, 1862, he was treated in field hospital in Shiloh four weeks for a disease brought on by exposure, was furloughed in Chattanooga for thirty days, in which place, in 1864, he re-enlisted in the same command as a veteran, rejoining his company in March, 1864, in Chattanooga, Tenn. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged October 12, 1865, in Victoria, Tex. Captain Ziegler was married May 14, 1867, in Erie, to Miss Louise Curtze, second oldest daughter of Frederick Curtze, Esq., deceased. He served in the Erie post-office for twenty years and died April 14, 1895. His wife and one brother, Charles Ziegler, of Indianapolis, Ind., survive him. He was a member of Tyran Lodge No. 292, F. and A. M., Mozart Lodge No. 139, D. O. H., Post 67, G. A. R., and was also a member of the Erie Liedertafel.

Peter Seib, postoffice Erie, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bolltes) Seib. The former has for many years been a resident of Erie and Mill Creek township, and now resides on the Buffalo road. The latter died in 1885, at the age of 67 years. To these parents were born the following children: Jacob, now a resident of Mill Creek township; Elizabeth, Bard, Erie; and Kate. Peter Seib was married June 23, 1873, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Durland (deceased). Her mother's maiden name was Anna Marie Driscouer. She died in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Seib are the parents of eight children, viz.: Elizabeth, Helena, Charles, Augusta, Peter, John (deceased), Rosa and Arthur. Peter Seib has resided in Erie and vicinity since his birth, and latterly has been successfully engaged in farming, and since 1887 has had charge of the Koehler farm in East Mill Creek. This farm contains 310 acres, and is one of the best and most thoroughly improved farms in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Modern buildings and the latest improved facilities for carrying on the same are the only means considered to bring about the results desired in first-class farming in the nineteenth

century, and all these are provided on this farm. Mr. Seib is a thorough farmer and keeps fully abreast of the times. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and a genial citizen.

John E. Lapsley, farmer, postoffice Belle Valley, was born March 3, 1849, in the city of Erie, where his parents resided for many years. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and is a son of John E. and Catherine (Jackson) Lapsley, who came and settled in Erie county early in the century. The mother of John Lapsley was the widow of Thomas Jackson. She died in 1857. He was married March 28, 1882, to Martha B., daughter of John and Nancy (Kennedy) Blackwood, who settled early in East Mill Creek. The former died September 12, 1888, at the age of 81 years. The latter still survives and retains her faculties, and looks after the household duties at the Blackwood homestead with a surprising alacrity. She was born in Ireland March 10, 1810, and has resided in her present home for fifty years. Mr. Blackwood had two brothers, Robert and James; the former has been for many years a resident of Westville, Erie county, and the latter died in Mill Creek township in 1875. Mrs. Blackwood lives with her son, James T., who was born December 10, 1852. She is the second child of a family of eleven children, viz.: Mary, Nancy, David, John, George, William, Jane, Johnson, James, Margaret and Nixon. Mr. and Mrs. Lapsley are the parents of two children, Kennedy Blackwood and Mary Jeanette Lapsley. John E. Lapsley owns a farm of forty acres near the conjunction of Mill Creek, Greene and Harbor Creek townships, located in the southeast corner of Mill Creek. He is a member of the U. P. Church and is a man of integrity and a good citizen.

John V. Arthur, farmer, postoffice Belle Valley, was born in Litchfield township, Oneida county, N. Y., January 16, 1837. The following fall he, with his parents, J. V. L. and Eliza B. (Harvey) Arthur, came to Erie via the Erie canal and Lake Erie from Utica, N. Y., landing at Erie on October 6. They settled in McKean township, from whence they moved to Mill Creek township in 1845, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The mother died April 6, 1871, at the age of 69 years. She was a native of Connecticut. Mr. J. V. L. Arthur was born in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., March 27, 1797, and died at the home of his son October 12, 1888. John V. Arthur was married January 23, 1868, to Elizabeth Almira, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Clark. Mrs. Arthur was born on the farm where she now resides, November 20, 1846. She has one brother, Nelson Clark, of the "Anchor Line," Erie. Her father died March 2, 1865, in his 60th year, and her mother March 17, 1889, at the ripe age of 90 years. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur have one son, Urie Nelson, a graduate of the Edinboro State Normal School, '91, and of Allegheny College, 1894. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Arthur have resided in Mill Creek township and are highly respected citizens of the community. Mr. Arthur is a progressive farmer, and has held several municipal offices. He is a member of the South Erie Lodge, No. 62, F. A. U.

Joseph Klick, farmer, postoffice Belle Valley, was born in Greene township, Erie county, in 1853, son of John and Barbara (Fleetle) Klick. The former is living in Greene township and the latter died in

1858 at the age of 23 years. Phillip Klick, grandfather of Joseph, came from Germany and settled in Erie county in 1832. Joseph Klick was married November 15, 1891, to Miss Lena, daughter of George and Grace (Reichardt) Smith, of Erie. Mrs. Klick is the eldest of a family of nine children, as follows: Lena; Maggie, wife of Louis Slate; Sophia, Clara, Frank, Simon, George, William and Jackson. Joseph Klick is the eldest of a family of six children, viz.: Joseph, Albert, Phillip, John, Leonard and Sarah, wife of John Sizer. The children of Joseph Klick are: Maggie, Anna, Grace, Clara, Ida, Frances, Celia, Joseph, and Herbert, who died August 6, 1895. Mr. Klick began farming in Greene township and in 1884 located on his present farm of sixty-four acres in the southeastern part of Mill Creek township. He has served as road commissioner and is a worthy citizen and a good farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Klick are members of St. Mary's Church of Erie.

Simon Schmitt, dairyman, postoffice Belle Valley, was born August 8, 1867, son of George and Grace Reichardt Schmitt. The former died August 29, 1893, aged 43 years. Simon Schmitt is the second son of a family of five children, viz.: Frank, of Erie; Simon, George, of Erie; William, of Mill Creek, and Jacob, of Erie. Simon Schmitt was married, October 17, 1889, to Miss Ida, daughter of Phillip and Mary (Wicks) Sutter. The former died November 17, 1889, aged 65 years. Mrs. Schmitt is the sixth child of a family of eleven children, as follows: Rachael, wife of John Baher (deceased), George (deceased), Veronika, wife of Jacob Baker; Ida, Theodore, George, Emma (deceased), Clara, Phillip, Catherine and Henrietta. The children of Simon Schmitt are Loretta (deceased), Raymond, Joseph and Marie Catherine. Simon Schmitt has resided on his present farm, known as the Jacob Sutter farm, since 1874, and has been a thorough, reliable farmer and citizen. Latterly he has been successfully engaged in the milk business. His grandfather, George Sutter, cleared away the forest which at an early day surrounded his home where Simon now resides.

J. A. Brindle, farmer, Mill Creek township, son of Samuel H. and Mary (Ebersole) Brindle; the former born in 1807; the latter a daughter of Joseph Ebersole, who died in 1881, at the age of 91 years. Samuel Ebersole settled early in East Mill Creek, and was the son of Christian Ebersole. Mrs. Brindle is fourth of a family of five children, viz.: Jesse (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary and Katherine. J. A. Brindle is the youngest of a family of three children, as follows: Samuel E.; Adelaide B., wife of Dr. A. A. Woods, Erie, and J. A. Samuel E. formerly lived in Girard, where he died. His widow, Emma (Anderson) Brindle, resides in Erie. Their children are: Katie May, Jessie, Rachel and Clarence. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Woods are: Bertha and Ethel. J. A. Brindle was born January 21, 1863. He was married August 25, 1888, to Kattie, daughter of Joseph and Lucinda (Sibbs) Lanfer, of Girard. Their children are: Gertrude; Fred Landfar, of Bay City, Mich., and Kattie. The children of J. A. Brindle are: Florence, Hazel, Alice, Mary, Mabel and Marguerite (deceased). Samuel Brindle, father of J. A., lived for twenty years on the homestead at North Springfield, and came to East Mill Creek in 1866. He was a son of Mathias and

Elizabeth Brindle, natives of Cumberland and York counties, respectively. Joseph Brindle was born March 3, 1802, in Springfield township, Erie county, Pa., son of Mathias and Elizabeth Brindle, natives of Cumberland and York counties, respectively. Mathias, in 1800, took up 400 acres of land on the banks of Lake Erie. In the fall of 1800 he went to Franklin county and married Elizabeth Hossler, returning with his bride in the spring of 1801. They settled on the farm and reared eleven children. He filled some of the township offices, was a prominent farmer, and, with the help of his boys, finally cleared all his land. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the incorporators of the beautiful cemetery of East Springfield. He served in the war of 1812. His wife departed this life in 1840, and he in 1845. Joseph Brindle, the second child of this pioneer family, was the first white boy born in Springfield township. He married October 5, 1826, Lodosska Putney, a native of Canada, daughter of Jewett Putney. This union has been blessed with seven children, viz.: Sarah E., wife of Adolphus Maxina; Franklin M. (deceased); Charlotte M. (deceased); Louisa H. (deceased); Martha (now living), and Willie J. (deceased). Mrs. Brindle departed this life in October, 1889. P. M. Brindle was born November 19, 1820, in Springfield township, twelfth child of Mathias and Elizabeth Brindle. Mr. and Mrs. Brindle were the parents of thirteen children, eleven living to be men and women. P. M. Brindle was united in marriage in 1846 with Janet, daughter of Sela and Elizabeth Wallbridge, who came to this county from Vermont in 1828; she is a native of Vermont. Three children were born to this union, two surviving: Adelbert H., and Charlotte E., wife of A. E. Walker.

E. A. Woodbury, gardener, postoffice Wesleyville, was born in Boston, Erie county, N. Y., April 24, 1843, son of W. M. and Lucy Woodbury, natives of New York State. The former was born in Boston Centre, Erie county, N. Y., July 29, 1819, and died August 28, 1892, and the latter was born in Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., October 15, 1822, and died May 10, 1859. Mr. E. A. Woodbury is the sole survivor. He was married January 1, 1870, to Sarah A., daughter of William and Keziah (Taylor) Sell, natives of London, England. The former died in Erie in 1889, and the latter died in 1868, aged 55 years. Mrs. Woodbury was born in Rahway, N. J., June 4, 1838. She is the third child of a family of five children, viz.: Capt. John W. Sell, Susan T., Sarah A., Charles Sell, a resident of New Jersey, and William J. E. A. Woodbury was educated at Waterford Academy, and for fifteen years was a valued bookkeeper in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. freight office. Lately, aside from other duties, he has been a correspondent and representative of the *Erie Dispatch*. In the reportorial field his writings have wielded a large influence. At the age of 19 years, E. A. Woodbury enlisted, August 9, 1862, as a private with Capt. Charles M. Lynch, Co. D, 145th Reg., P. V. I.; was discharged on the 9th day of February, 1863, in Washington, D. C., by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability. He was in several important engagements.

J. W. Tait, general blacksmith, Erie, native of England, was born October 3, 1869, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Cathber) Tait. The former is still living

in England, and the latter died in 1862. J. W. Tait is the youngest of a family of five children, viz.: Robert, Edward, James, Adam and J. W. Adam Tait, father of J. W., married for his second wife Miss Sarah Harrison, and to this union were born six children, as follows: Stephen, Andrew, George, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann and Isabella. April 25, 1889, J. W. married May E., daughter of Charles and Agnes Rose, of West Greene township. This union has been blessed with three children, as follows: Anna Isabella, Carrie Elizabeth and Charles Robert. J. W. Tait first began the business of blacksmithing in West Greene, Erie county, and soon afterward removed to Sheffield, Pa., and came to Erie in 1891, and bought his present property, where he has erected a fine residence and a first-class shop, and built up a good trade. Superior workmanship and close attention to business has won for him the best trade, and the respect of the business community.

Benjamin Hershey, Mill Creek township, post-office Erie, born June 15, 1827, son of John and Soloma (Greybill) Hershey. The former departed this life in 1849, at the age of 49 years. The latter, who came from Canada to Erie county in 1827, survived her husband until 1871, dying at the age of 76 years. Benjamin is the youngest of a family of four children, as follows: Samuel, who died in 1885; John, who died in 1880; Solome, wife of Rev. A. Neibel; she died in 1870. Benjamin Hershey was married May 10, 1851, to Miss Mary Jane Miller, of Mill Creek. Five children have been born to this union, as follows: Emma, who died in 1858, at the age of 5 years; Celesta J., teacher in the public schools; Susan Ida, wife of C. C. Wright, and Mary Agnes, teacher in the public schools. Benjamin graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1850, and came to Erie in 1857, where he has since resided. The same year he purchased an interest in the Erie City Iron Works, with Walter Liddell and John Fairbairn. He is the inventor of the Torsion spring, and has perfected a successful invention for cutting and welding links. Mr. Hershey has made three trips to the Pacific coast, and has under contemplation a process for saving fine gold from gravel and black sand. Mr. Hershey's ancestors came from Switzerland, landing in America in 1701. They left their native land because of serious local religious differences. Mr. Hershey remembers his father's narration of ancestral life on the Alpine mountains, where the family lived at such an elevation that but one thunder storm visited them in six years, the rest all passing below. In pursuit of the chamois the hunters would often scarify the soles of their feet so that the clotted blood would form a paste to give them a better foothold as they leaped from ledge to ledge in pursuit of game. One of Mr. Hershey's grandparents died at the age of 68 years; another at the age of 99 years; another at the age of 100, and the fourth at the age of 101 years.

Crosby Family.—The first of this well-known family to come to Erie county were Patrick and James Crosby, and two uncles, Peter and James, who came about the same time. This was about 1835. Patrick came originally from Ireland to Canada and by boat across Lake Erie and located in the then dense wilderness, now the northwest corner of Harbor Creek, where a log hut was built and primitive life begun. He was a carpenter by trade, and the timber surrounding the

home of his adoption furnished ample material for building. In his desire to found permanent homes for the coming generation many buildings of the locality for years gave evidence of his superior skill and workmanship. Not content with his immediate surroundings, he sought work in the then small village of Erie, and among his important contracts he assisted in building the first jail, and erected the scaffold upon which the first and only execution ever took place in Erie county. Later he engaged in the milling business in Erie. He married Catherine Fitzsimmons, a native of Ireland, who was truly a helpmate in his successful struggle to gain a competency. This union was blessed with seven children, as follows: William, a resident of Iowa; Rose, Margaret, Jane, James (deceased), Catherine (deceased) and Patrick. Two of the family, Rose and Margaret (unmarried) own and occupy the homestead farm, where many an encounter with the wild beasts of the forests were during the early period an unwelcome pastime. Michael Crosby, still a resident of the locality, was the first to settle in this neighborhood.

Charles L. Marks, liveryman, Erie, was born September 16, 1872, in the city where he now resides. He is a son of Charles and Anna (Shultz) Marks, and is the fourth child of a family of seven children, viz.: John, Charles L., Frank, Cora, wife of Charles W. Batburst, of Huntington, Pa., Kate, Anna and Margaret. Charles L. Marks was educated in the public schools of Erie. At the age of 19 years he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until June, 1894. January 1, 1895, he purchased Josiah's livery and feed stables, located on Ninth, between State and Peach streets. July 1, 1895, he associated with him V. McCurry, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. By the addition of a first-class hack and other modern vehicles this enterprising firm are able to meet the demands of the public.

V. McCurry, liveryman, rear Ninth Avenue House, Erie, was born August 16, 1859, in Edinboro, Erie county, son of James M. and Eliza Jane (Phelps) McCurry, now living in Washington township. They lived for some time in Waterford township and afterward removed to the farm, where they now reside. Mrs. McCurry is the sixth of a family of eight children, viz.: Lucinda, resident of Conneaut Lake, Crawford county; Cena, wife of Ohil Cook (deceased); Spartansburg; Charlotte, wife of Truman Mallory, of Corry; Wesley, who was killed in the late Rebellion; William Phelps, of Waterford township; Eliza Phelps, mother of Mr. McCurry; Polly, formerly wife of Mr. Hilliard, and Philena. V. McCurry for several years has been a resident of Wellsburg, Erie county, where he has been engaged in farming. He was educated at the Edinboro school. July 1, 1895, he became associated in the livery business with Charles L. Marks in conducting the large livery and feed stables successfully and enjoy a prosperous and increasing patronage. He was married July 4, 1892, to Miss Flora Hartshorn, of Wellsburg, Erie county. Three children were born of this union: Harriett Sophia, William Reelley and Lydia Electa. Cora Belle and Flora Philora are children by his second wife.

Fred A. White, groceryman, 410 East Sixth street, Erie, Pa., was born in 1866 in Warren county, Pennsylv-

ania, son of T. P. and Abbie A. (Fuller) White, natives of Genesee county, New York. The former died in Erie September 10, 1893, at the age of 52 years, and the latter April 13, 1892, at the age of 47 years. Fred A. White is the eldest of a family of four children, viz.: Fred A., Frank, a twin brother; Wave, wife of E. E. Stebbins, of Michigan; and Claude D. White of Chicago, Ill. Fred A. White removed from Corry in March, 1894, where he was engaged as contractor and carpenter until the spring of 1895, when he began the grocery business on East Sixth street, where he has since enjoyed a large trade. August 9, 1892, he was married to Katie A., daughter of Peter Lisen, a prominent resident of Meadville, Pa. Mrs. White is the youngest of a family of three children, viz.: Jacob, Marguerite, wife of Beecher Graham, of Erie, and Katie A., wife of Fred A. White. Mr. and Mrs. White have one child, Hazel, born October 19, 1893. Mr. White is a member of the P. H. C. Thomas P. White, father of Fred White was a veteran of the late Rebellion, member of Co. A, 100th N. Y. Regt.

Thomas J. Paradine, brick manufacturer, Erie, was born in Limerick, Ireland, April 15, 1845, son of John Paradine, who died in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1890, at the age of 55 years. He is the eldest of a family of four children, viz.: Thomas J., William, of Erie; Joanna, wife of John Moran, and Mary, wife of Patrick O'Connor, of Pittsburg, Pa. He was married December 28, 1869, to Miss Mary McCarty. The former died in 1868, and the latter in 1889. This union has been blessed with two children, viz.: Thomas, who died at the age of 3 years, and James Paradine, born December 24, 1874. Thomas Paradine came from Ireland to America in 1852, and first settled in Pittsburg in November of that year. For a time he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade, at which he was employed for two years. At the close of this period he went to Decatur, Ill., where he was successfully engaged in the foundry business. In 1868 he came to Erie and engaged in the coal trade, in which business he continued until 1892, when he sold to James and Dennis McCarty. The same year he purchased sixteen acres of shale in Mill Creek township, which has an average depth of sixty feet, adjoining Glenwood Park. In 1893 William Paradine began the first successful manufacture of beautiful dry-dressed pressed brick from shale in the United States, which for durability and superior quality are unsurpassed. He was instrumental in having the U. S. brick press, one of which is operated at his plant, manufactured in Erie. His plant has an output of 200,000 brick daily. With two down draft kilns, each with a capacity of 150,000, the output is far greater than the supply. The plant is valued at \$25,000.

N. M. Morton, foreman and superintendent of J. F. Downing's farm, East Mill Creek, a native of New England, of sturdy ancestry, came to Erie county from Shutesburg, Mass. A few years prior to this a brother, O. D. Morton, came from Massachusetts and located in McKean township, Erie county. N. M. Morton has since locating in Erie county, made scientific farming his special study, and since 1889 has been in charge of the Downing farm, which has eighty acres of the township's choicest land, and which has shown under the superior management a high state of productiveness and fertility. New, modern and com-

modious buildings have also been erected and many decided improvements made. Mr. Morton was born in 1852, son of Rufus Enos and Elsie (Elmori) Morton. The former died in February, 1893, at the age of 82 years. He was a man of prominence in his native town, and politically exerted a wide influence as one whose opinions were esteemed as standard. The latter is a native of Vermont, and still survives at the age of 70 years. They reared a family of nine children, all of whom are living, viz.: Chester E., maker of gold pens; N. M., Nellie, O. D., Rufus E., Hattie C., Sylvia, Cornelia and Lydia. September 25, 1889, N. M. Morton was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Summit township. This union has been blessed with two children, Maude C. and Florence Edith.

Andrew Nicholson (deceased), was born May 13, 1812, in Erie county, and died February 18, 1879. His father, John Nicholson, was born in County Donegal, Ireland; came to America in 1783, and located in Erie county in 1796. Thus, it will be seen, the Nicholson family were among the very earliest of the sturdy pioneers who undertook the arduous and dangerous task of converting the dense, unbroken wilderness on the southern shore of Lake Erie into what is to-day one of the most beautiful and productive sections in the world. John Nicholson blazed a path along the ridge from the farm upon which he located, in West Mill Creek, to Erie. This was for a greater part of the way made the line of what is now the Ridge road. John Nicholson married Isabel Nicholson, a distant relative, by which union were born eight children, viz.: John E., Jane, Isabel, Matilda, Rebecca, Andrew, Eliza and George. The father died September 18, 1828, and Isabel, his widow, died December 25, 1869, at the advanced age of 93 years. She maintained her mental faculties till within a few days of her demise. Andrew Nicholson attended the district schools and worked on his father's farm. He was married, February 11, 1846, to Eliza Brindle (who died August 24, 1872), daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth Brindle, natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who came to Erie county in 1803, settling in Springfield township. To this union were born four children: John E., Perry M., in the employ of the Lovell Manufacturing Company, Erie; Della I. (married to S. H. Willis), and George W., who died December 28, 1888. Andrew Nicholson's parents were members of the Presbyterian Church; he attended the Methodist denomination. He died and was buried on the farm on which he was born. He was a staunch Republican, and took an active part in the public affairs of the town in which he passed his long and useful life.

Eliza Nicholson, familiarly known as "Aunt Eliza," sister of Andrew Nicholson, was born April 15, 1815, on the old homestead where she has since made her home, first with her parents, then her brother Andrew, and since his death with her nephew, John E. She is a lady of rare intelligence, and now, at the advanced age of 80 years, is in a remarkable state of preservation, has full use of all her mental faculties, and commands the love and respect of all who know her. She has been for sixty-three years a member of the Methodist Church, and it is hoped that she may long be spared to the community in which her Christian spirit has so long been productive of much good.

John E. Nicholson, one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of West Mill Creek, was born on the farm which he now occupies, December 1, 1846, and is a son of Andrew and Eliza (Brindle) Nicholson, mention of whom is elsewhere made. Mr. Nicholson was in the United States gunboat service for one year on Silver Lake, and since 1865 has devoted his energies to farming, in which he has been highly successful. He was married, December 9, 1874, to Miss Maria Hadley, daughter of Mr. Stephen Hadley, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with three children: Sellie E., John E. and George W. Mr. Nicholson and family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W. In politics he has always been an active supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has rendered much valuable aid to the party of his choice. He has held many of the offices of his township.

George W. Nicholson (deceased) was born on the Nicholson homestead in West Mill Creek township, January 2, 1853, and was a son of Andrew Nicholson (whose sketch appears in this work). The farm was bequeathed to his brother, John E., and himself, and until the time of his death they continued to do a prosperous business, under the firm name of Nicholson Bros. Mr. Nicholson's education was above the average farmer's son of that day. He was a great reader and a close observer of current events, of which he made extended notes. In his death the community sustained the loss of one of its best citizens. Mr. Nicholson was married, February 18, 1885, to Miss Lorena Garloch, of Mill Creek, by whom he had one child, Perry M. Mr. Nicholson was a member of Asbury Chapel and the A. O. U. W., and was a Republican in his political views.

Nicholas Whiteman, stone mason and farmer, postoffice McKean, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 13, 1820, and is a son of Casper and Catherine (Matas) Whiteman, natives of Germany, the former born in 1778, in Germany. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Marquette (deceased), Michael (deceased), who was a resident of Mitchell county, Iowa, at the time of his death; Anna (deceased), George (deceased), Barbara (deceased), Nicholas, Adam (deceased), John (deceased), he was also a resident of Mitchell county, Iowa, at the time of his death. Nicholas Whiteman came to America in 1848, settled in Franklin township, bought a farm of fifty acres, and was engaged in farming and as a stone mason for twenty-two years. He then moved to Middleboro, Erie county, Pa., and bought a farm of ninety-six acres, where he now lives, and is in a prosperous condition. His farm is located just out of the town of Middleboro, and is in an excellent state of cultivation, with good farm buildings. Mr. Whiteman was united in marriage, May 1, 1848, to Margaret, daughter of John Winegart, the fourth of a family of five children. This union has been blessed with eight children: Lewis, born February 20, 1855, resident of McKean; William, born March 13, 1857, living in McKean; Joseph, born November 25, 1859, living in McKean; Daniel, born January 9, 1862; Frances, November 15, 1864, wife of Fred Brown, of Mill Creek township; Fidelia, born March 2, 1867, wife of Edward Schuwark, of Middleboro;

Edward, born May 3, 1870, living on the old homestead, and Clara, born August 19, 1874. Nicholas Whiteman served in the late war in Co. K, 98th P. V. I., and was honorably discharged June 27, 1865. He has held the offices of council twelve years, and school director twelve years. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Middleboro, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Peter E. Stough, farmer, postoffice Middleboro, Erie county, was born in Mill Creek township, Erie county, Pa., March 21, 1818, and is a son of John and Mary (Eagley) Stough. The first of the Stough family to come to America was Nicholas, who came from Germany and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1803. John Stough, father of Peter E., was one of the first settlers of Mill Creek township. He came from Lancaster, Pa., and was married in 1813 to Mary Eagley, daughter of Abraham Eagley. There were eleven children in this family, five of whom are living: Peter, George, William, Barbara and Liddy. Peter E. Stough was one of the pioneer settlers of McKean township; he located where he now resides in 1851, when the township was all a wilderness, and now owns a farm of 100 acres, seventy-five of which are under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Stough was married June 5, 1851, to Cordelia, daughter of Levia Jewell (deceased), formerly of McKean, who was also one of the early settlers of McKean township. This union was blessed with nine children, three of whom are living, viz.: Laura, Suley, of McKean, who was married December 25, 1888, to Mary Lillie, daughter of Chester Lillie, of Comeau, O.; by this union were born three children, viz.: George, Florence (deceased) and Arthur, living in McKean township. Mr. Stough is a man of sterling honesty and uprightness, admired and respected by all his neighbors. He never held any offices, and in politics is a Republican.

Henry Smith, farmer, postoffice Waterford, Erie county, Pa., was born in McKean township, September 27, 1846, and is a son of Conrad and Christina (Knodle) Smith. Conrad Smith came to America from Germany in 1832, and settled in Princeton, N. J., and lived there ten years. He then went back to Germany to live, but after staying there three months he came back to America and located in McKean township, where Henry now resides, and lived there until his death, February 26, 1879, aged 73. He was married in 1842, to Christina, daughter of George Knodle, formerly of McKean township. There were six children in the Knodle family, and they are all living at the time of this writing. This union was blessed with three children: Elizabeth, wife of John H. Blount, of McKean; Henry and Reinhardt (deceased). Henry Smith started in life in 1870, where he now resides, on a farm of 100 acres, in an excellent state of cultivation, with good buildings, and he is in a prosperous condition, located thirteen miles from Erie. He was united in marriage with Anna Garland December 27, 1870. This union is blessed with four children: Della, wife of James Quigley, of Pittsburg; Clara, Ida and Henry. Mr. Smith received a common school education. He never held any offices, and is a highly respected citizen of McKean township. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Politically he is a Republican.

W. W. Hershey, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., was born in Lancaster county January 28, 1854,

son of Abraham and Fannie (Tomes) Hershey, of Summit township. The father of Mr. Hershey came to this county from Lancaster county in the year 1825, and settled in Summit township. They are the parents of three children: W. W., H. B. and Samuel A. W. W. Hershey married Catherine, daughter of Daniel Bichel, of Kearsarge, who was one of the early settlers of East Mill Creek township. Daniel Bichel reared a large family of children, viz.: Louisa, wife of August Cline, of Erie; Barbara, wife of Henry Hein, of Erie; George, Lizzie, wife of William Sechrist; John, Charlotte, wife of Anthony Metz, of Erie; Nick, Mary, wife of George Wingerter, of Erie; Catherine, wife of W. W. Hershey; and Daniel. Mr. Hershey is the father of the following children: Matilda, Kate, Annie, Edward (deceased). He started in life in McKean township, where he now resides on a fine farm of fifty acres. Mr. Hershey is a member of St. Francis Church of McKean.

Henry J. Smith, farmer, postoffice Sterrettania, was born in Germany July 6, 1830, and is a son of Andrew and Eliza (Langooch) Smith, natives of Germany, the former by occupation a prominent farmer of that country, who died at the age of 55 years. To this union were born a family of four children, as follows: Henry J., Lawrence, of Germany; Julius, living in Germany, and Emil, of Germany. Henry J. Smith emigrated to America in 1851, located in McKean township, and went to work by the day. He then learned the trade of wagon-making, and followed that business for ten years in Sterrettania. He then moved back to the McGlathen farm and lived there three years. Then he bought a farm of fifty-seven acres, where he now lives. He also owns a farm of ninety-five acres, where his son now lives, with good buildings and in a high state of cultivation, located on the Town Line road, nine miles from Erie. He has always been a hard-working man and is highly respected by all his neighbors. Mr. Smith was united in marriage October 14, 1855, to Mary, daughter of Christian Veith (deceased), formerly of Fairview township, who by occupation was a prominent farmer of that township. There were seven children in the Veith family, six of whom are still living, viz.: Jacob, Christian, Caroline, Gottlieb, William and Louisa. To Mr. Smith and wife were born seven children: Louisa Emma, wife of Lewis Kusterholtz, of McKean township; Jerome, who was married November 17, 1885, to Lena Land (they were blessed with two children, Viola and Lena. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Erie, and is serving the office of school director at the present time); William, living in McKean township; Bertha, wife of George M. Steva, of Kearsarge; John (deceased) and Hattie (deceased). Mr. Smith never held any office. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

E. E. Rose, postoffice Sterrettania, was born in McKean township, March 1, 1806, and is a son of J. C. and Lena (Dohl) Rose. The first of the Rose family to come to America was Jacob F. Rose, in 1842; he settled in Summit township, and lived there until death. Jacob F. Rose married Christina Famer. To this union were born six children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Fred, of Erie; J. C., living in Fairview; John, of Summit, and George, of Erie. J. C. Rose, father of E. E., was born in Germany, December 9, 1831. At the age of 22 years he learned the

carpenter's trade, which he followed for eight years. He then bought a farm of sixty acres in McKean township, where his son now resides, and lived there until 1891, when he moved to Fairview, and engaged at carpentering. He was united in marriage January 1, 1869, to Lena, daughter of John Rohl, one of the old settlers of McKean township. This union was blessed with five children: Levi, Mary, Elem, Perry and Clara. Levi, born January 19, 1864, in Erie, is now living in McKean township, where he works a fine farm of 126 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation. He was married September 25, 1883, to Kettia Rappold. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Harvey, William, Lester, Arthur and Erwin. J. C. Kose held the office of school director for a number of years. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. of Fairview, and a member of the Evangelical Church. Politically he is a Republican.

J. L. Schwartz, farmer, postoffice Sterrettania, Erie county, Pa., was born in Mill Creek township, June 27, 1869, and is a son of Leo and Rose (Grandler) Schwartz, natives of Germany. The first of the Schwartz family to come to America was Leo, in 1867, locating on Long Island, New York. He only lived there fourteen months, and, in 1868, moved to where J. L. now resides. He was married in 1857 to Rosa Grandler, daughter of Joseph Grandler, formerly of Germany. There were ten children in the Grandler family, and the wife of Leo Schwartz was the youngest child. To this union was born one child, J. L., who started in business for himself in 1883, farming in McKean township, where he is now located on a farm of thirty acres, with the best of buildings and in good cultivation. The farm is on the Town Line road, nine miles from Erie, and is in a prosperous condition. Mr. Schwartz never held office. He is a highly respected citizen of McKean township, and was united in marriage February 3, 1885, to Lizzie, daughter of Lawrence Amhruster, a retired farmer. She was the youngest of five children: Charles U., Rosa C. and Leo L. are the children of this union. The family are members of the Catholic Church, of McKean. He is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance of McKean township, and is a member of the People's party. Leo Schwartz, father of J. L., died November 17, 1886, at the age of 59. His widow still survives him, and is living with her son, J. L.

Thomas Barron, farmer, postoffice McKean, Erie county, Pa., was born in McKean township, October 16, 1847, son of Valentine and Marguerite (Heppburn) Barron. Mr. Valentine Barron was born May 7, 1821, in Baden, Germany. October 1, 1835, he started for America, and was thirty-five days on the ocean. Shortly afterwards he went in the employ of Gen. Charles M. Reel, and remained there for a number of years. He then married Marguerite Heppburn, a native of Scotland. He then went farming on the Long place, a little west of Erie, and remained there three years. He next purchased a farm of P. S. Haunont, in Fairview township, and settled on it, living there for six years, cultivating it with good success. Then he purchased the Schuraff farm in McKean, living there ten years. In the meantime, seven children were born to this union, viz.: Jane, wife of William Puffer, of McKean; Anthony, Peter J., Thomas, Thessa, wife of Jacob Franz, of Curry, Pa.;

Marguerite, wife of Edward McLaughlin, of McKean, and William. His wife died August 10, 1881, at the age of 70 years, and, in 1885, he married Mrs. Openkinch, then a resident of West Mill Creek township. He finally moved to Erie, and is living a retired life. Mr. Barron was noted for his punctuality, and worthily earned the respect of his neighbors. Thomas Barron started in life in 1839 at farming on the old homestead, having some money to start with; he now owns a fine farm of 115 acres, under a high state of cultivation. He was married February 10, 1880, to Elizabeth, daughter of Fred Yealey, formerly of Erie, Pa., and was the youngest of a family of four children, three of whom are now living: Ella S., Robert V., John F., and Florence A. Mr. Barron served as a school director for three years, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and the I. O. O. F. The family are members of the Catholic Church of McKean. Politically he is a Republican.

Adolph Rohl, wagonmaker, postoffice Sterrettania, Pa., was born in Germany January 22, 1835, and is a son of Carlton and Mary (Walckire) Rohl, natives of Germany; the former by occupation a prominent farmer. He was married to Mary Walckire. To this union were born five children: Augusta, born in 1837, and is living in Clarence, N. Y.; Fred, born in 1829, living in Marilla, N. Y.; William, born in 1835, living in Marilla, N. Y.; Adolph and Frederick, born in 1840, living in Elmira, N. Y. Adolph Rohl came to America from Germany November 14, 1858, located in Erie county, New York, and was engaged in the wagonmaking business in Marilla, N. Y., seven years, and in 1865 he moved to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the wagonmaking business in Sterrettania, Pa., where he now owns a nice place and is doing a good business. He was united in marriage December 14, 1861, to Lucinda, daughter of Philip Cook, of Lancaster, N. Y. To this union were born a large family of children, as follows: William, born July 19, 1862, living at Clarence, N. Y.; Frederick, born August 25, 1863, died April 14, 1868; Carlton, born December 19, 1864, and died January 12, 1866; Lawrence, born May 27, 1866, living at Sterrettania; Adolph, jr., born June 22, 1868, living at Ashtabula, Ohio; Lizzie, born December 2, 1872, of Erie; Retic, born August 8, 1879, living in Sterrettania. Mr. Rohl is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Henry Brown, farmer, postoffice McKean, Erie county, Pa., was born in McKean township, January 3, 1856, and is a son of Joseph and Lena (Bernhart) Brown, natives of Germany. Joseph Brown came to America from Germany, in 1850, and settled in McKean township, Erie county, living there for a short time. He then moved to Franklin township, and was engaged in farming for seven years, after which he came back to McKean township, and now is living a retired life. He was married in Erie, Pa., to Lena Bernhart. To this union were born a family of six children: Jacob, of Mill Creek; Francis (deceased), Henry, Michael, living in Oregon; J. T., Fred, of Mill Creek township, and Joseph (deceased). Henry Brown started farming in 1878, and in 1887 moved to the place where he now lives, on his father's farm of seventy-five acres of land. Mr. Brown was united in marriage, June 24, 1877, to Katie, daughter of Patrick



about Nagosky

Delanty, formerly of New Castle, Pa. There are three children in the Delanty family: Katie, Maggie and Anna. This family has been blessed with five children: Joseph, Charles (deceased), John, Lucy and Frank. The family are members of the Catholic Church of McKean. Mr. Brown never held any offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Erie. Politically he is a Democrat.

H. L. Kreyder, postoffice Sterrettania, was born in McKean township, where he now resides, December 6, 1829, and is a son of John and Susan (Hollier) Kreyder. The first of the Kreyder family to settle in Erie county was Jacob, who came from Lancaster county and took a tract of land containing about 300 acres. When the county was first settled John Kreyder was one of the pioneers of McKean township. He settled on land when the country was all a wilderness, and lived there sixty years. He was married December 25, 1838, to Susan, daughter of Curtis Hollier (deceased), formerly of Fairview township. She was the eldest child in a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. To this union was born one child, L. H. Kreyder. He started in life in 1860, farming on the old homestead, which contains 104 acres of land with good buildings, and is in a good state of cultivation. He was married October 29, 1866, to Susan, daughter of Manuel Weidel (deceased), formerly of Lancaster county, the eldest of a family of eight children. She died January 17, 1891, aged 47. This union was blessed with eight children: John, living in Willisgrove, Pa.; Charles, living at home; Minnie, wife of C. F. Pfeffer, of Fairview; Jennie, wife of John Luby, of McKean township; Sarah May, Frederick, Marcus and Anne. Mr. Kreyder has held all the offices in the township, and is a highly respected citizen of the township. Politically he is a Republican.

J. J. Baron, retired farmer, postoffice McKean, was born in Germany August 15, 1829, and is a son of Peter and Julia (Stritzinger) Baron. Peter Baron came to America in 1833 and settled in McKean township when it was all a wilderness. He bought forty acres of land and cleared it; afterwards he purchased eighty-five acres. He was married to Julia Stritzinger. To this union were born seven children, viz.: Valentine; Elizabeth, wife of Peter Kellar; Frank; Anthony, J. J.; Frances, wife of Hiram Buman, and Mary, wife of Jacob Sanner. J. J. Baron started in life at the age of 22 at farming on the old homestead, working the place on shares four years. He then bought a farm of forty-seven acres, and, in 1861, bought the old Hauck place of 190 acres. Mr. Baron made his way in the world, having no money to start with, and now owns 150 acres of land in McKean township, with the best of buildings. He was united in marriage April 22, 1852, to Justine, daughter of Anthony Kellar, who was one of the early settlers of Greene township. Mr. Kellar also served in the Napoleon war. To this union were born eight children, viz.: Kate, born September 11, 1854, wife of Sebastian Gossman, postmaster of McKean township; Anthony M., born May 10, 1857, living in McKean township; Edward, born May 9, 1861, living on the old homestead; Jennie, born September 29, 1863, wife of James Chisholm, of Erie; Valentine, born November 22, 1866, living in Nebraska; Jerome, born July 31, 1868, of McKean; Nellie, born October 31, 1871, and

Anna, born June 12, 1873, and died March 19, 1887. Mr. Baron is a member of the Roman Catholic Church of Middleboro. His wife died November 11, 1889, aged 59 years.

Frederick Leube, farmer, postoffice McKean, Erie county, Pa., was born in Prussia, Germany, November 6, 1825, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Neighouse), Leube, natives of Germany. The former was by occupation a farmer in Germany. He was married to Mary Neighouse. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Philip (deceased), Hammet (deceased), Christina (deceased), William, living in Germany, and Elizabeth, wife of P. Woodman. Frederick Leube came to America October 3, 1857, and settled in Franklin township, Erie county, Pa., where he remained for two years, and in 1860 removed to McKean township and bought a farm of fifty acres, which he cleared and now has under a high state of cultivation, with good buildings. He was united in marriage May 23, 1851, to Lottie, daughter of Hammet Bax (deceased), formerly of McKean township. This union has been blessed with twelve children, viz.: William F., born in Prussia, Germany, June 18, 1852, and was united in marriage, September 10, 1875, to Julia Werenely; reside in Fairview township; Lena E., born in Prussia, Germany, November 7, 1854, is the wife of Hiram Dewault, of McKean. Hammet, born in Germany January 7, 1857, united in marriage February 7, 1881, to Lizzie Serr; reside in Vernon, Mich. Fred J., born in Franklin township December 1, 1858, was united in marriage March 3, 1881, to Helen Pratt; reside in McKean township. Henry, born in McKean November 30, 1860, and was united in marriage February 20, 1890, to Ella M. Hershey; reside in Summit township. Hannah, born in McKean, December 11, 1862; wife of Joseph Bowman, of Swanville, Erie county, Pa. Frank A., born in McKean December 12, 1864; resides in McKean. Emma, born in McKean December 26, 1866, wife of Wilham Schurmer, of Mill Creek township. John H., born in McKean February 26, 1869; was united in marriage February 15, 1893, to Jennie Kreyder; reside in McKean. Augusta, born in McKean July 16, 1872. Nettie L., born in McKean January 31, 1874, and Josie, born in McKean, August 27, 1875. Mr. Frederick Leube held the office of road commissioner six years. The family are members of the Lutheran Church of McKean township. Politically he is a Republican.

Leverette Cushman, farmer, postoffice Sterrettania, was born February 14, 1817, at Stafford Springs, Conn., and is a son of Luck and Hannah (Rocky Hill) Cushman, natives of Connecticut. By occupation he was a carpenter. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Murdock, of Plymouth, N. Y., and Leverette. The latter came to Erie county from Sherman, N. Y., in 1855, and settled in North East, where he lived until 1860, when he bought a farm of 163 acres in McKean near Sterrettania, where he now resides, with good buildings, and in an excellent state of cultivation. He was united in marriage to Anna Wilson. To this union have been born six children: Eliza (deceased), Emma, wife of Fred Brockway, of Ripley, N. Y.; Georgie, wife of Harry Gardner; Bertha, wife of Dr. M. Sadler, of Ohio; D. R., attorney at law, of North East; L. B., editor of the North East Star; Carlton, of Washington,

and Herbert of Ripley, N. Y. He never held any office, is a highly respected citizen of McKean township, and politically is a Republican.

Rev. Father F. P. Aaron, postoffice McKean, Erie county, Pa., was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1870, and is a son of Frank and Margaret (Cyphert) Aaron, the former born December 11, 1840, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming until his 28th year. He then went to Manhattan, Ill., and engaged in farming until his death, October 7, 1869. He was united in marriage, November 10, 1863, to Margaret, daughter of Henry Cyphert, who was the fourth of a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Margaret, Thomas, of Corsica, Clarion county, Pa.; Gregory, of Crates, Clarion county, Pa.; James, M. D.; Rosa, wife of F. X. Markley; and Arthur, of Virginia. By this marriage were born three children, viz.: Harry C., of Kingsville, Pa.; Charles J., and Rev. F. P. Aaron, who received his education at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y., and February 24, 1893, he started to preach the gospel in Punxsutawney, Pa., and was there for about five months. He was then transferred to Middleboro, Erie county, Pa. George Aaron, grandfather of Rev. F. P. Aaron, was of one of the earliest families of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he was born and reared. He was married to Margaret Kuffner, a native of Westmoreland. To this union were born twelve children, seven of whom are now living: James, of Kansas; Thomas, of Chattsworth, Ill.; John, of Leavenworth, Kan.; Margaret, the wife of James Kraw; Sylvester, of Crates; Joseph, of Butler county, Pennsylvania; and Sabylla, wife of Dr. J. A. Burgoyne, of Pittsburg.

Benjamin Rohrer, retired farmer, McKean, McKean township, Erie county, Pa., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1829, and is a son of David and Barbara (Kauffman) Rohrer, natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are married: Fanny, wife of Frederick Schute; Eliza, wife of Frederick Metzger; Simon, united in marriage to Fanny Kuhl (born in 1816), of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Simon was born in 1809 in Lancaster county, and later became a resident of McKean township, Erie county, Pa., where he was engaged in the tannery business for a good many years. Michael, born January, 1810, in Lancaster county, is a resident of McKean, and was a farmer. David, born July 4, 1811, was a native of Lancaster, Pa., and was engaged in buying and selling cattle. Nancy (deceased), Abraham (deceased). Benjamin Rohrer came to Erie from Lancaster county in 1860, settling in McKean township, where he engaged with his brother in the tannery business until 1862; he then bought a farm of fifty acres in McKean township that he still owns. In 1891 he moved to Middleboro, and is living a retired life. He is a highly respected citizen, and politically he is a Republican.

George Schuetz, blacksmith, postoffice McKean, Erie county, Pa., was born in Baden, Germany, March 1, 1838, and is a son of Fred and Salmay (Lehnhart) Schuetz, natives of Germany. Mr. Schuetz was by occupation a blacksmith in Germany. He married

for his first wife Salmay Lehnhart, in 1826. Their children are as follows: Salmay, who came to America in 1844; Frederick, of Baden, Germany, and George. He married for his second wife Mary Hetz. To this union were born three children, one of whom is living: Mary, wife of Jacob Muell, of Erie. George Schuetz came to America in 1865, settled in Fairview and engaged in blacksmithing for about one year, when he went to Franklin Center, and was there one year. He then went to Branchville, Pa., and had a shop there for two years. In 1870 he moved to Middleboro and engaged in blacksmithing. Mr. Schuetz was united in marriage, January 1, 1866, to Barbara Gerber, daughter of John Gerber (deceased), a native of Baden, Germany. The Gerber family consisted of five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Mary, Jacob and Barbara. Their union has been blessed with two children, viz.: Emma, born October, 1866, and died August, 1888; and Albert, born January, 1871. He was married to Fannie Tome, a resident of Erie; they have one child. Mr. Schuetz has served in the offices of the Middleboro council three years, and town treasurer three years, and school director three years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and P. H. C. of McKean. The family are members of the Swedenborg Church, of Erie. Politically he is a Democrat.

S. J. Gossman, postmaster and carriage manufacturer, Middleboro, Erie county, Pa., was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 11, 1853, and is a son of Michael and Anna (Wiendorf) Gossman (deceased); he was by occupation a farmer and blacksmith of Bavaria, Germany. He was married to Anna, daughter of Nicholas Weingard, natives of Germany. To this union were born seven children, viz.: Barbara, wife of Michael Ludwick, a blacksmith of Bavaria, Germany, and Killian, a farmer of Germany; Anna, wife of Nicholas Grenell, of Germany; Anthony, a farmer and blacksmith, of Germany; J. S. and John, of Germany. S. J. came to America in 1873, and located in New York city, and was engaged in the carpenter and shoe trade for two years. He was also in Philadelphia one year, and Pittsburg one year. In 1877 he came to Middleboro, and went to work in the Mankel Carriage Factory, and worked there twelve years. He then bought a half interest, and is now engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. He was united in marriage in September, 1879, to Katie, daughter of J. J. Barron, one of the early settlers of McKean township. This union has been blessed with six children, viz.: Edward, born March 15, 1889; Victor, born May 1, 1891; Rachania, born October 15, 1893, and George Chester, Margaret and John (deceased). Mr. Gossman was appointed postmaster, June 1, 1895, and he also carries a complete stock of tobacco and cigars. He held the office of council of Middleboro three years. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Middleboro. Politically he is a Democrat.

Samson Short, manufacturer and capitalist, North East, Pa., was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, Pa., March 24, 1823, and is a son of John and Sally (Ferguson) Short. John Short, his father, was born in Connecticut in 1793. He came to Pennsylvania in 1815, and settled first on the Coweska river, in Tioga county, living there but a short time. Then he moved to Chatham township, which was a

wilderness, ten miles being the nearest point where a neighbor lived, and began to clear up a farm, upon which he lived the balance of his days, departing this life at the age of 98 years. The other children of John Short (the three eldest being John, David and Lovell) all lived to a good old age. Of the children living, a daughter is the wife of Philip Close, now living in Chatham at the age of 80 years, and the two remaining sons, Samson and Benona, are still living, the former being 75 and the latter 71 years of age. At the age of 16 Samson Short left home and went to the lumber woods of Potter county, working eight years for the man who first employed him before he started in business for himself. He then built a large saw-mill in Potter county, where he continued in the lumbering business successfully until 1857, when, lumber having become scarce in that section, he went to Elk county and resumed his lumbering operations, manufacturing on an average five million feet of pine lumber per year, which was run by way of the Clarion, the Allegheny and the Ohio rivers to be marketed in Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville. In 1867 he sold this lumbering property to his son, Alfred Short, and C. A. Wilcox, and moved to North East, expecting to retire from active business. He has, however, instead of this engaged with an active spirit in nearly every enterprise or industry that has contributed to the growth or progress of North East borough and township, besides being largely interested in Michigan and Missouri pine lands. He owns, at this writing, over 30,000 acres of timber lands in the State of Missouri. He is a stockholder in the Eureka Tempered Copper Company, the Short Manufacturing Company, the Columbian Novelty Company, and owns nearly all the stock of the Samson Fertilizer and Chemical Company; is the owner of the principal hotel in North East, the opera house and a large proportion of the business blocks, is proprietor of the Short Banking Company, and has been or is identified with a great majority of the larger business transactions of that section of Erie county. He was married in 1846 to Olive, daughter of George W. Sherman, of Sharon township, Potter county, Pa. The children of this union were Frank (deceased) and Alfred, now living in North East. His first wife having died, he was married again, in 1861, to Lucinda Wilcox, of Wells-ville, N. Y., and the result of this union was Frank J., who died at an early age. His second wife died in North East in 1869, and he was married the third time, in 1873, to Kate Nissel, of St. Mary's, Pa. The result of this union was three children, Anna and George, both deceased, and Mary, aged 11, now living. In politics he has been a staunch Democrat during his whole lifetime. He is enjoying good health, attending to his business every day, and does not appear to realize that he is getting old. It is the lot of but few men to become so largely and conspicuously identified with the progress, enterprise and industry of the locality in which they may make their homes through a long series of years, and from one end of the county to the other Samson Short's name is associated with public-spirited and progressive citizenship.

Alfred Short was born in Potter county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1847. He is the son of Samson Short, whose personal memoirs are contained in this volume. Alfred Short took one year's course in academics at the Richburg Academy, Allegheny county,

New York, followed this by a three years' course at Friendship Academy, and completed his education in 1865 at Alfred University, Prof. W. C. Kenyon principal. Mr. Short was first engaged in business at Brockport, Elk county, Pa., with C. A. Wilcox, with whom he was associated in lumbering and merchandising under the firm name of Short & Wilcox. In 1870 Mr. Short let his contract to his partner and came to North East, where he embarked in the dry-goods business with E. K. Nason, with whom he was associated, under the firm name of Nason & Short, until September, 1871, when he became the cashier of the banking firm of Blaine, Gould & Short, in which capacity he was engaged until 1878. He has had an active identification with all of the leading manufacturing interests of North East, namely: Short Manufacturing Company, the North East Canning Company, The New Era Organ Company, the Alfred Short Company (now Columbian Novelty Company) and the Eureka Tempered Copper Company, of which latter company he is the president and general manager. He is president of the North East Heat and Light Company. From 1884 to 1893 he was president of the People's Savings Bank, and at the time of its discontinuance, January, 1895, was treasurer of that institution. He has been for a number of years a member of the board of managers of the North East Cemetery, and was presiding officer of that body in 1894. Mr. Short is a Democrat, has been actively identified with his party's work, and has held numerous official trusts. He was a member of the Assembly in 1878, candidate for Congress in 1880, Burgess of North East in 1884-5-6, and president of the North East school board in 1892-3. Was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1884 and 1892. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the blue lodge of North East, Temple Chapter of Erie, Mt. Olivet Commandery, Erie, and the Calwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; he is also a member of the B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., and other secret orders. Mr. Short was married January 1, 1872, to Helen A., daughter of the late Isaac Horton, formerly a prominent citizen of North East. Mr. and Mrs. Short have four children: Ida O., a graduate of La Salle Seminary; Alfred Lee, a student of Ann Arbor; Alice L. and Gladys E. Short. The family reside on South Lake street and attend the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Short is a vestryman.

Ezra Scouller, president of the Scouller Milling Company, was born in North East township, Erie county, Pa., July 7, 1839. He is a son of the late John and Sarah Ann (Andrews) Scouller, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of New York. John Scouller was born in Killbride, Lanark county, Scotland, October 15, 1804, and came to the United States in the early 20's, locating at Moorheadville, Erie county, Pa., where he for some years managed a flouring mill and distillery for the late Joseph Neely, subsequently renting the property and conducting both industries on his own account until 1839, when he removed to a farm which he had purchased in North East township. A year later he became associated with the late Chauncey Eastman in the rebuilding of the Franklin paper mill (destroyed by fire in 1838), which they operated in partnership for one year, when Mr. Eastman's interests were purchased by Mr. Scouller, who continued to conduct it until 1849, when he leased that

property to Messrs. Blaine & De Long. In 1844 Mr. Scouller had built the flouring mill known as the Franklin Hollow Mill, and upon his removal to North East, his business was confined exclusively to the management of this mill until 1861, when he was succeeded therein by his son, Ezra. Mr. Scouller was a valued and respected citizen, and was often sought as a candidate for political preferments, honors which he declined to receive, with the exception of serving the borough of North East as Burgess for one term. He was one of the early directors of the Erie and North East R. R. He died June 3, 1867, surviving his wife fifteen years. Ezra Scouller was educated in the public schools of North East. His first business connection was as a member of the firm of Jones & Scouller, grocers, North East. This firm was succeeded by that of Scouller & Sper, of which Mr. Scouller was the senior member. In 1861 he succeeded his father as proprietor of the Franklin Flouring Mill, and is now president of the Scouller Milling Company, which, in addition to the flouring mill business, now handles lime, cement and building materials generally. Mr. Scouller was married April 25, 1861, to Joanna E., daughter of the late John Welch, an old resident of North East. Mr. and Mrs. Scouller have four children: John W., secretary, and William, treasurer, of the Scouller Milling Company; Anna B., wife of J. S. Corry, of New York, agent of the York Board and Card Company, of York, Pa., and a resident of Forest Hill, N. J., and Esther A. John W. Scouller married Miss Elizabeth Belknap, of North East. William Scouller married Miss Bessie Pratt, of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Scouller and family reside at the corner of Gibson and North Lake streets, and attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ezra Scouller is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

James Harrison Phillips was born in North East township, Erie county, Pa., November 11, 1837. He is a son of the late Anaziah and Sarah (Duncan) Phillips, the latter a native of North East, whose father came to the United States from Ireland and located at North East. James H. Phillips lost both parents during his early childhood. He was reared by an uncle, Archibald Duncan, a farmer of North East township. He completed his education at Poland Seminary, Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1857, and thereafter engaged in farming with his uncle, whose heir he became. He has since added materially to the acreage inherited, and is now one of the leading horticulturists of the township. In conjunction with farming he was engaged, from 1868 to 1870, in the manufacture of wagon and carriage spokes; and, from 1857 to 1880, engaged in the sale of all kinds of agricultural implements. He was one of the early stockholders of the People's Savings Institution, and afterward a member of its board of directors. He was a member for a number of years of the Erie County Agricultural Society, of which he was president for two years; was a member of the board of school directors for the township three years. He was married January 7, 1869, to Louisa, daughter of the late Ira Loomis, a farmer of Ripley township, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have three children: Archie Duncan Phillips, horticulturist; Edward L. Phillips, a student at Grove City College, and Harold Dean Phillips, a student at North East. The family reside at the corner of Gibson and Pearl streets, and are members of the Presby-

terian Church, the board of trustees of which Mr. Phillips has been a member for some years.

Dr. Amos Buffon Heard was born in Cussewago, Crawford county, Pa., September 10, 1837. He is a son of the late James and Orpha M. (Button) Heard. James Heard was a native of Crawford county and of Welsh descent. He engaged in farming for many years in his native county, and spent the latter years of his life in Genesee county, Michigan, where he died March 20, 1895. He was twice married, his first wife, Orpha M. Button, being a descendant of early Puritan settlers of New England. She died in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1841. Amos But-ton Heard received his initial schooling in the public schools of his native township, attended the State Normal school in Edinboro two terms, and completed his general education at the Kingsville (Ohio) Academy. He had just entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William Gamble, of Mosier-town, Pa., when the war broke out, and he enlisted in Col. McLean's regiment, subsequently becoming master of transportation in the quartermaster's department, under Major Phelps, and continued in that service until the close of the war. He then resumed the study of medicine with Dr. William Bullock, of Flint, Mich., and in 1867 entered the medical department of Michigan University, Ann Arbor. After two terms spent in this institution he entered the Detroit Medical College, and graduated therefrom in 1872. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Flushing, Mich., where he remained for four years, thence removing to Ripley, N. Y., where he spent the following seven years. In 1880 he located in North East, Pa., where he has ever since resided and is still engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Heard's public service at North East has been chiefly devoted to its educational interests, and he has served twelve years as a member of the school board of that borough. He was married September 15, 1867, to Amanda J., daughter of the late Edward Stuntz, a native of Erie county. Edward Stuntz was a prominent and public spirited citizen and held numerous offices of trust, among them those of county surveyor and sheriff. His father, George Stuntz, a native of Leipzig, Saxony, came to Pennsylvania early in the century, and was a pioneer Methodist preacher, with a circuit that extended from Northwestern Pennsylvania through Eastern Ohio to Northern Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Heard have five children: Mary K. Heard, a graduate of the pharmaceutical department of the Michigan University; Ralph E. Heard, a graduate of the law department of the Michigan University, and now practicing law in Buffalo, N. Y.; James Lewis Heard, a graduate of the medical department of the Michigan University, for one year assistant to Charles Neureed, professor of surgery of that institution, and now associated with his father in medical practice in North East; Corydon F. Heard, a student in the medical department of Michigan University; and Fausta Heard, a student at the North East high school. The family reside at 47 North Main street, and are members of the Methodist Church.

Robert Joseph Moorhead was born at Moorheadville, Harbor Creek township, Erie county, Pa., April 2, 1852. He is a son of the late Joseph Byers and Eliza (Hampson) Moorhead, both of whom were

natives of Erie county. Joseph Byers Moorhead was a son of John Moorhead, who with his brothers, Robert and George Moorhead, located early in the century in Harbor Creek township, at the place that afterward took its name from the family, and is still known as Moorheadville, located four miles west of North East, the Moorhead farms being the eastern boundary of Harbor Creek township. Joseph Byers Moorhead removed to North East with his family in 1865, and carried on a forwarding commission business until 1873, when he located at Cadiz, Ohio, and was there in the employ of the American Express Company, up to the time of his decease, March 10, 1880. His widow returned to North East, where she continued to reside until her death, September 6, 1891. Robert J. Moorhead completed his education at the North East Academy, in 1869. For one year thereafter he was bookkeeper for Ezra Scouller's milling business, and next year was bookkeeper for the First National Bank at North East. In April, 1871, he took charge of the books of the Second National Bank of Erie, in which capacity he was employed until October, 1872, when he was put in charge of the Savings Bank, Foxburg, Clarion county, Pa., the controlling interests of which institution were owned by John W. Hammond, Judge Selden Marvin, Joseph I. Town and Hon. Orange Noble, of Erie. In 1874, Mr. Moorhead embarked in the oil brokerage business at Parker's Landing, Armstrong county, and continued in that business at Oil City and Pittsburg, until his retirement in 1885, having for the last two years of that period a partnership interest at Pittsburg with S. S. Pinkerton, under the firm name of Pinkerton & Moorhead. Since his retirement from the oil business Mr. Moorhead has resided at North East, and is now president of the Short Manufacturing Company, having purchased a controlling interest therein in 1888. Aside from this and an extensive vineyard interest, he has no other business connection. He was unmarried, resides at the corner of Main and Pearl streets with his sister, Miss May Moorhead, the site of their place of residence being historic in the annals of the Presbyterian Church as the spot where in 1801, the first communion of that church was served in the county. Mr. and Miss Moorhead are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Dennis Denman Loop, M. D., was born at Mina (now Sherman), Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 19, 1827. He is son of the late Peter and Sena (Spencer) Loop, natives of New York, who in December, 1830, located in North East township, where they resided upon a farm until the death of the former in 1854, when his widow removed to the borough of North East, where she died August 5, 1880. Dennis D. Loop received a public school education and then began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of the late Dr. James L. Hall, with whom he was subsequently engaged in the practice until 1853, thereafter engaging in practice alone. He entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which institution he was graduated in 1864. Immediately following his graduation he was elected a member of the board of curators of his alma mater and is still a member of that board. Returning to North East, he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been engaged, making a speciality of surgery and treatment of lung diseases. He has been the surgeon at North East for the Lake Shore and Michigan

Southern R. R. for more than twenty-five years. He has been president of the Erie County Medical Society, president of the Medical Society of Southwestern New York and a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and of the National Medical Association. Dr. Loop has given largely of his time in the interests of good local government, holding the office of Burgess for several terms, serving as school director for two terms and as a member of the council for ten or twelve years. Dr. Loop was thrice noble grand of the I. O. O. F., and has held all the lodge offices of that order except that of guard. He is a member of Mystic Lodge, of Erie, Knights of Honor, and in Masonry is a member of Chapter, Council and Knight Templar. He was married January 10, 1850, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Cyrus and Delilah Dolph, of Grahamville, Erie county, Pa. Mr. Dolph died in 1854, his wife in 1852. Mrs. Dr. Loop died March 14, 1894. She had two children, Alice Amelia and Carrie A. Alice A. Loop married Allen D. Husted, of the insurance firm of C. B. Armstrong & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Husted died March 1, 1890, leaving one child, Dennis W. Husted, a student. Miss Carrie A. Loop resides with her father at 27 East Main street, North East. Dr. Loop has been a member of the Methodist Church of North East for more than forty years, for thirty-five years of that period having official connection with it.

Clark D. Jameson, North East, Pa., was born at Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., April 5, 1823. His parents were Hugh and Susannah (Moore) Jameson, natives of New England, the former of Scotch-Irish descent. Clark D. Jameson received but little schooling, beginning when 12 years of age to assist in clearing up his father's farm in Brant and continuing to work on that farm until 18 years of age, when he came to North East and engaged with the firm of Chapel & Perkstaff in learning cabinetmaking. In 1850 he embarked for himself as a manufacturer of furniture and coffins, establishing in connection therewith an undertaking business, which he has ever since conducted, and in which he is now exclusively engaged, having in 1888 sold out the furniture manufacturing branch. He is associated in business with his stepson, James B. Stull. Mr. Jameson was married September 7, 1848, to Eliza, daughter of Manuel Henshaw, of Erie county, New York. Mrs. Jameson died October 17, 1858, leaving two children, Grace A., now wife of James J. Goodrich, formerly a photographer of North East, and Lillie Adelia, now wife of Byron Munson, who is engaged in the baking business at Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Jameson married December 11, 1862, Lorency S. (Beebe) Stull, whose only son, James B., is mentioned above as the business associate of Mr. Jameson. Mrs. Lorency Jameson died February 12, 1889. Since Mr. Jameson's embarkation in business as funeral director ten different firms and individuals have attempted to compete with him, but this firm is the only one engaged in the undertaking business at the present time. He resides at the corner of Lake and Clay streets and is a member of the Methodist Church.

William Frankland Allison, proprietor of the Bradley House, and the oldest living man native of North East, was born July 25, 1829. He is a son of the late David and Elizabeth (Mills) Allison, the former a native of North East township and of Scotch descent

and the latter a native of Hamilton, Ontario, and of English descent. David Allison's business throughout life was that of hotel keeping. He was for many years proprietor of the Central House and later of the North East (now Brawley) House. He was a man of considerable local importance, holding numerous offices and serving a number of years as colonel in the State militia. He died in 1852, surviving his wife several years. William F. Allison had a common school education, was associated with his father in the hotel business at an early age and has been continuously engaged in that line nearly sixty years. He was married in 1860 to Antoniette, daughter of the late Richard Brawley, former proprietor of the Brawley House. Mrs. Allison died in 1874, leaving one child, Lizzie wife of Frederick J. Carpenter, of the firm of Bingham & Carpenter, hardware merchants of North East.

George Henry Fernald was born in Monroe township, Ashtabula county, July 8, 1864. He is the son of the late Moses and Ellen E. (Hooker) Fernald, the former a native of Ohio, and of American descent; the latter a native of New York and of American descent. Moses Fernald died in 1894; his widow resides in Chautauqua county, New York. George H. Fernald was educated in the public schools of Findley's Lake, and then took a commercial course at Clark's Business College, Titusville, Pa. He learned the tinner's trade, after which he embarked in the insurance business in Findley's Lake, and in conjunction therewith conducted a hardware business for three years. He sold out his interests in Findley's Lake, and April 1, 1891, removed to North East, where he became associated as traveling salesman with the Scudder Milling Company. A year later he purchased George Hampson's and R. C. Spooner's fire insurance business, and conducted that until July, 1893, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Alfred Short Company. Upon the organization, November 20, 1893, of the Columbian Novelty Company, incorporated, Mr. Fernald became its president and general manager. He was married May 9, 1887, to Belle, daughter of the late Robert Skelcie, of Findley's Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Fernald have one child, Russell C., reside on South Lake street, and attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Fernald is a member of the Mason's order, I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum.

Rev. Farrell Briody was born near Kilmaleck, County Cavan, Ireland. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and then took a four years' classical course at Ballymacree, under a private tutor. In 1866 he came to the United States and entered St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y., and, upon the completion of his theological studies, was, in 1873, ordained priest for the diocese of Erie, for which he had been adopted two years previous by the Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen. He was appointed to the charge of St. Gregory's, North East, and St. John's, Girard, and, with headquarters at Erie, attended these congregations upon alternate weeks for four years. In 1875 he located at North East, where he had in the meantime succeeded in adding materially to the congregation, enlarged and remodelled the church edifice, purchased property adjoining the church, improved that property, and bought property and established the Catholic cemetery, three miles west of North East. Father Briody's present charge includes North East,

Moorheadville, Harbor Creek, Swanville, Fairview, Girard and Springfield, numbering in all about 120 families.

Michael Edward Clune, proprietor of the Palace Hotel, North East, Pa., was born in County Clare, Ireland, August 7, 1863. He is a son of the late Patrick and Hannah (Cullen) Clune, natives of County Clare, who came to the United States early in 1864, and located in Boston, Mass. Mr. Clune immediately enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, in which he served until the close of the war. In 1866 he removed his family to Oil City, Pa., where he was engaged in the cooper's business until 1868, removing thence to Tionesta, Pa., where he was engaged in the same business until 1874. The following year he spent in Europe. He then re-located at Oil City, Pa., where he died in 1885. His wife died in 1869. Michael E. Clune completed his education at St. John's College, Buffalo; was first engaged in the hotel business as clerk at the Petroleum House, Oil City; was for ten years thereafter connected with the United States Hotel at Franklin, Pa., and for the following four years at the Wilson House, Erie, Pa., and in October, 1893, came to North East to assume the proprietorship of Short's Palace Hotel. He was married July 20, 1891, to Miss Anna McMinnam, of Franklin, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Clune are communicants of St. Gregory's, Mr. Clune is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Samuel Smith Hammond was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., August 31, 1817. He is a son of the late David and Deborah (Jones) Hammond, the former a native of New Haven, Conn., and the latter of Canandaigua, N. Y. David Hammond was a farmer, who came with his family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, late in the winter of 1821, traversing the ice of Lake Erie by ox-team sledge from Buffalo to Barcelona, and from the latter place through the woods to Harbor Creek township, where he purchased a farm and continued to reside until his death, in 1825. His widow married Robert Hampson about 1827, and removed immediately thereafter to North East township, where she died in 1890. After his mother's second marriage, Samuel S. Hammond had his home until his 15th year with John McCord, a farmer of North East township. He then learned the trade of carpenter and joiner at Gibsonville (now North East), with the late Benjamin K. Tuttle, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. He then entered into the carpentry business for himself, and continued to be so engaged until 1856, building the majority of the dwelling houses erected at North East during that period. From 1856 to 1860 he was postmaster at North East, running a general store in connection therewith. In 1860 he spent a season in the gold regions of Colorado; returning thence, he was made station agent at North East, and was employed in that capacity for five years. In 1865 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace for the borough of North East, a position to which he was re-elected at intervals, and is now the incumbent in the twentieth year of his service. He has also served the borough as a member of its council and school board for several terms each, and as its Burgess for one term. He was married in March, 1839, to Sena, daughter of the late John Dunton, then of Fredonia, N. Y., later of North East township,

where he died. Mrs. Hammond died in 1884, leaving three children. John (whose personal history is contained in this volume), William and Cynthia A. One child, Rush, died when 17 years of age. William Hammond resides in North East. Cynthia A. Hammond married John S. Paden, of North East. Mr. and Mrs. Paden have two children, John and Frederick, the former in the dry goods business in New York city, the latter a telegraph operator in Connecticut. Mr. S. S. Hammond resides with his children, Mr. and Mrs. Paden, 36 South Lake street.

Rev. Benjamin Eugene Hillman was born in Sandusky, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., June 19, 1848. He is a son of the late Benjamin and Lucy A. (Markham) Hillman, both natives of New York. The Hillman family is descended from one of the earliest settlers of Martha's Vineyard. The late Benjamin Hillman was one of the prominent merchants of Sandusky, N. Y., where he held numerous positions of public trust, among them, and for a period of thirty-six years, that of town clerk. He died in Sandusky in October, 1873. His widow is now a resident of Independence, Mo. Benjamin E. Hillman received his initial schooling in Sandusky, and then took a course in academics at Ten Broeck Free Academy, Franklinville, N. Y. Determining upon the ministry as his profession, he entered Rochester Theological Seminary, where he had spent but one year, when failing health and the decease of his father led to his temporarily abandoning his seminary course. In 1873 he was ordained to the Baptist ministry while pastor at Belfast, Allegany county, N. Y., and remained with his charge until 1876. He was next pastor of the Church at Springville, Erie county, N. Y., where he remained for three years, and for one year following this, filled the pulpit at East Aurora. In 1879 he resumed his course at Rochester Theological Seminary and was graduated from that institution with the class of '82. Prior to his graduation he had accepted a call to the Franklinville Baptist Church, with which charge he remained until the spring of 1887, when he resigned to accept a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church of North East, Pa. He resigned this charge October 1, 1894, and retired from the pastorate, and has since devoted his attention to grape culture and other farming and business interests. He was one of the founders and is manager of the Acme Electric Light and Power Company of North East. He was for four years a member of the school board, serving one year as presiding officer and three years as secretary of that body. He was married to Belle, daughter of the late William Thurber, of Olean, N. Y. Rev. and Mrs. Hillman reside at the corner of South Lake and Eagle streets. Dr. Hillman is a member of the Masonic order, and of the A. O. U. W.

Rev. Theodore Charles Beach was born in Bristol, Conn., February 21, 1841. He is a son of the late Charles and Mary (Grannis) Beach, natives of Connecticut, the former of Scotch, the latter of English descent. Charles Beach was a manufacturer, and was for many years engaged in business in Bristol, where he died in 1894. Theodore C. Beach completed his education at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1865. The same year he joined the New York East Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, and was connected therewith for the succeeding twenty-five years, during that period holding successively the pastorates of the Methodist Churches at Unionville, Conn., Roslyn, N. Y., Northport, N. Y., Southold, N. Y., Great Neck, N. Y., and Reading, Ridgefield, Winstead, and Plainville, Conn. In the fall of 1889 Dr. Beach was transferred to the Erie Conference and stationed at Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., in charge of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that place, where he remained for three years. He was then called to the Methodist Episcopal Church of North East, Pa. He was married September 5, 1865, to Luanna F., daughter of the late Charles Merritt, a farmer of Williamsburg. Dr. and Mrs. Beach have four children: Bertha Louise, Grace Lillian, Lulu Frances and Theodore Merritt Beach. The family reside at 21 Park street. Dr. Beach is a member of the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics.

Lee Granger was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 18, 1845. He is a son of the late David and Julie (Webster) Granger, natives of New York. He received his education in the public schools of his native county and then went to the oil country, where he was employed in drilling until 1871, when he located in North East, Erie county, Pa., where he has since resided. He was for one year proprietor of a bakery and later conducted a meat market in North East, and for one year was engaged in the same business at 1213 State street, Erie. He is superintendent of the Heat and Light Company, North East. Mr. Granger was married November 6, 1872, to Sabina E., daughter of the late George W. and Elizabeth (Cochran) Law. George W. Law, who died in 1853, was a native of North East township. His father, Joseph Law, located in Erie county early in the century and died in 1851, aged 81 years. Elizabeth (Cochran) Law was born in North East township in 1825, where she resided throughout her life and up to her decease, November 5, 1885. She was a daughter of the late Richard Cochran, who came from Ireland and was one of the early settlers of Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Granger reside at 46 South Lake street and are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Granger is a member of the Masonic order.

Dyer Loomis was born in North East township October 1, 1810. He is a son of the late Dyer and Nancy (Wood) Loomis, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Rhode Island. Dyer Loomis, sr., went to Erie county in 1796 to join his brother Henry, who had located there the previous year. They took up a tract of land (tract 154) from the Population Company of 400 acres, in what is now North East township, adjoining the present borough of North East on the east. It was upon a portion of this tract that Dyer Loomis, jr., was born, still resides, and in whom title vests as heir of the original purchaser. Dyer Loomis, sr., was an esteemed and honored citizen, and held numerous offices in the early history of the township; was its first constable and the first deputy sheriff of the county. He died in 1842, surviving his wife four years. His son, Dyer, was reared on the farm, receiving such education as the early schools afforded, and becoming a teacher at the age of 18, taught four

years during the winter season in the township schools, and for one summer in the borough. He then completed his own education, taking a term each at the Worthington and Milan (O.) academies. Returning to North East and finding his father in feeble health, he assumed the cares of the farm, which he subsequently inherited. He was married in May, 1839, to Eliza M., daughter of the late Thomas Robinson, one of the pioneer settlers and the first justice of the peace of North East township. She died in November, 1867, and Joseph W. Loomis, esq., prothonotary of Erie county, died in January, 1896. Other deceased children, Lamartine L. and Mary E., both died in the winter of 1862, the former of typhoid fever, contracted through exposure while serving as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and the latter from the same disease, contracted while nursing her brother. Joseph W. Loomis was also a soldier in the late war, and it was because of letters written by him from the front, predicting a long continued struggle, asserting that many thousands of additional troops would be required, and asking what North East would do in the extremity, that led his father, then (1862) 52 years of age, to assist in raising a company, efforts to accomplish which had been unsuccessfully made by several patriotic citizens. Through his personal popularity and the confidence which he enjoyed in the community, Dyer Loomis succeeded in two weeks in enlisting a full company and twenty additional men, and as his captain was sent to the front with the 145th P. V. L. He was made prisoner at Chancellorsville and taken to Libby Prison, from which he was paroled in bad health, which led to his discharge and return home a little more than a year after his enlistment. In addition to his farming interests, Mr. Loomis has had identification with both the mercantile and manufacturing interests of North East. For several years before the war and thereafter to 1878, he was engaged in the manufacture of brick, and during this period built the great majority of the brick dwellings and other brick structures in the borough and township of North East. He established a harness manufactory, which he conducted for nine years, and was, from 1870 to 1886, proprietor of a shoe store in North East. He was for thirty-five years a justice of the peace for Erie county at North East, seven consecutive terms, from 1845 to 1890, and was then appointed notary public, holding that office for three terms, up to 1891. Mr. Loomis has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since December, 1834, has been a member of the board of trustees of that church for many years, and one of the elders since November, 1894. He is permanent clerk of the congregation and clerk of the session, and was for more than twenty years superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a member of the first temperance society formed in North East, known as the North East Temperance Society, an organization that was founded in 1820, by Dyer Loomis, sr., and six associates. Dyer Loomis, jr., has throughout his life devoted himself steadfastly to the best interests of the community, lending always especially active service to the cause of temperance. In addition to looking after his own business interests throughout an unusually long and active life, his service as administrator of estates and executor of wills, have, because of his recognized ability and uncompromising integrity, been very frequently called into requisition, he having acceptably managed about thirty estates.

Orville Roland Gillette and Captain James Wheeler, of the Park Drug Store, North East, Pa., are half brothers, whose mother was first married to Orville Gillette, a native of New York, and of French descent, and who was engaged in business as a farmer and millwright at LeBeuf, Erie county, Pa., where he died in 1896. His widow married James Theodore Wheeler, a lumberman of Corry, Pa., who subsequently engaged in business in Cleveland, Ohio, returning thence, in 1892, to LeBeuf, where he died. His wife met with an accident by which she lost her life in 1875. Orville R. Gillette was born at LeBeuf, February 3, 1863, completed his education at Waterford Academy in 1884, and then entered the employ of Ross & Wilson, druggists of North East. A year later he purchased Dr. M. A. Wilson's interest in the drug business, the firm thereafter being known as E. E. Ross & Co. In 1889 Mr. Gillette went to Patterson, N. L., where he was engaged in the drug business until 1892, when he returned to North East, and has since been associated with the Park Drug Store. He was married April 17, 1888, to Winifred Frances, daughter of Moses B. Parsons, of Liongion, Pa. Mr. Gillette holds diplomas from the State Boards of Pharmacy of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the I. O. O. F., K. A., I. O. U. A. M., and Knights of St. John and Malta. Captain James Wheeler was born in August, 1872, graduated from the Waterford Academy in 1892, and from the Erie Business College in 1893, since which time he has been associated with the Park Drug Store, North East. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the J. O. U. A. M.

William Theodore Kopcke was born in the province of Pommern, Prussia, January 13, 1863. He is a son of Henry and Minnie (Lauke) Kopcke, who came to the United States with their children in 1869, and located in North East, Pa., where they still reside. William T. Kopcke was educated in the German Lutheran and public schools of North East, and at the age of 15 entered the clothing store of James S. Haynes, with whom he remained until the death of the latter in 1885. He then, in conjunction with his half brother, Helmut F. Smith, purchased the clothing stock and business from the estate of his late employer, and the partnership thus formed conducted the business under the firm name of Smith & Kopcke, until 1887, when Mr. Kopcke purchased his partner's interest. The demands of a rapidly increasing business necessitated the erection in 1890 of the handsome edifice now occupied by Mr. Kopcke, at 11, 13 and 15 West Main street. Mr. Kopcke has served three years as a member of the North East council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Royal Arcanum and of the Knights of St. John and Malta. Mr. Kopcke was married September 25, 1884, to Ella, daughter of Michael Connors, of North East, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Kopcke have two children, Harry and Rudolph, and reside at 48 West Main street, in a beautiful home built by Mr. Kopcke in 1893.

John Friedrich Oldach was born in the Province of Pommern, Prussia, January 24, 1857. He is a son of the late John and Sophia (Heiden) Oldach, who came to the United States in May, 1864, and located in North East township, where the elder Oldach engaged in farming, until his decease, May 29, 1875. His



James Henry.

widow survives, and resides in the borough of North East. John F. Oldach completed his education at the German parochial school in North East, and then entered the employ of A. F. Jones & Co., dry goods merchants of North East, being associated with that firm from March 2, 1872, to October, 1879, when he was made a partner in the business, the firm being known as Jones & Oldach, until February, 1890, when Mr. Oldach purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. In 1894 Mr. Oldach built the extensive block which he now occupies as 9 and 11 South Lake street. In addition to his dry goods business, Mr. Oldach has vineyard interests in the township. He was for some years a member of the North East board of health. He was married September 2, 1880, to Johanna, daughter of the late Rev. E. Leemhuis, for fourteen years pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church at North East, and who died in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Oldach have five children, Gertrude, Herman, John, Hilda and Margurita, reside at 18 Division street, and are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Nicholas T. Bogenschutz. furniture dealer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 6, 1862. He is a son of John and Sophia (Strack) Bogenschutz, natives of Germany. Miss Sophia Strack came to this country with her parents, who located at Buffalo, where she married John Bogenschutz, then a shoemaker of that place. He was a soldier in the late war, serving in a regiment of the N. Y. V. L., and now lives at the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y. His wife died in 1876. Nicholas T. Bogenschutz completed his schooling at the normal school, Fredonia, N. Y. He learned furniture finishing with G. W. Blood, of Fredonia, and, in 1878, went to North East, where he learned cabinet making with John S. Paden and others. In August, 1883, he established a furniture repair shop at North East, and from that very modest beginning added gradually to his business until, in 1893, he was able to erect the commodious structure now occupied by him as furniture dealer and manufacturer, at 13 and 15 South Lake street, the only establishment of his kind at North East. He was married April 11, 1883, to Clara, daughter of John Elmka, of North East. Mr. and Mrs. Bogenschutz have three children, Ruth, Pearl and Rilla, reside on South Pearl street, and attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Bogenschutz is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Charles Frederick Wilks was born in Mecklenburg-Schwern, Prussia, October 19, 1852. His parents, Charles and Sophia (Schultz) Wilks, came to the United States in 1855, taking up their residence at Silver Creek, Chautauque county, N. Y., thence removing a year later to North East, Pa. Mr. Charles Wilks is a farmer. His wife died in June, 1892. Charles F. Wilks was educated in the public and parochial schools of North East, learned the trade of carpenter, and, immediately thereafter, in 1886, established a shoe store in the Duncan Block, removing thence to his present location, 9 West Main street, in December, 1890. He was married October 20, 1875, to Elizabeth J., daughter of the late Helmut Smith, a native of Mecklenburg-Schwern, where he died, and whose widow remarried Henry Kopeck, who removed with his family to the United States in 1869, and located in North East. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wilks have

one child, Karl William, reside at the corner of Vine and Poplar streets, and attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Wilks is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of St. John and Malta.

Frederick James Smedley was born in North East October 5, 1856. He is a son of the late Frederick B. and Susan (Marsh) Smedley, natives of Litchfield county, Connecticut, where they were married, and whence they went to North East, Pa., in 1853. Frederick B. Smedley was a farmer and continued to reside in North East township throughout his life, living latterly in the borough. He died in January, 1892. Frederick J. Smedley completed his education at the Lake Shore Seminary, North East, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1877. He was for five years an employe of the late M. L. Selkregg, grocer at North East, and was thereafter, and up to 1893, engaged in the same business at the same place, having for a short time, at the beginning of his business career, a partnership association with James A. McDonald. He was appointed to his present position of postmaster at North East by President Cleveland in 1895. He resides at 28 East Main street with his sister, Miss Emma Smedley. Another sister, Kate, is the wife of S. P. Whitehill, a farmer of North East township.

Fred Oscar Davis was born in North East, October 13, 1868. He is a son of O. W. and Carrie A. (Hopkins) Davis, the former a native of North East, Pa., and the latter a native of New York State. Fred O. Davis was educated in the public schools of North East, and was first employed under his father, then postmaster at North East. In 1883 he entered the employ of the People's Savings Institution, North East, as messenger, and was successively promoted in that bank, becoming its cashier in 1892, a position which he held until the suspension of that institution January 25, 1895, and of which he is now assignor. He is engaged in the livery business at North East, and has also vineyard interests in North East township. He was married November 7, 1891, to Miss Nellie L., daughter of G. W. Butt, a farmer of North East township. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one child, Marie, reside on West Main street, and attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic order and of the Royal Arcanum.

Charles Henry Durham was born in Harmony, Chautauque county, N. Y., November 23, 1843. He is a son of the late Daniel A. and Fadhla (Fruessdell) Durham, also natives of Harmony, and of Scotch-English descent. Daniel A. Durham engaged throughout his life in farming, and died December 7, 1893; his wife, June 12, 1877. Charles H. Durham was educated in the public schools of his native town. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 12th N. Y. V. L., was mustered in September 12th following, and served throughout the war, receiving his discharge July 3, 1865. The 12th was with the 18th army corps, of which it was a part; also participated in the engagements at Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm and other battles. From 1865 to 1875 Mr. Durham was engaged in farming in Chautauque county. The latter year he purchased a drug store and grocery at Ashville, N. Y. Two years later he sold out his store, and was thereafter engaged in hand-

ling butter and cheese until 1889, when he established a general store in Findley's Lake, where he remained until his removal to North East in 1893. He is at present engaged in the fire and life insurance business, having the agency for the following companies: Liverpool, London and Globe; Hartford, of Hartford, Conn.; Phoenix, of Brooklyn; Home, of New York; Sun Insurance Office, Springfield; American Central, Glen's Falls; Manchester, of Manchester, and Lancashire, of Lancashire, England. He was married April 19, 1866, to Miss Eleanor A., daughter of the late Daniel King, a farmer of Chautauqua county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Durham reside at 36 South Lake street. Mr. Durham is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and A. O. U. W.

Ferdinand Reibs was born in Demein, province of Pommern, Prussia, March 5, 1850. He is a son of Henry and Sophia (Gorndt) Reibs. His father was a cooper in the fatherland, where he died in 1862. His widow married Charles Hillman, and now resides in Fremont, Neb. Ferdinand Reibs, after receiving a public school education and spending three years in learning the grocery business in Germany, came to the United States in 1867. He spent three years in Nebraska, and, in the spring of 1871, located at North East, where he was variously engaged until 1878, when he entered the employ of J. J. Kendig, grocer, with whom he remained a year and a half, then assuming charge of a branch store established by Mr. Kendig at No. 5 Wall street, North East. This business Mr. Reibs purchased in 1882 and continues to conduct it at the location named, in conjunction with a hardware and stove department established in 1892 in the adjoining building, No. 7 Wall street. Mr. Reibs has served six years as a member of council, North East, Pa. He was married April 10, 1874, to Frederika, daughter of John Wagner, farmer, of North East township, Mr. and Mrs. Reibs have four children, Louisa, John F., Henry and Carl, reside at 42 Clinton avenue, and attend the German Lutheran St. Paul's Church, of whose board of trustees Mr. Reibs has been a member for fifteen years.

William Delaney Wells was born in Greenfield township, Erie county, Pa., April 27, 1858. He is a son of the late Daniel J. and Marilla (Whitney) Wells, natives of Erie county, New York, the former of Welsh and the latter of English descent. Daniel J. Wells removed with his family in 1852 to Greenfield township, where he engaged in the business of wagon-making until 1854, going thence to Wesleyville, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to North East township, to engage, during the latter years of his life, in farming. He died May 6, 1888, having survived his wife sixteen years. William D. Wells received his education in the public schools of Erie county, learned wagon-making and blacksmithing of his father, in which business he afterwards engaged at North East with his brother, Riley D. Wells, from 1873 to 1876, and with his second brother, Francis E. Wells, from 1876 to 1893. In the latter year he formed his present partnership association with Fred O. Davis, which, under the firm name of Wells & Davis, is engaged in the livery, wagon-making and general blacksmithing business. The firm also has farming and lumber interests, and Mr. Wells has vineyard interests of his own. He has served the borough as a member of the

council for three years. He was married June 17, 1874, to Nellie A., daughter of the late John Miller, farmer, of Chautauqua county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have three children: John D., a student at Buffalo University; Helen M. and Benjamin H., students at the North East high school. The family reside at 84 Poplar street, and attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Wells is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

James L. Green was born in Brockport, Monroe county, N. Y., September 13, 1836. He is a son of the late Lewis and Mary (Tew) Green, the former a native of Oneida county, New York, and the latter of New London county, Connecticut. Lewis Green brought his family, in 1846, to North East, Pa., where he followed the business of harness-making until his death, November 14, 1857. His wife survived until 1870. James L. Green attended the North East Academy, took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College at Buffalo, and thereafter for several years was employed as clerk in various mercantile establishments in North East. In 1861 he was elected constable, which office he held conjointly with the positions of assessor and tax collector for a number of years. From 1876 to 1895 he was township clerk, and during that period was for fifteen years, ending with 1895, a justice of the peace for North East township. His business is now that of a notary and conveyancer. Mr. Green served as a member of the North East council in 1862-3-4. He was one of the original stockholders, and, for a number of years, a member of the People's Savings Institution of Erie county at North East. He was married April 17, 1861, to Mary M., daughter of the late Seneca Downer, a prominent farmer and pioneer resident of North East township. Mr. and Mrs. Green's only surviving child is George A. Green, bookkeeper of the Wilcox Tanning and Lumber Company, of Wilcox, Elk county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Green reside on Grahamville street, and attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Green is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John Jay Loomis was born in North East, Erie county, Pa., June 12, 1839. He is a son of the late Rufus S. and Sarah (Tuttle) Loomis, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English descent. Rufus S. Loomis was a carpenter in the borough of North East until 1863, when he purchased a farm adjoining the west line of the borough and there resided until his decease, in 1873. His widow is the oldest living native of the borough of North East. She was born April 28, 1812. Her parents, Amos and Sally Tuttle, emigrated overland from Connecticut in 1795 and located at North East. At the time of her birth Mrs. Loomis' grandfather was a colonel in the war of 1812. John J. Loomis was educated in the public schools of North East, learned the carpenter's trade, and, at the breaking out of the war, enlisted in the 83d P. V. I. He was for eleven months at the front, serving through the Peninsula campaign, and in August, 1862, was returned to North East, where he was engaged until the close of the war in filling out quotas. After the war he was for a time engaged in brick manufacturing at Erie, Pa., and since then has been in the roofing business, following that occupation for two years each at Chicago and Toledo, and at other points, with headquarters at North East. He is unmarried, and resides

with his mother and sister, Miss Ella M. Loomis, on West Main street. A brother, Amos T. Loomis, is a builder at Erie, Pa. John Jay Loomis is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Daniel R. Taylor (deceased), late of North East, Pa., was born March 27, 1812, in Greenfield township, Erie county, Pa., and died at North East on the 1st day of December, 1885. He was a son of James and Anna (Reed) Taylor, natives of Virginia, who came to Erie county, settling in Greenfield township, in 1803. In 1812 they removed to Chautauqua county, New York, near the Pennsylvania line, where they died, the former December 14, 1840, the latter March 27, 1836. Daniel R. Taylor received a common school education, and from early youth until his arrival at maturity assisted his father in farming. On March 13, 1834, he married Phebe, daughter of John T. and Lucinda (Otis) Meyers, natives of New York, who died respectively January 22, 1829, and April 10, 1867. Shortly after his marriage Daniel R. Taylor purchased a farm in North East township, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until his father's death, when he purchased the interests of the remaining heirs in the homestead farm, where he lived until his removal to North East, Pa., in 1875. In his early life in North East township Mr. Taylor filled a number of positions of trust, the duties of all of which he fulfilled with ability and fidelity; but in his later years of residence in North East his failing health prevented his devoting himself to the public service. He was a Christian gentleman and, from 1836 a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contributing liberally to several churches with which he was identified. His widow, and two sons, William P. and Clarence D. Taylor, survive, the former residing at the corner of Clinton avenue and Robinson streets, and the two latter at Buffalo, N. Y. William P. Taylor was for a number of years an employee of the Lake Shore R. R., acting successively in the capacities of station agent and telegraph operator, train dispatcher and superintendent of the Buffalo division. Succeeding the latter position he was for a number of years general manager of the Canada Southern R. R. Prior to his severance with the latter road, Mr. Taylor established the Buffalo Storage and Carting Company, to the interests of which he devoted his time exclusively from 1883 to 1889. Since which latter date his time has been given to the Clinton Iron Works, of Buffalo, a partnership interest in which he purchased at that time. He is still the proprietor of the Buffalo Storage and Carting Company. He married Augusta, daughter of the late Alexander Davidson, of North East. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Taylor have one child, Alice M., wife of Henry Chase, an attorney at law of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have one child, Stanley. Clarence D. Taylor was for a number of years in the employ of the West Shore R. R., and is now manager of the Buffalo Storage and Carting Company. He married Irene, daughter of Henry Ellenwood, a farmer of Clyde, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Taylor have one child, Daniel R. Taylor.

Charles Loop was born in North East township, Erie county, Pa., June 12, 1833. His genealogy is contained in the memoirs of his elder brother, Dr. D. D. Loop, in this volume. Charles Loop received a common-school education, worked upon his father's farm

until 20 years of age, and engaged in farming thereafter on his own account for fifteen years. He learned the trades of painting, paper-hanging and carpentry, and has been employed at one or the other of these trades at intervals in North East ever since. He was a member of the North East council for three years, and during that period was largely instrumental in forwarding the establishment of the water works. He has been a member of the Baptist Church of North East from early manhood; assisted largely in the building of the edifice in which that congregation worships, and was for a number of years a member of its board of trustees. He was married in April, 1851, to Hannah, daughter of the late Cyrus Dolph, an old resident of North East, a native of New York, and of German descent. One son, born to this marriage, Admah Irwin Loop, is the proprietor of a saw-mill at North East. He married Emeline, daughter of J. L. Phancoo, of North East. They have one son, Howard Scott Loop. A. I. Loop has served as a member of North East council, and is a member of the board of school directors. Mr. and Mrs. Charles and A. I. Loop reside at the corner of Washington and East streets, North East.

Francis Kidder Lyon was born at Stockton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 27, 1841. He is a son of Aaron E. and Mary Ann (Kidder) Lyon, both natives of Massachusetts, the former lineally descended on the maternal side from John Alden, that historic pilgrim father who was the first to touch foot on Plymouth Rock from the "Mayflower." Aaron E. Lyon was a carpenter by trade, but has long since retired from business, and now resides with his wife at Sherman, Chautauqua county, N. Y., the former 81 and the latter 82 years of age. Aaron E. Lyon, sr., father of Aaron E. Lyon, above mentioned, was born July 1, 1789, made three trips afoot, in his early manhood, to Western New York, the then far West, finally, in 1819, locating in Chautauqua county. He was a valuable citizen, and filled with honor numerous offices of trust. He died June 20, 1870. His sister, Mary Lyon, was the founder of Holyoke Seminary. Five of his daughters married Baptist ministers, two of whom went as missionaries to China, and the sixth daughter married a Methodist minister. Francis K. Lyon was educated in the public schools of his native town, and, at the age of 14, took charge of his father's farm. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted for three months' service, contrary to the wishes of his parents, who, as their son was not of age, succeeded in bringing about his discharge. Upon attaining his majority he re-enlisted in Co. E, 112th N. Y. V. I., serving until the close of the war, his regiment being a part, successively, of the 18th, 24th and 10th army corps. After the war he operated a saw-mill in Sherman for four years, then he purchased a farm in Chautauqua county, which he cultivated for two years. In 1872 Mr. Lyon removed to North East, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for one year. Returning to Chautauqua county, he was engaged in farming until 1885. Since the latter date he has resided at North East; was for six years in the drug business, two years in the clothing business, and has since engaged in business as a contractor. He served as township school director for several years, and is a member of the present board for the borough of North East. He was married December 26, 1866, to Anna

M., daughter of the late Stephen Heath, a farmer of Sherman, and one of the pioneer settlers of Chautauque county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have three children: Jennie M., wife of Virgil I. Cook, a farmer of Dutchess county, New York (who have one child, Willard Lyon Cook); Jenny A. and Lucy J. Lyon, milliners at North East. The family reside at the corner of Clay and Smedley streets and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Masonic order of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and Protected Home Circle.

Earl M. Ketcham, manager of the Earl Hotel, North East, Pa., was born at Mina, Chautauque county, N. Y., October 4, 1854. He is a son of Charles S. and Martha (Beeman) Ketcham, natives of New York, the former of Scotch descent. Charles S. Ketcham was born October 26, 1810, was for many years a farmer and for some years a hotel keeper in Chautauque county, New York, is now retired from business and resides at Findley's Lake, Chautauque county. His wife, who also survives, was born June 2, 1827. Earl M. Ketcham was educated at Mina, was for twenty years engaged in the oil business, and in May, 1892, went to North East, Pa., to assume management of the Opera House Restaurant, a business which was owned by Messrs. Frank McLaughlin and Isaac Ackerman, who carried on business in the block at the southwest corner of Clinton avenue and South Lake streets, which was in 1894 remodeled and fitted for hotel purposes by Mr. Isaac Ackerman, and opened as a hotel, which takes its name, "The Earl," after Mr. Earl Ketcham, its present manager. Mr. Ketcham was married in 1879 to Harriet A., daughter of the late Charles Horton, an old resident and merchant of North East. Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham have two children, Lorena Elvira and Stewart Charles, reside at 52 South Lake street and attend the Presbyterian Church.

George W. Cole was born in North East township, Erie county, Pa., October 27, 1853. He is a son of James M. and Alice Helen (Edly) Cole, the former also a native of North East township and the latter of Silver Creek, Chautauque county, N. Y. James M. Cole is a son of the late Darius S. Cole, whose father, James Cole, settled in North East township early in the century. James M. Cole has retired from active business and resides on his farm near North East. George W. Cole was educated in the public schools of North East, and in his youth entered the employ of the banking firm of Short, Blaine & Co., continuing with that firm and its successor, the People's Savings Institution, until 1886, when he was made private secretary of Messrs. Sanson and Alfred Short. In 1891 he was one of the incorporators of the Sanson Fertilizing & Chemical Company, the general management of which subsequently devolved upon him, and of which he is also treasurer and general manager. He was married June 10, 1886, to Anna, daughter of the late John McNeill, of North East township. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have one child, Charles Dana, reside on West Main street, and attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cole is a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Royal Arcanum.

Roice S. Pierce was born in North East township, Erie county, Pa., May 2, 1846. He is a son of

this volume. R. S. Pierce completed his education at the North East Academy in 1864, and for fourteen years thereafter was engaged in mercantile pursuits at North East, during that period carrying on a grocery and hardware establishment, and being identified with the New Era Organ Company, as secretary. In 1878 he removed to the oil country, and was for four years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Bradford. Relocating in North East, he was, from 1883 to 1891, acting in the interests of certain lumber companies. During this period, also (in 1887) he formed a partnership with his brother, George E. Pierce, for the culture of the grape, in which business they have ever since been engaged, with constantly increasing acreage, and are now (1895) the most extensive cultivators in Erie county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Pierce has served successively in the offices of assessor, mercantile appraiser, and member of the North East council, resigning the latter office during his third term to accept the postmastership of North East by appointment of President Harrison. In the spring of 1895 he was elected to his present office, justice of the peace for Erie county at North East. He was married November 17, 1868, to Josephine A., daughter of the late S. D. Brown, a manufacturer of Girard, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have two children, Bertrand R. Pierce, engaged in grape culture with his father, under the firm name of R. S. Pierce & Son, and Julia L. Pierce, a graduate of the North East high school. The family reside at No. 40 Vine street and attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Pierce is past master of Lodge 399, North East F. & A. M.

Earl Pierce was born December 19, 1820, in North East township, Erie county, Pa. His parents were Palmer and Anna (Brewster) Pierce, the former a native of New York and both of English descent, the Pierces being lineally descended from one of the pilgrim fathers. Palmer Pierce purchased a farm in North East township in 1819, and the following year located upon it with his family, and there continued to reside, with the exception of a year or two spent in Chautauque county, New York, throughout his life. He died in 1859, his wife in 1868. Earl Pierce was educated in the public schools of his native township, learned the carpenter's trade and followed that business for twenty-four years at North East, Pa., building a large number of the residences erected in that borough during that period. He purchased a farm in the township, where he resided for twelve years, during which period he was a dealer in agricultural implements. In 1876 he returned to the borough of North East, where he has ever since resided in retirement from business. He was married May 15, 1844, to Louisa L., daughter of the late Stephen Histed, a pioneer settler of North East township. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have two children, Roice S. and George E. Pierce, who reside on West Gibson street, and are members of the Methodist Church, with which they have been identified for more than fifty years.

William H. Sandborn, editor and proprietor of the North East *Breeze*, was born at Angelica, Allegany county, New York, March 10, 1854. He is a son of Squire and Eliza (Woods) Sandborn, also natives of Allegany county, N. Y., the former of Scotch, and the latter of Scotch-German descent, and who now reside at North East, Pa. William H. Sandborn completed

his education at Pleasantville (Pa.) Academy, and then entered upon the study of pharmacy. He was engaged in the drug business for some years, purchasing the Park Drug Store at North East in 1888, and conducting that establishment until 1893, when he founded the weekly newspaper, *The Breeze*, of which he is editor, publisher and proprietor. He was married July 3, 1872, to Mary E., daughter of James Kingsley, of Venango county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Sandborn have one child, Perry Alvord Sandborn, associated with his father in business, reside on West Main street and attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. William H. Sandborn is a member of the B. P. O. E.

John S. Hammond, late general freight agent of the New York, Lake Erie and Western R. R., was born in North East, Erie county, Pa., February 22, 1840. He is the eldest child of Samuel Smith Hammond, of North East, whose personal history is contained in this volume. John S. Hammond was educated in the public and high schools of North East. When 15 years old he was called to the superintendent's office, Buffalo and Erie R. R., at Buffalo, to learn telegraphy. After six months practice he had acquired sufficient expertness to be given charge of the telegraph office of the B. & E. R. R. at North East, where he remained until the winter of 1856-7, during the latter period filling the position at Buffalo of operator in the general freight office of the Buffalo and Erie R. R. April 1, 1857, he assumed the duties of operator in the freight office at Dunkirk, N. Y., of the New York and Erie R. R. Company, in which capacity he was engaged until October, 1861, when he went to Washington, where he entered the service of the United States government as telegraph operator at General McClellan's headquarters, serving conjointly at the war department until February, 1862, when ill-health compelled his resignation from the service. Prior to this he had been proffered an increased official position in the railroad service at Dunkirk, and this position he subsequently accepted, remaining at Dunkirk until 1868. The latter year he was made chief clerk and cashier of the freight department, at Buffalo, of the New York, Lake Erie and Western R. R. Four years later he was appointed agent of the same road at the same city, occupying that position until 1885, when he was made general freight agent of the same road, with headquarters at New York. This position he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, in 1889, since which time he has resided in the vicinity of North East, where he has extensive farming interests.

Andrew Boyer, farmer, was born June 16, 1834, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, son of Samuel and Margaret (Supplee) Boyer, natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania, where the Boyers settled in 1801. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Harriet married Michael Graham, and resides at Chester, Pa.; Lewis (deceased), Sabina married Richard Platt, both deceased; Levi (deceased), Kachael (deceased), married Mr. Dunlap; Elizabeth (deceased), Andrew, Mary, married Benjamin Grubbe. Peter resides in Berks county, and Margaret Anne, who married Alexander Story. The mother died in 1866, and the father two years later. Andrew Boyer was reared and educated in Chester county and commenced life farming in that

county. In 1862 he came to Erie county and engaged in farming at Harbor Creek, where he remained until 1871, when he came to North East township, where he now resides. Mr. Boyer was married November 6, 1854, to Louisa, daughter of Jacob Grube, a native of Lancaster county. To this union were born ten children, viz.: Elmer E. (deceased), Samuel J., farmer, North East township; Anne, married John Seeley and resides in North East township; Louisa (at home); John, Harbor Creek; Emma (at home); Maggie and Clara (at home); and Edward (deceased). Mr. Boyer politically is a Democrat and the family are members of the M. E. Church.

John Kane, manufacturer of brick and tile, North East, Pennsylvania, one of the leaders in his chosen industry, is a native of County Clare, Ireland, and was born in 1854. He was one of a family of ten children, four of whom lived to maturity. The father died when John was twelve years old. He came to America and settled near Toronto, Canada, where, when a boy, he worked at brickmaking; he remained there until 1865, when he came to Erie and engaged in making brick. He made the first stock brick that was manufactured in Erie, and continued brick making in the vicinity of Erie until 1875, when he bought a farm of about seventy-five acres in the western part of North East township, on the Buffalo road. Here he engaged in farming and the manufacture of brick and tile. He also has another farm of seventy years in the township. Mr. Kane was married May 1, 1859, to Miss Margaret Rannels, of Canada. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom are living, viz.: Mary M., married Michael McMahon, Moorheadville, Pa.; John, at home; and Thomas, Bradford, Pa. Mr. Kane is a very progressive citizen and a staunch Democrat.

Thomas Pettit, North East, Pa., is one of the progressive citizens of Erie county, now resides on the farm in North East township which was settled by his father, Seth Pettit, in 1831, when it was a heavy forest, and the only way that he could see out, was to look up. He took his axe and went to work in the manner of a true pioneer. He converted 110 acres of wilderness into fair fields which now constitute one of the productive farms of the garden township of Erie county. Seth Pettit was born in Galway, N. Y., June 22, 1806, and was a son of Elisha and Hannah (Kove) Pettit. The former was a native of France and the latter of New York State. They reared a family of fourteen children. The father and mother died at Galway, N. Y. Seth Pettit was married September 19, 1833, to Miss Nancy M. Mellon, of North East. To this union were born eleven children, viz.: Charles E., born July 7, 1834, resides at Calispell, Montana; Sally A., born February 12, 1836, died June 2, 1896; S. Almina, born July 20, 1837, married Capt. C. H. Culver, of St. Paul, Minn.; Henry R., born May 5, 1839, died in Memphis, Tenn., October 7, 1867; Marvin D., born January 18, 1841, was killed at the battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn., was a member of Company F, 11th P. V. I.; Dewitt Clinton, born January 11, 1842; Seward, Neb.; Dudley M., born July 2, 1845, died July 6, 1871; Thomas, born January 21, 1847; Lillie, born November 25, 1848, resides at North East; Martin, born March 5, 1850, Erie, Pa., and Cassius M., born September 14, 1853, and died November 20, 1881. The four elder brothers all served their country during the late Rebellion.

Seth Pettit died at his home in North East, June 13, 1881, at the age of 89 years lacking seven days, and his wife died March 15, 1894. She was born June 2, 1812. Thomas Pettit was reared on the place where he now resides and educated in the public schools, and has made farming the chief occupation of his life. He was married December 29, 1879, to Miss Kathryn, daughter of Clark and Angelina (Custard) Bliss, the former a native of Genesee, N. Y., and the latter of Erie county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Pettit is the only living member of this family of four children. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit have one child, Jessie A.

R. W. Marshall, farmer, post-office North East, was born in North East township, April 28, 1838, and is a son of Robert and Martha (Johnston) Marshall, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. They were married in Ireland and came to America in 1829 and located at Solon, Ohio, where they lived until 1836. They then decided to return to Ireland and had reached Buffalo, N. Y., when the mother was taken ill with cholera. At Buffalo they met a friend, Ed Graham, who told them of the good qualities of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and induced them to return to Erie county, which they did when the mother recovered her health. They settled in North East township, buying fifty acres of land, and then followed farming until the death of Robert Marshall, which occurred December 25, 1875, his widow surviving until November 9, 1894. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: James C., was born in Ireland and was eighteen months old when his parents emigrated to America. He now resides on the old homestead in North East township; Maria J., married Silas H. Merrill and lives at Dayton, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; Elizabeth (deceased); Margaret married Edward Merrill (both deceased); Robert W., George N., resides at North East; T. O., North East, editor of North East *Advertiser*. Robert W. Marshall was reared and educated in North East township and has always followed farming. He was married August 19, 1858, to Laura C., daughter of Hiram Edgerton, of Dayton, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are the parents of four children, viz.: Grace K., married E. A. Walling, of Erie; William E., at home; Cora E., married Wm. J. Greenman, Cleveland, O.; and Mariette, clerk in the recorder's office at Erie. Mr. Marshall has always been a staunch Democrat.

John Kidder, North East, Pa., was born at Wendell, Mass., February 20, 1814. He is a son of Johnathan and Patience (Potter) Kidder. Johnathan was a son of David Kidder, who was one of two brothers, David and Jesse, who came to this country from England prior to the Revolutionary war. David settled in Massachusetts and his brother in Vermont. David was a sailor by occupation, and was employed on the coastwise service between Boston and Maine. He died at about the age of 39, leaving three sons, viz.: David, who settled in Vermont; Johnathan, who remained in Massachusetts and afterwards came West, and Jesse, who settled in Maine. Johnathan was born at Dudley, Mass., March 10, 1770; was twice married, second time to Patience Potter, and afterwards lived in Roxbury and Wendell, and, in 1844, moved to Sherman, Chautauque county, N. Y., where he died May 18, 1863, aged 93. He made farming the chief occupation of his life. He held many

local offices; was a man of considerable force and energy, and was well educated, considering his early advantages. His wife, born June 28, 1778, died February 8, 1872, at Sherman. They were parents of six children, viz.: Mary Ann, Mrs. A. E. Lyon, of Sherman, N. Y.; John, Jesse, Sherman, N. Y.; Samuel K., Sherman, N. Y.; Jane P. (deceased), and Luther B. (deceased). John Kidder was educated in Massachusetts, and when a young man learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which he followed in his native State, until 1851, when he followed farming until 1875, when he moved to North East township and purchased a farm, about a mile and a half south-west of the borough. This is one of the oldest farms in the township, having been under cultivation over eighty years. He was united in marriage to Maria E. Gates, April 5, 1842, at Wendell, Mass. They had two children, Harriett Jane (deceased), and Ann Isabel, born September 30, 1844, wife of Benjamin H. Ross, North East, Pa. Maria E. died September 24, 1850. John Kidder was again married March 28, 1853, to Mrs. Almira (Ross) Barley. They have one son, O. S. Kidder, who was born June 6, 1861. Mrs. Almira Barley had one daughter, Martha Jane Barley (deceased). He is now engaged in farming and fruit raising in North East township with his father. They, together, have about 100 acres of land, forty acres of which is devoted to grape growing. The son, O. S. Kidder, has made farming and fruit growing the chief occupation of his life. He was married June 6, 1890, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Henry Fuller, of North East. They have three children: Ruth May, John Henry and Maurice Scott. He and his father are staunch Republicans, and are among the enterprising farmers of Erie county.

Frank A. Gough, dentist, North East, Pa., was born in North East June 28, 1872, and is a son of Robert Gough. Frank was educated in North East High School, and graduated in the class of 1891. He then attended the Philadelphia Dental College, the Buffalo Dental College, and the New York Dental College, graduating in the last-named institution in 1894, when he immediately began the practice of his profession in North East, where he has been exceptionally successful. He is a thorough student, and has a particular liking for the study of dentistry and medicine, and a remarkable adaptability for its practice. He was married March 29, 1894, to Miss Allie B., daughter of Orin Ellsworth, of Brant, N. Y. The father, a widower, now resides in North East.

Robert Gough, North East, Pa., was born in Wilshire, England, December 29, 1840, and is a son of Richard and Anne (Handy) Gough, the former a native of Wilshire, and the latter of Berkshire, England. Richard was a son of Robert, who spent his life in Wilshire, England, whose grandfather came to Wilshire a stranger. This is the first paternal ancestor of Robert Gough of which we have any record, and of the first authentic records we have of him is the court records of Wilshire, where he appeared as an important witness in a murder case. Richard came to America in 1844 with his family, which consisted of a wife and three children, of whom Robert A. was the eldest. They were the parents of ten children in all, viz.: Robert; Mary, married Richard Handy, Long Prairie, Todd county, Minn.; Paul H., Watsonville,

Cal.; Richard, Manistee, Mich.; William (deceased); Charles H., Cedar Rapids, Mich.; Sarah, married Charles Elliot (deceased), of Harbor Creek; she remarried Rubin Jasper, of Long Pine, Minn.; Ellen E., married Thomas Boston, Greenidge, Manitoba, British America; John E., Hartford, Minn.; and Emma E., who died in Manitoba in 1894. When the family came to this country they settled on fifteen acres of land in Erie, about where the Simpson M. E. Church now stands. They remained there about a year, moved to North East and bought a farm, which is now owned by Wm. Kendall, where the father followed farming until 1881, when he went to live with his son and daughter at Long Prairie, Minn., and died November 15, 1882. His wife died December 18, 1865. Robert Gough was educated in the public schools, North East Academy and the Erie Academy, and when the war broke out, in answer to President Lincoln's first call, he went out with Colonel McLane's three-months' men, and October 22, 1861, he re-enlisted in Co. F, 11th Reg. P. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. His regiment was then transferred to the Army of the West, under General Hooker, and he participated in the battles of Wauhatche, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold; and the following spring, at the reorganization of the army, was transferred from the 12th to the 20th corps, under General Sherman, and participated in Sherman's campaign in the march to the sea, being at the front in the battles of Rocky Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, Dalton, Marietta, Keneshaw Mountain, Chattahoochee, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. He was wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain by a musket ball in the hip. He then came North to Washington with Sherman's army, where he did guard duty until July 19, 1865, when he was discharged as sergeant. During the last two years of his service he was commissary of his company. He was with his regiment throughout the war, except three months which he spent in Wolf, St. Alexander and Little York Hospitals, recovering from his wounds. At the close of the war he returned to North East; and, the following year, went to Michigan and worked at the carpenter trade, having served an apprenticeship prior to the war. He also taught school before entering the service. He remained in Grand Rapids, Mich., until 1871, when he returned to North East and engaged in farming on his present place, where he has since resided. Mr. Gough was married June 12, 1867, to Miss Almira C., daughter of Luke Southwick, a pioneer of Erie county. They have three children: Luke L., at home; Frank and Bertha, at home. Mr. Gough is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Republican, and has served as assessor three terms. At present he is town clerk, and serving his second term as justice of the peace.

Frederick Clark, farmer, North East, was born on his present place July 22, 1829. He is a son of Timothy and Calista F. (Adkins) Clark, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. The father settled in Erie county in 1800. He always followed farming. He bought 100 acres of land in North East township, which is now owned by Frederick. He died July 2, 1885, and the mother died February 29, 1880. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Timothy (deceased), Mary F., Mrs. Geo. W.

Griffin (deceased), of North East; Elizabeth L. resides on the old homestead with Frederick; Levi, died in 1860; Benjamin died in 1879; and Johnathan R. died in 1885. Frederick Clark was reared in North East township, and educated in the public schools. He remained with his father on the farm until September, 1860. In answer to his country's call, he enlisted in Co. F, 11th P. V. I. He participated at the battle of Bull Run and several skirmishes, until the battle of Antietam where his military record came to a close. On the morning of that battle Private Clark remembers of firing one shot and commencing to re-load his musket, this is the last that he remembers for several days. When the wounded were picked up he was left on the field for dead, drenched in a pool of blood and blind in both eyes, a musket ball having passed through the bridge of his nose, his right eye and tearing away a portion of his cheek bone. He remained on the field until his comrades came to bury the dead, when they found signs of life in him. He remained in the field hospital about three months when he received his discharge for causes which we need not state here—for the scar which he carries the loss of an eye gives modesty a tongue. He returned home and has since devoted his entire attention to farming and succeeded to the old homestead, which was cleared and settled by his pioneer father. He is a member of the G. A. R. and is a Republican.

Richard B. Reid, North East, Pa., owner and proprietor of Reid's furniture factory and planing mill, was born near Bellast, County Antrim, Ireland, March 10, 1843. He is a son of James and Margaret (Bell) Reid. They were both natives of Ireland, and the father now resides on his old homestead in that country. The mother died March 10, 1860. They reared a family of five children, viz.: James and Joseph, twins; the former now resides with his father and the latter at Grace Hill, about a mile from the old homestead; Hugh resides at Cherokee, Kan., and Margaret Ann, at home, in Ireland. Richard B. was reared and educated in his native land and in 1863 came to America. He landed in New York and went to Cannonsville, a small town near that city, where he remained about six months, when he went to Washington county, New York. In the spring of 1865 he came to North East. About 1865 he engaged in the furniture and cabinet manufacturing business, which he has since followed. He built his present factory, which is situated on the south side of the town, in 1857. He carries on an extensive and successful business, making a specialty of order work. He was married to Miss Sophronie Huntley, of North East, a native of Watsburg, Pa. They have five children, viz.: James, Flo, Edward, Fred and Max. Mr. Reid is one of the progressive business men of the town of North East, and politically is a Republican.

E. D. Pratt, North East, Pa., was born at Humphrey, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., August 25, 1838. He is a son of Erastus B. and Eunice M. (Pierce) Pratt. The father was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 10, 1810. The Pratts are an old New England family and E. D.'s grandfather Pratt, served in the war of 1812. Erastus Pratt removed from Pompey, the place of his birth, to Humphrey, N. Y., and in 1849 moved to Bradford, Pa., with his family. He was a cloth dresser by trade

and later in life engaged in farming. He died on his farm near Bradford, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1871, and his wife died July 30, 1874. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Evelyn R., Mrs. John Travis, Salamanca, N. Y.; E. D., Ann, Mrs. Wm. Fox, Bradford, Pa.; Caleb Ashley, died at Sherman, N. Y., April 15, 1894; Mary A., Mrs. Austin Shaw, Sherman, N. Y.; and Caroline T., Mrs. Conrad Guthrig, of Humphrey, N. Y. E. D. Pratt was about nine years of age when the family moved to Bradford, where he was reared and educated and devoted his time chiefly to farming, until the fall of 1879, when he removed to North East and purchased a farm adjoining the borough on the south. During the war he enlisted in Co. H, 190th P. V. I. He participated in the Siege of Richmond, and was in the line of battle at the scene of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and thus saw the great chieftain of the Confederacy lay down the guiding sword of the Rebellion. Private E. D. Pratt was discharged at Richmond, Va., June 28, 1865, and again returned to the quiet scenes of civil life. He was married August 14, 1870, to Miss Rowena, daughter of Barnabas and Mary Ann (Colgrove) Pike of Bradford, Pa.; the former a native of Massachusetts and of English descent, and the latter of Pennsylvania. She is one of a family of nine children, viz.: Sarah, Mrs. Samuel Gray, Bradford, Pa.; Oliver, Bradford; Clarissa, Mrs. Helen Ogden, Redhouse, N. Y.; Amelia, Mrs. Allen Thibbets, Bradford; George, Bradford; Harlow, Bradford; Alfonso, died in Virginia, April 15, 1865, while in the service of his country; Rowena, Mrs. Pratt, and Orlando, Bradford. Two of the brothers, Harlow and Alfonso, served in the war of the Rebellion, and the father was a soldier in the war of 1812, for which he drew a pension, and his father, Barnabas Pike was a Revolutionary soldier. Barnabas Pike, Mrs. Pratt's father, was born June 30, 1765. He followed lumbering and farming in the vicinity of Bradford all his life, and he died October 15, 1881; his wife died December 4, 1865. The members of the family, except Mrs. Pratt, all reside in Bradford, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have one child, Loretta, who resides at home. The family are members of the Christian Brethren Church and he is a staunch Prohibitionist.

J. F. Peters, North East, Pa., was born May 3, 1861, and is a son of John and Hester Lewis Peters. John Peters was a sailor by occupation and a native of Sweden. He navigated the principal waters of the globe and had the reputation of being a daring youth from his childhood. He ran away from home and went to sea when yet a mere boy. He was sailing on the lakes when fate directed his footsteps to North East township, where he married Miss Hester Lewis, a native of that place. Mr. Peters settled in North East township in 1882 and made farming his occupation. Later in life he retired and removed to the borough, where he spent the evening of his life. He departed this life November 2, 1894. His wife died May 8, 1882. They were the parents of twelve children, viz.: Martha M., now Mrs. George Smith; Emma, married Clarence Page, North East; Myra C., John L., Harbor Creek; Jesse F., J. E., North East; E. J., Little Rock, Ark.; Alma, North East; Jennie, Mrs. E. A. Orton, North East; and Millie, Mrs. C. W. Orton, North East. J. F. Peters was reared in North East and educated in the public schools. He has made farming his chief occupa-

tion. He purchased his present farm of 110 acres of land in 1884, where he carries on an extensive dairy business and runs a milk wagon to North East. His farm is situated two miles south of the borough. He was married February 26, 1884, to Miss Jennie, daughter of M. C. Putnam, of North East township. They have one child, Aura May. Mr. Peters is one of the foremost young farmers of his township.

Joseph Riewald, farmer and fruit grower, North East, Pa., was born March 24, 1840, in the province of Pommern, Prussia, Germany. His father's name is also Joseph, and he now resides in his native land, at the age of 88 years. Mr. Riewald was reared and educated in the land of his birth. He received an education superior to most men in his circumstances, and since his boyhood days he has been a constant reader. He came to America in 1869, landing in New York May 1. He followed laboring. In his native land he had learned the weaver's trade, but never engaged in it in this country. He bought his present place in April, 1886. It is a typical fruit farm, located on the side hill road, about two miles south of the borough of North East. Mr. Riewald was united in marriage to Miss Ernestine Spohnholz, of North East. They have no children. This gentleman is one of the industrious and upright citizens of North East township. He was a member of Co. I, 15th Reg., N. Y. V., and was after five years service discharged as a corporal.

Alonzo W. Butt, North East, Pa., one of the most prosperous and progressive citizens of the community, was born on the place where he now resides August 11, 1827. He is a son of Wendell and Christina (Shank) Butt. The former was a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania, both of German descent. The Butt family was among the earliest to settle Virginia. Wendell Butt settled in Erie county with his family in 1812 and took 300 acres of land from the Holland Land Company, where Alonzo now resides. He was a farmer by occupation, as was his father before him. Wendell and Christina (Shank) Butt were the parents of twelve children, viz.: John, born October 23, 1803; Jacob, born May 1, 1806; William, born June 11, 1808; George, born August 27, 1809; Mary, born April 13, 1811, married Harry Ross; she died April 24, 1830; Sally, born August 27, 1812, and died February 8, 1831; Elizabeth, born June 27, 1814, married William Durand, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Kate, born December 5, 1817, died at the age of six weeks; James, born May 15, 1819, died three months later; Rosanna, born August 10, 1820, now Mrs. Louis Baldwin, of Racine, Wis.; she is a widow; Jane, born June 11, 1825, married William Ostrander; she died March 12, 1879, and Alonzo W., who is the only son living. Wendell Butt was born March 7, 1782, and died October 10, 1849, on the place where Alonzo now resides, and his wife died March 2, 1843; she was born December 25, 1785. Alonzo Butt has spent all his life in North East township and received his education in its early schools. He has followed farming all his life and now resides in a handsome residence on his farm of over 160 acres, which is second to none in the county, located about a mile and a half northeast of the borough. He carries on a general farming, besides being extensively engaged in fruit growing. Mr. Butt was united in marriage November 4, 1846, to Miss Laura J., daughter of Stephen and Mary (Gay) Peabody, a native of New Lebanon,



John P. Thompson



N. Y. They have seven children, viz.: Melissa, born August 11, 1847, now Mrs. Henry M. Burdick, of Huntington, W. Va.; Alonzo W., jr., born October 23, 1848, died ten months later; William, born November 26, 1850, resides in North East (see sketch); Ella M., born April 10, 1850, resides at home; Leroy, born June 1, 1854, resides in North East; Charles A., born August 28, 1856, resides in North East, and Jennie H., born November 4, 1869, now Mrs. James D. Clark, of Bluffton, Ind. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Butt has always been a member of the E. C. Church.

Benjamin H. Ross, farmer and lumberman, North East, Pa., was born at Sherman, N. Y., June 3, 1836, son of Benjamin and Samantha (Heath) Ross, who were among the earliest settlers of southwestern Chautauqua, having moved there March 26, 1825. Their nearest neighbors, except a brother of Mr. Ross, were five miles off. They were the parents of five children: Almira, wife of John Kaldler, born March 27, 1842, North East; George, born August 24, 1839, died January 12, 1835; Adeline, born July 15, 1833, died January 17, 1834; Benjamin H.; and Loren P., born January 29, 1843, resides at Ripley, N. Y. Benjamin Ross, sr., was a son of Charles and Amy (Woodburn) Ross of Chenango county, New York. They were the parents of twelve children: Joseph, Charles, Benjamin, Polly (Smith), Abigail (Freeman), Amy (Aquinas), Samuel, George, William, Artemus and Schuyler. Mr. Ross has made farming and lumbering his chief occupation. In 1874 he moved to North East and bought his present place. He also owns a farm in New York State. He was married December 25, 1858, to Anna Isabel Kaldler. They have three children: George Elmer, born July 25, 1861, and died November 3, 1882, the same year he graduated from Oberlin College; Washington Bird, born June 3, 1865, resides at Ripley, N. Y.; and Benjamin L., born October 27, 1870. Mr. Ross has been assessor of North East township and is a Republican in politics.

E. E. Maitland, M. D., Harbor Creek, Pa., has not been an Erie county practitioner very long, but he is rapidly extending his practice, and the people of the vicinity of Harbor Creek congratulate themselves upon the fact that they have in their midst a man to attend to their bodily infirmities, a modern physician and surgeon, a man who is up to date in the marvelous science of medicine and surgery in its unceasing onward march. Personally, Dr. Maitland is a modest and unassuming man, is a close student of the science of medicine, and capable of making a thorough diagnosis of a case. He was born in Rockland township, Venango county, Pa., June 20, 1861. His parents, Alexander and Betsey (Forker) Maitland, were both natives of Pennsylvania. The father died July 29, 1895, and the mother in 1883. Dr. Maitland received his medical education in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Md., and the Academy of Medicine of Louisville, Ky., graduating at the latter place in the spring of 1892, his diploma being endorsed by the Pittsburg Medical College. He engaged in practice in Little Coolie, Crawford county, Pa., and later at Cambridge, Pa. In the spring of 1896 he came to Erie county and located at Harbor Creek, where he is the only physician in the midst of a thickly settled surrounding country. He was mar-

ried February 14, 1894, to Miss Allie Drake, of Little Coolie, Pa. Dr. Maitland has been employed for some time in the North Warren Hospital for the Insane, and has considerable experience in the treatment of mental diseases.

N. C. Remington, North East, Pa., is entitled to no small portion of the credit of making his township the "garden" of the county. He was born in Pierpont, Ashland county, Ohio, September 8, 1814. He is a son of Seth and Aseneth (Dishler) Remington, who were both natives of New England. They were among the pioneers of Ohio, which was then a portion of the great West. His father was a carpenter and joiner, while he resided in his New England home, but his later pioneer life was devoted chiefly to farming. In Ohio he took up 900 acres of land, which he disposed of in 1822 and came to Springfield, Erie county, and made Pennsylvania his home after that. In 1830 the family removed to North East township and settled on the place which is now occupied by Mr. Remington. It consists of 100 acres of that fertile and fruit productive land which characterizes North East township. It is situated on the Buffalo road about two miles east of the borough. Here Seth Remington spent the remainder of his days and died July 16, 1848, aged 60 years, and his wife departed this life January 23, 1826, aged 46 years. N. C. Remington has always followed the occupation of farming. He was one of a family of four children, viz.: Amos, lives in Iowa; Lucy (deceased), N. C., and Jonathan died in Illinois. Mr. Remington was married December 21, 1836, to Miss Mary Munger, of North East. She died in 1877. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Aseneth, Mrs. Charles Barter, Brockton, N. Y.; Mariette, Mrs. Blanchard Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Seth R., resides in California; Luzerne, resides in North East; Melissa, at home, and Amos C., at home. Mr. Remington has always been a staunch Democrat, and although he has passed four score years, is a man of remarkable mental and physical health for his age.

L. D. Bort (deceased), at the time of his death was one of the highly respected members of the community of North East. He was a native of New York State and born in Chautauqua county, March 17, 1825. He was a son of Christian and Lorana Bort, the former a native of the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and the latter of Massachusetts. Christian Bort came to Erie county in 1824 and located and bought the place now owned by Washington Bonnell in Harbor Creek township, and the following year moved his family there, where he remained until his death in 1853. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife died in 1831. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Polly B., married Ephraim Burdick, Mahoning Co.; S. B. Bort, Iowa; Malinda (deceased); L. D.; (two children died in infancy) William; Barney; and Mary Jane, Mrs. Marshall Bonnell. L. D. Bort came to North East township in 1856 and followed farming in that township until the time of his death, except two years that he lived in the village. In 1869 he purchased a farm about two and one-half miles east of North East, on the Buffalo road, where his widow now resides with one son and a daughter. Mr. Bort was married October 14, 1850, to Lucinda, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shaw) Metzger, of Tompkins county, New York, near Ithaca. The

Metzker family moved to Erie county in 1833 and settled in Fairview township, near Walnut Creek. The father was a tailor, which occupation he followed all his life. He died in 1854, aged 74, and his wife in 1868, aged 82. Mrs. Bort is the only one of the family of nine children, now living, except a brother in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Bort were the parents of six children, viz.: Annabel, Mrs. Henry Silliman; Frank, resides in Toledo, O.; Charles C. (deceased); Ida M., at home; Carrie L., now Mrs. Hoffman; and Andrew G., who resides at home and has the management of the farm of L. D. Bort. Mr. L. D. Bort was one of the upright men of the community, and during his life held several local offices of importance. He died October 13, 1893.

DeWitt Clinton Bostwick, North East township, postoffice Northville, Pa., was born in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., December 25, 1847. He is a son of John and Harriet (Butler) Bostwick, both natives of Utica, N. Y. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade, and, in 1867, moved to State Line, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until within four years of his death, which occurred February 21, 1880. He was born July 29, 1807. His wife died September 14, 1893. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Rachael, born January 1, 1845, now Mrs. Dr. Strong, Westfield, N. Y.; D. C., Marcia, born July 26, 1851, married Levi Miller, of Canton, O., and Carrie, born March 29, 1860, married George Bartoo, of St. Angars, Ia. D. C. Bostwick is of the seventh generation from John Bostwick, who came from England with his three brothers, Robert, Ebenezer and Joseph, about 1688, and moved to Stratford, Conn., in the year 1707, and was the second person settling in that town. He was of Scotch extraction. D. C. Bostwick was educated in a private school and in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, graduating in 1896. He then came to State Line and engaged in business with his father until 1874, under the firm name of Bostwick & Son. In 1872 he went to Ohio and was engaged on the construction of the Painesville and Youngstown R. R., in the capacity of superintendent of construction. Mr. Bostwick is a practical stone and brickmason, which trade he thoroughly learned when a young man. He then went to Cleveland and engaged in the construction of various railroads in that locality about two and one-half years. He has followed railroad contracting a great deal, and did considerable of the work of grading on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. He was superintendent of excavations for foundations of masonry on the Nickel Plate R. R., about a year and a half, and in 1876 he moved on his farm in Summit township, where he resided about four years, until his father-in-law's death, when he moved on his present place, in the eastern part of North East township. Mr. Bostwick was married September 4, 1872, to Miss Othelia A., daughter of George Hall. (See sketch of George Hall.) They have one child, George H., born December 18, 1873, at home. Mr. Bostwick has held several local offices. Is a member of the Masonic order and the A. O. U. W.

Edgar Mason, Northville, Pa., was born in Ripley, N. Y., July 26, 1844. He is one of the seven children of Hezekiah and Rosanna (Rich) Mason. They were of old New England stock and both natives of New York State, very close to the Vermont line. They

came to the Western part of New York in 1825 shortly after being married. They drove the entire distance with an ox team and much of the distance their only traveled road was blazed trees. Hezekiah Mason was a cloth finisher and weaver by trade and in the vicinity of Northville built a woolen mill, the first in that section, which he operated for many years. He died in 1848, and his wife in 1884. E. Mason was reared and educated in Ripley and when a young man, engaged in the mercantile business which he followed five years and in 1873 he purchased the grist mill which is located on the Twenty-Mile Creek and Buffalo road, about half a mile west of the State line. This is the oldest grist mill in this section of the country. It is said to be over 90 years old. Mr. Mason keeps it in full running order and has made many improvements in keeping pace with the times in advance milling. He makes a specialty of custom grinding and in the manufacture of buck-wheat flour in season. Mr. Mason also has a sawmill in connection with the grist mill, but the greatest industry which now occupies his attention is his grape basket factory, which is situated in close proximity to his other mills. This marvelous institution is the product of Mr. Mason's genius and enterprise. He saw the necessity of such a factory in the heart of the grape growing country which has so rapidly developed in this section within the last decade. He commenced this business during the season of 1890, and since that time has manufactured a countless number of grape baskets. He supplies the North East grape growers association and the entire grape growers within a radius of several miles. When his basket factory is running to its full capacity he employs between 35 and 40 hands, and manufactures about one million baskets per annum. Mr. Mason was married October 31, 1867, to Miss Ellen Beatty of North East. They have six children, viz.: Jennie, Mrs. James Tripp, Ripley, N. Y.; Hugh, John, Ellen, Annie and Ralph. Mr. Mason is a member of the Masonic Order, blue lodge; A. O. U. W. and Royal Arcanum. He is also engaged in fruit growing, and has a farm of 25 acres devoted to vineyards.

Isaac Wolf, postoffice Northville, railroad station State Line, was born in Lancaster county, April 11, 1827. When he was six years of age he left the scenes of his early childhood, coming with his parents, Cyrus and Mary (Platt) Wolf, to Erie county, Pennsylvania. The family settled in Mill Creek township, about one-half a mile east of the Walnut creek bridge, on the old turnpike. The father was a farmer, which occupation he followed in Mill Creek township during the latter years of his life. He died in 1892 and his wife in 1875. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Henry (deceased), Isaac, Margaret, Mrs. Henry Gingrich, Erie, Pa.; Maria, Mrs. Edward Sherman, Erie; Cyrus (deceased). He spent his life on the old homestead, in Fairview township, and Catherine, Mrs. Joseph Henderson, Erie. Isaac remained with his father until he was about 25 years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself, in Mill Creek township. In 1860 he removed to State Line and engaged in farming. He bought a farm of 63 acres at first, and continued to annex to it until he and his sons now own about 200 acres. It is without exception one of the finest farms in the county. It is situated in the midst of the grape belt, and there is scarcely a rod of waste land on the entire farm. Besides farming Mr. Wolf was also en-

gaged in the general mercantile business which he conducted from March 1, 1893, to September 9, 1895, when he sold the business to his son, B. L., who now is devoting his entire attention to it. He is also postmaster of Northville, Pa. It is the only store at the State line and here he carries a line of goods as extensive as found in any country store. The Northville postoffice is located in his store. Mr. Wolf was married October 4, 1855, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Samuel and Mary A. (Heiss) Myers, early settlers of Fairview township, locating there about 1830, where the former died in 1877 and the latter in 1891. They were both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are the parents of nine children, viz.: Clara, Mrs. J. F. Moore, Forsyth, N. Y.; Perry, married Flora Phear, of Ripley, N. Y.; William F., married Elsie Woolsey, of Girard, Pa.; Edward (deceased), Frank (deceased), Nelson, Mary, Mrs. John Beatty, Northville, Pa.; Charles, married Frances Benson, of Ripley, N. Y., and B. L., married Jessie F. Luce, of Northville, Pa. The sons all reside in the vicinity of State Line. Isaac Wolf acted as postmaster at Northville from 1884 to 1886, and in 1893 B. L., the present incumbent, received his commission as postmaster.

H. L. Silliman is one of the progressive farmers of North East township. He now resides in the house where he was born July 10, 1849. He is a son of Thomas and Jane (Schultz) Silliman. The former was a native of Lancaster county and the latter of Erie. Thomas Silliman was born April 24, 1802, and died July 9, 1890. His widow now resides in the borough. They were the parents of three children: H. L.; Frank, farmer, North East; and Fred (deceased). Thomas was a son of James and Jane Hunter Silliman, who moved from Northumberland to Erie county in 1802, when Thomas was 2 months old. James Silliman was a native of Ireland, and his wife was a Pennsylvanian. He bought a large tract of land in North East township, and built a rude log house thereon, near where now stands the historic old brick house, which was built in 1818, about a mile east of the borough. James and Jane Silliman were parents of seven children, viz.: Nancy, married Richard Cochran; Alexander, Polly, Asa and William, all of whom are now dead. Thomas, father of H. L., spent his life on the place where his father settled, and where H. L. now resides. He was well known throughout the county, and his long life was one of honesty and industry. He was prominent in local politics, and was a life-long Democrat. H. L. Silliman was reared on the place where he now resides, and educated in the public schools. He has made farming his chief occupation, and cultivates about 100 acres of excellent land. He is also engaged in fruit raising, and has a handsome ten-acre vineyard. He was married January 23, 1878, to Miss Belle Ford, of North East. They have three children, viz.: Thomas, Lorenzo and George.

A. K. Wing, farmer, North East, Pa., born March 29, 1822, in Chenango county, New York, is a son of William and Mariam (Moseley) Wing, both natives of Hoosic, N. Y. William Wing came to Erie county with his family in 1835, and lived for a time in Washington and Girard townships, following farming. He finally returned to New York State and settled in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, where he spent the re-

mainder of his life. William and Mariam (Moseley) Wing were the parents of seven children, viz.: Edelin, born March 19, 1815, married Nelson Clappin, who was killed at Fort Plymouth, N. C.; he was promoted to colonel, but was killed before he received his commission; his wife died January 4, 1890. William H., born October 4, 1818, spent his life in Ohio, and died September 12, 1891; A. K.; Sarah, born June 27, 1824, now Mrs. Colby Chamberlain, Olean, N. Y.; David, born March 31, 1827, died at Hinsdale, N. Y., March 29, 1869; Smith, born September 12, 1830, removed to Indiana and died at Ft. Wayne April 29, 1875; and Mary, born November 8, 1832, now Mrs. Seth Warren, of Olean, N. Y. A. K., when a young man, learned the tailor's trade at Hinsdale, N. Y. About 1844 he engaged in the clothing business at Castile, N. Y., where he remained about eight years. He then came to North East and farmed a few years, when he engaged in the mercantile business at State Line. In March, 1867, he purchased a part of his present place, which has since been his home. He has spent a great deal of time in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and was engaged in the oil business in several of the important oil centers within the last thirty years, spending about fifteen years in that section. Mr. Wing was married October 5, 1845, to Miss Richamer Sherman, a native of Rhode Island. They have one child, W. O., who resides in North East borough. He was born at Castile, N. Y. He was educated at the Ripley High School and at Bryant & Stratton's business college, Buffalo, and, when a young man, learned telegraphy, which he followed for a short time on the Lake Shore R. R. In 1860 he engaged in the oil business with his father, and for eight years was a member of the Bradford Oil Exchange. In 1882 he moved to North East, since which time he has devoted his attention to farming and fruit raising, in partnership with his father. Their farm is located about one mile east of the borough, and contains 100 acres, forty-five of which are devoted to grape growing. He was married May 28, 1873, to Miss Harriet M., daughter of James Crawford, of North East. They have four children, viz.: Arthur, George S., Mabel and Harry C. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, and a councilman in the North East borough, and he and his father are staunch Republicans.

Anthony Specht, North East, Pa., owner of one of the finest farm locations along the shore of Lake Erie, was born in Williamsville, Erie county, N. Y., December 22, 1839. He is a son of Lawrence and Mary Ann (Gass) Specht, both natives of Germany. They emigrated to America in 1829 and settled in western New York, where the father followed his trade, which was that of a stone mason, until 1852, when they came to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and bought a farm in West Greene, and followed farming until 1865. They next moved to North East, where the father died May 13, 1867, and the mother July 19, 1881. They reared a family of nine children, viz.: Mary, Mrs. Henry Heimly (deceased); Gertrude, Mrs. Andrew Bilia, Erie, Pa.; Catherine, Mrs. Benjamin Alger, West Greene; Eva, Mrs. Peter Rectenwald; Eric; Rose, North East; Lena, Mrs. Jacob Held (deceased); Lawrence (deceased); Anthony and Joseph, North East. Anthony Specht was educated in the public schools, and has made farming his leading occupation. March 16, 1865, he purchased forty-four acres

of land on the shore of the lake north of North East, where he now owns over 153 acres, which fronts on the lake for about 235 rods. He carries on general farming and fruit raising, having over fourteen acres of grapes. He was married October 4, 1870, to Miss Josephine, daughter of John and Magdalene (Shwendinger) Geschoesser, of Mill Creek township. The father died in Chicago, March 17, 1872, and the mother now resides with Anthony Specht, Mr. and Mrs. Specht have a family of eight children, viz.: Albert, Helen, Rosaline, Josephine, Frank, Leo, John and Winnifred, all of whom reside at home.

John Beatty, North East township, postoffice Northville, Pa., was born in North East township, September 5, 1848, and is a son of Hugh and Maria Tallman Beatty (both deceased). Hugh Beatty was a native Union county, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1814, and was a son of John and Catherine (Sox) Beatty, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. When 6 years of age he came to Erie county with his father, who was then a widower. John Beatty was three times married, and his children were: Mrs. Eleanor Ross, a widow, North East; Hugh, Jacob (deceased), William (deceased), veteran of the late war, who spent his life in Ohio; Jacob, 2d (deceased); Jane, Mrs. P. D. Ross, State Line; John (deceased); Timothy N., (deceased). John A., resides in California; Ann Eliza, Mrs. William Lamus, Hudson, Mich.; Elizabeth, wife of O. W. Wheeler, Minneapolis, Minn.; Thomas S., California; Melvina (deceased); Eveline, Mrs. W. L. Shortman, Ripley, N. Y., and George O. U., Chicago, Ill.; he was also a soldier in the Rebellion. John Beatty died December 16, 1898. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Hugh Beatty, his son, also followed farming nearly all his life in North East township. In the fall of 1852 he went to California, where he followed gold mining three years, when he engaged in fruit raising and gardening, which he followed until 1857, then returning to North East, where he spent the remainder of his days on the place now occupied by John. He died November 27, 1896. He was married four times: First, to a Miss Childs, who died within one year; his second wife was Mrs. Shortman, who died, leaving one child, Ella, now Mrs. E. Mason, State Line (see sketch); he then married Maria Tallman. Three children were born to this union: Isaac (deceased); John and Elbridge, residing in North East township. The mother died June 22, 1855, and Mr. Beatty afterward married Mrs. Margaret DeLong (now deceased). They had no children. Hugh Beatty was prominent in local politics, and held several township offices. He was an active member of the M. E. Church and acted as steward a long time.

A. L. Stetson is an extensive farmer of North East township, and his postoffice address is Northville, Pa. Mr. Stetson was born January 11, 1834, in the township where he now resides. He is a son of Sanders and Eliza (Lutz) Stetson, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Trumansberg, Seneca county, N. Y. The father was a farmer, and came to Erie county in 1831, settling near Sulphur Springs, in North East township. In 1856 he removed to a place near Jones' Mill, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 25, 1891, on the fourth day of his 86th year. The mother now resides with her son,

A. L., and is 84 years old. They were the parents of five children: Eliza (deceased), A. L., George W., North East; Henry (deceased) and Zephaniah (deceased). A. L. Stetson was reared and educated in North East township, where he remained until he was 19 years of age (1853). Like many others about that time he was affected by the new gold mines of California, which acted upon him as a huge magnet and drew him toward the Golden Gate. He reached St. Joseph, Mo., by rail and river transportation, and from there drove across the plains and over the mountains with one of the many emigrant trains that were crossing in those days. He reached the Sacramento river October 7, 1853, twenty-six miles from Shasta. While in California he was engaged in mining and farming, and was also an extensive contractor in building reservoirs. October 23, 1863, he bought the place where he now resides of F. B. Smedley. It contains 175 acres, located on the lake and Twenty-Mile creek. Mr. Stetson returned to California after he purchased his place, and remained about three years. Since 1866 he has resided in North East township. He is engaged in general farming and grape raising, having a vineyard of about ten acres. He has dealt a great deal in fine horses. He was married February 28, 1868, to Miss Annette, daughter of Alexander Edly, of Cambridge, N. Y. To this union were born four children, viz.: Alice E., Henry T., Leon G. and Grace.

J. A. Blauvelt, North East, Pa., is one of the progressive fruit growers of North East township, and was born in Clark, Rockland county, N. Y., February 28, 1823. He is a descendant of the Holland Dutch, who were among the early settlers of New York City and vicinity. Cornelius Blauvelt, our subject's grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was taken prisoner by the British, to England. He was seized when the British captured New York, and was not released until after the surrender of Cornwallis. J. A. is a son of Abraham and Anna (Van Orden) Blauvelt, who spent their lives in Rockland county, New York. The mother died in 1879 and the father in 1880. They were the parents of two children, Cornelius (deceased), who lived in Rockland county all his life except a few years which he spent in New York City, and J. A. Blauvelt, reared and educated in his native town, and when a young man learned the mason's trade, which he followed about ten years. He has been engaged in farming the rest of the time. In 1870 he moved to Jamestown, N. Y., and seven years later came to North East township and bought his present place, where he has since been engaged in fruit raising and gardening. Mr. Blauvelt was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth McAcclin. Two children were born to this union: Annette, married James Rappale, of Jamestown, N. Y., and Jessie, at home. After Mrs. Blauvelt's death Mr. Blauvelt married Elizabeth Hunt. They have one child, Jennie, now Mrs. Frank Weaver, of North East. Mr. Blauvelt is a staunch supporter of the principles set forth by the People's party.

C. Grimshaw, North East, Pa., one of the progressive citizens of Erie county, is extensively engaged in fruit culture in North East township. He was born May 18, 1853, in Calverley, Yorkshire, England, and is a son of Job and Mary Ann (Craven) Grimshaw, both natives of England. They reared a

family of three children: Henry, professor of music, Liverpool, England; Albert, bookkeeper, New Brighton, Pa.; he is also a musician; and C. The father now resides in retirement on the old homestead in England, and the mother died in 1856. C. Grimshaw was reared and educated in his native land and learned the spinner's trade. When 20 years of age he came to America and settled in North East. He obtained employment at his trade in the old woolen mill which was then operated by W. A. Grimshaw & Co., where he remained until 1884, when he purchased his present place, which is situated just south of Orchard Beach, which was at one time a part of Mr. Grimshaw's farm. Mr. Grimshaw has one of the finest producing vineyards in the county. He was married July 1, 1875, to Miss Sarah, daughter of D. J. Wells, of North East. They have two children, Alice G. and Harry. Politically Mr. Grimshaw is a Republican.

A. E. Martin, North East, Pa. It is natural for each member of the human family to cherish in his bosom a veneration for that portion of terra firma where he first saw the light of day, and regardless of the stage of life at which we leave our birthplace we expect at some distant day to again visit our old home and the scenes of our childhood; but such cannot be the case with Mr. Martin, for the land of his birth is now occupied by the waters of Lake Erie—the site of his early home, on the shore of the lake in Harbor Creek township, has gradually slipped into the lake and disappeared. He was born February 13, 1833, and is a son of James and Lavisa (Garham) Martin (both deceased), the former a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and the latter of Rutland county, Vermont. The father when 18 years of age came to America and lived in Vermont a short time, when he settled in Harbor Creek, this county. He was a carpenter by trade and also followed farming. James Martin was one of a family of six children, viz.: John (deceased), resided in Harbor Creek; Alexander (deceased), resided in Harbor Creek; Thomas (deceased), lived in the West; James (deceased); Margaret, Mrs. John Lindsay, Vermont (deceased); and Jane, Mrs. John Gray, Harbor Creek. James and Lavisa (Garham) Martin were the parents of seven children, viz.: Rachael, Mrs. J. Curtis, Chautauque, N. Y.; A. E.; Robert, Whitewater, Wis.; John (deceased); William (deceased); Roland, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sanderman, Buffalo, N. Y.; and Lavisa, Mrs. Chas. Howard, Corry, Erie county, Pa. A. E. Martin spent his early days in Harbor Creek township and received a public school education, and when a youth learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed about twelve years later; he was engaged in carriagemaking ten years and operated a cider mill five years. He engaged in farming in North East township in 1873, and is one of the successful farmers of the locality. He was married October 3, 1869, to Miss Mary, daughter of Andrew Malick, of North East township. She was born June 8, 1841, and died November 19, 1870, leaving three children, Egbert and Albert, twins, born August 22, 1861, the former now residing in North East township, the latter is deceased, and Edith, born July 18, 1867, Mrs. James Howard, of Harbor Creek.

G. J. Felton, farmer, postoffice Ripley, N. Y., resides in the extreme northeast corner of Erie county, on the shore of the lake and not twenty rods from the New York State line. He is a Hollander by birth and

was born February 25, 1845. He is a son of Benodus and Amelia (Lactus) Felton, both also natives of Holland. The family emigrated to America when G. J. was about 3 years old and settled on the Mohawk, near Schoenectady, N. Y., where they remained for ten years. They then went to Clymer, Chautauque county, N. Y. There were four children in the family, viz.: G. J., John, who resides on the old homestead at Clymer; William, Westfield, N. Y., and Mary, Mrs. William Luktus, Clymer. The father was a farmer by occupation all his life. He died in April, 1891, and the mother died in 1883. G. J. Felton and his father both served in the army during the Rebellion. The father enlisted in Co. E, 154th N. Y. V. I. He was taken prisoner at Antietam and confined in Libby a short time and shortly after discharged from the service on account of physical disability. He served two years. G. J. Felton remained with his father on the farm until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Co. E, 112th N. Y. V. I. He participated in the engagements at Cold Harbor, Black Water, scored on the blockades at Charleston and along the Florida coast and participated in the action in front of Petersburg, where on July 30, 1864, he received a gunshot wound. He was taken to Staten Island Hospital and recovered in time to be at the battle of Fort Fisher, and when Lee surrendered he was detailed to hospital duty at Providence, and on July 30, 1865, was discharged and returned to Clymer, where he followed farming until 1875, when he bought his present place of 100 acres. Besides carrying on an extensive general farming he has a vineyard of twenty-five acres. Mr. Felton was married April 7, 1865, to Miss Sarah Galloway, of Ripley, N. Y. They have eight children, viz.: Mary, Frank, George, Nellie, Herbert, Robert, Edith and Florence. He is a member of the G. A. R., K. O. T. M. and is a Republican.

B. F. Crawford, North East, Pa., is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Erie county. His grandfather, Thomas Crawford, was born in Harrisburg, March 27, 1769. His father was an officer in Washington's army. Thomas Crawford married Polly Custard, also a native of Harrisburg. They were the parents of twelve children, viz.: Hugh, born December 3, 1791, died in infancy; Jane, born April 5, 1793, married a Mr. Childs, of North East, Pa., both dead; James, born November 17, 1794; William, born December 24, 1796; Polly, born March 18, 1801, married Harry Rogers, lived in Mill Creek township, both dead; Thomas, born June 18, 1803; Rose Ann, born June 20, 1805 (deceased); Susan E., born May 10, 1807, (deceased); Nancy B., born July 19, 1810, married Miles Caughey, lived in Fairview, and died in 1895; Sally, born August 10, 1812, married Wm. Graham, of North East, died August, 1895, and Robert, born May 6, 1817. Thomas Crawford settled in North East township with his family about the year 1796 on the Lake road, near where Mr. Carr now lives. The Carr place was a part of the land. He bought about 240 acres in that vicinity. He devoted his entire life to farming and although not prominent in politics, he always voted the Whig ticket. He died in 1857. William Crawford, father of B. F. Crawford, was born at North East, Pa., and was their youngest child when the family came to Erie county. He spent his entire life in North East township and followed farming. He was at one time interested in a pail factory at Freeport and also ran a

sawmill there. He lived near the mouth of Sixteen-mile creek, which is now known as Orchard Beach, the home of James. He married Nancy, daughter of Alex. T. and Rosanna (McCord) Blaine, June 20, 1820. She was born June 21, 1800. They reared a family of eleven children, viz.: Alexander B., born September 24, 1821, died July 7, 1858; Thomas, born November 7, 1822, North East; Rosanna M., born April 20, 1825, died August 1, 1846; William A., born August 17, 1827, Erie, Pa.; Harriet, born September 16, 1829, died May 20, 1850; James M., born December 25, 1831, died June 20, 1857; Ephriam Win., born October 23, 1833, Warren, Pa.; Benjamin F., born May 25, 1836; Joseph T., born March 30, 1839, and Josephine, twins; Joseph died October 13, 1840, and Josephine lives in North East; Edwin I., born May 18, 1842, died March 18, 1859. The father died August 19, 1850, on the Judd farm; and the mother died May 21, 1877. B. F. Crawford spent his early days in North East at the place of his birth, and when about eighteen years of age, went to Sandusky, O., where he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, and afterwards went to Kansas and in 1858 returned to Warren, O., where he was working at his trade when the war broke out. He enlisted September 6, 1862, in Co. C, 16th Pa. Cav. and served until the close of the war. During the last year of his service he was ordnance sergeant of the 2nd Cavalry Div. In 1867 Mr. Crawford went to Nebraska, and worked for the Union Pacific R. R., until the Golden Spike was driven and the road opened to the coast. In 1870, he went to Minnesota and worked on the "Soo" R. R. as passenger conductor until 1875, when he returned to the Union Pacific, in the same capacity, until 1882. He then went to Pennsylvania to settle down, but shortly after went to Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific as conductor, and afterward entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. in the same capacity, where he remained until 1892, when he came to North East, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Crawford was married December 27, 1863, to Miss Emma Jaehing, of Duluth, Minn. She died December 9, 1874, leaving one child, Emma J. He is a member of the O. R. C., and, although not a member of the G. A. R., usually attends the encampments, parades, etc., accompanied by his old comrade, "Old Ned," who has a national reputation, and as far as known is the only surviving four-legged veteran of the late war. The horse is now about 40 years of age. "Ned" was captured from Gen. Jubal Early's corps near Washington, by a Union scouting party, thirty-two years ago, and was given to his present owner to replace an animal he loosed and which had been shot in a skirmish. At the close of the war Mr. Crawford rode Ned from Washington to North East, and he has since been in his possession.

G. Will Butt, North East, Pa., is a son of A. W. Butt, and was born November 26, 1850, on the place where his father now resides; he was educated in the common schools and the North East and Ripley high schools. At 18 he left home and engaged in clerking in North East, where he remained a little over a year. He then went to Cory in the same capacity, remaining about nine months. He then followed lumbering a short time and went to Rouseville, Venango county, and engaged in the furniture business, running a branch store in Petersburg and one in Edenburg. In 1875 he engaged in the oil business, which he followed

until 1880. In that year he went to Bradford and engaged in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine, manufacturing about 1,600 pounds daily. He followed this for four years, when he returned to the oil business, with headquarters in Warren, Pa. In 1892 he returned to North East and engaged in farming, which now occupies his attention. He has a fine farm, well adapted to fruit and grape growing, situated about a mile from the borough. Mr. Butt was married February 18, 1874, to Miss Lily, daughter of H. R. Fullerton, of Parker's Landing, Armstrong county, Pa. They have three children, viz.: Rose Harriet, George Alonzo and Blanche Lillian. He is a member of the Masonic order (Blue Lodge). He has held several local offices at the different places where he resided, and was at one time Burgess of Petersburg. Politically he has always been a Republican.

C. B. Farr, farmer and fruit raiser, North East, Pa., was born in Bradford, Pa., October 27, 1861, and is a son of Levi C. and Catherine (Mattison) Farr, both natives of Bradford, Pa. They were parents of five children, viz.: C. B.; Milton, resides in West Virginia; Anna (deceased); George (deceased) and Isaac (deceased). The mother died May 10, 1873. The father followed the occupation of lumbering in his earlier days, and during the oil excitement of Pennsylvania was in the oil business. In 1878 he came to North East, and eight years later went to Florida, and is now owner and proprietor of an orange grove in Hwassee, Orange county, Fla. Levi C. Farr is a son of George Farr, who was born in Vermont in 1806, and went to what is now Bradford with his father in the year 1826. There was not a white settler in the town or in Luna Valley at that time. Levi was the second white male child born in that valley. Isaac Farr, the pioneer of that section, was born in Vermont in 1775; his parents were natives of England. C. B. Farr had his early experience among the oil derricks of McKean county, and came to Erie county at the age of 17. He purchased his present place in 1888 from his father. He is engaged in fruit raising and gardening, and his place is located about three miles northeast of the "grape city." Mr. Farr was married September 22, 1885, to Miss Nettie, daughter of L. P. and Louisa (Vermilyae) Merilue, of North East township. They have one child, Noel Clifton. Mr. Farr is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

Joseph Rhodes, postoffice, Northville, Pa., railroad station State Line, N. Y. Mr. Rhodes is a native of New Jersey, and was born November 1, 1828. He is a son of George and Annie (Vanderhoff) Rhodes. The father was born September 13, 1797, in New Jersey, and the mother July 11, 1798. The father was a blacksmith and wagonmaker by trade, and came to Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., at an early date. He was an excellent workman, and noted throughout central New York State for the perfection of his forged fish-hooks. He followed his trade at Genoa, N. Y., and several years at Rhodesport, and was next engaged in boating and boat building for several years. About 1842 the family removed to Corning, N. Y., and about the time they moved he caught a severe cold through exposure on Lake Seneca, and went to Corning, where he died June 24, 1842. His wife died February 10, 1881. They reared a family of seven children: Lucetta, born September 1, 1818, and died

March 20, 1840; Hattie Caroline, born November 12, 1824, now Mrs. Robert Clark, Corning, N. Y.; Catherine Maria, born November 30, 1828, married Alonzo Backley, and resides in the West; Hosea, born April 28, 1831, Olean, N. Y.; John, born August 3, 1833, lives in Chicago; Lydia Samantha, born September 13, 1837, died September 7, 1847; and Rachael Ann, born November 23, 1839, died October 23, 1840. Joseph Rhodes came to New York State with his parents when he was 1 year old. He showed a talent for mechanical work ever since he was a child, and when a youth naturally and easily learned the carpenter's trade, and followed this occupation as a railroad carpenter for several years, with his home at Corning. In 1875 he bought one-half interest in the cider and vinegar factory which he now owns. It is situated on the Buffalo road, near State Line. In 1877 he bought the entire concern, and since then has been engaged in the manufacture of cider, vinegar and unfermented grape cider. He manufactures about 80,000 gallons of vinegar per year. Mr. Rhodes was married first at Akron, O., March 21, 1853, to Miss Sarah Townsend, of Akron, O. She died January 16, 1889, leaving one child, Marcus, who now resides at Dayton, N. Y. Mr. Rhodes was again married July 23, 1890, to Miss Harriet Baker. Mr. Rhodes is a member of the State Police, and politically is a Republican. Mr. Rhodes' great-grandfather, Joseph Rhodes, lived and died in Horton, Yorkshire, England. His son, Charles Rhodes, when a lad of 17 years, was seized by a press gang, while attending school in a seaport town, with his school books in his hand, put on board a man-of-war, and it was three years before he finally escaped, while the vessel was at anchor in New York harbor. He found a position as a school teacher in Freehold, N. J., where he was married on the 6th of August, 1790, to Alice Van Kirk. He was a farmer during the Revolution, and the British took possession of his farm. Later he conducted a hotel, built a gristmill, sawmill and distillery. He was for a long time county clerk of Sussex county, holding the office at the time of his death. He made a trip to England to secure property left him by his father. George Rhodes, the father of our subject, was the third child of Joseph Rhodes, above mentioned, by his second wife, Catherine Wintermute.

Jacob Chefferte, fruit grower, North East, Pa., was a veteran in the late war, is a native of Switzerland, and was born March 16, 1831. He was reared and educated in his native land, and when 21 years of age came to America, settling in Boston, Erie county, N. Y., where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Co. F, 116th N. Y. V. I. At Plain Stone, near Ft. Hudson, May 21, 1863, which was the first engagement in which he participated, he received wounds which disabled him from further military service. He lost the four fingers of his left hand and at the same time was pierced through the right wrist by a musket ball. After recovering sufficiently to leave the hospital he returned to his former home in New York State. Shortly afterwards he came to North East and engaged in farming between Freeport and North East, where he has since resided. He is chiefly engaged in fruit raising. He was married in 1856 to Miss Kate Meyhl of New York State. They have nine children, viz.: Lizzie, John, Hattie, Henry, Frank, Julius, Charles, Emma and Lewis. He

is a member of the G. A. R., and politically is a Republican.

E. A. Hart, North East, Pa., was born August 27, 1837, in North East township. He is a son of Edmund and Mahala (Jones) Hart; the former was a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of one of the early pioneer families. Edmund Hart settled in North East township about 1835, and bought some sixty-three acres about a mile and a half southeast of the borough. He cleared this land, and followed farming there during the remainder of his life. This is where E. A. was born, and where he now resides, although his present farm contains nearly twice as much land as was originally purchased by his father. Edmund and Mahala (Jones) Hart were the parents of six children, viz.: E. A., L. C., North East; John H., Central City, Neb.; Dora M., Mrs. Robert Thayer, North East, widow; Emma T., Mrs. Charles Rothers, Pasadena, Cal., and Ida V., Mrs. James Loucks, Pasadena, Cal. The father died in 1893, aged 82 years, and the mother now resides in North East borough. E. A. Hart has always been engaged in farming in North East township, except one year he spent in the oil country. He was united in marriage June 10, 1862, to Miss Lydia Fairchild, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They have three children, viz.: Eva, Mrs. George Youngs, North East township; W. S. and Charles A. Mr. Hart is the present constable of North East township, and has held several local offices, having been school director nine years. Politically he is a Republican.

Charles Wilks, farmer, North East, Pa., resides about three miles southeast of the borough, is a native of Mecklenberg, Germany, and was born August 17, 1820. His parents were John and Mary (Holnagel) Wilks, both of whom spent their lives in Germany. Charles Wilks was reared and educated in his native land, where he followed farming until he was 26 years old, when he emigrated to America, locating for a short time in Silver Creek, N. Y. In 1857 he settled in North East township, and two or three years later purchased his present place. He was married in 1844 to Miss Sophia, daughter of Christopher Shultz, a native of Germany. They reared a family of five children, viz.: P. C., North East; Mary, Mrs. Homer Atkins, North East; Charles F., North East; Minnie, Mrs. Frank Luth, Painesville, O., and Albert F., who resides with his father, and has an adjoining farm, working in partnership. He was born January 26, 1863, and has always devoted his attention to farming. He was married March 26, 1885, to Miss Mary, daughter of Charles Gruel, of North East township. They have three children, viz.: Walter W., Frank C. and Burt H.

Benson Bingham, North East, Pa., is one of Erie county's representative farmers. He was born August 3, 1820, at Barton, Steuben county, N. Y., and is a son of Johnathan and Mary (Benson) Bingham, both natives of Steuben county, New York. The Bingham family are among the pioneers of this county. The city of Binghamton, N. Y., received its name from this family, of whom there are a great many representatives in New York State. Johnathan Bingham was born in 1796, and followed farming in the State of New York until 1848, when he settled in North East town-

ship, near the North East cemetery. In 1857 he sold out to his sons, went to Fairfax, Va., and bought an extensive plantation where he was engaged in farming at the breaking out of the war. As he was a loyal Northerner his plantation was devastated by the Rebel army. They burned his fences and buildings and destroyed and confiscated his stock and produce. Although a man of nearly 70 years, he was taken to Libby prison by the Confederates, but was shortly after released. He then came to Erie county and resided in Corry a short time, when he went to live in Washington, D. C., where he spent nearly the remainder of his life. He died in Philadelphia. His wife died in 1879. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Maria, Mrs. Hampton Phillips, Chautauqua county, New York; Benson and Wesley, North East; Franklin, Vine-land, N. J., and Mariette, Mrs. V. H. Bennett, Wattsburg, Pa. Mr. Benson Bingham was educated in the public schools of North East township, and has always made farming his occupation. He purchased his present farm of 85 acres in 1872. It is located about two and one-half miles southeast of the borough. He is engaged in general farming and fruit raising, having a vineyard of over 12 acres. Mr. Bingham has been twice married, first March 6, 1860 to Miss Emma Poole, of North East. She died in 1879, leaving four children, viz.: Harriet, Mrs. John Bagley, North East; Franklin, traveling salesman, North East; Frederick, at home, and John P., clerk, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Bingham was married on the second occasion to Miss Emma Stetson, of North East. He served two terms as commissioner of North East township, and politically is a Democrat.

C. B. Archer, North East, Pa., is not only one of the extensive fruit producers of North East township, but is a very extensive dealer. He has a large fruit farm located about three miles east of the borough, where he cultivates one of the finest vineyards in Erie county. Mr. Archer was born at Ripley, N. Y., July 23, 1843. His parents are John G. and Aurilla (Imman) Archer, the former a native of Washington, county, New York, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Caroline, married Frank Ludlow, of Ripley, N. Y.; Fred B., North East, Pa.; C. B., Henry, Ripley, N. Y.; John G. Archer, father of C. B., was a soldier in the war of the late rebellion. He served in Co. E, 112th N. Y. V. L., and was over fifty years of age when he entered the service. He died July 5, 1879. His wife now resides at Ripley, N. Y. C. B. Archer was educated in the common schools of New York, and in 1870 came to Erie county and bought a farm in Greenfield township and in 1873 bought his present place in North East. Mr. Archer was married March 31, 1869, to Miss Henrietta Baird, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of North East township. They have three children: Frank, Eric and Bert.

L. G. Youngs, nurseryman, North East township, Pennsylvania, born in the township where he now resides December 13, 1853, is a son of Sears and Jane (Harper) Youngs. He was reared in North East township and educated in the public schools, the Lake Shore Seminary, North East, and the Elyria Academy, Elyria, O. He taught school several years, mostly in the State of Ohio. He at one time was the

principal of the Grafton Academy, Grafton, Ohio. In 1888 he was appointed postal clerk and worked on the Chicago, New York & P. O. Div. of the railway mail service until 1890. He then resigned his position in the mail service and has since devoted his attention to his present place, which he had previously purchased. He is very extensively engaged in fruit raising, besides having one of the finest nurseries along the Lake Shore. His place is located about three miles from the borough of North East and one-half mile south of the Nickel Plate station, State Line. Mr. Youngs was married in 1874 to Miss Mary L. Covey, of North East. To this union were born four children: Arthur F., Leonard N., Alfred J., and Anna M. Mrs. Youngs departed this life January 26, 1892, and he was again married July 4, 1894, to Miss Celia Dowman of Girard. Mr. Youngs is a member of the A. O. U. W., the I. O. O. F. and is a prominent Erie county Democrat.

M. D. Newton, North East, was born on the place where he now resides, January 18, 1861, and is a son of John L. and Harriett (Welch) Newton, pioneers of Erie county. The mother now resides in North East borough, and the father died October 18, 1892. J. L. Newton (deceased) was born in 1820 in Oswego, N. Y., son of Elias and Laura Ann (Gay) Newton, both natives of New York. They moved to North East when J. L. was 6 years old. Their children were: Warren, Julia, William, Eveline (all deceased) and J. L. A sister and two brothers died young. J. L. was the last survivor of the children, having spent his life in the township and followed farming. He was married April 19, 1855, to Miss Harriett Welch, of Onondaga county, New York; they had three children: Loray E. (deceased), Munroe D. and U. G. Mr. J. L. Newton held several public offices, was road commissioner, school director and assessor. He was a staunch Republican. M. D. Newton was reared and educated in North East township, and has always made farming his chief occupation. He now resides on the old homestead, which contains eighty-seven acres. He owns another farm of seventy-seven acres in the township. Mr. Newton is very extensively engaged in fruit raising and has a large and productive vineyard. He was united in marriage March 25, 1885, to Miss Sophia Senger, of North East. They have four children: William John, Bertha M., Orpha Deloss and George Harrison. Mr. Newton is one of the school directors of North East township and is a Republican.

G. L. Youngs, farmer and fruit grower, North East, Pa., is a son of Sears L. Youngs, one of the pioneers of this section, and was born July 19, 1841, in North East township, where he has since resided. He spent his life on his father's farm, and in 1875 purchased his present place, where he has since been engaged in farming, but during the last few years he has devoted his attention to fruit growing. He raises all kinds of fruit and has a fine vineyard of ten acres. Mr. Youngs was married April 3, 1861, to Miss Violetta Amanda Thompson, of Tidout, Warren county. They have two children, George and Leroy, both residing in North East township. Mr. Youngs is one of the successful farmers of Erie county and has many friends in the community.

F. B. Archer, North East township, postoffice Ripley, N. Y., was born in Ripley, N. Y., May 7, 1838,



W. Kachler



and is a son of John G. and Aurilla (Yuman) Archer, the former a native of Whitehall, N. Y. (deceased), and the latter of Ripley, N. Y. The mother now resides at Ripley, N. Y. John G. Archer was a son of Valentine Archer, whose father was a native of Nova Scotia, and a pioneer of western New York. J. B. Archer is one of a family of four children: Caroline, Mrs. Frank Luellow, of Ripley; F. B., Charles, of North East, and Henry, Ripley, N. Y. Mr. Archer spent his boyhood days in Ripley Hill, and received a common school education. He has always followed farming, except when a soldier. In September, 1862, he enlisted in company E, 154th N. Y. V. I. He served in the battles of Frederickburg and Chancellorsville and several minor engagements. At Chancellorsville he was wounded; a missile ball passed through his right breast and his right arm and shoulder. After spending about six months in the Grace Church Hospital at Alexandria, Va., he served in the invalid's corps a short time, when he was discharged and returned to the quiet of the farm. In 1886 he came to North East township and bought his present place, where he is chiefly engaged in fruit raising. Mr. Archer has been twice married. On the first occasion April 6, 1858, to Sarah Brownell, by whom he had five children: Emma, Mrs. Will Luke, Corry, Pa.; Frances, Mrs. Truman Witherell, Gowanda, N. Y.; Ermine, Mrs. George Getzmer, Gowanda, N. Y.; Grant, Buffalo, N. Y., and Leon, at home. He was married on the second occasion to Fannie Hutchins, of Westfield, N. Y. Politically Mr. Archer is a staunch Republican.

E. S. Orton, North East, an extensive fruit grower of the garden township of Erie county, was born September 29, 1831, in the township where he now resides, a short distance south of State Line Station of the Nickel Plate R. R. He is a son of Edmund and Amanda (Camp) Orton. Edmund Orton was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and came as far west as North East on foot, May 8, 1815; the next fall he returned on foot to Durham, Conn. The same winter he returned to North East with an ox team, and in the fall of 1818 returned to Connecticut, where he was married to Amanda Camp, came back to North East the latter part of the winter and bought a place, of which they now own a portion. The father made farming his chief occupation, and died June 20, 1870, aged 84 years. His wife died August 14, 1839. They were the parents of six children: Maria A. married Lewis Colton, who died in 1894, at Elk Grove, Cal.; Sarah, Mrs. G. M. Belknap (deceased), North East; Elvira (deceased); E. S., Mary, Mrs. L. G. Baldwin (deceased), of West Granville, Mass., and L. M., North East. E. S. Orton is a descendant of the seventh generation of Thomas Orton, who was born in England in 1613, and emigrated to America about 1640, settling in Windsor, Conn., in 1641, and soon after removed to Farmington, Conn. The line of descent is Thomas (1613), John (1647), Samuel (1694), Samuel (1724), Samuel (1759) to Edmund, the father of E. S. E. S. Orton was reared and educated in North East township, and has made farming his main occupation, and within the last few years has been devoting his attention to fruit raising, and now his farm of over ninety acres is all devoted to producing various kinds of fruit. Mr. Orton was married March 22, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Bell, of Sherman, N. Y. They have three children: Carrie, Mrs. Jasper Peters, North East;

E. A., married Miss Jennie Peters, of North East, March 1, 1893. They have three children: Carrie B., Edward A. and Joseph W.

John G. Rose, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., was born June 29, 1836, son of Jacob and Christina (Famer) Rose. Jacob Rose came to America from Germany in the year 1842, bringing John with him, and settled in Summit township. He married Christina, daughter of Mr. Famer, and reared a family of six children, as follows: Christina, Jacob (deceased), Fred, Christ, George and John G., who married Sarah, daughter of John Haumer, of McKean township. This union has been blessed with six children, as follows: Charley, Rosanna, wife of Henry Hoshack, McKean township; John, David, Etta and Sarah. Mrs. Rose died May 24, 1894, aged 57 years. John G. Rose settled on the farm where he now resides. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is also a member of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Rose started in life a poor man, and now owns a farm of seventy-five acres, where he resides.

Joseph Runser, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., was born September 6, 1821, in Hessingen, Germany, son of C. E. Runser, of Hessingen, Germany. He died on the ocean. G. E. Runser married Rosanna Frey in Germany, and the union has been blessed with a large family of children, as follows: Kate (deceased), Cecilia, wife of F. Duttlinger (deceased); Margaret (deceased); Peter (deceased); Joseph, living in Summit township. Joseph Runser was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Frank Spade, of Greene township, August 9, 1847. To this union was born a family of eight children: F. Joseph (deceased); George C., living in Erie; Peter, living in Meadville, Pa.; Mary E., wife of Valentine Baker, of Summit township; Josephine (deceased); Cecelia, wife of Conrad Wigand, of Erie; Scholasta, wife of I. Flickinger, of Jamestown, N. Y.; and Helen (deceased). Mrs. Runser died at the age of 53. In 1872 Mr. Runser married, for his second wife, Carry, daughter of J. J. Sens, of Germany. Joseph Runser, who came here from Germany in 1852, settled in Summit township on the farm where he now resides. He started in life without assistance and by his industry and thrift has acquired a farm of sixty acres, well adapted for farming. He is a member of the St. Joseph Church, of Erie.

Henry Eggers, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., was born in Hanover, Germany, December 2, 1847, and is of German ancestry. He emigrated to America September 16, 1871, and settled in Erie county, where he married Mary, daughter of Joseph Runser, of Summit township, in 1877. Four children have been born to them: Albert (deceased), Carrie, Lena and Clara. Henry Eggers has two brothers and a sister, Augusta, living on a farm in Summit township, and a brother and sister (Louisa) deceased. He attends St. Francis' Church, of McKean, and is one of the active and practical farmers of his neighborhood.

Frederick Moore, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., born December 31, 1857, is a son of George Moore, who came from Prussia and settled in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. Later, in 1861, he moved into Beaver county, where he died November 13, 1881, at the advanced age of 72. George Moore

was the father of seven children: Frederick, living in Summit township; Mary, wife of John Chisler, Allegheny, Pa., living in Pittsburg; Katie, wife of Michael McGuire, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and George (deceased). Frederick Moore married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Minick, September 22, 1862, at Allegheny, Pa. Mrs. Minick was formerly Catherine Spencer, of Butler county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Moore are the parents of eleven children: Joseph, living in Pittsburg; Anna, Maggie, Charley, George, John, Edward, Andrew, Aloyses, Minnie and Paul. Mr. Frederick Moore is the owner of two large farms, one situated in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and the other in Summit township, Erie county, Pa. He started in life, in 1862, in Beaver county, where he resided until 1894, when he moved to Summit township, where he has since made his home. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics he has always been a Democrat.

Ernest Nick, of Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., one of Summit township's enterprising and prosperous farmers, was born April 16, 1838, in the city of Esslingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, son of C. W. Nick, a German military officer, who married Sophia Stadmund in 1818. They reared a family of six children, as follows: William, of Erie; Frederick (deceased) was mayor of the city of Esslingen, Germany, for twenty years; Sophie, wife of L. J. Schmittlen, of Sabulla, Ia.; Ernest, Caroline, wife of Charles Fuchs, of Erie, and Charles (deceased). Ernest Nick married Mary, daughter of John M. Veit, of Summit township, September 22, 1859, who married Marguritta Knaulle, of the town of Horppim, Wurtemberg, Germany, the latter living to the advanced age of 83. Mr. and Mrs. Nick reared a large family of children: Charles W., of Erie; John H., of Summit township; Clara, Emma, wife of Samuel Beckman, of Erie; Ernest Gustave, of Erie; Minnie and Bertha. Ernest Nick, located in the city of Erie in 1852, making his home there for thirty years, and moving to Summit township in 1886, where he has since resided on a farm of seventy acres. Mr. Nick has been very successful, in a business way, and has been tax collector of Summit township for two years.

Fernando Waldinger, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., born November 20, 1841, in Rheinfelden, Germany, son of Joseph Waldinger (deceased), of Germany, who married Margaretha, daughter of John A. Zachl, of Germany. To this union were born five children, as follows: Frank, living in Erie; August 1st (deceased), Anton, living in Summit township; Fernando, and August 2d (deceased). Fernando Waldinger married Sybilla, daughter of John J. and Barbara Wolf, of Erie (both deceased), October 25, 1868. This union has been blessed with eleven children, as follows: Mary E., born August 16, 1869, married Christian Dahlkemper of Summit township, April 21, 1891; Joseph, living at home, born August 6, 1871; Edward L., born August 23, 1873; Bertha, born June 20, 1875; Frank H., born May 14, 1877; Emma M., born May 14, 1879; Ida E., born March 26, 1881; John, born January 27, 1883; Fernando, jr., born April 29, 1885; Clara A., born August 4, 1887; and Louisa M., born July 21, 1889. Fernando Waldinger came to America from Germany in the year 1866, and settled in Erie county.

By his individual effort alone he has since become the possessor of a farm of 112 acres in Summit township, where he resides, six miles from Erie, and also owns 25 acres in Mill Creek township. In politics Mr. Waldinger is a Democrat. The family are members of St. Joseph's Church of Erie.

C. E. Dahlkemper, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., born in Westphalia, Germany, December 22, 1860, son of Staffen Dahlkemper, of Germany, who was united in marriage in 1857 with Miss Katie Buckle, daughter of Frederick Buckle, of Westphalia, Germany, a highly respected citizen in his native town. This union has been blessed by a large family of children: Barnett (deceased), Anna, wife of Henry Bicker, of Germany; Kate (deceased), Gerold, living in Germany; C. E., Mary (deceased), Teresa, Lizzie, William, living in Summit township; Joseph, living in Germany; Henry, living in Germany. C. E. Dahlkemper was united in marriage April 21, 1891, to Mary, daughter of Ferdinand Waldinger, of Summit township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To this union have been born two children, Bertha and William. The family are all members of St. Joseph's Church of Erie. Mr. Dahlkemper is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Erie, where he first lived after coming from Germany in 1882. Four years later he moved to Summit township, where he has since resided, and where he owns a farm of sixty acres, situated on the Waterford and Erie road, six miles from the latter city.

William Dahlkemper, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., was born in Westphalia, Germany, December 24, 1864, son of Staffen and Kate (Buckle) Dahlkemper, of Germany, where Mr. Dahlkemper still resides, a respected citizen of Westphalia. Mr. Dahlkemper was a carpenter and contractor and was still living (in 1885) at the age of 76. He was the father of a large family of children (see brother's sketch). William Dahlkemper was united in marriage April 18, 1883, to Anna, daughter of John A. Tallor, of Erie, and is the second of a family of ten children, as follows: Kate, Anna, Emma, Mary, Francis, Josephine, Teresa, Rosa, Polly and Anthony. William Dahlkemper came to America from Germany in 1884, and by strict attention to business now owns a fine farm of ninety acres with good buildings, five and one-half miles from Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlkemper are members of St. John's Church of Erie.

Patrick Lynch, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., born in Ohio, April 7, 1840, son of James and Mary (Dohann) Lynch. James Lynch was born in Ireland, came to America in 1836 and settled in Summit township, where Patrick now resides. He was the father of eight children: James, living in New York city; Patrick, Michael (deceased), John (deceased), Archibald, living near Pittsburg; Martin (deceased); Mary, wife of George Herman, of Summit township, and Bridget. Patrick Lynch was married in July, 1864, to Mary, daughter of Frank Ward, of Erie. This union has been blessed with a large family of children, as follows: James, of Harbor Creek township; Julia A., wife of Simon Gilbert, of Croton, N. Y.; Frank, living in Croton, N. Y.; Mary, wife of Charles Kent, of Greene township; Archibald L., living in Erie; John, living at home; Nellie, Patrick, jr., Patrick (deceased), Michael,

jr., Michael, sr., and Gertrude. Patrick Lynch started in life in Venango county, Pennsylvania, in 1864, and lived there one year; he then moved to Erie county, where he now resides on a farm of fifty acres, eight miles from Erie. Mr. Lynch has served as school director six years and constable two years. He served in the United States navy for one year and was honorably discharged in November, 1863. Mr. Lynch and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church of Summit township and in politics he is a Democrat.

Richard Dolan, farmer, Erie, Pa., was born in Ireland, June 29, 1830, son of Richard and Mary (McQuade) Dolan. The former died in 1845 and the latter in 1880. Richard Dolan was married to Mary, daughter of Byran McQuade (deceased) in Ireland, and they were the parents of two children, William, resident of Ireland, and Richard, jr., who came to America from Ireland in 1852 and settled in Syracuse, N. Y., where he lived six years; he then removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania. He was married November 16, 1852, to Mary, daughter of James Barns, of Ireland, the eldest of a family of three children, as follows: Thomas, Catherine and Mary. To this union were born eight children: William (deceased), Hannah, James, living in Warren, Ohio; Kate, wife of Albert Miller, of New Castle, Pa.; Joseph, Edward, John, living in Chicago, Ill., and Thomas. Mrs. Richard Dolan, died June 4, 1893, at the age of 60 years. Mr. Dolan, who has been very successful in business, started in life very poorly provided with this world's goods. He now owns a farm of forty acres, finely cultivated, with good farm buildings, seven miles from Erie. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church of Summit township, and has served as town treasurer and judge of elections; in politics he is a Democrat.

Philip Ackerman, farmer, of Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., was born in Germany December 7, 1831, son of Porter and Anna (Baltz) Ackerman, both deceased, the latter in 1840 and the former in 1850. Their children were, A. (deceased), Martha (deceased) and Philip. Mr. Ackerman served in the German army seven years, participating in the war of that period. He came to this country from Germany in 1853, settled in Union Hill, N. J., and lived there two years, when he moved to Mill Creek township, where he lived some four years; he later moved to Summit township, where he now resides on a fine forty-acre tract of land. He was married August 19, 1854, to Anna, daughter of Martin Palte (deceased). To this union were born five children, as follows: Anna, wife of Joseph King, of Erie; Frances, wife of Philip Smoler, of Erie; Phoebe, jr., of Erie; John (deceased) and Margaret (deceased). Mrs. Ackerman was the eldest of a family of five children, as follows: Anna, Catherine, Eva, wife of Anthony Frederick, of Germany, and George, of Charles City, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman and family are members of St. Joseph's Church, of Erie. Politically Mr. Ackerman is a Democrat.

John Baker, farmer, Erie, Pa., was born June 10, 1836, in Germany and is a son of Jacob and Eva (Baltze) Baker who came to America from Germany in 1852; first settled in Erie and shortly after moved to Wisconsin, where he lived two and one-half years. He then returned to Erie county and lived in McKean township four years and Greene township eleven years.

Jacob Baker married Eva, daughter of Fehlein Baltze, of Germany, a worthy citizen of the Fatherland. Their children were: Philip, living in Erie; John, Fehlein (deceased), who was drowned in the Erie bay in 1871, and Barbara, wife of S. Haft, of Erie. John Baker was married October 25, 1865, to Susan, daughter of Michael Swap (deceased), and is the youngest of a family of three children, as follows: Jacob, George and Susan. Mr. Baker started in life in Erie in the coal business and after following that business for a number of years he moved to Summit township, where he now resides on a farm of fifty-six acres, well equipped and the land is in a good state of cultivation. The farm is located five miles from Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have the following family: Katie, Ida, Carrie, John, Rosa, Frank and Anna. The family are members of the St. Joseph's Church, of Erie.

John Stubbe, farmer, Kearsarge, Erie county, Pa., was born in Germany November 27, 1845, is a son of Fritz and Mary (Rhod) Stubbe, who were the parents of three children: John, Lizzie, wife of Christian Schultz, of Germany, and Fritz, of Erie. John came to America from Germany in 1872 and settled in New York city, and one year later removed to Erie, where he lived about two years and then located in Summit township, where he now resides. April 14, 1872, he married Sophie, daughter of Frederick Topp, of Germany. Seven children have blessed this union: John, Fritz, William, Charles, Albert, Sophia and Otto. Mrs. Stubbe died December 25, 1888. Mr. Stubbe took for his second wife Emma, daughter of Regma Matthia, of Erie, September 21, 1889. Two children have been born to them: Archibald and Emma. The family are members of the Lutheran Church and attend services in Erie. Mr. Stubbe is a member of the K. O. T. M. of Erie and politically is a Democrat.

B. F. Briggs, stock breeder, Gardard, Erie county, Pa., was born December 20, 1829, in Washington township, son of John and Sophia (Fairbanks) Briggs. The Briggs family were among the early settlers of Washington township, who came from the State of New York in the year 1826 or 1827. After twenty years' residence in Washington township they located in Waterford township, where Mr. B. F. Briggs' father died in 1884. John Briggs married Sophia, daughter of Perley Fairbanks, of Vermont. They reared a large family of children, as follows: Marinda (deceased); B. F.; Lorenzo (deceased); George W., living in Cedar Falls, Ia.; Perley F., living in Jamestown, N. Y.; Jane, wife of John Glatin, of Brighton, Mich.; Phoebe, wife of G. W. Richards, of Titusville, Pa.; and Walter L., living in Titusville. Mr. B. F. Briggs enlisted in 1861 in Co. G, 82d Reg. P. V. I., under Captain Knox. He participated in the battle of Hanover Court House, Fredericksburg, siege of Yorktown and several other engagements, and was wounded May 27, 1862, at the battle of Hanover Court House, and again at the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and was honorably discharged in March, 1863. He then came to Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the oil business in the oil fields for five years; he then came to Waterford township, where he resided about seven years, and, in 1877, moved to Summit township, where he now resides. G. W. Briggs, brother of B. F., enlisted, on the breaking out of the war, in Co. B, 145th P. V. I., and participated in all the engagements of that regi-

ment until the close of the war. Mr. B. F. Briggs has always been a staunch Republican.

D. E. Nash, merchant, Godard, Erie county, Pa., born September 8, 1838, in Richville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., is a son of Orlando M. and Susan (Gleason) Nash. Orlando M. Nash was born December 23, 1812, in Williamstown, Berkshire county, Mass., and March 15, 1854, he married Susan, daughter of Aaron Gleason, of Cold Rain, Mass. Mr. Nash first started life in Massachusetts, and lived there for a number of years, when he moved to St. Lawrence county, New York, and after twenty-five years' residence he moved to Erie county, in 1871, settled in West Greene, and was a resident of that township three years. He moved to Godard in 1875, and to Lowville in 1876, where he died in 1881. Mr. D. E. Nash is third in a family of eight children: John L., living in Richville, N. Y.; Sylvester (deceased in 1836); D. E.; Susan (deceased June 9, 1864); Orlando M. (deceased in 1861); Sidney, living in Gouverneur, N. Y.; Anna E., wife of Ralph Buckley, of Scotland, Conn.; and William H. (deceased July 26, 1867). Mr. D. E. Nash was married September 30, 1862, to Lucretia H., daughter of Henry Harkins, of Gouverneur, N. Y. Mrs. Nash died December 27, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Nash were the parents of two children: Edna, wife of C. Maloney (deceased December 25, 1884); and Mary Adell, wife of E. W. Gardner, of Summit township. Mr. Nash came to Erie county in 1869, and lived in West Greene four years; he then moved to Godard, and was engaged in blacksmithing until 1887, when he started in the grocery business. He was postmaster eight years at Godard, served in the offices of town treasurer, collector and school director. Mr. Nash is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a Republican.

Frank Dudenhofer, farmer, Godard, Erie county, Pa., was born in Germany, September 23, 1852, and is a son of Peter D. and Rosa (Sellingner) Dudenhofer. Peter Dudenhofer was born in Germany in 1809, and removed to America in 1853, settling in West Mill Creek township, where he lived about a year, when he moved to Greene township, which is now his home. He was married in 1829 to Rosa, daughter of William Sellingner (deceased). To this union were born four children, as follows: Balsey, living in Greene township; Frank, George, living in Meadville, Pa.; and Anthony, who lived in Greene township in 1874, on the old Northrup place, then moved to Mill Creek township, a number of years later returned to Summit, and in 1894 to the place where he now resides, on a farm of eighty-two acres, well equipped with buildings, and in a good state of cultivation, eight miles from Erie, near Godard. Mr. Dudenhofer was united in marriage to Alice Irene, daughter of George Reynolds (deceased), November 14, 1877, and is the sixth of a large family of children, viz.: Deane, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mofam, of Ladora, Ia.; Nancy, wife of E. Powell, of McKean township; Barr, of Summit township; George, of Findlay, O.; Clay, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Elmer (deceased), and nine half-brothers and sisters: William Reynolds, of Iowa; Maria Skelton, of Crawford county; Clinton Reynolds, of Iowa; Bent, B. Reynolds, of Cambridge, Pa.; Mina Blystone, of Crawford county; Mary Skelton, of California; Helen Tittle, of Crawford county; Clark (deceased),

killed in battle of Gettysburg; Estella, of Waterford, Pa.; Mrs. Reynolds' maiden name was Arminia Wobley. Her first husband, John Lawson, died in 1848, leaving two sons: Clinton (deceased in 1861); and Charles, of Hastings, Neb. In 1850 she was united in marriage to George Reynolds, whom she survives, he having departed this life in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dudenhofer are the parents of five children: Ella Grace Hetrick, of Greene township; A. K. (deceased); Bessie Irene, Balsey F. (deceased) and Mable J. (deceased), all three dying within a week from diphtheria.

James Porter Jackson, farmer, Godard, Erie county, Pa., born in Summit township September 14, 1841, is a son of James and Mary E. (Davison) Jackson, both deceased, the former in 1875. James Jackson, jr., father of James Porter Jackson, was born in one of the Eastern States, came to Erie county, and located in Summit township, formerly Greene township, and was one of its first settlers. He bought 100 acres of land from one of the land companies when he first settled, and later added seventy-five acres, and then fifty acres, near where Mr. Jackson now resides, James Jackson, jr., married Mary E., daughter of James Davison (deceased), by occupation a ship carpenter, who helped to build Perry's fleet, and also served in the Revolutionary war, and who was the father of eight children. To this union were born a large family of children, as follows: Mary Elizabeth (deceased); William A., living in Verdun, Ill., engaged in the grocery business; Smith E., of Garard township; Ira V. (deceased), who enlisted in Co. B, 145th P. V. I., under command of Col. Brown, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg; Sarah Ann, wife of Samuel Rice, of Union City; James P., Florence (deceased) and John D., of Kansas. Mr. James Porter Jackson started farming for himself when he was 21 years of age, and lived in various places in Erie county. He located on the farm where he now resides in 1885, and has become the owner of a fine tract of fifty acres, in a good state of cultivation, located at Jackson's Station, on the P. & E. R. R. He is also engaged in the fertilizing trade and is agent for a number of different fertilizers. Mr. Jackson was united in marriage February 7, 1884, to Vernie, daughter of John Myers (deceased), who was a prominent citizen of Greene township. There were six children in the Myers family, of whom Vernie was the fifth. The others are: Deloss, Emma, George, Yully and Gara. Mr. Jackson and wife are the parents of three children: Ira D., Haddie J. and Emma. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Summit and he is connected with the P. H. C.; politically he is a Democrat.

Frank Eller, farmer, Godard, Erie county, Pa., was born in Erie county January 11, 1865, and is a son of Michael and Kate (Neubauer) Eller, who reside in Erie. Michael Eller emigrated to America in 1859, settled in Venango township, lived there about seven years, and moved to Harbor Creek township, where he lived for three years, when he moved to the place where Frank now resides, on a fine farm of 100 acres, on the old plank road, six miles from Erie. Mr. Eller was married to Kate, daughter of John Neubauer. To this union were born a large family of children: Phil (deceased), Michael, Frank, George, living in Erie; Martin, living in Mansfield, Ohio;

Peter, of Summit township, and Christian, living in Erie. Frank made his start in life in Summit township, where he now resides, and has always had to work his own way in life. By his thrift and industry he has placed himself in a prosperous condition. Mr. Eller was united in marriage to Annie S., daughter of Simon Snider (deceased). To this union were born five children, as follows: Lena, Philip, Elizabeth, Michael and Frank. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church of Erie. Mr. Eller received a common school education in Summit township. In politics he is a Democrat.

P. A. Root. Clipper, Erie county, Pa., was born where he now resides May 17, 1849, and is a son of H. O. and Eliza (Foot) Root. Mr. H. O. Root was one of the early settlers of Summit township and moved from Hartford, Conn., in 1810, settling in Summit township, near Langdon Station, on the P. & E. road. He was married to Eliza, daughter of Warren Foot (deceased), and is the father of six children: Eliza, Sarah, Sophia, George, Warren and Perry. The children of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Root are: Warren, living in Greene township; P. A., Flora, wife of C. P. Haskins of Erie. Mr. Root started for himself in 1876, farming in Summit township, which he followed for two years; he then moved to Erie and was engaged in the milk business, which he followed for five years; then he removed to Summit township and engaged in farming, on the place where he now resides, a fine farm of eighty acres in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings. Mr. Root was united in marriage with Ida M., daughter of S. Webster (deceased), March 16, 1876. One child has been born to this union, Clarence Allen. Mr. Root and family are members of the Universalist Church of Erie; he is also a member of the A. O. U. W., of Erie, and has passed the chairs of that order; is also a member of the Grange of Summit, and is master of that order. He has served as school director and road commissioner. In politics he is a Populist.

H. O. Root. farmer, Clipper, Erie county, Pa., was born in Summit township, where he now resides, April 3, 1847, and is a son of Lucius and Margaret (Mulkins) Root. Mr. Lucius Root was one of the pioneer settlers of Summit township, and came with his brother, H. O. Root, jr., from Hartford, Conn., when the township of Summit was all a wilderness, and located where his son now resides. He was married to Margaret Mulkins, the youngest of a family of three children. Mr. and Mrs. Root are both deceased, the former in June, 1843, and the latter in 1865. Their children were: Lucius M., H. O., H. C. living in Summit township, and Tryphena, wife of John Hull, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. H. O. Root, on the death of his father, when but 15 years old, took charge of the farm. He has always had to work hard, and is now the owner of a farm of fifty acres, which is in a prosperous condition. He was united in marriage December 24, 1875, to Addie, daughter of Anson Yapple, of West Greene township, who is a prominent farmer of that township, and the father of ten children. Mr. Root and wife are the parents of three children: Inez B., Carl C., and Irwin L. Mr. Root is a leading citizen and has served as school director five years, and politically he is a Republican.

Sidney A. Root. farmer, Clipper, Erie county, Pa., was born in Summit township, October 14, 1820,

and is a son of Roger and Lorrinda (Mimer) Root. They were one of the pioneer families to settle in Summit township. Mr. Roger Root, his wife and four children came from Hartford, Conn., in 1810, and settled in what was then Beaverdam, but is now Summit township. They came the entire distance in a wagon with a yoke of oxen and the only path was a blazed way through the trackless forest. Sidney started in life for himself when 25 years old, going to work by the month for some eight years. About 1845 he located on a farm of fifty acres in Summit township, near Langdon station, where he now resides. He is a fearless climber, and is at home in high places, such as high trees in the woods. He was married February 5, 1852, to Rebecca, daughter of Jephtha Eckert and Catherine (Arkenburg) Eckert. There are three children in the Eckert family: Mary Jane, Anna Elizabeth, and Rebecca A. Mr. Root and wife are the parents of nine children: Merrit L., living in Erie; Estella (deceased); Frank V., of Greene township; Charles A., living in Erie; Lucius (deceased); Edward was killed by the cars on the P. E. road, near Garland station; Mary L., wife of Eugene A. Kaveney, of Greene township; A. M., of Greene township; and Katie, wife of Daniel McDannell, of Summit township. Mr. Sidney A. Root is a member of the Farmers' Alliance of Summit township, served as a school director nine years, and has filled several other offices in the township. In politics he is a Republican.

Z. Worswick, farmer, Sibleyville, Erie county, Pa., was born February 16, 1823, in Chorley, Lancashire, England, and is a son of James and Mary (Edwards) Worswick; the former was by occupation a block printer in Lancashire, and was considered one of the best in England. He married Mary Edwards, of Wales. He died in 1887 in Lancashire. They were the parents of a large family of children: William (deceased), Margaret (deceased), John (deceased), Leander, Charley, living in Lancashire, England; Eliza (deceased), Sarah Ann (deceased), and Thomas, living with Mr. Z. Worswick, who came to America from England in 1871 and located in the State of Nebraska, living there only a short time, when he removed to Erie county, locating in Summit township, where he now resides on a farm of fifty acres, with good buildings, and in a high state of cultivation, located eight miles from Erie on the old Turnpike road. Previous to his coming to America he was engaged in the block printing business in Lancashire, England. Mr. Worswick was twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of Moses Booth, of Chorley, Lancashire, England, March 25, 1846. To them were born four children: Eliza A., wife of William Mullinaux, of Preston, England; Thomas (deceased); Ellen, wife of Joseph Sweetman, of Summit township, and John (deceased). After the death of Mrs. Worswick, Mr. Worswick married for his second wife, June 25, 1873, Ann Sweetman, of Summit township, and is a prominent and respected citizen. Politically he is a Republican.

Michael C. Eller, retired farmer, formerly of Summit township, and now of Erie, Pa., was born in Germany, September 14, 1825, and is a son of Jacob and Julia (Backer) Eller (deceased). Mr. Jacob Eller came to America from Germany in 1822, and settled in Venango township, Erie county, in what is known

as the Smith neighborhood, and lived there ten years, where he died in June, 1887, at the age of 78 years. He was married to Julia, daughter of Nicholas Backer, of Germany, who was a prominent farmer in his native country. They were the parents of six children: Philip, living in Erie; Michael, Margaret, wife of George Ludwick (deceased), now living in Minnesota; Catherine, Julia, wife of Philip Backer (deceased), and Nicholas, living in Erie. Mr. Michael C. Eller emigrated to America in 1859, and located in Venango township, living in that township seven years. He then moved to Harbor Creek township, and from there to Summit township, where his son now resides on a farm of 160 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, with good buildings, located seven miles from Erie, on the old plank road. In 1891 he moved to Erie and is living a retired life. Mr. Eller made his own way in the world, and is now the owner of the above farm, and also three houses and lots at Twenty-eighth and Myrtle streets, Erie, Pa. Mr. Eller was united in marriage to Caroline, daughter of John Neubauer, February 29, 1855. The issue of this marriage was eleven children: Philip (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), John (deceased), Michael, living in Summit township; Harvey (deceased), Frank, living in Summit township; George, of Erie; Martin, living in Memphis, Tenn.; Porter, of Summit township; Christian, of Erie, and Catherine (deceased). Mr. Michael Eller and family are members of the Lutheran Church of Erie. He served as school director for three years, and road commissioner three years.

William Henderson, farmer, post-office Godard, was born in Cleveland, O., October 26, 1828, is a son of Joseph and Jane (Sweeney) Henderson, the former a native of Allegheny county, and the latter of Erie county, Pennsylvania. Joseph Henderson was born June 6, 1798, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and came to Erie county in 1810 and located in Erie, Pa. He was a carpenter by occupation. He was employed on most of the original buildings of prominence in Erie City. He had the contract for the carpenter work of the old court house, and was the superintendent. He was at one time engaged on the public works of Cleveland, O. He was also engaged in farming in Mill Creek township, where he was living at the time of his death. He was married March 29, 1821, to Jane Sweeney. To this union were born ten children, viz.: Nancy, wife of E. Goodrich, of Erie, Pa.; Trowers (deceased); Ann, wife of Henry Dunn, of Erie; Joseph, of Erie; Jane (deceased); and James. Joseph Henderson was elected county commissioner in 1840 and served three years, and was re-elected in 1839 and served until 1862. He died March 28, 1883, at the advanced age of 53. William Henderson first started in life in Erie, at the carpenter business until the age of 26, when he went to Dellia, Ia., on the McCaha river, where he had charge of a large saw mill for Judge Benson, for three years. He was also engaged in the milling business in Nebraska for about one year. He then went in the employ of the United States government surveyors and was engaged in surveying western land two years. He was also prospecting for gold in Colorado for about one year. He then came to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He was married August 20, 1860, to Martha, daughter of Joseph Lowry, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, who for thirty years was justice of the

peace. William Henderson moved to the place where he now resides about seven years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were the parents of three children, viz.: Elmer, living in Warren, Pa.; Alfred, of Erie; and Thomas, of Erie. Mr. Henderson and wife are members of the U. P. Church. Politically he is a Republican.

John Guckes, farmer, postoffice Kearsarge, was born in Alway, Germany, September 26, 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Marguerite (Bread) Guckes, of Erie. Jacob Guckes came to America from Germany in 1851, settled in Greene township, and was engaged in farming and the sawmill business for about a year. He then moved to the Miner farm, in Summit township, living there for a short time, then moving to one of Capt. N. W. Russell's farms, in Mill Creek township, and living there five years. He then moved to Five Points, Summit township, and bought a farm of 100 acres. Mr. Guckes was married in October, 1869, in Germany, to Marguerite Bread. To this union were born ten children, viz.: Katie, wife of Joseph Hernan, of McKean township; Mary, wife of Frederick Borishard, of Erie; John; Jacob, of Summit township; Marguerite (deceased); Christian, of McKean township; Pheba; William, of Hardin county, Ohio; Peter, of McKean township; and Barbara (deceased). John Guckes, at the age of 21, started in life as a farmer, and was engaged in that business until 1864, when he engaged in railroading, and followed that business for seven years. He then bought a farm of ninety-seven acres in Summit township, where he now resides. Mr. Guckes was united in marriage March 21, 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of N. Petre, of Germany, who was a farmer by occupation in that country. Mr. Guckes and wife are members of the Lutheran Church of Erie. Politically he is a Republican. Andrew Keller, a son of Michael Keller of Germany, is living with John Guckes.

E. H. Randall, station agent, Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born in 1852 in Ashtabula county, Ohio. He is a son of Henry Randall, now living in Austintown, O. Mr. Randall has held the position of station agent in Springfield since the opening of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. In 1876 he married Nancy Woodruff, of Engleville, Austintown township, O., and to this union have been born three children: Earl, Edna and Rada. Mr. Randall is now Burgess of Springfield borough, secretary of school board, and takes a deep interest in township affairs.

Frank E. Baldwin, farmer, Springfield township, Erie county, Pa., son of Clark H. Baldwin (deceased), who was born in Vermont in 1809, and emigrated from there in 1833 and settled on the farm on which his son Frank now resides. His mother, whose maiden name was Helinda Hart, was also born in Vermont in 1813. They were both of English descent. To this union were born eight children, five of whom are living. Frank, the seventh, was born on the farm he now occupies on the Ridge road. In 1875 he was married to Miss Lillian Laughery. To this union have been born three children: Erma, Ralph E. and Lora L. Mr. Baldwin is assessor, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and P. H. C.

J. Newton Miller, farmer, East Springfield, was born April 13, 1820, on the farm on which he now re-

sides, which was settled by his parents, Thomas R. and Margaret Miller, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who came to Erie county in 1802, and reared a family of seven children. Thomas R. Miller was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a prominent citizen of the township. He was director of the poor, county commissioner, and served from Erie county in the House of Representatives. His wife departed this life in 1835. He survived until 1896. I. Newton Miller married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Silverthorn, an early settler of Erie county. Their only child, Florence D., died in 1872. Mr. Miller was a member of the State Legislature in 1870, and has been justice of the peace for twelve years. He has taken great interest in local affairs, among which was the laying out of the East Springfield cemetery.

C. E. Eldridge, farmer, East Springfield township, Erie county, Pa., was born in 1850, in Girard township, Erie county, Pa. His parents were Chester and Mary (Welch) Eldridge, the father a native of Vermont and the mother a native of Springfield township. Mrs. Eldridge died in 1894, and Mr. Eldridge's death preceded it some years. C. E. Eldridge was married in 1871 to Miss Albina Benedict, of Springfield township. Six children have been born to them, as follows: Chester, Bertha, Orville, Edith, Halbert and Harley. Chester and Bertha graduated from the Edinboro State Normal School in 1894. Mr. Eldridge has been assessor of the township for three years, and is a member of I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M. and State Police.

George Nash (deceased) was born in 1826 and died in 1884. He was the son of Alpheus and Sylvan Nash, the former a native of New York State, who for many years resided on his farm, three miles south of the Ridge road. In 1875 he was married to Ann E., daughter of John and Catherine (Dorn) Barhite, of Springfield township. Mrs. Nash still survives and manages her well cultivated farm. She has one daughter, Miss Mabel C. Nash, of musical talent.

J. W. Richens, farmer, was born in 1855 in Conneaut township, Erie county, Pa. He is a son of William and Mary (Handy) Richens, natives of England, who came to this country in 1825, and first located in Conneaut township, Pennsylvania. J. W. Richens located on his present farm in 1894, which he has continued to improve, and in 1894 erected a modern barn. In 1872 he was married to Ida, daughter of John Jones, of Girard. To this union have been born two children, Glenn and Frank. Mr. Richens has been road commissioner, and is a member of the Protected Home Circle.

C. D. Eldridge, teacher, was born in Springfield township in 1872, and is the eldest son of C. E. Eldridge. He graduated from the East Springfield high school in 1890, and from the State Normal School in Edinboro, Pa., with the class of 1894. He has had four years' experience in teaching, two of which have been spent at North Springfield Academy. In 1895 he was married to M. Naomi Daub, of North Springfield. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

E. W. Brewer, painter and farmer, was born in Springfield township in 1849. He is a son of John and

Sallie (Lyons) Brewer, of Springfield township. Mr. Brewer resided for ten years in Girard township and for two years at Niagara Falls, where he learned the painter's trade. In 1881 he married Miss Lois Waldo. To this union have been born three children, as follows: Gertrude, Raymond (deceased) and Donald. Mr. Brewer is a member of the State Police.

F. M. Nye, teacher, was born in Springfield township in 1874 and is a son of A. R. and Adlie (Calander) Nye. His preparatory education has been obtained at the West Springfield Academy, and he has taught two terms in District No. 9, Springfield township. Mr. Nye is a member of the I. O. G. T. and Jr. O. U. A. M.

G. J. Glezen, station agent, Crayton's, West Springfield, Pa., was born in Conneautville, Crawford county, in the year 1867. He is the son of John Augustus and Mary (Van Volkenburg) Glezen, natives of Pennsylvania and New York State, respectively. Mr. Glezen began active business life near the place of his birth, and for some time was engaged in the milling business in New York State, and entered the employ of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Company in 1890. Mr. Glezen is a member of the K. O. T. M.

Marcus L. Morrell, farmer, East Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born in 1856 in Springfield township, Erie county, Pa. He is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Ellis) Morrell, a life-long resident of the locality, whose ancestors are identified with many pioneer incidents of a century and a quarter ago of this locality. In December, 1880, Marcus was married to Miss Emma Davison, of Springfield township, Erie county. She was a daughter of Robert and Caroline (Aboukic) Davison. To this union have been born three children: Cora, Carl and Bernice. Mr. Morrell has taken an active part in local public affairs, having been councilman, collector and school director; he is a member of the State Police and Protected Home Circle.

John H. Hall, farmer, North Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born in 1835 in the township where he has since resided. He is a son of John and Polly (Kelly) Hall, both natives of Milford county, Pennsylvania, and who came to Erie county in 1804. The former died in 1848 and the latter in 1843. John Hall, sr., was a prominent farmer, a soldier in the war of 1812 and a member of the Presbyterian Church. John H. Hall was married in 1860 to Julia, daughter of James Miles, of Girard, Erie county, Pa. This union has been blessed with two children, James M. and Eliza B. Hall. Mr. Hall is a progressive and influential citizen and the owner of one of the finest farms in Springfield township. During the past few years he has cleared and put under the state of cultivation over 100 acres of land.

Henry Daub, farmer, North Springfield, Erie county, Pa., is a native of Germany, and was born in 1843. He is a son of George Daub, who died in 1846. Henry came to America with his mother, two brothers and a sister in the year 1848. The family came directly to Erie and took up their residence five miles west of the city. In 1864 Helen was married to Ellen D., daughter of James Randall (deceased), who resided in Harbor Creek, Erie county. This union has been blessed with six children, of whom only two are living,

namely: Charles H. and M. Naomi. Mr. Daub came to Springfield, Erie county, Pa., in 1878, where he has since resided. He is a man who is identified with its interests and progress of his township, especially in school matters, having served two terms as director and been an important factor in the erection of a new school house in his district in 1894. The structure takes the place of one burned the same year, and is a model in design and completeness. Mr. Daub is a member of the L. O. O. F. Charles H. was married in 1895 and resides near Eagley's Grove. M. Naomi was married a few months later. She has begun her life work as a teacher and has received her education this far in the common schools of her township.

Frank L. Sherman. West Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born in the township where he now resides, in the year 1872. He was educated at the public schools of Springfield, and, September 10, 1894, associated himself with Mr. Fred Gee in the milling business, and since that time several large tracts of timber have been converted into lumber. Mr. Sherman is a son of Elihu Sherman, born in 1827, in Vermont. He came to Girard about 1845, and lived in what is known as the old Scott tavern, on the Ridge road. In 1850 he married Miss Lydia Ball, of Girard. She died in 1862 leaving one child, Dora, wife of Willson Ball of Girard. In 1864 he married Elizabeth Baldwin, of Conneaut, O. She died in 1867. In 1868 he married Mrs. Mary G. Cutler (Baldwin), the mother of Frank L. Sherman. He moved to Springfield in the year of 1869, where he died suddenly from a stroke of paralysis on December 21, 1894. His funeral took place on Sunday following, with interment in East Springfield cemetery. He was born in the year 1827, in Girard township, where he resided until 1896, when he came to Springfield. The same year he was married to Miss Mary Baldwin, daughter of an early settler of Springfield township. To this union was born one son, Frank L. Sherman, subject of sketch.

Charles C. Strong. East Springfield, Erie county, Pa., of the firm of J. M. Strong & Son, millers and dealers in lumber, was born in Springfield township, October 13, 1869. He was educated at Oberlin College, and began business with his father in 1891, and they together have since operated the Springfield Mills, which were built in 1842. The mills have recently been overhauled and all modern improvements added. An extensive business is carried on, and shipments are made to different points both east and west. A recent acquisition is the opening of a feed depot at Forestville, N. Y., and one at Erie, Pa. The Springfield Mills are superior to any in the locality, with excellent water power, aided by steam. J. M. Strong, miller, dealer in lumber, and farmer, East Springfield, is a native of Southampton, Mass., and was born April 3, 1834. He is a son of Job D. and Betsey H. Strong, also natives of Massachusetts, who came to this county in 1838, and reared two children, J. M. only surviving. Mr. Strong died in 1859, his widow in 1873. Mr. Strong was married in 1859 to Miss Louise M. Webster, a native of Springfield township, and an early settler of the county. Of the children born to this union, Charles C. survives. Mr. Strong has been operating the Springfield Mills since 1861, which were built by his father-in-law nineteen

years earlier. Since 1891 he has associated with him in business his son. Farming has also occupied his attention for several years, and he has during his time transacted the largest business of any man in the township. He is a man possessed of sterling qualities and energy, always first in any new and beneficial enterprise. Mr. Strong was the first Burgess of Springfield borough, and has been school director for several years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a charter member of Springfield Lodge I. O. O. F., a member of the F. & A. M., K. T., and E. A. U., and politically is a Republican.

William Lee Lord, retired, North Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born September 7, 1831, in Brownsville, Jefferson county, N. Y. He is the son of Col. Lee Lord, a native of Woodstock, Vt., who was born in 1794, and died in 1857. Colonel Lord, during his early life, resided in Jefferson county, New York, and for many years was postmaster in La Fargeville, in that State. In 1835 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the milling business to a considerable extent, and was later recorder for Cuyahoga county. He married Elzada Parkinson, who died in December, 1893, at the age of 81 years. To this union were born four children: William Lee, Hiram (deceased), Marvin L., of New York City, and Eliza A. (deceased); William Lee was married in March, 1888, to Miss Ada L., daughter of the late Samuel Holliday, of Springfield township. She died June 28, 1892. Mr. Lord spent the earlier days of his business career in Wall street, and then engaged in business with the firm of Robinson & Oviatt, packers, in Cleveland, Ohio, and was later associated with J. H. Wade, capitalist. Declining health made a change necessary, and in 1894 he came to the Holliday homestead to reside. He is a Knight Templar, a member of Al Koran Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cleveland, Ohio. Samuel Holliday (deceased) was born September 27, 1805, in Springfield township, Erie county, Pa., on the farm, where a lifetime was spent. He was the fourth child of Samuel Holliday, sr., who was the first white settler in the township, and a native of Franklin county. He came to this county in 1796 and purchased 700 acres on the borders of the lake. He returned to his native county in the fall of 1796 and married Jennette Campbell. Returning to Springfield in 1797, he settled on a tract of land in the then densely wooded section of the township, and erected the first cabin in that locality. A tree now marks the spot, near the present Holliday homestead. They reared a family of six children. In the primary enterprises of the township he figured conspicuously as having been one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at East Springfield; erected the first grist and sawmill (1803-4) and helped to establish the first cemetery. He died in 1841 and his widow in 1851. Samuel Holliday, jr., in 1840 married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Porter, residents of Girard township, who were among its first settlers. Following are the children of the family: Robert P., civil engineer, Girard; Lieut. Charles C. (deceased); Dr. Benjamin W., Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. W. Wallace, Cleveland, Ohio; Susie M. and Frances J., residents of the homestead, and Ada (deceased) wife of William Lee Lord. Mrs. Holliday died in 1890 and Mr. Holliday in 1891.

Alexander Spear, merchant and proprietor of the West Springfield hotel, West Springfield, Erie

county Pa., is a native of Philadelphia, Pa. He is a son of Alexander and Mary Spear, now residents of the Quaker City. Alexander began in the mercantile business in West Springfield in 1836. In 1839 his store was consumed by fire, and a new building was soon after erected and the business continued. December 1, 1894, he sold the entire business to the firm of Patten & Welsh. Mr. Spear has taken an interest in township affairs to some extent, and has served as township treasurer.

Cyrenus Lindsley, retired, West Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born in the town of Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., August 15, 1820. He is the son of Judah and Sarah (Smith) Lindsley, who came from New York to Springfield township in 1840, and to whom were born the following children: Samantha, wife of Samuel Rea, of Erie, Pa.; Almira (deceased); and B. Franklin Lindsley, of Springfield township. Judah Lindsley died in 1857, and his widow in 1870. Cyrenus, in the year 1839, having been wearied with working the unproductive soil about his native hearth, pushed out into the then far west, and selected and purchased a farm near the present village of West Springfield, which was, in those days, in the center of a dense wilderness. He then returned to his home in New York, and the next year, accompanied by his parents, came and took possession of his newly purchased farm. In 1848 he was married to Miss Belva A., daughter of Thomas and Clarissa (Darkey) Ivory, one of the original settlers of the township. Of the Ivory family there were also the following children: Cynthia, wife of Cephas Marsh, Conneaut township; Addison A., who died in California in 1862; John, of Washington county, Idaho; Mark B., of California; and Edgar D., of California. Thomas Ivory was born in Salem, Mass., and was the son of John Ivory, a native of Holland. Cyrenus Lindsley was elected justice of the peace in 1891, and served in that capacity for several years, and has always been identified with the thrift, progress and general growth of the township.

Elias Randall, West Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born in Conneaut township, July 6, 1823. He is a son of Maxon and Hannah (Pomeroy) Randall, life long residents of Girard. His grandfather was John Randall, who first became a resident of Erie county about 1795, coming here from New York State, bringing his son Maxon, who was then only 3 years old. His mother was Miss Hannah, daughter of Medad Pomeroy, for many years a resident of Albion, Erie county. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was a prominent citizen of his day and generation. Elias Randall was first married in 1847 to Miss Hannah Miller, of Springfield township. She died in 1852. Later he was married to Caroline Ferguson, daughter of Hance Ferguson. The children are: Edwin, of Springfield township; and Isadore, children by the first marriage; Emma J., wife of C. F. Eaton, of Monroe township, Ashtabula county, Ohio; Ella L., wife of J. W. Willey, West Springfield; Alvira, wife of A. H. Dean; and Alta, wife of Hance Hardy, of Monroe township, Ashtabula county, Ohio, by the second marriage. Mr. Randall has been a prominent citizen of the community in which he resides for forty-five years, having occupied his present place during this time. With him resides his son-in-law, J.

W. Willey, who was born in 1842. He is a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Ward) Willey, natives of Summit township, Erie county, and prominently identified with the earlier settlements of the county through their ancestors. Mr. Willey was married in 1876, and has one son, Malcolm.

P. O. Richards, mechanic, West Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born in the year 1835, in Evansburg, Crawford county, Pa. He is a son of Daniel K. Richards, of near Shaltsbury, Vt., who was born in 1804, and accidentally killed while drawing corn stalks, in the month of October, 1854, in one of his fields on the west side of George Ufford's farm in Ashtabula county, Ohio, of which land he was owner at the time of the accident. He fell upon a tump of a pitchfork, inflicting a wound, from which he died in a short time. Mr. P. O. Richards' mother was Marie, daughter of Ezra Olin, a native of Vermont. She died in the year 1875. Mr. Richards was the second son of a family of nine children, two sons and seven daughters, all living. He came from Kingsville, Ashtabula county, O., in 1860, and learned the carpenter's trade, which vocation he has since followed in his present location in West Springfield. In 1850 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Abel Lockwood, an old and prominent resident of Conneaut, O. This union has been blessed with the following children: Ida (deceased), Arthur, Lottie, Harriet, Charles and Mary.

Charles H. Whiton, farmer, West Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born in the township in which he now resides in the year 1862. He is a son of Rev. Edward and Theresa (Dewey) Whiton, life-long residents of Springfield township, and natives of New England. Edward Whiton was for years a local preacher, regularly ordained by the authorities of the M. E. Church. His death took place April 19, 1890. His widow survives, and resides with her son, Charles, on the homestead farm. She is a daughter of the late J. D. Dewey, a native of Vermont, who took an active part in the late Rebellion, and for seven years was a resident of Springfield township. Abijah Whiton, grandfather of Charles, was the first of this family to settle in Erie county. He, with his wife, Rachael Reimington, came from the east and settled on the Ridge road about 1820. They first settled in Pierpont, Ashtabula county, O., and later located on a 100-acre farm on what is known as the Ridge road in Springfield township. He came to the locality early in 1897 from Massachusetts with his household effects drawn by an ox-team, and loaded on a cart. This denizen of the forest for many years hauled wood to Conneaut Harbor, and was thus able to gain a livelihood for himself and family, and lay by in store a comfortable nest-egg for his posterity. In those days he was compelled to take grain forty miles, the nearest milling point. Charles H. Whiton, is the youngest of a family of five children, as follows: Ellen, wife of Calvin Johnson, Springfield township; William, West Springfield; Marietta, wife of Joseph Johnson, Conneaut, O.; Belle, wife of Horace G. Thayer, West Springfield, and Charles H., who, November 12, 1887, was married to Miss May, eldest daughter of Cyrenus and Mary Thompson, of Conneaut, O. To this union has been two children. Charles H. Whiton, began life as an active farmer in 1882, and purchased in co-partnership with his brother, William, the Caughey farm, and after six years of suc-

successful farming disposed of the same and located on his present farm. In township affairs he has been an important factor, and is at present tax-collector.

George C. Gates, notary public, West Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born in 1833, in Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pa., where he resided until 1867, when he moved to West Springfield, where he has since resided. He is a son of Monroe and Emily Gates, natives of New York State. The former died in the year 1832, and the latter in 1873. October 3, 1855, Mr. Gates married Julia G., daughter of Ralph and Lucy (Barnes) Bostwick, natives of Plymouth, Conn. The former came to Springfield in 1853, and died in 1872. His wife died in 1853. Mr. Gates learned the trade of carriage-making, which he successfully followed for many years, until other and more important duties, together with impaired health, compelled an abandonment of this vocation. Many of the additions and devices, the work of his own hands, adorn and ornament his home. Being a man of determination and untiring energy, he has been foremost in public enterprises, and a prominent citizen. He was appointed notary public, and also has an insurance agency for the locality. In June, 1892, after having served seven years as secretary, he was elected Grand Captain of the Grand Camp of State Police and Home Guards of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which office he held until June, 1895.

Orange S. Huntley, farmer, West Springfield, Erie county, Pa., is a native of Pierpont, Ashtabula county, O., and was born May 29, 1822. He is a son of Orrin and Charity Huntley, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively, who came West about 1826 and settled in Erie county. Orange is the second child of a family of six children. Orrin Huntley was a prominent farmer and citizen, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died April 15, 1895, aged 69 years, and his widow died March 29, 1890, age 91 years. In 1845 Orange S. Huntley was married to Clarissa R. Carter, a daughter of Franklin H. and Clarissa Carter, late residents of Conneaut, Ohio. The former was a citizen of prominence and a native of New Hampshire; he died in 1864; the latter a native of Vermont, who died in 1841. This union has been blessed with six children, as follows: Ellen M., wife of Albert W. Wass, Marshalltown, Iowa; Franklin C., Nebraska; Myron H., Cherry Hill; Clara Louise, wife of W. Jay Sherman, West Springfield; Emma R., wife of Hiram Armstrong, living in DeWitt, Neb.; and Lizzie C., wife of Perry Jerriss, West Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Huntley are prominent members of the M. E. Church at West Springfield. They have lived a life of usefulness, which is characterized by many worthy deeds and thoughtfulness for others. Mr. Huntley has been a life-long Republican. The following family history of the Huntleys, written by Mrs. D. W. Brown, of Cherry Hill, this county, will prove interesting in this connection: "Our great-grandfather came from Wales, with two sons, Amos and Daniel Huntley, and died on ship board, leaving the two boys to propagate their name across the sea. Nothing is known of Daniel. Amos lived in Massachusetts, where he landed as a bound boy until he reached his majority, after which he married a maiden named Cook. Fourteen children were born to this union. He settled in Pierpont, when there were only four families

in the town. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was paid off in Continental money, which at that time had no value, so he raked over the coals and burned over \$300 of it. That kind of money was afterward redeemed. The children were Amos, William, Elisha, Ezekiel, James, Orrin and Hiram. The girls were Lydia, Sylvia, Sybil, Lois, Lucy and Nancy. Grandfather lived to be 83 years old. Amos, the namesake of his grandfather, was given his time at the age of 20 years. He went on foot to New York State, and hired out for one year at \$10 per month. He afterward married the sister of his employer. When Elisha became of age he went and joined the elder brother, and they together bought 100 acres of land. Afterward William came, and Lydia, their oldest sister, kept house for them. William and Lydia died of typhoid fever. Amos married Adah Pardee in 1805. Grandfather claimed one-half the property, and being dissatisfied, he sold out and came to the Holland Purchase, where he improved a large farm, built and run a sawmill and distillery, owned and ran a canal boat, and had many men in his employ. He died in 1829. Seven children were born to this son, two of whom are living. James married Lydia Hart and lived on the old homestead. He raised five children, all of whom settled near him, except William, who went some years ago to California. Ezekiel bought a farm in Monroe; he married Minerva Brooks and raised a family of eight children. Orrin was married in 1818 to Charity Blakesley. He first settled in Pierpont, but sold his place in 1842, and moved to Conneaut, Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life, and died at the age of 69 years. The family consisted of six children. Orange, his twin brother, died when comparatively a young man, leaving a wife and one child. Hiram also died quite young, leaving two daughters. Of the girls one married Simon Forbes, one a Mr. Campbell; Nancy married Elisha Knapp. Of the descendants of these several families there are now represented Amos, Ezekiel, James, Orrin and Hiram; of the girls, Lucy and Nancy."

Harlow D. Norton (deceased) was born in Monroe, Ashtabula county, O., and was a son of Albert A. Norton, a prominent citizen of Pierpont, Ashtabula county, O., who died in August, 1885. Harlow was married in 1862 to Sarah C., daughter of Isaac Aldrich, of Pierpont, Ashtabula county, O. Their children are: Olive, wife of M. E. Carbury, of Conneaut, O.; Leroy H. Norton, West Springfield, and A. A. Norton, West Springfield. Mr. Norton died March 11, 1892. His widow survives, and, together with her sons, occupies and runs the farm upon which they have resided for several years. Mr. Norton served several terms as constable, and was prominent in township affairs.

George T. Steenberg, proprietor of the planing-mill, West Springfield, Erie county, Pa., is a native of Syracuse, Onondaga county, N. Y., and was born in 1847. He is a son of I. F. Steenberg, also a native of the Empire State. George came to Springfield in 1863, and began in the milling business in 1871 in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, O. In 1875 he came to East Springfield, where he conducted a similar business until 1882, when he purchased his present site, and erected the steam mill, located on what is known as Eagley road, and which he has since conducted. It embraces a planing-mill and feed-mill, and he does a

general milling business, which has been carried on successfully. This enterprising gentleman has not only been foremost in this undertaking but in several measures of local importance. In 1898 he married Miss Rose A., daughter of John D. Gerrerd, a native of Vermont, who died in 1873. Two children have been born to them: Glenna A. and James G. Stenberg. George T. Stenberg is a member of Evergreen (Conneaut) Lodge, No. 222, F. & A. M., Jr. O. U. M. W. and State Police.

G. J. Sherman, teacher, West Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born June 3, 1876. He is a son of W. Jay Sherman, who resides at what is known as the Centre. This gentleman is a son of Anson B. Sherman, who was born in 1806, and with his parents came to West Springfield township, and engaged in the mercantile business in what was called, in honor of the family, Sherman Corners. He ran a general store for some thirty years. He died September 6, 1888, having been a resident of Springfield for sixty-two years. His father, Ware J. Sherman, was the first of the family to come to the township. Anson was married in 1835 at Attica, N. Y., to Miss Angelina Gray, with whom he lived fifty-three years. To them were born three children: Charles, a resident of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. J. A., of Cherokee, Ia., and William Jay, father of G. J. Sherman. W. J. Sherman was married June 17, 1875, to C. Louise Huntley, daughter of O. S. Huntley. Two children have blessed this union: G. J. and Lena L. G. J. began teaching in 1893, in Springfield township, and was educated at West Springfield Academy and the Edinboro State Normal School.

George R. Moore, deputy supreme president of the Equitable Aid Union, East Springfield, Erie county, Pa., was born in Otsego county, New York, December 15, 1828, where a portion of his early life was spent. Later, for a few years, he resided in Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y. George is a son of Henry L. and Emeline (Sanders) Moore, natives of New York State. The former died in 1881 and the latter in 1884, in East Springfield. George R. Moore is the eldest of a family of eight children, as follows: Sarah, wife of N. A. Angell, Geneva, O.; Dr. C. N. Moore (deceased), Emily, wife of Fayette Holmes, Iowa; Chester C., Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.; Joseph S. (deceased), H. Eugene, Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., and Mary E. (deceased), wife of H. D. Sanders, East Springfield. The first of this family to come to Erie county was Dr. C. N. Moore, who came to Springfield about 1870, and had an extensive practice for several years. His death occurred July 8, 1887. George R. Moore was married in April, 1861, to Hattie, daughter of Daniel H. and Betsey M. (Burdick) Burgess, natives, and now residents of New York State. To this union have been born two children, Alice May (deceased) and Currie A. Moore, now postmistress at East Springfield. Mr. Moore began early in life in the milling business in Otsego county, New York, which he followed successfully for thirty years. In 1890 he represented Merrill & Lamb, of Chicago, as traveling salesman, continuing in their employ until 1892, when he was appointed deputy supreme president of the E. A. U., and has become a most energetic, faithful and successful worker for the order in establishing numerous unions in the county and elsewhere.

The first two years after his appointment was spent in Kansas in effectual work for the order. Mr. Moore came to Springfield in 1881, and with the exception of two years, has ever since been a resident of the borough. He is a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., at Bridgewater, N. Y. Mr. Moore is the inventor and patentee of a valuable and important device for catching and delivering mail in transit. Experts who have examined it say it is far ahead of anything ever devised for catching and delivering mail in transit.

The Rev. Jeremiah Cooper, rector of St. Matthew's Church (Episcopal), Union City, Pa., was born in St. Louis, Mo., December 29, 1844. He is the son of Jeremiah (deceased) and Catherine (Jerinan) Cooper, of Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa. Mr. Cooper entered the Union army in his 15th year, and served till the close of the war. Immediately he entered the academy at Mercersburg, Pa., prosecuted collegiate studies, and in 1871 graduated from the Dowlany Divinity Seminary in Geneva, N. Y. Having served burg and Renovo, Pa., and other places, he took churches at Bradford, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., Harrischarge of St. Matthew's, Union City, in 1889, where he still resides. Mr. Cooper enlisted in 1861, in Co. A, 77th P. V. I., Capt. J. E. Walker; he was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, a number of skirmishes, and at Chickamauga, where he was wounded and made a prisoner of war, being exchanged ten months afterward. He returned to his regiment and took part in some of the campaigns against Atlanta, and afterwards at Atlanta and Nashville, Tenn. Next his regiment was sent to Texas, where, four months later, he, with the regiment, was mustered out. Such is the worthy war record of a gallant private, who underwent all phases of hardship in war, especially the unspeakable, awful horror of those hell named Libby and Andersonville. To these men, who faithfully performed the real duty of the soldier, suffered and endured all things, and won victories, we owe more than can ever be paid, for they saved the Union. Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Rebecca Laughery, of Carlisle, Pa., and five children were born to them: Howard (deceased), Walter and Ada (deceased), Florence Viola and Bertha Naomi. Miss Florence was married to Mr. William D. Ackley, of Warren, O., on September 25, 1895.

Rev. M. D. M. Alice, presiding elder of the United Brethren in Christ, for the Meadville district, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, a son of William H. and Catharine H. (Johnson) Alice, natives of Virginia. Mr. Alice was reared and educated in West Virginia, where his parents moved soon after his birth. After a course in the public schools, he entered the West Virginia Seminary, where he attained a high mark for scholastic ability. After a couple of years at this institution Mr. Alice began teaching, and continued to follow that profession until 31 years of age. As a teacher Mr. Alice was earnest and conscientious, and his duties led him to more fully realize the graver responsibilities of life, and after much careful thought he entered the ministry, joined the Parkersburg conference, and was sent to Ripley, Jackson county, W. Va., where he remained two years. He then served at Lubeck, Little's Mills, Glenville and West Milford. Later he took a transfer from Parkersburg, joined the

Erie conference, and has served at the following places: Wethersfield Springs, Williston, Sardina, N. Y.; Keating, Summit, Pa., and at the latter place he built a church without having a member; in other words, he built a church and became personally responsible. He afterward went to Farmer's Valley and Homer, Pa. In November, 1888, Bishop N. Castle, D. D., appointed him presiding elder of the Buffalo district, where he served one year; next he served for two years in the same capacity on the Meadville district, then going to Sugar Grove district for one year. His health failing, he was made pastor of the Union City church; but his illness became so serious that he went to the Fox Sanitarium in Cleveland, O., for treatment. Later returning to his home he was again elected presiding elder and appointed to the Meadville district, and has since served in that capacity. Mr. Alice has been twice married: first to Annie L. Boyer, of West Columbia, W. V., June 12, 1864; his wife only lived seven weeks. Mr. Alice was married a second time, September 3, 1882, to Miss Alice E. Perkins, of Warsaw, N. Y. They have one daughter, Jessie Gertrude, whom they adopted while an infant. The life of Mr. Alice has been characterized by unswerving integrity and calm perseverance; his intercourse by a warm geniality which wins respect from those with whom he comes in contact.

H. L. Stem, M. D. Union City, Pa., was born in Waterford, Pa., October 5, 1869, and is a son of Louis T. and Elizabeth Stem. His mother died when he was but a few days old, and he was reared by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rice; was educated in Waterford Academy, Waterford, Pa., graduating in 1888, and in the fall of 1889 began the study of medicine in the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. In the fall and winter of 1890-91 he attended the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, returning to Cleveland Medical College in the fall of 1891; he graduated from that institution with honors in the spring of 1892. In April of the same year he located at Union City, Pa., where by his superior abilities and excellent judgment he has built up a substantial and lucrative practice. He is a deep thinker, a conscientious student, and by his good qualities has established himself in the respect and confidence of the community.

James A. Hodgins, dentist, Union City, Pa., was born in Shawville, Pontiac county, Quebec, and is the fifth in a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Mr. Hodgins was reared and educated in Shawville. After completing a thorough course of training in the public schools, he concluded to gratify a long-cherished ambition to become proficient in dentistry; and, with this in view, he began, in 1883, the study of dentistry with one of the leading dentists in Brockville, Ont., William Brace. He continued with Dr. Brace until 1885; then, entering the Philadelphia Dental College, he was graduated from that institution in 1887, and immediately located at Waterford, where he practiced until 1890, when he removed to Union City, and has established a practice that only a man of ability and skill could command. Mr. Hodgins was united in marriage June 4, 1890, to Miss Jennie, daughter of T. M. Judson, a resident of Waterford. Two children have been born to this union, Lawrence J. and May. Mr. Hodgins is a member of the Masonic

order, the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and an attendant of the Episcopal Church.

Frank E. McLean, editor of the Union City *Times*, Union City, Pa., is the eldest son of Lewis H. and Mary E. (Lamplier) McLean. He was born in LeBeuf township June 4, 1850. He had the advantage only of a common-school education. In 1867 he entered the printing office owned by H. G. Pratt, from which the Union Mills *Star* was published, and learned the trade. After working at the business for several years he, in 1878, purchased the Union City *Times*. After conducting the paper for two years he associated with him his brother, J. C. McLean, and under the firm name of McLean Bros. *The Times* has since been published. In 1871 he was the nominee of the Democratic party in Erie county for the Assembly, but with the large Republican majority in the county against him he was defeated, although he ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He was for three terms chairman of the Erie County Democratic committee, and was also a member of the State executive committee. In August, 1887, he was one of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Editorial Association which met in Detroit, Mich. On January 30, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Cottrill of Waterford township. They were the parents of three children: Jessie N. (who died when 4 years old); Frank L. (who died when 11 months old); and their surviving daughter, Bessie Wave. Mr. McLean is a member of Clement Lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F., Sylvan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Ninevah Encampment, I. O. O. F., Israel Lodge, Knights of Honor, Vera Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, and Star Council, Royal Templars of Temperance. Mr. and Mrs. McLean and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Richard Titus, of the firm of Thompson & Titus, coal dealers, Union City, Pa., was born in Venango township, Erie county, Pa., April 21, 1859, and is the fourth in a family of six children. The Titus family belong to the oldest inhabitants of Erie county. Jesse Titus, the grandfather of Richard, came from Massachusetts and settled in Venango township when it was a vast wilderness. Richard Titus was reared and educated in his birthplace, and worked on his father's farm until 1888, when he came to Union City and worked for W. H. Harrison, a shipper, for two years. He then worked in the freight department of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. for two years, and went on the road firing, but at the end of a year returned to the freight office, where he continued until he bought a half interest, with W. H. Thompson, in the coal business. Both members of the firm are energetic and industrious business men, and are doing a large business in their line. Mr. Titus was married September 21, 1892, to Miss Mary, daughter of M. H. Haynes, of Waterford township. Three children were born to this union: Rosa, Ora and Ollie. Mr. Titus is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

John P. Sinnacher, tanner and currier, Union City, Pa., was born in Pontiac, Erie county, N. Y., June 6, 1865, and is a son of John and Magdaline (Lible) Sinnacher, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to the United States in 1864, settling in the State of New York, where Mr. Sinnacher operated a tannery. John

was reared and educated in Pontiac, N. Y., and at an early age learned the tanner's and carrier's trade, and has followed it ever since. In 1884 the family came to Union City and bought the tannery formerly owned by A. J. Terril. It was operated by Sinnacher & Son until August 12, 1891, when the father died. John ran it one year after his father's death, and, in 1892, formed a partnership with Barnhart May, a brother-in-law, and they have since successfully carried on the business. Mr. Sinnacher was united in marriage January 28, 1857, to Miss Ephemie T. Walker of Union City. One son has blessed this union, John, jr. Mr. Sinnacher has always been identified with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Fidelity, Sobriety and Integrity Society of Union City. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Barnhart May, the other member of this firm, was born December 28, 1852, in Strasburg, Germany. His family came to this country and settled in Alden, N. Y. Mr. May was educated in Alden, N. Y., and learned the tanner's trade when quite young. He worked at different places at his trade until 1892, when he came to Union City, and formed the partnership noted above. Mr. May was married July 4, 1877, to Miss Josephine Sinnacher. Three children have been born to this union, Albert, Lily (deceased) and Nina. Mr. May is a Democrat, and is a member of the Catholic Church. The reputation of this tannery is high wherever its products are known, and great pains are taken to maintain a high standard of quality.

Louis S. Clark, of the firm of Fessler & Clark, proprietors of the Union City meat market, Union City, Pa., was born in Union township, Erie county, Pa., October 6, 1855. He is second in a family of three children of Jerry and Sophia (Lewis) Clark, natives of the State of New York. Louis was reared and educated at his birthplace, and after leaving school worked in a meat market for five years. In 1882 he came to Union City and worked for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company, in the capacity of clerk and baggageman, where he remained for twelve years. In May, 1884, he bought a half interest in the Union City meat market, where he and his partner have succeeded in building up a large trade. The greatest care is observed by this house in selecting their meats, and in their preparation and handling, and it enjoys an enviable reputation. Mr. Clark was united in marriage March 31, 1879, to Miss May, daughter of Newton Hembough, of Erie county. Five children have been born of this union, Mabel, Lena, Harold, Bessie and Myrtle. Mr. Clark was president of the Union City Hose Company in 1886, vice-president of the Protected Home Circle, and its secretary and treasurer in 1890-1. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is identified with the Republican party.

Charles A. Law, merchant tailor, Union City, Pa., was born in Greenville, Pa., September 4, 1857, and is the second of three children of James and Elizabeth (Rice) Law, natives of Pennsylvania. James Law was a carriage manufacturer, was born in 1824 and died September 27, 1889. The three children of this family were: Mary Teresa (now widow of H. B. Lay, late of Greenville, Pa.), Charles A. and Alban H., of Cincinnati, a traveling salesman for the International Shirt and Collar Company, of Chicago. Charles A. Law was educated in Greenville, Pa., and after his

school days went to Mercer, Pa., where he learned the tailor's trade, working at it there about three years, and then going to Meadville, where he was employed as a clerk for six years. In 1880 he went to Chicago and clerked for four years. He then returned to Greenville, where he remained one year. In 1885 he came to Union City and was employed by L. J. Treat three years and by Carroll & Van Dusen about two years. Mr. Law opened a tailoring establishment of his own in 1891, and has since conducted it with marked success. The artistic taste and knowledge of style best adapted to each subject, so necessary in the successful tailor, are happily combined in Mr. Law, whose long and varied experience has well qualified him for his business. He was married April 16, 1888, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Avery, of Waterford, Pa. Mr. Law is a Republican, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic order and I. O. O. F.

William H. Thompson, freight agent for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company, Empire Line and Adams Express, at Union City, Pa., was born in Union City February 3, 1858, and is the second of seven children of Charles C. and Amanda S. (Barrroughs) Thompson. The pioneer representative of this branch of the family was Abel Thompson, who came to Erie county in 1802, to what is now known as Union City. It was at that time a dense forest. Caleb Thompson, his son, and grandfather of William H., helped to clear the lands where the thriving town of Union City now stands. Charles C. Thompson, the next in order of descent, was born in Union City December 14, 1833, was educated in the common schools, learned the carpenter's trade, and has followed contracting and building for many years. Mr. W. H. Thompson was reared and educated in Union City, and after his leaving school clerked in a grocery for four years. He then became deputy postmaster under his father, during Grant's second administration, discharging the duties of his position faithfully for three years. In April, 1878, he accepted a position with the P. & E. division of the Pennsylvania R. R. His industry and ability won him promotion, and now he occupies the responsible position of freight agent. Mr. Thompson has also been interested, since 1885, in the sale of coal, building material, fire clay products, stoneware and dairy salt. His first partner in the business was C. C. Thomas, who continued with him and looked after the office and its business until his death, in 1889. The business was conducted under the firm name until 1893, when Richard Titus was taken in as a partner. The business, an extensive one, is at present conducted under the firm name of Thompson & Titus, Mr. Titus giving his entire time to it. Mr. Thompson was married August 7, 1889, to Miss Anna E., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Watson, residents of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. A daughter has blessed this union, Marie E. Mr. Thompson is identified with the Republican party, and is at present a member of the school board of Union City. He is also a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Charles Alanson Thompson, second son of Charles C. and Amanda S. (Barrroughs) Thompson, was born in Union City June 24, 1869, and was reared and educated for the most part by his uncle, William Put-

nam. At an early age he became driver for the American Express Company, and by perseverance and business ability he rapidly made his way to the front, and at the present time is chief clerk under his brother, W. H. Thompson. Charles A. was united in marriage October 12, 1892, to Miss Minnie A., daughter of Francis and Jenima (Buell) Millet, the former born in Allen, Allegheny county, N. Y., and the latter in Riceville, Crawford county, Pa., October 29, 1852. One daughter has blessed this union, Helen Cardine, born September 19, 1893. Mr. C. A. Thompson is an ardent Republican and an enthusiastic worker in the party ranks.

William Putnam, ticket agent for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., Union City, Pa., was born in Bethel, Vt., May 13, 1822, and is a son of William W. Putnam, a native of Vermont, who was born August 6, 1796, and died in 1848, and Philana (Buck) Putnam, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1799, and died in 1888. William Putnam is a direct descendant of John Putnam, the original head of the family in this country. He was born in Buckingham, England, in 1582, settled in Salem, Mass., in 1634, and died in Buckingham, England, in 1662. William Putnam, jr., was 12 years of age when his father left Vermont and settled in Erie county, New York, where he resided for five years, coming from there to Union township, Erie county, Pa., in 1839. In 1844 he moved to the borough, and his house is on the same spot that he built upon in 1846. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed contracting and building until 1857. In 1859 he began work for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Company in the capacity of freight, express and ticket agent, but at the present time has relinquished all the duties but that of ticket agent. He has dealt quite extensively in real estate. In 1855 he established and operated a coal office, opposite the P. & E. depot, which he continued until 1888, when he sold out to W. H. Thompson. In politics he was a Whig until 1856, when he united with the Republicans, and in 1857 was elected county commissioner. Mr. Putnam was united in marriage in November, 1845, to Miss Nancy C., daughter of Dr. Alanson Burrows, of Union City. Dr. Burrows was born in Alstead, N. H., February 14, 1800, was reared and educated in his native State, and October 29, 1843, moved to Erie county and settled in Beaverdam, where he practiced his profession until February 18, 1849, when he came to Union City, where he was the leading physician at that time in this part of the county. He was married to Miss Nancy McCormick, a native of Windham, Vt., who was born October 20, 1800. There were two children born of this marriage. The Doctor died in 1856, his wife in 1853.

Richard R. Lewis, merchant tailor and clothier, of the firm of Lewis & Carroll, was born in Dullgelly, the county seat of Merionethshire, North Wales, April 13, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Ann (Jones) Lewis, natives of Wales. He is the third in a family of four children, was reared and educated in his birthplace, and, at the early age of 11, began to serve an apprenticeship with his father, who had been a merchant tailor throughout his business life. Richard was compelled, as all apprentices are who learn trades in England or Wales, to master it thoroughly before being allowed to engage in it as a journeyman. He

worked in different places in Wales as a journeyman until 1868, when he came to America and located in Utica, N. Y., where he worked a short time, and then traveled westward to California, from thence to Mexico and Central America, and returned by vessel to Utica, where he worked as a tailor until September, 1873, when he came to Union City, Pa., and was employed by L. J. Treat until 1879. In that year he was engaged by C. W. Dabney, for whom he worked ten years. In 1890 he became a partner in a merchant tailoring and clothing establishment with O. W. Carroll. The business has been successfully conducted by these gentlemen since, and is one of the leading houses in Union City. Mr. Lewis is a complete master of his trade, is a first-class cutter. Personally he is a gentleman well regarded in the community where he has resided. He is a frequent contributor to *The American Tailor*, a leading trade magazine published in New York city. His contributions are usually on the art of cutting. In 1892 he secured letters patent from the United States, Canada and Great Britain for an improved measuring tailoring square, which is extensively used. Mr. Lewis was united in marriage May 1, 1871, to Miss Narcissa, daughter of P. W. Moody, of Union City. Seven children have been born to this union: Robert, Richard, Ellen, Ruth, Grace, Margaret and Russell. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Honor, and the family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Alfred C. Sherwood, M. D., who has been a practicing physician of Union City for twenty-one years, and has come to be recognized as one of the best surgeons in Western Pennsylvania, is the eldest son of F. W. M. and Evaline (Trow) Sherwood, his father being a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Chautauqua county, New York. He received a common school education, and afterwards attended the State Normal School at Edinboro. He read medicine with Dr. H. R. Terry, then located in Union City, for four years, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania medical department, from which institution he graduated with honors March 13, 1873. He immediately entered upon the duties of his chosen profession. On January 20, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma V. Jackson, daughter of Andrew Jackson, of Meadville. Seven children born to this union were: Miss Daisy M., Andrew J., Belle E., Rose V., Frederick L., Beatrice M. and Alton C. Frederick L. died at the age of 7 years and Alton C. at the age of 3 months. Before he had graduated from the University of Pennsylvania he was appointed physician for the county and has continuously held the position since. He was also appointed surgeon for the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. about the same time and still retains the place. He has been elected to the school board several terms, and in this position gave much time and attention to the building up of the city schools. In 1891 he was elected elder in the Presbyterian Church of Union City, of which he and his family were members. Politically he is a Republican. He is an honored member of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., of Union City; Temple Chapter, No. 215, of Erie; Jerusalem Council, No. 33, Erie; Presque Isle Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R., Erie; Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d degree, Pittsburg; Zeta Zeta Temple, A. O. A. O. N. M. S., Erie, Pa.; Clement Lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F.; Nineveh Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Israel Lodge,

Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum. He is a ready public speaker, active in all public affairs, liberal spirited and charitable in all his dealings.

Wilson Moore (deceased), of Waterford township, was born February 22, 1852, in Waterford township, and was a son of James and Elizabeth (Canning) Moore, natives of County Kerry, Ireland, who came to America in 1818 with a family of nine children (three more being born to them in America), and locating near Pittsburg, where the family remained for about two years, when they came to Waterford, where James purchased a farm on what is known as the Waterford and Union road. It was there that Wilson was reared, his education being obtained in the public schools of the township. After his school days were over he devoted his time to farming, lumbering and dealing in stock, the last twenty-five years of his life being devoted almost exclusively to that of an extensive stock business. Mr. Moore was a very popular Democrat, and in 1873 was a candidate for sheriff being beaten by only three votes in a strongly Republican county. He was one of the leading men of Erie county and did much for the welfare and development of the western part of the State. He was public-spirited, kind-hearted and always willing to lend a helping hand to those who were in need of a friend. He was united in marriage December 18, 1851, to Miss Nancy, daughter of James and Sarah (Lytle) Campbell, natives of Pennsylvania. Five children were born of this union: Francis J., George S. (deceased), Marshall, Elizabeth (deceased) and Harry L. Mr. Moore died April 29, 1876, after a painful and protracted illness. By his death Erie county lost one of her most loyal sons and public-spirited citizens. Francis J. Moore, the eldest son, was born June 18, 1855, was reared in his birthplace and educated in the public schools and the Waterford Academy. He did business for his father until the latter's death, continuing the lumber business until 1887, when he embarked in the hotel business, which he has since followed, having been proprietor of the Park Hotel, Waterford, St. Charles, Union City, and is now conducting the Eagle House at Waterford, Pa. In 1882-5 he was a candidate for sheriff on the Democratic ticket, the first time being defeated by about 162 votes and the last time by 1,200. The county at that time was about 3,000 Republican, and Mr. Moore's close run speaks well for his popularity.

Marshall Moore (deceased), the next son in order of birth, was born August 26, 1857, was educated in the public schools and reared on the old homestead settled by his grandfather years before. After his school days were passed he purchased a farm and for four years followed farming. In 1881 he came to Union City and was employed as a bookkeeper by the Union City Chair Company, which position he filled until 1884, when he purchased a half interest in the business, H. C. Cheney being the senior member of the firm. The production of chairs at this factory is large, and their trade extends over a wide section of country. They give employment to about 100 men and have six salesmen on the road. Mr. Moore also made several trips during the year, besides attending to the office business. Mr. Moore was a man possessed of extensive business abilities and was a gentleman prominently identified with the substantial interests of the city. He was united in marriage December 30, 1879, to Miss Ida B., daughter of George and Julia (Kinaman) Hipple, of

Waterford, Pa., both now living. Two children were born to this union, Fred W. and Julia Marie. Mr. Moore was a staunch Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. Harry L., the youngest of this family, was born March 15, 1896, and was educated at the Waterford Academy and Lafayette College, graduating in the class of '88. After leaving college he went to Erie and studied law with F. F. Marshall, being admitted to the bar in December, 1891. Upon admission to the bar he became associated with Hon. John C. Brady, a leading lawyer of Erie, and the firm is one of the leading ones of that city. He is a prominent Democrat and in the fall of 1894 was chairman of the Democratic city committee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moore was united in marriage May 16, 1888, to Miss Madeline, daughter of John and Leah (Titus) Gleuber, of Easton, Pa.

John McIntyre, senior member of the Union City Steam Granite Company, was born in Clarenceville, Canada, June 6, 1836, and is a son of John and Mary (Doman) McIntyre, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to America in 1853, and settled in Canada. John, jr., is the youngest in a family of four children, two boys and two girls; was reared and educated in Canada, and followed farming and buying hay for about fifteen years. He then came to Union City, and by energy and industry established a marble and granite business, which he conducted until 1894, when he sold a half interest to Frank Woodcock. The firm makes a specialty of fine cemetery work, and has turned out some of the most beautiful and artistic designs. They are large importers of Scotch granite, and handle Italian and American marble, having always on hand a large assortment. Mr. McIntyre was united in marriage December 28, 1887, to Miss Dollie, daughter of Charles and Mary (Klemmmer) Middleton, of Erie. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McIntyre is a Democrat.

Benjamin F. Camp, merchant miller, of the Camp Milling Company, Union City, Pa., was born in Southington, Trumbull county, O., and is the sixth of a family of nine children of Lambert and Sophia (Wanamaker) Camp, natives of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in his birthplace, learned the miller's trade, and worked at it in Ohio for four years. In 1878 he came to Union City and established the Camp Milling Company, which was operated for three years under the firm name of Camp, Geiger & Beebe, and at the end of that period Mr. Beebe retired from the firm, which was then run under the firm name of Camp, Geiger & Co., until August, 1891, when Geiger's interest was purchased by Frank Silliman. The company was incorporated in 1891, and has been doing an extensive milling business. Mr. Camp continued an active member of the company until 1895, when he sold out his interest. Daniel W. Camp, a brother of Benjamin, who was largely instrumental in the organization of this company, and is an expert miller, worked in the mill during its early development. The plant furnishes work for about fourteen men. Benjamin F. Camp was united in marriage February 28, 1872, to Miss Cestia, daughter of William Laird, a resident of Mercer county, Pennsyl-

vania. Three children have been born of this union: Fred L., Charles R. (deceased) and Della Irene. Mr. Camp is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias.

William F. Blanchard, pension attorney, Union City, Pa., was born in Erie county, New York, May 2, 1847, and is the second in a family of three children of Francis Read and Sopronia (Brown) Blanchard, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Connecticut. William F. was reared in Crawford county, and when only sixteen years of age enlisted in Company B, 11th P. V. I., February 10, 1864, under Capt. Wallace B. Warner. He was transported to Bridgeport, Ala., and joined the regiment there. He participated in the following battles: Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, and Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864, where he received a gunshot wound in the foot and was taken to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until the latter part of December, when he was transferred to Company I, 6th Reg., V. R. C., and was assigned to duty at Johnson's Island, O., where he was mustered out of service August 5, 1865. Returning to his home in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, he followed the vocation of a carpenter and farmer until September 10, 1889, when he came to Union City, and has followed the profession of a pension attorney ever since. He is very successful in securing pensions for his clients, and is well versed in the law relating to them. Mr. Blanchard was married September 26, 1878, to Miss Rosa A., daughter of Ezra and Maria (Sturgis) Clark, natives of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Two children were born of this union, Dawn Waive, born June 14, 1880 (deceased September 6, 1894), and Rosa Fernie, born July 12, 1885. Mrs. Rosa Blanchard died February 20, 1887, and December 26, 1890. Mr. Blanchard was again married, and has one son by this union, Clyde Humphrey, born October 5, 1891. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the G. A. R., and is identified with the Republican party.

Marshall W. Lyon, blacksmith, Union City, Pa., was born November 26, 1825, in Ashfield, Franklin county, Mass. He is the oldest son in a family of twelve children, of Marshall and Chloe (Sherman) Lyon, natives of Massachusetts. Two brothers, David, of Girard, and Josiah, of Butler, Pa., are veterans of the late war. In the fall of 1836 the family came to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Girard, purchasing a farm, where Marshall worked until he was 18 years old, when he engaged as blacksmith's apprentice to Jacob Van Loon, of Girard. After completing his trade he went to Cleveland, O., with the intention of settling there and working at his trade, but in December, 1846, he enlisted as a soldier in Company C, Regular Infantry, to serve in the Mexican war, under Captain W. Scott Ketcham. He was sent from Cleveland to Cincinnati by stage, thence down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where they took a vessel for the seat of war. He was a faithful soldier, served his country well, and saw all the vicissitudes of army life, being in the principal battles, and was with Scott when he marched his victorious army into the City of Mexico. His regiment was under the immediate command of Zachary Taylor. He was mustered out in June, 1848. Fewer and

fewer become the Mexican war veterans, and soon the last one will be mustered out, when

"Strange hands their knell will ring;
Forms unseen their dirge will sing."

After the war was over Mr. Lyon returned to Girard, Pa., and worked at his trade in that place until 1850, when he went to Spartansburg, Crawford county, Pa., and conducted a shop for twenty-one years. In 1872 he came to Union City and built a shop, which he is now operating. He is a veteran blacksmith as well as soldier, and is well and favorably known throughout Erie and Crawford counties. Mr. Lyon was married August 27, 1854, to Miss Cynthia C., daughter of Oliver Allen. Four children have been born: Sophia E., now widow of Clarence Daemer; Clarence A., electrician, New York city; George (deceased); and Marshall A., painter, decorator and paper hanger. Mr. Lyon is identified with the Democratic party, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

William Dunmeyer, proprietor of the Industrial Iron Works, Union City, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1840, the eldest in the family of six children, of Jacob and Catherine (Breyer) Dunmeyer, natives of Baden, Germany, who came to America in 1837, settling in the city of Philadelphia, where Jacob, the father, worked in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, as a machinist, for four years, then going to Virginia, where he lived for three years, moving from there to Pittsburg, Pa., residing there until his death, September, 1890. William received his education in Pittsburg, and at an early age learned the blacksmith's and machinist's trade which he worked at in Pittsburg and Philadelphia until 1864, when he enlisted in the United States navy and served on the monitor "Sangamon" until the close of the war. In 1865 Mr. Dunmeyer returned to Pittsburg and worked as a journeyman until 1872, when he came to Union City and, in 1873, established the Industrial Iron Works. Later he took Mr. Allen B. Seymour, as a partner, into the concern. At these works engines of a high grade are constructed. Mr. Dunmeyer is a workman of superior abilities, and this fact, taken in connection with the particularly advantageous location of the plant in a center of manufacturing that creates a large local trade which the works can readily supply, gives a volume of business requiring almost constant running. Mr. Dunmeyer was married November 1, 1883, to Miss Laurie E., daughter of Gerritt G. Davison, of Blooming Valley, Pa. Mrs. Dunmeyer died October 14, 1894. Mr. Dunmeyer is a member of I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Jacob F. Kamerer, manufacturer, Union City, Pa., was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, April 4, 1821, and is a son of John J. and Dorothy (Breakley) Kamerer, natives of Germany. In 1847 the family came to America and settled in McKean township, Erie county, Pa., where Jacob received such education as the public schools at that time afforded. He followed farming until 1861, when the oil business drew him to upper Canada, where he operated wells until 1862, then he returned to the States, took up arms in defense of his country, enlisting in Company

F, 169th Pennsylvania regiment. After the term of his enlistment expired he returned and again speculated in oil on Oil Creek, and in the spring of 1864 went to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was engaged there until 1865 drilling test wells. In 1865 he came to Union City and did contracting and building until 1872, when he began the manufacturing of lumber, shingles and broom-handles, which he is operating extensively. About twelve men are employed at his factories. Mr. Kamerer has had a wide experience in business, and that he is a prompt, reliable, energetic man is fully attested by the manner in which his present enterprise is conducted. He has been twice married: first to Eliza M. Johnson, August 4, 1864; she died in the spring of 1874, leaving two children, Fred J. and Addie. Mr. Kamerer was again married December 28, 1874, to Miss Margaret H. McIntyre, and one son, Edward S. has been born of this union. Fred J. and Edward S. are both engaged largely with their father in manufacturing. Mr. Jacob Kamerer is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and is a district deputy of the I. O. O. F. this year. In politics he is a Democrat; has been a member of the town council and school board serving two terms in each; he was also Burgess of Union City two terms, from 1865 until 1887. Mr. Kamerer is a public spirited citizen and has done much to promote the welfare of Union City.

Haniel Clark, manufacturer and merchant miller, Union City, Pa., born in Penobscot county, Maine, August 24, 1824, is a son of John B. and Mary (Towler) Clark, natives of New Hampshire. The family consisted of seven boys and four girls, Haniel being the third child. He was reared in Penobscot, and received such education as was afforded in the country schools at that time. When quite young he began life for himself, working for a boat-outr manufacturer for eleven years. Later he purchased a farm in Girard township, Erie county, Pa., and followed farming until 1861, when he sold out to engage in manufacturing at Pigeonville, continuing there until 1865, when he came to Union City and established his present business, which at first was on a small scale, but which, through Mr. Clark's practical knowledge of everything appertaining to his business, together with his untiring energy and upright dealings with men, has established a number of thriving industries in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. He owns and operates a large flouring mill, a sawmill and a "D" shovel-handle factory in Union City. He has been interested in shovel-handle factories at Watts Flats, N. V., and in Pennsylvania at Mosieretown, Conneautville and Grand Valley; in Ohio, at Sidney, Bradford, Versailles, Cold Water, Botkins, New Bremen and Fort Recovery, still having an interest in the last two. He is also interested in a stove factory at Hagerman, Ohio. The different works he is interested in employ about sixty men. Mr. Clark is a self-made man, having had no assistance to start life's battle but willing hands and a courageous heart. He possesses a genial and kindly disposition, and is recognized as a substantial, upright, industrious and worthy citizen. Mr. Clark was united in marriage August 5, 1852, to Miss Harriet R., daughter of Richard and Anna (Linnel) Partridge, of North East, Pa. Four children were born of this union: Edwin P., Virginia E. (now Mrs. Henry Neal), Sarah May (who married Samuel Long, a minister of Pitts-

burg, Pa.), and Helen. Mrs. Clark died April 5, 1894. She was a faithful wife, a loving mother, devoted friend and a kind neighbor.

John Cafisch, retired, Union City, Pa., born at Barr, Alsace, France, January, 28, 1828, is a son of Christian and Saloma (Bartholme) Cafisch, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Barr, France. John, the elder in a family of two children, was reared and educated in Alsace, and at an early age learned the tanner's trade, working at it from the age of 14 until 26 in his native country. In 1854 he came to America and settled in Chautauqua county, New York, where he followed his trade for a couple of years, when he purchased a farm which he tilled for seven years. In 1864 he came to Union City purchasing a farm near town, occupying it until 1885, when, after a visit to his native land, he returned and purchased his present home in Union City, where he has lived in retirement ever since. Mr. Cafisch was married in Barr, Alsace, France, in 1850, to Miss Madeline, daughter of Jacob and Madeline (Momell) Heywang, natives of France. Eleven children have been born to this union: Madeline, (now Mrs. Thomas Wilson of Union City), John A., Saloma (now Mrs. Wallace Johnson, of Mystic, Pa.), William, (deceased), Henry, Jacob, Fred, Albert, Ernest, Edward, and Frank (deceased). Jacob Cafisch, who has extensive lumber mills in this and adjoining counties, was born November 13, 1861, was reared and educated in Union City and township. After his school days were over he was employed by W. D. Braustetter in a saw mill for a year, when he bought a fourth interest in the business and in 1881, purchased enough to make a third, and in 1885 the remaining interests were bought up by the Cafisch Brothers, who succeeded to the entire business, and have successfully conducted it since. Besides this mill at Union City with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day, they operate mills at Antes Fort, Lycoming county, with an average run of 15,000 feet per day, besides the manufacturing of staves, shingles, heading and cloth board. They also operate a mill at Elgin, Erie county, Pa., where the daily output at full time is probably 20,000 feet. They have recently constructed a general planing mill in connection with the saw mill at Union City. Jacob Cafisch was united in marriage November 6, 1884, to Miss Margaret, daughter of W. B. Goodrich, of Union township. They are rearing two children, Willie and Clara Goodrich, nephew and niece of the deceased brother of Mrs. Cafisch. Albert Cafisch, the junior member of this firm, was born November 14, 1862, in Union City, Pa., was reared and educated in Union township, and, after leaving school, was employed by Brunstetter & Co. for two years, when he bought an interest in the business, which he has assisted in conducting since. He was married March 17, 1885, to Miss Matilda, daughter of John C. and Margaretta (Hassler) Maurer, residents of Union City. Five children have been born to this union: Margaret, Alfred, John, Gertrude and Gladys L. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Frederick Cafisch, manufacturer, is the seventh in order of birth in this family, and was born December 25, 1860, was reared and educated in Union City and township and at the College of Commerce in Philadelphia. After leaving school Mr. Cafisch engaged in the lumber business extensively as a contractor and dealer, which he has followed during the greater part

of his life. In 1898 he built his present establishment, which consists of a handle and general wood-turning factory. He married November 26, 1888, Miss Nettie L., daughter of M. C. Coburn, of Hatch Hollow. This union has been blessed with three children: Mabel, Adelle (deceased), Clarence M. and Allie Bell. In politics Mr. Cafisch is allied to no party, but votes as his judgment dictates.

Jonas Humphrey, M. D. (deceased), was, during his life, one of the leading and most successful physicians in Erie county. He was born March 25, 1820, in Vermont, where he was reared and educated. In 1842 he entered the Castleton Medical College, of Vermont, and was graduated from that institution in 1844, when he came to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and located in Centerville, where he practiced one year and then removed to Union City, where he commanded a large practice until his death, which occurred July 30, 1867. Dr. Humphrey, as a physician, stood at the head of the profession; as a man he was courteous and kind to all, and his death, in the prime of mature manhood, was greatly lamented. He was a charter member of the Erie County Medical Society, and a member of the Masonic order. Dr. Humphrey was married February 14, 1856, to Miss Jane A., daughter of Herman Abbey, of Wayne township, Erie county. To this union five children were born: Allie J., wife of C. B. Greer, jeweler, Union City, Pa.; Mabel C., now Mrs. W. P. Meehan; William J., Herman A. (deceased) and Glennis. William J. was born in Union City, December 31, 1860, was reared and educated in the public schools of the city, and, in 1886, entered the Buffalo Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1890. He then began the practice of his chosen profession in Union City, where he succeeded his brother, Glennis. William J. is a young man of marked ability, and will doubtless win a worthy reputation in the profession, which his distinguished father so much honored. Glennis, the younger son, was educated in Union City, and took a three years' course at the University of Pennsylvania, and afterwards spent a year at hospital work. He is now located at Hazleton, Pa.

Dallas G. Smiley, merchant, Union City, Pa., born in Union township, April 19, 1846, is the third in a family of seven children of Moses and Margaret (Marshall) Smiley. James Smiley, grandfather of Dallas, was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under General Harrison. He came to Union City and operated the first grist-mill in the town. Moses Smiley was born in Meadville, Pa., and followed farming for a number of years; he was also justice of the peace for many terms; subsequently he removed to Union City and spent his latter days. Dallas G. was reared and educated in Union City, and after quitting school clerked in a store for several years. In 1869 he engaged in the mercantile business with G. W. Johnson and J. V. A. Smiley, a brother. They did business under the firm name of Johnson & Smiley Bros. for five years, when the firm dissolved, and Smiley Bros. have been engaged in conducting a general store since. Mr. D. G. Smiley was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1889, on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected in 1893. During the year 1883 he served as Burgess of the city. He was united in marriage in January, 1876, to Miss Ella J., daughter of

J. Zin, of Union City. This union has been blessed with four children: Frank D., Clyde Z., Ward M. and Robert Clifford.

William M. Toy, proprietor of meat market, Union City, Pa., born January 1, 1867, in Union City, is the eldest in a family of four children, one son and four daughters, of Benjamin and Julia (Tourtelotte) Toy, the former a native of Philadelphia and the latter of Union City. Benjamin Toy was reared and educated in Philadelphia, and at an early age learned the trade of butcher and has since followed it. In 1882 he came to Union City from Gilmore, Pa., and bought out the establishment conducted by Wilkins & Gale, one of the most important of the kind in Union City. The market is central, and every facility is afforded for the prompt and systematic transaction of business. Mr. Toy was educated in Gilmore, McKean county, Pa., and since he was old enough, has worked with his father in a market. He was united in marriage April 16, 1892, to Miss Eva A., daughter of John E. and Josephine White, natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Toy is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Charles Jarecki, president and general manager of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., was born in Posen, Germany, August 28, 1857, and is a son of Charles W. Jarecki, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He was educated in his native country, and came to the United States in the fall of 1852. He located in Erie, where he engaged to learn the machinist trade with Vincent, Himrod & Co., with whom he remained two years. He then entered the employ of his brother, Henry, with whom he entered partnership in 1862, under the firm name of Henry Jarecki & Co. In 1872 the Jarecki Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with Mr. Henry Jarecki president, and Mr. Charles Jarecki secretary and treasurer. In 1879 the incorporation was dissolved and the company has since done business under the limited laws of the State. The officers of the new organization were Charles Jarecki, president; Albert H. Jarecki, secretary, and Oscar H., treasurer. Mr. Fred C. Jarecki has since been made assistant secretary. The officers of the company, together with Mr. Alexander Jarecki, who is superintendent of the iron foundry department, constitute the board of managers. Two-thirds of the stock of this concern is owned by Messrs. Henry and Charles Jarecki, while the remaining third is distributed among several others. The portion of the plant which is located on East Ninth street, and includes the general offices, occupies over half a square, while the iron foundry department, on West Twelfth street, covers three and three-fourths acres. The buildings are all substantial stone, brick and iron structures, and range from one to three stories in height. The machinery with which the plant is equipped throughout is of the very latest and most improved, and would make in itself a wonderful display of mechanical ingenuity. Many of these machines have been invented by the Messrs. Jarecki, or by the able mechanics who have charge of the various departments. Branches have been established in all principal oil towns in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana, for the sale of oil well supplies, with headquarters for these branches at Pittsburg. The products of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company

include all kinds of cast and malleable iron, gas, steam and water fittings, brass and iron valves and cocks, steam and hot air radiators, pipe and threading tools, and oil, artesian and natural gas supplies. The brass department is undoubtedly the largest brass works in the world. As is detailed in another part of this work, the Jarecki Manufacturing Company had its beginning in the little brass shop of Mr. Henry Jarecki, and it was he who for several years was chiefly responsible for its life and growth, but when the condition of the manufacturing interest of the world became such as to require greater resources and capabilities in order to compete successfully with other institutions of its kind, it was Mr. Charles Jarecki who planned and executed the great movements which placed it in the front rank of the industries of the country. In management and equipment the Jarecki Manufacturing Company has few equals and certainly no superiors. This is largely due to the fact that the gentleman who is at its head is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the business, not only financially and commercially, but mechanically. A very unique feature of this great institution is the sympathy which the managers have always shown the laboring classes, which the latter fully appreciate, so that when business is slack on account of panics or other causes, and short time and other concessions are required of the employees, they readily acquiesce, knowing that they are being fairly dealt with and receiving all that is right and just at the hands of their employers, in whom they have come to have the most implicit confidence. In 1894 Messrs. Charles and Albert H. Jarecki displayed their characteristic enterprise by purchasing and enlarging and thoroughly remodeling and refitting the Penn block, which now is a modern building in every sense of the word, and has already demonstrated that the undertaking will be a success. Mr. Charles Jarecki was married in 1862 to Miss Louise, sister of ex-Mayor Philip A. Becker, of Erie. This happy union has been blessed with three children: Alexander, superintendent of the iron foundry department and a member of the board of managers of the company; Fred C., assistant secretary, and Robert, of the Erie high school. Mr. Jarecki is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Liedertafel Society, and of the Erie Club, and is a member of the board of managers of the Hamot Hospital. In politics Mr. Jarecki is a Republican, but the multitudinous cares of his active business life, together with a distaste for political notoriety, have prevented him from seeking or accepting any of the honors which his party would gladly confer upon him. He always has the best interests of the community at heart, and is ever ready to encourage and support worthy enterprises of a public or a charitable nature.

Harrison C. Cheney, manufacturer, Union City, Pa., is among the leading manufacturers of the Middle States, and none are more widely or prominently known. He was born October 4, 1840, at Chestertield, Cheshire county, N. H., and he is the second in a family of seven children of Col. Clark and Adeline (Crosby) Cheney, natives of New Hampshire. Colonel Cheney was a farmer, and when Harrison C. was only a boy of 15 the father died, leaving the family to be cared for by this sturdy New England lad, who did not shrink from the duties placed upon his youthful shoulders. He went to Swanzy, N. H., where he found employment in one of the numerous factories that go to make up the average

New England town, and for four years he worked faithfully, sharing his meager earnings with the family of younger children. In 1859 he went to Wisconsin, where he was employed in a jail factory for about one year, and then returned East and found employment in a chair factory at Ashburnham, Mass., where he remained until the beginning of the war. He had been for some time a member of the Massachusetts militia, and after the president's first call for volunteers he enlisted as a private in July, 1861, in the 21st Reg., M. V. I., and was mustered in for three years. The country's peril aroused his most patriotic impulses, and he enlisted, as thousands of young men did, reckoning not the lost time and opportunities of civic life. Immediately after the battle of Roanoke Island he was promoted to a corporal, then sergeant, sergeant-major, and finally lieutenant, which position he held until the close of the war. After this battle the regiment was sent to Camden, N. C., to destroy the locks and canals near the Dismal Swamp, and at the battle of Camden, April 19, 1862, he was severely wounded in the arm, near the shoulder. He was placed in the Newbern hospital, where he remained until his wounds were sufficiently healed, when he went home on a furlough, remaining until he was able to join his regiment in Newport News, Va., where the corps were under marching orders to join Pope in Virginia. They fell in with that army at Culpepper, on a rapid march toward the Potomac, to intercept Lee, who was making that an objective point. After the memorable battle of Fredericksburg, the corps was sent West and joined Burnside, to be distributed through the State of Kentucky as a patrol to protect loyal citizens from the marauding guerrilla bands. They were soon sent to assist Grant at Vicksburg, and after that siege were again sent to Kentucky. The disastrous campaign there resulted in a loss of nearly one-third of the corps. They were next sent to Fort Nelson, near Lexington, to recuperate and to be put into fighting condition. After a short rest they were sent over the Cumberland Mountains to East Tennessee to destroy detached portions of the rebel army, and after a successful campaign were marched back over the same route to Kentucky. In 1864 the corps was transferred to the army of the Potomac, and followed the fortunes and disasters of that army until the close of the war. Mr. Cheney participated in the following battles: Roanoke Island, N. C., Newbern, N. C., February 1, 2 and 3, 1862; Camden, N. C., second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 15, 16 and 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn.; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Spotsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864; North Ann, Va., Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; Petersburg, Va., July, 1864, where Mr. Cheney was wounded a second time in a mine explosion. The record above needs no comment to those versed in the history of the Rebellion. After his arduous and patriotic service to his country he was mustered out in the spring of 1865, and returned to Ashburnham, Mass., where he was commissioned a major of the State militia in Worcester county, which position he held until he left the State. After returning from the war he again entered the chair factory in Ashburnham, and held a responsible position until 1870, when he went to Janestown, N. Y., and organ-

ized the Cane Seat Chair Company, and was retained by the company in the capacity of an expert to instruct men in the construction of such chairs. He was identified with this company for three years, and in the fall of 1873 he, in company with Mr. Whitney and other parties, established what was known as the Jamestown Wooden Seat Company, but after two years Mr. Cheney sold out his interest and went to Canisteo, N. Y., where he was employed as superintendent of the chair works operated by Taylor Bros, remaining with them two years. He then made an innovation in his old line of business, and became proprietor of the Canisteo House, which he successfully conducted for four years. It was necessary to enlarge the house twice during his stay. Socially the major is a genial companion, a quality useful in the conduct of a hotel. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Cheney, in connection with a Mr. Hime, bought out the Charles Wheeler Chair Works, of Union City, which at that time was a small concern. After taking possession they made needed improvements, and were just getting into working condition when the entire plant was burned to the ground. In the following fall it was rebuilt by Messrs. Cheney, Hineman & Lowry, who erected a much larger building than the former one, but this was reduced to ashes in January, 1888, after being operated seven years. In 1888 the present plant was built by Mr. Cheney and the late Mr. Marshall Moore. The factory is conveniently located near the P. & E. R. R. depot, and has excellent facilities, not only for shipping out their manufactured goods, which consists of a full variety of chairs of the latest patterns, but also for bringing in the raw material. These works employ about 100 hands, and are of great value to Union City, as the amount of wages distributed facilitates trade and keeps business thriving. It is creditable to this concern that during all the recent hard times they have run full time and have been constantly busy filling orders. Mr. Cheney was married in February, 1862, to Miss Ellen P., daughter of Ives Burgess, of Ashburnham, Mass. Two children have been born to this union, Harry C. and Louis I. In politics Mr. Cheney has always been a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias and Encampment. The family attend the Episcopal Church.

Henry Fessler, jr., proprietor of meat market, Union City, Pa., born March 16, 1835, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is the sixth in the family of ten children of Henry and Margaret (Weaver) Fessler, natives of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Fessler was reared and educated in Williamsport, and followed farming until August 25, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. F, 251 Wis. I., under Capt. A. J. Sheck. He was in the following engagements: Arkansas Post, Jackson, Miss.; Vicksburg, Buzzard and Prairie, La. He was also in the Red River expedition, and was at the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Mobile, Ala., and many minor actions. Mr. Fessler was in some hard-fought battles, but passed through all without being wounded. He was mastered out of the service August 22, 1865. He returned to Williamsport and engaged in the business of handling meat, remaining there until 1878, when he removed to Duke Center, McKean county, Pa., where he ran a market for five years, afterward going to Clarendon, Pa., where he did business for four years. In 1887 he came to Union City and purchased a farm of sixty acres located

near the P. & E. R. R., a few miles east of Union City, which he conducted until the spring of 1893, when he rented the farm and again engaged in the meat business, entering into partnership with L. S. Clark. This market is one of the best conducted concerns in Erie county, and caters to the best trade in the city. Mr. Fessler has been twice married; first to Sadie, daughter of Samuel Casner, of Lycoming county, March 28, 1870; four children were born to this union, Samuel L., William (deceased), Margaret E. and Annie (deceased). Mrs. Fessler died in November, 1882, and Mr. Fessler was remarried December 24, 1884, to Elizabeth A., daughter of James Welsh, of Allegheny county, New York. Mr. Fessler is identified with the Republican party.

Fred Bartholme, cigar dealer and manufacturer, Union City, Pa., was born in Barr, Alsace, which was then under French rule. He was born November 3, 1859, and is a son of John and Frederica (Heywang) Bartholme, natives of Alsace. Fred was reared and educated in his birthplace, and in 1872 the family, which then consisted of seven children (six boys and one girl) removed to America, settling in Union City, where the father followed the trade of tanner and currier, later purchasing a farm, which he oversees. One daughter was born since coming to this country. Fred attended school at Union City for a short time after the arrival of the family, and then learned the cigar-maker's trade, working at it as a journeyman until August, 1881, when he established his present business. Mr. Bartholme is well located and possesses all the facilities for making the factory a very successful one. He is manufacturing domestic cigars of different brands, which are sold extensively to the local trade, and also to large dealers in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. He is a thorough workman, and with the assistance of his two brothers, Jacob and Adolph, skillful cigarmakers, he is able to turn out a large quantity of goods yearly to his patrons. He is a musician as well as cigarmaker, having, with a brother, organized Coleman's famous band in 1882, and now plays in the Bartholme orchestra, of which his brother Charles is leader, and which is represented by the following members of this family: Fred, Adolph, Charles, Jacob and Edward. Mr. Bartholme was united in marriage January 28, 1883, to Miss Rosina, daughter of Rudolph Smith, a native of Switzerland. This union has been blessed with six children: Carrie, Nellie, Alice, Maud, Sophia and Marguerite. Mr. Bartholme is a Democrat, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Henry J. Humes, confectioner, Union City, Pa., born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, the eldest in a family of three children of Joseph and Nancy (Henry) Humes, natives of Pennsylvania. Henry was reared and educated in his birthplace, and after leaving school engaged in the lumber business in different parts of the State for several years. He then went to Ulysses, Neb., where he was employed in a creamery during the summer months and a grain elevator in the winter. In the fall of 1880 he came East and located in Union City, where he followed the lumber business two years. In 1892 he went to Cambridge, Crawford county, Pa., and engaged in the confectionery business and continued there until the spring of 1894, when he came to Union City and established his present business. Mr. Hume

pays strict attention to business, is straightforward in all his dealings and displays enterprise which cannot fail to make success in the business world. In connection with the confectionery business he keeps a full supply of tobacco and cigars of all kinds. He is a man of integrity and enterprise and is looked upon as an estimable citizen. He was married March 1, 1888, to Miss Laura B., daughter of Wesley and Elizabeth (Morris) Allen, natives of Ohio. Two children have been born to this union, Earl J. and Lloyd H. Mr. Humes is identified with the Republican party and is a member of the I. O. O. F. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

C. A. Barr, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, Union City, Pa., born at Blooming Valley, Crawford county, Pa., is a son of John H. and Jane (Floyd) Barr, both natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barr is the only son in a family of four children, was reared and educated in Crawford county, and after leaving school became clerk at the Barr House, Meadville, Pa., which was kept by John H. Barr, his father. He remained there about five years, when he went to the Colt House, remaining there one year. In 1882 he came to Union City and clerked in the Cooper House for a short time and then was employed by G. B. Johnson, who at that time was conducting the Johnson House. He remained with Mr. Johnson about six years. In 1884, in partnership with Fred E. Warner, he took the St. Charles Hotel, which they conducted for two years, when Mr. Barr went out and took charge of the Keystone Billiard Parlors, which he managed until 1890, when he again went into the St. Charles, this time with John Phelps. They conducted it about seven months together, when Mr. Barr went to Erie and clerked in the Reed House for three years, and in April, 1894, he returned to Union City and purchased the St. Charles Hotel and fixtures, which he is now conducting. Mr. Barr's lifelong experience in the hotel business, combined with his natural qualifications, makes his hotel one of the best in Erie county. He spares no pains to make his guests comfortable, and his tables are supplied with a tempting variety of wholesome food. This hotel is headquarters for theatrical troupes and traveling men. Mr. Barr possesses a genial disposition and is always ready to minister to the wants of his many guests. He was united in marriage December 15, 1890, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Edward and Ellen (Tooner) Miller, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1862, settling in Worcester, Mass., and a year later moving to Union City. This union has been blessed with one child, Gertrude A. Mr. Barr is and always has been identified with the Republican party.

Roy P. Tipton, manufacturer of the Keystone Chair Works, Union City, Pa., born February 26, 1859, in Chapinville, Pa., is the only child of Thomas J. and Amelia (Pierce) Tipton, the former born at Hickory, Pa., and the latter at Cooperstown, N. Y. The family lived in Chapinville until 1870, when they removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where Thomas J. worked for the World's Dispensary Medical Association, in the chemical department. Roy was reared and educated in Buffalo, N. Y., and after completing his education he was employed by Dr. Pierce as bookkeeper until 1889, when he came to Union City and became interested in the Keystone Chair Works, taking a half interest in

the concern, the other half being owned by W. J. Sloan. This factory employs about 90 men and can turn out about 1,400 chairs of the cheap grade daily and about 300 of the higher grade. They make a specialty of the high grade chair, cane, leather and wood seats. They have twelve commissioned salesmen on the road and two salaried men. Their goods are distributed throughout the United States and Canada. The premises occupy one of the most convenient locations in the city, where every facility is enjoyed for the production of their goods. The gentlemen at the head of this extensive plant, although comparatively young, have secured a prominent position in the manufacturing world. They are pleasant to meet and are always considerate towards those who call on them in a business or social way. Mr. Tipton was united in marriage November 18, 1863, to Miss Kate, daughter of Adam S. Schneidewind, of Buffalo, N. Y. Prior to her marriage with Mr. Tipton this lady was the business manager of the Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., one of the leading journals of its kind in America. Mrs. Tipton possesses more than ordinary executive ability, and her marriage with Mr. Tipton has given Union City a lady of distinction. Mr. Tipton is a member of the Masonic order, Chapter and Commandery. He is a staunch and active Republican.

Harry H. Strycker, manufacturer of and dealer in cigars and tobacco, Union City, Pa., born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1864, is a son of Henry H. and Mary (Sassaman) Strycker, natives of Pennsylvania. In the family there were four children: Mary Alice, now Mrs. A. J. Nourse; Harry H., Margaret Ann, and William S. The father has always been a cigar manufacturer, and in 1873 came to Union City, where he followed the same business very extensively until 1880. He then went to the oil regions, where he followed railroad contracting for six years. In 1887 he resumed his former occupation and has followed it at Punxsutawney, Pa., ever since, where he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of cigars. William is now engaged in the cigar business at Meadville, Pa. Harry was reared and educated in Union City, learned the cigar maker's trade with his father, and remained with him until 1890, when he established his present business. The product of his factory is well and favorably known throughout Western Pennsylvania and New York. For quality and excellence they are recognized as standard goods in the cigar market. Although a young man, Mr. Strycker has established an enviable business reputation, and by his integrity and fairness in dealing, he not only has many patrons, but has the confidence of a host of friends. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M., and several other organizations, and politically he is a Republican. On June 12, 1895, he was married to Miss Susie A., the youngest daughter of Mr. Joshua Bailey, a prosperous and highly respected farmer of LeBeauf township.

Gus Underholt, blacksmith, Union City, Pa., born in Frenchville, Clearfield county, Pa., is the son of Francis and Eleanor (Pease) Underholt, the former a native of Alsace, France, and the latter of Switzerland. Mr. Underholt was reared and educated in Meadville, Pa., and, after leaving school, learned the carriage-painting trade, working at it seven years. In 1879 he began the blacksmith's trade, working a year in Meadville and then removing to Miller's Corners,

where he spent another year, when he came to Corry, remained until 1883, then located in Union City, where he has succeeded in building up an extensive trade. He is a first-class workman in every particular, and his genial manner has won him hosts of friends. He is an ardent poultry fancier, and he possesses some of the finest birds in the State. Mr. Underholt was united in marriage July 4, 1879, to Blanche, daughter of George N. and Mary J. (Bean) Waid, natives of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Two children have been born to this union: Evaline and Frederick. Mr. Underholt is allied to no political party.

Lucius Markham, United Brethren minister, Union City, Pa., was born in Columbus, Warren county, Pa., March 6, 1843, and is a son of George W. and Laura A. (Raymond) Markham, both natives of New York. The father was a carpenter and joiner, and followed his trade to the time of his death, in 1890. Lucius is the only child. He was reared and educated in the public schools of Clymer, N. Y. After leaving school, while yet a lad, he enlisted August 7, 1862, in Co. D, 112th N. Y. V. I., under Captain Curtis, and was sent directly to Suffolk, Va., and November 18, 1862, was under fire at the battle of Ludlow and Lawrence Plantation, on the Blackwater; December 12, Joiner's Ford, Virginia; January 30, 1863, Deserted House; April 11, 1863, siege of Suffolk; June 1, 1864, Cold Harbor, where he was taken prisoner, and transferred to Libby prison. Ten days later he was taken to Andersonville, where he was kept five months; then he was taken to Millen, Ga., from there to Savannah, Ga., and from there to Florence, N. C., where he was confined two weeks, and December 13, 1864, was paroled, and later exchanged and transferred to the Navy School Hospital, Maryland, where he remained until the close of the war. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned to his home in Clymer, N. Y., a broken-down veteran, and only 23 years old. The hardship and exposure of a soldier's life on the field he could have endured as well as did any of his older and age-hardened comrades, but the reason of his prematurely-wrecked constitution is told in the terrible records of Libby and Andersonville and other Confederate prisons, with their fearful tales of hardship and suffering. His lot was not unlike that of many thousands of other brave hearts, and the marvel is that any of them survived their terrible experiences. After his return to Clymer, N. Y., Mr. Markham lived on a farm until 1882, when he began preaching at Ashford, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., two years, and has served churches at Bear Lake, Warren county, Pa., two years; Wayne Valley, Pa., seven years, and in 1894 he came to Union City. He was married November 12, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of Stephen B. and Martha C. (Lopez) Wright, of Frechold, Pa. To them have been born five children: Ira L., Julia A. (Mrs. Lynn C. Holdridge, of Chautauqua, N. Y.), Letta M. (deceased), Stephen R., Ethel M. Mr. Markham is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., the P. O. S. of A., and is a Prohibitionist.

John Landsrath (deceased) was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, December 8, 1822, and was a son of Anton and Eliza Landsrath, the former a German soldier who fought at the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards was given a position as revenue officer for bravery as a soldier. John Landsrath was second in a

family of five children, was reared and educated in Germany, and engaged in the mercantile business there until 1847, when, in company with his brother, he emigrated to America, settling in Hartford, Conn., where he studied the English language for about a year, and in the latter part of 1847 went to Philadelphia and enlisted in Co. H, 2d Dragoons, and served in the Mexican war about a year under Captain Hunter, seeing active service under General Taylor. He was discharged at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, in 1848. Returning in 1848, he worked as a tinner in Buffalo and Dunkirk, N. Y.; he then went to Jamestown, and was in the hardware business there two years, and in 1853 came to Union City and engaged in the hardware trade, opening the first store of the kind in the town in 1853. Mr. Landsrath, by his skill as a workman and tact as a business man, built up an extensive trade in Union City. In 1868 he erected a large store, where he, with his son, John A., as a partner (until he died, in 1890, and then with E. B.) carried on a paying business until 1888, when they sold out. Mr. Landsrath, in addition to his hardware business, had a variety of interests, being partner in a barrel factory for a number of years, and also an extensive oil operator, buying and selling in large lots. He was one of Union City's most enterprising and foremost citizens and did much for the development of the town. Of strong character and sterling qualities, he was a man universally respected. As a loyal citizen, his patriotism was manifested in a substantial way by his service in the Mexican war. In 1861 he aided in recruiting and was made a captain in McLane's regiment of volunteer infantry, which went to Pittsburg and remained inactive until the expiration of its time. Mr. Landsrath was twice married: First in Germany, his wife dying about a year after marriage. He was married a second time May 8, 1851, to Miss Lydia H., daughter of Eliphalet and Belle (Carter) Burnham, natives of Hartford, Conn., who came to Chautauqua county, New York, in the pioneer days. Four children were born of this union: John Anton (deceased), Grace E. (deceased), Clement L. (deceased) and Eliphalet B., who was born, reared and educated in Union City, and was in business with his father, being a partner from 1885 until 1888, when they disposed of the business, E. B. becoming proprietor of the Sunnyside Stock Farm, where he handles thoroughbred Percherons, imported from France. He owns five very valuable stallions. His farm is located a short distance from Union City, and consists of about 200 acres of first-class land. He was united in marriage October 29, 1885, to Anna G., daughter of Lyman B. and Martha (Johnson) Hill, of Union City. This union has been blessed by the birth of three children: John A., Mary H. and Mildred G. John Landsrath died February 15, 1890, after an illness of two weeks. By his death Union City lost one of its most valued citizens. He was an honored member of the Presbyterian congregation, rendering valuable assistance during the building of that edifice. He was also a member of the Masonic order.

Henry R. Briggs, agent, Union City, Pa., was born in Union City July 15, 1864, and is the eldest of four children of William and Clara (Sturdevant) Briggs, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Briggs was reared and educated in Union City, and after his school days he was employed in a meat market, which

business he followed for seven years. He then found employment in Calisch Bros' mills for five years, and later worked for Haniel Clark about four years. In 1893 he engaged in the insurance business, representing some of the old line companies. At the present time he is city police officer, and has proven himself to be efficient and energetic. Mr. Briggs was united in marriage May 5, 1892, to Miss Maggie T., daughter of Patrick and Helen Falon, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Briggs died July 21, 1894. On August 28, 1895, Mr. Briggs was married to Miss J. Freda West, of Erie, Pa., at Cutting, N. Y. Mr. Briggs is a staunch Republican and an active politician.

Delos A. Wright, general produce dealer, Union City, Pa., born in Busti, Chautauque county, N. Y., May 13, 1840, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Kelso) Wright, natives of Otsego county, New York. William came to Chautauque county, New York, and followed farming for a number of years, then came to Crawford county, where he remained until his death. The family consisted of nine children: George W.; Sarah E. (deceased), wife of Levi Pierce, of Garland, Pa.; Mary A., widow of Joseph Barlow, Richmond township, Crawford county, Pa.; John W., a soldier of the late war, who was numbered among the missing; Delos A., Horace K., Watsburg, Pa.; Doctor W., Townville, Pa.; Anna E., now Mrs. Bri Hill, of Richmond township, Crawford county, Pa.; and Henry H. Delos A. was reared and educated in Crawford county, and followed farming until 1873, when he began the manufacture of butter and cheese, operating three factories located at Centerville, Glenville Station and Little Cooley. He sold out these interests in 1876, went to Saegertown, Pa., where he manufactured and dealt in butter and cheese. In 1882 he came to Union City and established a general produce store, which is one of the most extensive and prosperous in this part of the State. Mr. Wright has as his assistant his son, Robert L., a young man of extensive business experience. Their strict and honorable business relations with the public has established them in the esteem of the community. Besides the general store at Union City, Mr. Wright has large lumber interests at Parrish, Forest county, Pa., where he operates a plant that will manufacture 30,000 feet of lumber daily. He employs about fifty men at this place, and also has a general store at Parrish. Mr. Wright is one of the enterprising, substantial business men of Erie county, and his large business interests have given him a wide acquaintance throughout the western part of the State. He is pleasant to meet, whether in a business or social way. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Union City, belongs to the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., and the Grange. Mr. Wright has been married three times: the first time in April, 1865, to Miss Virginia, daughter of David and Polly (Lyon) White, natives of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Two children were born of this marriage: John W., born September 24, 1868, educated in the Crawford county and Union City schools, and in 1886 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, graduating in the class of '89. In 1890 he took a course at the lying-in hospital, and in 1891 located at Watsburg, where he has built up an extensive practice. Robert L. was born November 27, 1869, and was reared by his uncle, Levi Pierce, at Garland, Pa., where he attended the public schools, and later

attended school in Philadelphia. Mrs. Virginia Wright died November 11, 1871, of consumption. Mr. Wright was again married in 1873 to Mary, daughter of George and Sarah (McCullough) Chamer, natives of England. One child was born of this union, Fred D. Mrs. Mary Wright died in April, 1874. Mr. Wright married the third time, in 1879, to Miss Edna J., daughter of James D. and Luduskie (Drake) Minniss. James D. Minniss was born in Meadville, Pa., in 1826, a son of John and Sarah A. (Snowden) Minniss, natives of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, who were early settlers of Crawford county. His father died in 1828, and his mother subsequently married Dr. Silas Taylor, of Athens township, where James was reared and educated. He read law with Hon. A. B. Richmond, and was admitted to the bar in Meadville February 17, 1859. He was very much attached to his profession, and was a careful, prudent, intelligent counsellor and practitioner. His death occurred October 30, 1888, after a lingering illness. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have three children: Hortense E., William and Gertrude.

Michael J. Tansey, of the firm of Tansey & Warner, proprietors of the Johnson House, Union City, Pa., born in Belleville, Upper Canada, May 7, 1851, is a son of Michael and Ellen (Murphy) Tansey, natives of County Sligo, Ireland, who came to America in April, 1848, settling in Belleville, Canada, and remaining there until 1865; then they came to Union City, where the former died December 25, 1872, and the latter, January 10, 1892. They were the parents of seven children, four boys and three girls, only two of whom are living, Michael, and Ellen, now Mrs. John Skivington. Mr. Tansey was reared and educated in Belleville, Canada, and Union City. After leaving school he entered the employ of Woods & Johnson, barrel manufacturers, and worked for them twelve years. He was then employed by J. D. Wescott, broom-handle manufacturer, and eighteen months later engaged in the bottling business, operating the Union City Bottling Works from 1883 to 1887. At the latter date he, in partnership with Mr. Warner, became the proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, and conducted it satisfactorily to the public and successfully for all concerned until 1896, when they took charge of the Johnson House, and are doing a thriving business. Mr. Tansey was united in marriage October 15, 1884, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Frederick and Fredricka M. (Lembeck) Warner, natives of Wurtenburg, Germany, who came to America in 1850, settling in Clyde, N. Y., where the father followed his trade as a baker until 1861, when the family came to Union City, the father working at coopering until July 28, 1894. They were the parents of six children: Caroline, Fred E., Charles A., Frank E., Minnie, and Kittie (deceased). To Mr. and Mrs. Tansey have been born three children: Kittie, Fred and John. Mr. Tansey is identified with the Democratic party and is a member of the Catholic Church. Fred E. Warner, junior member of this firm, was born November 11, 1859, in Clyde, N. Y., was reared and educated in Union City, and after leaving school he entered the employ of Nelson Waters, who was at that time a hotel proprietor, and worked for him two years, coming from there to the Johnson House with Mr. Hallenbeck for two years. In 1884, in partnership with Chris. Barr, he conducted the St. Charles Hotel until 1886, when this

partnership was dissolved and the present partnership with Mr. Tansley, formed. Mr. Warner's experience in the hotel business, together with his genial disposition, makes him popular with all who meet him, whether in a business or a social way. He is ever ready to contribute to the comfort of the guests and patrons of the house. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

James Parsons, retired, is the head of his branch of the Parsons family in America. He was born September 11, 1811, in County Hereford, England, and is the second in a family of nine children of James and Elizabeth (Davis) Parsons, natives of England, and of Saxon descent. James was reared and educated in England and followed farming until 1844, when he came to America, settling in Michigan, where he lived twelve years. In the early days of the California gold excitement he started for the gold fields by the overland route and remained there two years, when he returned to Michigan and moved the family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, settling in Concord township, where he operated his large farm until 1884, when he retired and went to live with his son John. Although 85 years old, he is hale and hearty and reads easily without glasses. He was married in England to Miss Ann, daughter of Thomas Roberts. She died July 25, 1879, at the age of 63 years. Eight children were born to this union: James, Robert and John, born in England; Henry, born on the ocean; Selma H., Emily A., Myra and Charles, born in America. John was born in Monmouthshire, England, March 15, 1841, was reared and educated in Michigan and Pennsylvania, and after leaving school he worked in the oil regions for four years. He then returned to Erie county and has followed farming and the mason's trade since. In 1898 he purchased his present property, which consists of a farm of fifty-five acres, which he uses for dairy purposes. He was united in marriage September 15, 1861, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Dr. John and Sophia (McDougal) Lilley, natives of New York. To this union have been born five children: Clarence Arthur, Lilly May, now wife of Fred Wade of Union City; Frederick E., Will F. and Marie A. Will F. graduated from Luce's Business College June 2, 1894, and has been employed since in the capacity of clerk in the Union City post-office until October, 1894, when he was appointed deputy postmaster under John C. McLean. Will F. and Marie A. are both talented singers and are residents of Union City. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Parsons is a staunch Republican.

G. Watson Johnson, merchant, Union City, Pa., born in Prospect, Oneida county, N. Y., June 16, 1850, is a son of Garrett B. and Charlotte E. (Hopkins) Johnson, natives of Madison county, New York. Garrett B. Johnson was born December 24, 1822. His father, a native of Holland, entered the navy as a cabin boy when 15 years old, rose to the rank of captain, and fought in the war of 1812. Garrett B. was postmaster twelve years, and was in the mercantile business nine years at Prospect, N. Y. He came to Union City in 1852 and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for a few years. In 1870 he erected the Keystone Block, part being fitted for a hotel, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He was married, in 1847, to Charlotte E., daughter of Orange

Hopkins. Their surviving children are: Garrett W. and C. Edith (now Mrs. Charles E. B. Hunter). Garrett W. received his early training at his birthplace. At the age of 13 his parents came to Union City, and he completed his education in the public schools of the latter place and in Whitestown Seminary, Whites-town, N. Y. In April, 1871, he associated himself with Smiley Bros. in a general store at Union City and a branch store at Lowville, Pa. This partnership was dissolved, and he opened a store in the Keystone Block and conducted it successfully alone. Later, his father, G. B. Johnson, became a partner. This partnership lasted until 1883, when G. B. Johnson was succeeded by Mr. Hunter, at present a member of the firm. Both gentlemen are thorough business men, and the house, which employs ten efficient clerks, is one of the leading concerns of its kind in the State. Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, September 1, 1880, to Miss Georgia B., daughter of Frank and Harriett (McKinney) Kinnear, natives of Warren county, Pennsylvania. Three children were born of this union: Paul B., Lillian C. and Karl W. His wife died August 3, 1893, after a protracted illness. Mr. Johnson is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Johnson has always been identified with the Democratic party.

Charles E. B. Hunter, merchant, Union City, Pa., born August 19, 1857, is a son of William and Jane (Arters) Hunter, natives of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of nine children: Thomas A., Jared W., William M., Mary A., Elizabeth M. (deceased), Jane E. (deceased), Ellen K., Charles E. B. and Sarah Alice M. Charles was reared and educated in Emlenton, Pa., and Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., whither the family removed when he was 13 years old. After his school days he engaged in farming and stock raising successfully until 1881, when he became interested in the mercantile business in Baldwin, Kan. In 1883 he came to Union City, Pa., and became a partner with G. W. Johnson in a large dry goods store. The store is centrally located in the Keystone Block, and is one of the most extensive concerns in Erie county, carrying, in addition to dry goods, a complete line of boots and shoes. Mr. Hunter is a thoroughly practical business man, and any enterprise he undertakes turns out a success. He is one of Erie county's most progressive business men, and is always interested in the welfare of Union City, where he is generally and favorably known. He was united in marriage, November 30, 1881, to Charlotte Edith, daughter of Garrett B. and Charlotte (Hopkins) Johnson, natives of New York. Two children have been born to this union: Edith Ethel and Charles Kenneth J. Mr. Hunter is identified with the Republican party; he is a member of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., of Union City; Temple Chapter, No. 215, of Erie; Jerusalem Council, No. 33, Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 30, K. T., Erie; Pennsylvania Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d degree, Pittsburg, Pa.; Zern Zemp Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Erie; Clement Lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F.; Ninewah Encampment, I. O. O. F., and Royal Arcanum. Jared W. Hunter, brother of Charles, and a resident of Union City, was born in Venango county March 10, 1838, was educated at his birthplace and Allegheny College. After completing his education, he followed teaching several years, and in 1861 engaged in the

lumber business in Warren county, following it until 1864, when he engaged in the oil business in Tidioute for one year, and then went into the mercantile business there; and in 1869 he came to Union City and became interested in the manufacture of pumps, and later added a planing mill. He operated these industries until 1886. Mr. Hunter is a member of the I. O. O. F. and belongs to the Masonic order.

Richard Shreve was a son of Colonel William Shreve, of Bordentown, N. J., who served seven years under Washington. Richard, sr., was born September 22, 1760, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Ann Neubole, was born May 26, 1760. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: William, Bazilla, Thomas, Ann, Israel, Charlotte, Richard, jr., Caleb, Benjamin, Charles, Isaac, Sarah and Margaret. Richard and his wife moved from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and settled in Bloomfield township, Crawford county, then a vast wilderness. It was here that this sturdy pioneer raised his family and cleared a farm. He died September 12, 1822. Richard Shreve was a miller by trade, and was at one time in the employ of George Washington, operating a mill for him. Richard Shreve, jr., fifth son of Richard Shreve, purchased land in Union township, Erie county, Pa., and until his death, February 10, 1872, followed farming. He held many offices of trust during his life in Union township. The children of Richard and Margaret (Kepler) Shreve were as follows: Lucinda (deceased), Josiah, Eliza (deceased), James, John K. (deceased), Solomon, Emily (deceased), Amos (deceased), Matilda, Milton (deceased), Rufus (deceased), Mary J. and Melissa. Josiah Shreve, the eldest son in this family, was born December 22, 1822, in Union, Erie county, Pa., where he was reared and educated. At the age of 21 years he went to Warren county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in lumbering for one year, and going from there to Centerville, he operated a saw-mill for two years. He also lumbered about a year at Riceville, and ran the river to Pittsburg. At the age of 24 years he purchased a tract of timber land in Union township, consisting of 109 acres, and by hard work and perseverance has cleared it all and made it one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Shreve has held many township offices, and has always been known to discharge his duty faithfully. He is a man of sound judgment, and a self-respecting gentleman, whether following the plow or in whatever position he is placed. He is a leading Granger in the State, and has done much to promote the interests of the farmer, always being on the alert to do them a good turn. He is an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a steward for twenty-five years, and in political matters is independent. He was married January 6, 1847, to Miss Belle, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mulvin) Carroll, natives of Erie county. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Sidney A., now wife of J. P. Wilkins; George R. (deceased), and Almada E., now wife of O. B. Sherwood. The next son in the family is James Shreve, who was born September 18, 1825, was reared and educated in Union township, and has followed farming the greater part of his life. When a young man he purchased a fine tract of land of 100 acres, and by perseverance and courage has cleared and improved it until it is a very valuable property. He was married December 25, 1849, to

Miss Hannah A., daughter of David Sturgis, of Cattaraugus county, New York. Nine children were born to this union: Clinton J. (deceased), Mary B., Arthur M., Maggie E., Lattie F., Richard (deceased), Fred J., John F. and Kittie. Mr. Shreve is a Prohibitionist, and, in 1884, was elected justice of the peace for Union township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been elder for twenty-five years. John K., the next in order of birth, was born February 10, 1827, and was reared in Union township, attended the public schools. He has followed farming the greater part of his life, although, when young, he did considerable lumbering. His present farm, which consists of ninety acres, was cleared and improved by himself. He was married January 8, 1853, to Miss Ellen L., daughter of Peter and Mary A. (Gates) Bellinger, natives of Ononda, N. Y. Six children have been born to this union: Clement M., Carry A., Emma, Clarence, Gertrude and Clifton. Mr. Shreve is at this writing serving as school director, and is a Prohibitionist. Solomon was married to Mary Sturgis, daughter of David Sturgis, of Cattaraugus county, New York. Four children were the result of this union: Frank, Jennie L., George and Minnie. Milton married Christine, daughter of Rev. Mr. Cross, of Panama, N. Y. They are the parents of three children: Florence, Ralph and Clyde. Rufus was married to Adeline Odell, of Erie county. They have three children: Elbert, William and Bertha.

George Byron Kelley, teacher, Union township, Erie county, Pa., was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1869, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Soule) Kelley. The father was a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, and the mother of Osego county. John Kelley was a carpenter and builder, and soon after his marriage removed to Stark county, Ohio, where he worked at his trade and farming until his death, which occurred October 21, 1870. After the death of Mr. Kelley the family came to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Concord township, where they lived five years and then went to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where G. Byron was reared and educated. In the fall of 1884 the family returned to Erie county and purchased their present property, which consists of seventy-five acres of improved land. It is a first-class dairy and stock farm. G. Byron Kelly has followed teaching in the public schools and is also a skillful musician, making a specialty of the piano. He has a large class of piano pupils. In the spring of 1890 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and clerked in a shoe store for two years, but owing to ill-health he was compelled to give it up. He, therefore, began teaching, first in the public schools of Buffalo and later in Union township. As a teacher he meets with the highest success, instilling that confidence in the pupils that always stimulates and encourages them to earnest study. Mr. Kelley is a Republican and attends the Presbyterian Church. Curtin Kelley was born in Grand Valley, Pa., May 10, 1864, and is the sixth in a family of seven children. He was reared and educated in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and has always followed farming, and in 1887 came to Union township and, with G. Byron, purchased their present property. Curtin was married November 5, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Frank Kineer, of Ashtabula county, Ohio. One daughter has been born to this union, Ethel G. Mr. Kelley attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a staunch Republican.

Rev. Kelsey T. Jaquay, minister, Ferdinand, Pa., was born September 21, 1856, at Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., and is the fourth in a family of five children of Theodore P. and Ursula (Alvoird) Jaquay. He was reared and educated at his birthplace and began life as a lumberman, working at it from youth up to 1884. He then went into the mercantile business keeping a general store at Corydon, Pa., for about six years. In September, 1891, he came to Ferdinand, Pa., as supply pastor, and in 1892 entered the Erie annual conference and was appointed as minister to fill the present charge for 1893-4. Mr. Jaquay is a pleasant and affable gentleman, and is devoted to his high calling. He was united in marriage October 10, 1872, to Miss Alice, daughter of William H. and Maryetta (Merriahen) Black, natives of Corydon, Pa. They have three living children: Frank, Jennie and Paul. Mr. Jaquay is a strong advocate in the cause of temperance and votes the Prohibition ticket.

John Cox (deceased) was born in County Dublin, Ireland, June 3, 1834, and was the second in a family of five children of John and Catherine (Archibald) Cox, natives of Ireland. John was reared and educated in his native place, and in 1854 embarked for America, where he landed safely and settled in Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming for six years. In 1858 he came to Union City, where he lived two years and then purchased the farm about four miles from the city, where the family now reside. The farm consists of 106 acres of fertile and well-tilled land. It is used principally for dairy purposes. Mr. Cox was married August 19, 1858, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Nancy (Polien) McKendren, natives of the County Mayo, Ireland, who came to America in 1841, settling in Union township, among the early settlers of the county. To this union were born eight children, namely: John and Thomas (twins), Mary, now Mrs. Daniel Miller, of Titusville, Pa.; James, who resides at home; Anna, now Mrs. John McConlogue, of Center Point, W. Va.; Nellie, Kate and Margaret (deceased). Mr. Cox died January 8, 1892, after a short and severe illness of two weeks. He was stricken with pneumonia. He was a man of good principles and a good neighbor, a kind father and faithful husband. His sudden death was universally regretted. In religious matters Mr. Cox was a Catholic. Politically he was a Democrat.

Charles H. Bush, farmer and lumberman, Union City, Pa., was born December 14, 1840, at Jamestown, N. Y., and is the elder in a family of two children of Luther and Maria (Thomas) Bush, natives of New York. Charles H. was reared and educated in New York and when 14 years of age came to Union township, where the father worked as a millwright, carpenter and cabinetmaker. Charles remained with his father until 22 years of age, when he went West, visiting most of the States and Territories, and roughing it for four years. In 1870 he returned to Union township and engaged in the farming and lumbering business, which he has since followed. In 1870 he purchased fifty acres of his present farm and in 1872 bought enough more to make it 117 acres. He has a fine dairy and stock farm and has been an extensive cattle dealer. His farm is finely situated and has substantial buildings on it. Mr. Bush was united in marriage March 11, 1872, to Miss Mary A., daughter of

Samuel Lilley, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bush is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a staunch Republican.

Merrick B. Chamberlin, farmer, Union City, Pa., was born in Chautauqua county, New York, August 8, 1830, and is the third in a family of five children of Eli and Caroline (Barnes) Chamberlin, natives of New York State. When only a lad of 7 years his parents died and left him on his own resources. He drifted around, working summers and attending school winters, until he soon had enough means to take a course in the Jamestown Academy. After leaving school he came to Union City and engaged in the cabinet-making trade, which he had learned when quite young, and followed it until about 1853, when he went to Louisville, Ky., and took a course at the Louisville Business College. After graduating there he taught bookkeeping in that city until 1856, when he returned to Union City and started the first cabinet shop in the town. He followed that business twelve years, during which time he served as justice of the peace. In 1873 he was elected a director of the poor of Erie county, and served three years. In the faithful discharge of his duties of this office he gained the confidence of the tax-paying public, as well as the gratitude of the many unfortunate dependents of his county. In 1879 he went to the oil country and engaged in the milk business, and remained there three years. In 1881 he came to Union county and settled on the old Sunley homestead, where he has since resided. He was married September 7, 1858, to Jane E., daughter of Moses and Jane (Thompson) Sunley, one of the oldest and most respected families in Erie county. Three children were born to this union: Emma, now Mrs. Dr. Smith, Paducah, Ky.; Elmer (deceased) and Blanch, Mrs. Peter Edwards. Mrs. Chamberlin departed this life December 1, 1890. Her husband was very much devoted to her, and her death, although not unexpected, was no less a terrible blow to him. Mr. Chamberlin has always been a Republican, and during Lincoln's administration was appointed postmaster of Union City, and held said office until Johnson's administration. He has, during recent years, been identified with the Prohibition party.

Anthony M. Holden, farmer, Union City, Pa., was born in Rockdale township, Crawford county, Pa., July 14, 1843, and is the eldest in a family of three children of Stephen and Sarah (Boyd) Holden, natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of three children: Anthony, Adalaide B. (deceased) and Liddie J. Anthony M. was reared and educated in the public schools of his birthplace, and was also tutored by his father, who was a man of education. After his school days he worked on his father's farm until the war broke out, when he enlisted September 6, 1864, in Co. B, 211th P. V. I., under Captain McLane. On September 16th he reached the seat of war, and participated in the battles of Bermuda Hundred, Hatches' Run, Fort Steadman, Weldon Railroad and Petersburg. Mr. Holden was a brave soldier, and although he sustained no wounds, his health was so seriously impaired that he cannot do much manual labor. He was mustered out of the service June 9, 1865, at the close of the war. He returned to Crawford county and lived there until 1868, when he came to Erie county, living in Union City and other places in the

county until the spring of 1894, when he purchased his present farm of seventy-five acres, which is located on the Wattsburg road. His farm is in excellent condition, and he uses it chiefly for dairying purposes. Mr. Holden has been twice married. He was first united in marriage to Miss Esther, daughter of John and Martha (Kelley) Jarvis, natives of Crawford county. Two children were born to this union, Bert and Beryl, the latter being the wife of George Fullerton. Mrs. Holden died January 16, 1875, and her death was a sad bereavement to those who were fortunate enough to be on terms of intimacy with her. Mr. Holden was again married August 24, 1890, to Ellen M., daughter of Jonathan and Julia (Rockwood) Parker, natives of New York. Mr. Holden is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

John Cupples, farmer, Union City, Pa., born in County Down, Ireland, October 31, 1830, is a son of Andrew and Mary (Hare) Cupples, natives of Ireland. The father died in Ireland, and the mother, with her family, which consisted of four children—Alexander (since deceased), John, Mary J. and Sarah Ann (since deceased)—came to America in 1847 and settled in Waterford township. John remained on the farm until the death of his mother in 1856, when he sold out and purchased his present farm in Union township. When he settled on his present place it was a dense wilderness, which, under the patient application of his pioneer ax, has been converted into fertile fields of unexcelled productiveness. The life of this gentleman bears testimony, in language not to be misunderstood, to what is possible for men with willing hearts and hands to accomplish. He was married April 10, 1860, to Miss Susan, daughter of William and Sarah Middleton, natives of Ireland; the former was born February 11, 1809, in Ireland, and came to America in 1827, settling on French creek, in Waterford township, where he reared a large family, and was well known as one of the leading citizens of the township during his life. He died October 29, 1855. Mrs. Middleton was born April 10, 1819, and came to America with her parents when 11 years of age. She settled in Waterford township. After a life of usefulness she died September 27, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Cupples have six children: Verma, Mrs. Lou Hatch, of Union City; Genevieve, Duluth; Minnie, Iris V., Mrs. Clark Rice; Curtis, Bertha, Mrs. Sheridan Hamilton, of North East. Mr. Cupples is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Prohibitionist. He has been school director for several terms.

William B. Kimball, farmer, Union City, Pa., was born in Canadagua, Ontario county, N. Y., December 29, 1822, and is a son of Ira and Eliza (Wilds) Kimball, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Massachusetts. William was the only son in a family of five children. When he was 15 years of age the family removed to Canadagua county, New York, where they remained until 1847, when they removed to Union township and settled on tract No. 135, which was still a wilderness, where the screech of the wild turkey and the howling of the wolves were not unfamiliar sounds to this hardy pioneer. His heaven of happiness was to wander through the limitless forest with his trusty rifle as his companion, and he seldom returned without a good supply of game. He has

cleared a farm of 110 acres, where he now resides. His father served in the war of 1812 as a drummer boy, being but 18 years of age at the close of the war. Mr. Kimball was married December 13, 1848, to Miss Salina, daughter of Charles and Aleida (Fletcher) Chandler, natives of Connecticut. Salina was the youngest in a family of seven children; Philetus (deceased), Louisa, Eunice (deceased), George (deceased), Simon and Elvira (deceased). To Mr. and Mrs. Kimball have been born five children: Eugene, Ella, Mrs. Henry Avery, Waterford; May, Mrs. Ebenezer Mackey, of Union City; William L. and W. Scott. In politics Mr. Kimball has always been a staunch Republican, and has held the offices of assistant assessor, school director fifteen years, road commissioner three terms, constable and tax collector. He is one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of Erie county.

Henry Dick, farmer, Union City, was born in LeBeuf township, Erie county, September 9, 1836, and is a son of James M. and Maria (Golden) Dick, natives of Madison county, New York. James M., with his family, came to Pennsylvania in 1831 and settled in Waterford, and later removed to LeBeuf. In 1855 they removed to Union township, where the father followed farming until his death, October 31, 1859. His wife survives him, and at this writing is 80 years of age, being remarkably active for a woman of her age, and in appearance is not over 60. This family consisted of ten children: David (deceased), Levi, Henry, Mary A. (deceased), Lorenzo, Ira, Caroline (deceased), Robert (deceased), Eunice (deceased) and Sarah J. Henry was reared and educated in Waterford township, and, after leaving school, remained at home until 21 years of age, when he moved to Union township and purchased a farm. In 1862 he secured the old Kimball homestead, where he still resides. He was married March 2, 1862, to Miss Marietta, daughter of Ira and Eliza Wilds Kimball, of Union township. Two children have been born to this marriage: Jennie R., Mrs. M. W. Fairchild, of Union township; and Harry T. In May, 1861, Mr. Dick enlisted in Co. H, 83d P. V. I., under command of Colonel McLean, of Erie, and was in the service three months. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a strong advocate of the principles of Prohibition.

Henry S. Roberts (deceased), was born in Chenung, N. Y., June 27, 1841, and was a son of Northern and Eliza (Huxie) Roberts, natives of New York. He was reared and educated at the place of his birth, and when he was a young man the family moved to Rochester, N. Y., where he was, in company with his father, in the lumber business. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. B, 167th P. V. I., and served through the war with the same regiment, the brilliant record of which is too well known to every student of our national history to be repeated here. Mr. Roberts was with his regiment in every engagement, and was always found at the front where the fight was the hottest, and yet, like many other favored heroes of that great civil conflict, escaped unscathed, but it was not because he courted safety or flinched from his duty, even in the darkest hour of peril. Let it be said of him that "He was a soldier every inch." He was mustered out of service in July, 1865, by general order of the war department, and returned to Rochester, where he resumed his former business, that of a lumber dealer, which he

followed until 1873. During the Indian troubles in the West, about this time, he enlisted in the United States regular army, and went to the Black Hills, where he participated in many engagements with the Indians until the hostilities of the red man ceased for the time being. In 1879 he started to come home, but circumstances indicate that he must have died while on the way to Minnesota. He was married April 16, 1864 to Miss Frances P., daughter of Greenleaf C. and Fanny (Denison) George, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of New York. Three children have been born to this union: Emma L., now wife of Samuel Passmore, real estate agent, Olean, N. Y.; Etta M., now Mrs. William Russell, an extensive manufacturer of New York city; and J. Charles, of Elgin, Pa. Mrs. Roberts was re-married September 7, 1888, to Alonzo White, one of the pioneers, who died January 20, 1891. He was a life-long member of the M. E. Church, and a prominent Republican.

Carroll Family.—Among the pioneers of Erie county, no family is more prominent or more respected than the Carroll family. Ferdinand Carroll, the first representative of this family, was born in 1751, in the northern part of Ireland, and was the youngest of a large family of children. In his boyhood he was sent to reside with a wealthy uncle in London, but a fellow traveler stole his valise, which contained all his clothes except those he was wearing, and having too much pride to face his uncle in such a condition, he apprenticed himself to a weaver and served seven years at his trade. At the age of 24 years he was married to Isabella Johnstone, and they were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, one son and two daughters dying young. The two eldest sons, upon attaining their majority, determined to seek their fortunes in America, but Ferdinand, unwilling to part with his children, decided to emigrate with the family to the new world. He accordingly sold his life lease in the land he held for enough to bear his expenses on the journey, and the whole family, in the spring of 1801, embarked on Dublin to New York in an old war vessel. The family then consisted of the husband, wife, and ten living children, the eldest, Samuel, being 25 years of age, and Isabella, the youngest, being but 2 years old. The latter died of the measles during the voyage and was buried at sea. The voyage was a slow and tedious one, and after eight weary weeks the passengers were landed at New Castle, Del., instead of New York. The monotony of the journey was relieved by music rendered by Ferdinand, who was an excellent player on the violin. The passengers were delighted when land was sighted, and they were glad to get away from the captain, who was an arrogant tyrant and was arrested on the arrival of the vessel in America. Soon after arriving, Ferdinand set out with his family for Chillicothe, O., and came as far as Pittsburg, when, hearing of fever and ague at his intended destination, he gave up the idea of going there. The inducements held out by the Holland Land Company, which was to give 100 acres free for making a settlement and staying five years on a 400-acre tract, next took his attention, and hearing of such land situated on the head waters of French creek, a tributary of the Allegheny, Ferdinand and his two eldest sons, Samuel and George, started up the river to Franklin, and finding it hard to decide what part of

the country to settle in, Ferdinand decided to settle it by chance. He therefore placed a stick on end, as near perpendicular as possible, and said he would go whichever way it fell, which was towards Meadville, for which place he immediately set out. After arriving at that town he was directed on to Union, where he came, and purchased from Andrew Halsey the right of settlement and improvements on tract 159, in the southwest of Union township. The consideration was \$30 in gold. Ferdinand then returned to Pittsburg for his family and household goods. The family, with their earthly possessions, were brought from Pittsburg on horseback, and in due time were installed in their one-story shanty, built of poles, which was called by Ferdinand and his family "Castle Halsey." It was now the fall of 1801, and Ferdinand completed the settlement of tract 159, and secured a clear deed to 100 acres, which was left to his youngest son, William, who willed it to his fourth son, George W., who at this writing owns it. Ferdinand was 50 years of age on arriving at "Castle Halsey," and his family consisted of his wife and nine living children, namely: Samuel, George, Phoebe, Jane, Betsey, Mary, James, Thomas and William. In 1809 he left his farm and moved to the Moravian grant, near what is now known as LeBeauf Station, where he rented a place for a term of years, but it not proving profitable, he returned to his own farm, which in the meantime had grown up with a heavy second growth of timber. In early times the small timber was cut away and the large timber girdled and left standing, and when Ferdinand returned he found the large dead trees had blown down among the young timber, consequently it was harder to clear than formerly. But he was courageous and was not easily daunted. He therefore set to work with a will, and the primeval forest gave way under his steady strokes to the cleared meadow land. He died February 1, 1831, at the advanced age of 80 years. His death was caused by a cancer on the lip. His wife died in September, 1830, at the age of 70 years. Samuel settled on French creek, in the Middleton settlement. He died January 28, 1836, at the age of 60, leaving no issue. George commenced a settlement on tract 147, but his family were not contented to live in the woods, and he purchased a farm about two and one-half miles below Union City, on the creek. He was the father of seven children: John, James, Mary, Isabella, Margaret and Hannah. John, who lived near the old homestead, was the father of eight children: Frank, Sophia, John, Charles, Maria, Albert and Alfred (twins), and Emma. James, the second in this branch of the family, moved to Iowa. James, son of Ferdinand, settled near the west line of Union township, where he died at the age of 54 years. He was the father of fifteen children. Thomas, the next son of Ferdinand in order of birth, settled near the west line of Union township, and was the father of nine children. He died at the age of 64 years. Wesley, the eldest son of Thomas, settled on a farm his father gave him, and was the father of seven children, three dying in childhood. Wesley's death occurred in 1879, at the age of 64 years. Jonathan M. Carroll was born at the old homestead October 2, 1855, and is the fourth in a family of seven children of Wesley and Phoebe (Organ) Carroll, the latter being a native of New York. Jonathan was reared and educated at his birthplace, and remained at home until 24 years of age. In 1888 he took possession of

his present property, consisting of a farm containing sixty acres, which was willed to him by his father. He was united in marriage November 15, 1889, to Miss Olive, daughter of Levi and Mary (Shelmandine) Barnes, the former a native of New York and the latter of Philadelphia. Two children have been born to this union, Clarence E. and Winifred. Mr. Carroll is a Republican, and has served his township in the capacity of road commissioner and school director. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fletcher S. Carroll, the next in order of birth in this family, was born at the homestead, where he now resides, November 27, 1858. He was reared in LeBeuf township and educated in the public schools of his birthplace and the Waterford Academy. After completing his education he returned to his home, where he has since followed farming, falling heir to the old homestead at his father's death, which consists of 100 acres of well cultivated land, twenty-five acres being a part of his grandfather's (Thomas Carroll) estate. In 1884 he began selling milk in Union City, and rapidly built up a substantial trade, which he supplies with a first-class article. Mr. Carroll was married December 23, 1879, to Miss Alice, daughter of Levi C. and Mary (Shelmandine) Barnes, of Union township. Three children have been born to this union, Wayne, Alta May and Mabel. Mr. Carroll is a staunch Republican, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. O. W. Carroll, tailor and clothier, Union City, Pa., is the next son in order of birth of Wesley and Phoebe (Organ) Carroll. He was born July 6, 1860, was reared at his birthplace and educated in the public schools of his native place and the Waterford Academy. After completing his education he taught school for two years, and then came to Union City and purchased the furniture business of A. O. Gillett, which he conducted for two years, selling out at the end of that period, and the eighteen following months he devoted to trade throughout the Western States and Mexico. In 1883 he returned to Union City and engaged in the clothing business with Van Dusen, the firm continuing until 1890, when Mr. Carroll sold out and went into partnership with K. R. Lewis under the firm name of Lewis & Carroll, and at this writing are conducting a first-class merchant tailoring establishment. Mr. Carroll was married September 15, 1886, to Miss Jennie, daughter of David Carroll, of Cleveland, Ohio. Four children have been born to this union: Elsie, Rees, Clifford and Clifton (twins). Mr. Carroll is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Samuel J. Carroll, son of Thomas, lives in Bloomfield, Crawford county, Pa. Jonathan G., the next younger son of Thomas, lives on a part of the old homestead, and has two children, Solomon and Rose. The daughters of this family were Jane, Isabella, now wife of Josiah Shreve, and Margaret. William, youngest son of Ferdinand Carroll, was given the old homestead on tract 159, and was married to Hannah Slonson in 1820. Ten children were born to this union: James (deceased), Lucy (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Lucilla (deceased), Esther (deceased), Charles S., fatally wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and died three days later. He was second lieutenant of the 145th Regt., P. V. I. David Carroll (deceased), son of William, who owned part of the old

original tract, No. 159, was married in 1854 to Miss E. Coonty, who came from England when a child. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Ella, Jennie, Rosa, Etta, Fred, Hannah and George. George W., son of William, is now in possession of the greater part of the old homestead obtained from the Holland Land Company for settlement of tract 159. In 1871 George W. started a cheese factory, which has been running satisfactorily ever since, and in 1890 a postoffice was established, and the name of Ferdinand was chosen, in honor of the pioneer who made the first settlement on the tract. George W. was united in marriage in 1863 to Miss Susan A., daughter of Levi Barnes (one of the pioneers, who came from the east in 1820 and settled south of tract 159, where he died at 82 years of age). She is a woman of rare energy and business ability. Jonathan H., second son of William, lives on part of the homestead. He married Antoinette Myers in 1851; had three sons and one daughter: J. Burr, C. Eddie, Lotta (deceased) and Levidia. Esther, youngest child of William, wife of G. W. Brooks, had two sons, Glenn (deceased at 12), and George Clifton (deceased at 16). Eliza Jane, daughter of William, wife of S. B. Brooks, had seven sons and two daughters: Ashley J., Cassius, Charles S., Archibald, Elverdo C., William, George G., Phoebe and Ruth. Mary, daughter of Ferdinand, never married. Jane married Jonathan Carroll, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; Phoebe married David Middleton, of Waterford township, Pennsylvania, and Betsey married John Richards of Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania.

George W. Brooks, farmer, Union City, Pa., was born in Harmon, Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 2, 1838, and is a son of James and Rhoda (Williams) Brooks, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Rhode Island. The family is of Scotch and German extraction, and were very early settlers in New England, coming many years before the Revolutionary war. Mr. Brooks is a great grandson of Colonel Collar, who was a distinguished officer in the Continental army during the Revolution. Those who are familiar with some of the minor historic adventures of the Revolutionary heroes will perhaps recall the incident of Col. Collar's narrow escape from being captured by the British at the time when American officers were at a premium in the English courts. He had left his quarters for a walk one morning and in the adventurous manner, which characterized his military career he strolled into an old house by the wayside, when he suddenly found himself surrounded by red coats, who outnumbered him by at least a half dozen. They demanded his surrender, but he did not understand the meaning of the word "Surrender," and immediately seized a large broken bottle which chanced to be at hand, and being a very tall and muscular man struck right and left with telling effect on the heads of his would-be captors. Thus he made his escape and also won a single-handed victory unarméd, save with the old bottle. James Brooks, sr., great-grandfather of George W. Brooks, also served throughout the Revolutionary war as a private, and James Brooks, jr., his grandfather, was a soldier all through the war of 1812. George W. Brooks is the youngest in a family of twelve children. He was reared in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he received his early education, and when 16 years of age the family removed to LeBeuf township, and George

completed his education in the Waterford academy. He then taught school in four winters in Lehigh and Union townships. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, McLean's Regiment (afterward called the 83d Reg.) for three months' service. After serving his time he was mustered out. August 15, 1862, he re-enlisted in Co. C, 16th Pa. Cavalry, under Major Swan. His first engagement was at Hartford Church, where they surrounded the Confederate pickets, capturing a large number of them. The next engagement was at Kelley's Ford, where General Avenue took the 2d brigade and 2d division of the cavalry across the Rappahannock and attacked Stewart at Culpeper. This was the first cavalry engagement on the continent. The next engagement was at Chancellorsville. Then Stony Creek Station, Bull Run (second), Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Five Forks, Kelley's Ford, Cedar Mountain (cavalry engagement), Aldie (cavalry engagement), Middleburgh, Sulphur Springs, Shepardstown, Mine Run, Ream's Station, Stony Creek Station, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill; besides numerous minor skirmishes. Near Saylor's Creek, Mr. Brooks was knocked from his horse and a squadron of rebel cavalry passed over him, their horses trampling him severely, injuring his head and spine, and at Saylor's Creek a bullet grazed his chin, cutting away a part of his beard. Here he was taken prisoner and was in the hands of the Confederates at the time of Lee's surrender. At Middleburgh a bullet perforated his cap cutting away a portion of his hair, and on two occasions his horse was shot dead under him. August 17, 1864, he was appointed by Andrew Curtin, second lieutenant Co. C, 16th Reg. P. V. Cav., and he held that commission until February, 1865, when he was detailed captain of Co. E, 16th P. V. Cav., and served in that capacity until he was mustered out by general order of the war department. The military record of Captain George W. Brooks speaks for itself, and he may truly be called a soldier of unmistakable loyalty and bravery, and however people may differ as to the truth of the hereditary doctrine, it cannot be denied that history, in this case, proved that military valor seems to be an inherent quality of Captain Brooks, as his illustrious ancestors furnish an almost unparalleled military record, which he has perpetuated. Captain Brooks has been twice married: August 20, 1865, to Miss Estler, daughter of William and Hannah (Slawson) Carroll, natives of Erie county. To this union were born two children: Glenn and Clifton, both deceased. His wife died September 11, 1880. He was again married March 16, 1882, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Samuel J. and Caroline (Shreve) Carroll, of Erie county. Captain Brooks is a member of the G. A. R., and I. O. O. F., and a prominent Republican. In 1877 he purchased his present home, which consists of 160 acres of land.

Stephen B. Brooks, farmer, Ferdinand, Pa., was born at Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 26, 1833, and is a son of James and Rhoda (Williams) Brooks (see sketch of George W. Brooks, a brother). He was reared and educated in New York State, and in 1856 the family removed to Pennsylvania and settled on the farm which is now owned by Stephen in Union township. His father was one of the early pioneers of the township, and, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared up a large portion of

the homestead. He died April 8, 1887, at the advanced age of 91 years. The mother died January 29, 1874. Mr. Brooks not only oversees his farm of 134 acres, but is also traveling salesman for the E. Frank Cole Fertilizing Company, of New York city. He was united in marriage March 1, 1859, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of William and Hannah (Slawson) Carroll, natives of Erie county. To them have been born nine children: Ashley J., Cassius M., Phoebe A., now Mrs. Stanley Racey; Archie D., Elverdo C., William W., George G., and Ruth. Mr. Brooks is a Republican, member of the Baptist Church, Grange, and I. O. O. F. He is one of the representative men of Erie county.

Hubbard Taylor, farmer, Union City, Pa., was born in Bangor, Franklin county, N. Y., February 16, 1827, and is the second in a family of three children of Calvin and Polly (Osgood) Taylor, natives of Vermont. Mr. Taylor was reared and educated in his birthplace, and at an early age began railroading, being employed as foreman on the Ogdensburg R. R. for a number of years, also by the Allegheny Valley between Oil City and Pittsburg. When the A. & G. W. (now N. Y., P. & O. R. R.) was built he was employed as foreman for that company until 1874, when he came to Union township and purchased a farm of sixty-five acres, where he has since resided. He was married March 2, 1851, to Miss Almira C., daughter of Eli and Harriet (Butterfield) Gale, natives of New York State. One child, Adelbert F., was born to this union, August 2, 1856. Adelbert F. was reared and educated at Oil City, Pa., and has followed farming the greater part of his life. He was married December 10, 1879, to Miss Rose, daughter of Samuel and Laura (Wellman) Hood, natives of Pennsylvania. Five children have been born to this union: Bertha R. (deceased), Lester A., Alma E., Dwight O., and Herald. Adelbert is a Prohibitionist, while the father is identified with the Republican party. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jefferson Triscuit, farmer, Union City, Pa., was born March 28, 1835, in Wayne township, Erie county, Pa., and is a son of Jesse and Sophia (Miles) Triscuit, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Pennsylvania. Jesse came to Erie county early in life and settled in Wayne township, where he followed farming until his death. Nine children were born to Jesse and Sophia, namely: George (deceased), Julia, Jefferson, Marietta, Maria, Anson (deceased), Sophia, Jennie, and Lora (deceased). Jefferson was reared and educated at his birthplace, and when the war broke out he responded to the first call for volunteers in April, 1861, and enlisted in the old Erie regiment, and after the expiration of his term of enlistment he re-enlisted September 2, 1861, in Co. A, 11th P. V. I. He was in the engagements at Harper's Ferry, Little Washington, and Cedar Mountain, at the latter place being severely wounded, a maimed ball striking him in the breast, passing through his body and coming out below the right arm. He was taken to Culpeper Court House and placed on the floor of the Masonic Hall, where he lay for four days, when he was removed to Armory Square Hospital, Washington, where he stayed about a month, when he was sent to Camden Street Hospital, Baltimore, two months, and later to Convalescent Hospital, Concord

street, remaining at the latter place until he was mustered out February 16, 1865, by reason of his inability to serve longer, owing to his serious wound. Mr. Triscuit was a loyal, brave-hearted soldier, and was always found where duty called him, and had he been able to remain in the service a captain's commission was awaiting him. He was orderly sergeant at the time he was wounded. After returning home he purchased his present property in Union township, which is pleasantly located on the Union City and Concord road. The farm consists of 110 acres of well-cultivated land. He also owns a large farm of 140 acres in Wayne township. Mr. Triscuit is a staunch Republican, and has held many offices of trust in the township and county. He has been auditor, assessor, constable and collector two terms, school director and director for the poor for Erie county two terms. As an officer he has always proven himself trustworthy and efficient. He is one of Erie county's most substantial and enterprising citizens. He was united in marriage September 10, 1863, to Miss Amy D., daughter of Ansel and Phebe (Morin) Estee, the former a native of Buffalo and the latter of Rochester, N. Y. There the family consisted of six children, namely: Morris M., a prominent candidate for governor of California in the fall of 1894; Louisa (deceased), Morin (deceased), Lyman (deceased), Phebe, and Florence (deceased). To Mr. and Mrs. Triscuit have been born four children: Grace M., now wife of Fred F. Ford, Hydettown, Pa., Nellie M., now Mrs. J. P. Hall of New York; Jay Guy, and Miss Jennie H. Mr. Triscuit is a member of the G. A. R., and the family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John A. Bond, farmer, Union township, Union City, Pa., was born at East Ashford, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and is the second in a family of eight children of Solomon and Maria (Coffon) Bond, natives of Vermont, who came to Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1830, and purchased a farm. John was reared and educated in his birthplace, and after leaving school went to Minnesota and engaged in farming, remaining there until August 14, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. A, 7th Minn. V. I., under Captain Cutler. The company was sent that summer to the Black Hills, to keep the Indians under subjection. They had an encounter with the redskins at Birch Cooley and Wood Lake, Minn., and at both places won victories over their enemies. They then marched eastward and captured straggling bands of Indians along the route until they reached Mankato, Minn., where the campaign ended. The company was stationed at Fairmount during the winter of 1862-3, and in the spring were sent to the Missouri river, and, all along the route, had encounters with their dusky foes, and after arriving at the Missouri a bloody battle was fought at a point where Apple creek flows into the Missouri. The redskins were nearly all killed or captured, only a few being able to make their escape. The company then returned to Fort Snelling, and after a month's delay moved down the river to St. Louis, was stationed there during the winter of 1863-4, and was then sent to Kentucky, and from thence to Memphis, Tenn., joining the 16th corps at the latter place. After a severe raid the company returned to Memphis and were sent to Little Rock to head off Rice, and Mr. Bond, being taken sick, was left at the latter place. He was at Little Rock three weeks, and then returned to his company in time to

participate in the battle of Nashville. After this battle Mr. Bond was delegated to do duty at corps headquarters, and served in that capacity at Mobile, New Orleans, Fort Blakesley and Montgomery, until the close of the war. Mr. Bond was mustered out by general order of the war department August 16, 1865, Mr. Bond, while he did not participate in many bloody battles, saw hard service, and was coping with an enemy that was hard to meet in open battle. The marches were long and tedious, and at night, when they camped, they knew not what minute they would be surprised and scalped by the bloodthirsty red men. Soon after the war closed Mr. Bond came to Erie county, purchasing a farm in Franklin township, where he remained about four years. He then came to Union township, living on the farm of Jonathan Parks until 1880, when he purchased his present property of fifty-five acres, nicely located near Union City. He was married November 11, 1865, to Miss Melissa, daughter of Jonathan and Julia (Rockwood) Parks, natives of New York State. They have one child (adopted), Joseph D. Mr. Bond is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is identified with the Republican party, and has been township auditor for three terms.

O. D. LeBaron, farmer and mason, Union City, Union township, Pa., was born in Chautauqua county, New York, June 22, 1852, and is a son of Orlando A. and Susan (Clark) LeBaron, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Pennsylvania. O. D. was the only child, and obtained his education in his birthplace. After his school days were over he learned the mason's trade, and in 1873 came to Union township, where he has since resided, working at his trade and farming. In 1885 he purchased his present farm of forty-eight acres, and erected a fine brick house thereon, besides making many other substantial improvements which tend to make the home one of the pleasantest in the county. As a workman Mr. LeBaron is second to none, and has done some of the finest work in this section of the State. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners, and stands well in the community where he resides. He was married May 1, 1873, to Miss Clara, daughter of George and Charlotte (Johnson) Myers, natives of Chautauqua county, New York. Five children have been born to this union, namely: George, born June 13, 1876; Willie, born January 6, 1878; Carrie, born April 10, 1884; Lynn, born December 6, 1887, and Blaine, born January 24, 1893. Mr. LeBaron has always been identified with the Republican party.

Samuel P. Lord, farmer, Union township, Erie county, Pa., was born April 26, 1847, in Richmond township, Crawford county, and is a son of Zalmou and Maria (Mansfield) Lord, the former a native of Reading, Fairfield county, Conn., who was born in 1792, and in 1814 came to Pennsylvania, settling in Richmond township, Crawford county, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred March 10, 1872. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, Gould Lord (grandfather of Samuel) served in the Revolutionary war. Samuel was reared and educated in his birthplace, and when but 16 years of age ran away from home and enlisted in the army, March 31, 1864, serving in Co. B, 12th Reg. Pa. Cav., under command of Capt. Daniel B. Lewis. His first initiation in the methods of warfare was at Strasburg, W.

Va., then at Lynchburg, Va., and Charlestown, Va. At the last-named battle his horse was shot, falling across his body and rupturing him, besides other severe injuries. He was taken prisoner at this place by Mosby's men and sent to Lynchburg (Va.) prison; here he was kept for three weeks, and then transferred to Libby, and July 27, 1864, sent to Andersonville, where he was kept until October, when he was transferred to Savannah, Ga., and from thence to Millen, Ga., where he remained until December 20th, when he escaped. The sick were to be paroled on a certain date, and a comrade of Mr. Lord's was among the list, but he died during the night, and Mr. Lord assumed his name and place, and succeeded in making good his escape. He went to Savannah, where he was put aboard the United States Hospital boat "Atlantic," for he was more dead than alive by exposure and torture at Andersonville, and taken to Annapolis, Md., to the Naval School Hospital, where he was under treatment three weeks. He then came home on a furlough, and remained sixty days, joining his regiment February 23, 1865. He participated in the battles of Port Royal and Hamilton, and was mustered out June 28, 1865, by general order of war department. Mr. Lord is a descendant of a patriotic family of soldiers, and has done credit to his country, his ancestors and himself. After the war closed he returned to his home in Crawford county, and remained there until 1876, when he came to Union township. In 1881 he purchased his present property, which consists of fifty acres of well-cultivated land near the P. & E. R. R., between Union City and Elgin. Mr. Lord was married April 2, 1866, to Miss Fannie E., daughter of Harvey and Caroline (Boyce) Knickerbocker, natives of Erie county. To this union have been born sixteen children, namely: William H., Emma, now wife of Hazen Allen, Union City, Pa.; Clara L., now wife of Levi Peterson; Calvin E., Harvey Z., Charles L. (deceased), Benjamin G., Flora E., Dexter A., Kittie B., Frederick J., Paul M., Carl M. (deceased), Caroline M., Samuel P. and Joseph H. Mr. Lord is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the P. O. S. of A.

Daniel J. Brown, farmer, Union township, Union City, was born June 7, 1842, and is the seventh in a family of twelve children of Samuel and Charity (Staley) Brown, natives of New York. Daniel J. was reared in Amity township, where the family located when he was a year old. He attended the public schools, and in 1864 enlisted in Co. 1, 4th Pa. Cav., and later transferred to Co. 1, Pa. Cav. His first experience was at the battle of the Wilderness, where his horse was shot, falling on him and breaking his breast-bone and nose, and also rupturing him seriously. He was taken to the hospitals at Fredericksburg, Washington, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and was mustered out of the service by general order of war department in July, 1865. Although Mr. Brown's experience was short in the service, yet he went through with more than many whose time there was longer. He was always found at his post, never shirking duty. After returning home Mr. Brown engaged in farming, which he has followed since. He has been twice married: first in 1865, to Louisa, daughter of Lawson and Roxey (Perry) Butler, of Lake Pleasant, Pa. Three children were born to this union, namely: Samuel (deceased), Lily (deceased), and Henry (deceased). His wife died in 1876, and he was remarried in 1877 to Caro-

line, daughter of Rufus and Mary (Martin) Benson, natives of New York. Five children were born to this marriage: Nellie, Louis, Bertie, Ella J. and Harriet. Mr. Brown is a staunch Republican. He attends the Baptist Church.

Thomas Jefferson Shepard, farmer, Union City, Pa., was born in Union township, November 7, 1814, and is the eldest in a family of nine children of Alexander and Clarissa (Harris) Shepard, natives of Pennsylvania. Thomas was reared and educated at his birthplace, and after leaving school enlisted in Co. L, 12th Pa. Cav., in March, 1864, and was immediately sent to the seat of war. He participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Winchester and several union engagements. Mr. Shepard saw hard service, and was mustered out July 24, 1865, by general order of war department. He returned to Union township and engaged in lumbering until 1871, when he removed to Warren county, Pennsylvania, following the same business there until 1892, when he returned to Union township and purchased his present property, which consists of 105 acres of well-cultivated land, situated on the Union and Beaver Dam road, two miles from the former place. Mr. Shepard was united in marriage December 22, 1868, to Miss Rhoda A., daughter of Charles and Permella (Price) Wade, natives of Union township. To this union have been born eight children, namely: Clarissa, Permella, Lenora, Jennie, Charles (deceased November 26, 1887), Cleveland, Oscar and Ora Alexander. The two eldest are teachers in the public schools of Union township. Mr. Shepard is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Democrat. He has held several township offices, such as commissioner, school director and judge of elections. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Day Linn Triscuit, farmer, Union City, Union township, Pa., was born August 28, 1854, and is a son of George and Mary J. (Heath) Triscuit, natives of Pennsylvania. Jesse Triscuit, grandfather of Day, was brought from Massachusetts when quite young, the family settling in Wayne township, Erie county, when it was a dense wilderness. Jesse and Sophia (Miles) Triscuit were the parents of nine children, namely: George (deceased), Jefferson, Marietta, Maria, Anson (deceased), Sophia, Jennie, Lora (deceased), George, father of Day, was born in Wayne township, reared and educated in his birth place, and followed farming until his death, which occurred February 17, 1871. George and Mary J. (Heath) Triscuit were the parents of five children. Day L., Elmer J., Belle (deceased), Carrie and George. Day Linn Triscuit was reared and educated in the public schools of Union township, and has followed farming the greater part of his life. In 1882 he purchased his present property of seventy-six acres, which is mostly improved, and used for dairying and stock purposes. Mr. Triscuit was united in marriage August 28, 1879, to Miss Sophonia, daughter of Jesse and Jane (Kincaide) Lyons, natives of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of eleven children, namely: Andrew, Joshua (deceased), William (deceased), Rebecca (deceased), Julia, Amanda, Jesse (deceased), Augustus, Etta (deceased), Celia and Sophronia. The Lyons family came from Colerain, Massachusetts; Daniel and his family locating in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Daniel and Rebecca

(Banks) Lyons were the parents of ten children. Jesse Lyons came to Beaver Dam when 21 years of age, and pioneered there all his life. He was one of the pioneers of Erie county. To Mr. and Mrs. Triscuit have been born two children, Lula B. and Edith. In politics Mr. Triscuit is a Republican, and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Triscuit is one of Erie county's substantial and highly respected citizens.

Cyrus H. King, farmer, Union City, Union township, Erie county, Pa., was born at Stockton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 20, 1837, and is a son of Jasper and Betsey (Pickett) King, natives of Vermont. Cyrus is a grandson of Gen. E. Pickett, of Revolutionary fame, and his grandfather on his father's side, Thomas King, served through the war of 1812. Ten children were born to Jasper and Betsey King, namely: Cyrus H., Ellen, widow of N. M. Waters, late of Union City; Nancy, wife of Gorry Goodrich, of New York City; Lanston, Sherold, William, Lucius, James, Fred and Charles. Cyrus was reared and educated in his birthplace, and, in 1851, his parents came to Pennsylvania, settling in Crawford county, where they remained three years, when they came to Union township, where Jasper died April 12, 1875. When Cyrus was 21 years of age he enlisted, September 16, 1862, in Co. C, 169th Reg., P. V. I., under Captain Adam Davis. He was sent directly to the seat of war, and his first experience was at Yorktown, Va., under McClellan, then at Gettysburg July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, being wounded at the last-named battle, a bullet striking him in the breast near the heart. His life was doubtless saved on this occasion by the fact that his breast pocket contained a euchre deck, book of poems, some letters and a picture, which were perforated by and stopped the force of the bullet, which would have otherwise passed through his body. His next battle was at Southside Railroad where he was wounded in the hip by a minie-ball. Although seriously wounded here, he would not go to a hospital, preferring the camp and battle field to hospital life. He next participated in the battle of Petersburg, coming out of that bloody fight unscathed. His term of enlistment being expired, he was then discharged and came home, but after twenty days, the desire to again take up arms impelled him to enlist September 5, 1864, in Co. B, 98th P. V. I. He was made sergeant of his company, and participated in many skirmishes during his term of enlistment, and was at Richmond when Lee surrendered. On one occasion, after giving orders to ten posts which were under him, he was returning leisurely to his tent when, passing a moment midway between the posts, a shot was fired by a rebel guerrilla, the ball striking the front piece of Sergeant King's cap and ploughing a furrow across the top of his head inflicting a scalp wound. Sergeant King's record shows for itself what he has done in behalf of the country he loves so well. His patriotism and bravery were born in him, coming as he did from a family of soldiers. He was mustered out of the service June 23, 1865, by general order of the war department. After the war closed he returned home and engaged in farming, which he has since followed. He was united in marriage September 29, 1864, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Marcus and Mary (Hamilton) Cowden, natives of New York. Four children have been born to this union, namely: Edward, Ella, Perry and Elmer. Mr. King is an honored

member of the G. A. R., and has always been identified with the Republican party.

Barker A. Skinner, Wattsburg, Pa., physician and surgeon, born August 25, 1833, in Mina, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a son of Abbott and Marilla (Barber) Skinner. The former, who was a painter, died in 1883. The children are Henry A., residing in Elgin, Erie county, Pa., member of the 83d Reg., Co. K, P. V. I. He lost an arm at the battle of Gaines Mills, in 1862, and has been unable to do any work since then. Dr. Skinner was educated in the public schools of Wattsburg and the medical department of the University of Wooster, at Cleveland, O., from where he graduated February 28, 1878. He began the practice of medicine in Elgin, Erie county, Pa., where he remained for six years; from Elgin he removed to Wattsburg, where he has since resided. He was a painter previous to reading medicine. Dr. Skinner was drafted three times; twice he was not accepted, owing to disability, but was held to service on the third draft. He joined the 102d P. V. I., served four months, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was married January 1, 1856, to Isora J., daughter of William Rackliffe, of Starke, Somerset county, Me. Mrs. Skinner died January 13, 1864. No children were born of this marriage. He was united in marriage to Jane J. Dalrymple, of Wattsburg, July 11, 1864, daughter of Jeremiah E. and Sabra Peck Dalrymple. One son and three daughters are the issue of this marriage: Myra M., Jessie L., Zora J. and Harry B. Skinner, the only son, who is an artist, residing in Warren, O. Jessie L. was married to Henry A. Rouse, son of Albert P. Rouse, of Wattsburg. Henry A. Rouse died in April, 1891, leaving one son and one daughter. Jessie L. was married a second time to Fred A. Taylor, son of A. C. Taylor, of Wattsburg, Pa. Dr. Skinner is worshipful master in Wattsburg Lodge, No. 533, F. & A. M., past grand and representative to the Grand Lodge from Wattsburg Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F. He is medical examiner and past president in Wattsburg Union, No. 672, E. A. U.; is county physician and agent for the director of the poor, Erie county. He has resided in Wattsburg since 1854. Dr. Skinner is a member of the M. E. Church. Jeremiah E. Dalrymple, father of Mrs. Dr. Skinner, was a member of 14th P. V. I., enlisting from Wattsburg. He served two years and was one of the unfortunates who were starved to death in Andersonville prison.

George H. Duncombe, manufacturer, Wattsburg, Pa., born in Venango township, Erie county, Pa., in 1858, is the son of Charles H. and Eunice (Wood) Duncombe. The great-grandfather of George H. settled in Venango township in 1828, moving from Delaware county, New York, and with the assistance of his son, Francis Burritt, cleared away the timber on his land and followed farming. Charles H. Duncombe enlisted in the war, and shortly afterward contracted an illness that rendered him unfit for service and at the end of six months he was discharged. George H. Duncombe has one brother, Morris E., who is engaged in the jewelry and printing business in Wattsburg. Mr. Duncombe was united in marriage, in 1884, to Mertie, daughter of Charles E. and Isabel (Johnson) Gross. Four children are the issue of this marriage: Charles G., Herbert G., Isabel and Alice M. Mr. Duncombe is actively

engaged in farming, and is also manager of a large saw-mill in the eastern part of the county. This mill furnishes the Union City Furniture Company with 100,000 pieces of turned lumber every month. Mr. Duncombe takes an active part in the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Masonic order. In politics he is independent.

Charles Harrison Page, Louville, Erie county, Pa., born in Allegheny county, New York, April 6, 1840, of English extraction, is a son of Phineas P. and Mary (Spaulding) Page. His father settled in Venango township when he was one year old, where he was reared and educated, and has lived continuously, with the exception of the time he served in the late war. He enlisted September 4, 1864, in Co. F, 211th P. V. I., and took an active part in the battles of Ft. Stedman, Petersburg, and Point of the Rocks, and was discharged June 6, 1865. Mr. Page has four brothers and sisters, namely: Albert Page, who is engaged in mercantile business in Union City, Pa.; Mary E., wife of Charles Austin; Helen (deceased wife of Samuel Phelps), and George, who is a farmer in Kansas. On the 22nd day of October, 1892, Mr. C. H. Page was married to Alice, daughter of Aaron M. and Jane (Butterfield) Durfee. Three children have been the issue of said marriage, namely: Marion L., Walter E., and Cecil A. Mr. Page is a prosperous farmer, and has 105 acres of good farm land. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is an active member of the G. A. R.

Marvin Elliot Jages, Louville, Erie county, Pa., born in Venango township, June 15, 1837, of English parentage, is a son of James and Ann (Smith) Jages. He had two brothers, James Harris and James Lucas, both deceased. The grandfather of Mr. Jages settled in Venango township about 1810, took a quarter-section of land, and gave 118 acres to Marvin, which he cleared. He still retains 80 3/10 acres, having given 37 7/10 acres to his daughter as a wedding present. Mr. Jages was married in 1858 to Geraldine Stafford. Two children were born to this union: Anna, wife of George Dippo, and James H. In 1862 he enlisted in the 111th P. V. I., served one year in the army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa. He was with others transferred to Sherman's command to reinforce Rosecrans; he fought in the battles of Watahatchie, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and took part in the siege of Atlanta, and followed Sherman in his march to the sea. He was mustered out July 19, 1865. On August 28, 1868, Mr. Jages took for his second wife Maria L. Shipman, who died on the 22nd of June, 1869. May 3, 1871, he was married to Alice D., daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Smith) Allen. Two children were the result of this union: Helen A., and Maria L., wife of Fred Plumb. Mr. Jages is a member of the G. A. R. James Jages, the father of Marvin Elliot, died April 7, 1894, in Wesleysville. He came from a long line of Puritans which gave to the world Bishop E. S. Jages of the M. E. Church. James Jages was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was greatly respected by a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Jages still survives her husband. In the settlement of James Jages' estate it largely went to his son and grandchildren.

Allen Henry Smith, of Phillipsville, Erie county, Pa., was born in Venango township, February 28, 1848,

son of Thomas and Sallie (Janes) Smith. He is a farmer by occupation, and has three sisters and brothers, namely: Melvin, a farmer in Iowa; Wallace (deceased), and Ella, wife of Thomas Newsham. His grandfather, John Smith, settled in Venango township in 1810, and took up a quarter section of land, which he cleared of timber. On February 20, 1874, Mr. Smith married Kate, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Fritz) Duncombe, and as issue of this marriage they have two children, namely: Ely and Gertrude. When Mr. Smith started for himself, his father gave him 100 acres of land and he in spite of losses entailed by reason of two fires has accumulated 300 more, and has at present 200 head of stock on his place, and estimates himself worth \$20,000. Mr. Smith is a Methodist.

Judge Weber Chaffee, Louville, Erie county, Pa., was born in Boston, Erie county, N. Y., eighteen miles south of Buffalo, April 17, 1835, settled in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1870, and in Venango in September, 1886. He is the eldest child of Isaac and Hilda (Bathburn) Chaffee. There were four children, namely: George, U. S. postal clerk on L. S. & M. S.; Clark, superintendent of a hardware store in Boston; Francis (deceased); Freelan, in county treasurer's office of Buffalo, N. Y., and Alice, wife of Edward Nott, a druggist. Mr. Chaffee received his education at the Springfield Academy and the New York Central College, and finished at the University of Rochester. He then studied law in the office of Judge P. G. Parker, and while there was an associate and fellow-student of Grover Cleveland, who was then studying in the office of Bowen, Rodgers, Rock & Bowen. In Grundy county, Iowa, he was elected county judge and county clerk, and was a member of the board of supervisors. On the 28th day of April, 1861, he married Melissa M., the only child of Abel E. and Abigail (Harrington) Chaffee, his second cousin, and as issue to said marriage there were five children, namely: Ernest, Willis N., Agnes and Archibald. Mrs. Chaffee is a space writer for a number of newspapers. Mr. Chaffee is a third degree Mason, and is senior warden of the Wattsburg Lodge, No. 533, and is a member of the Grange. He is a Democrat.

Mrs. Zephia Ryan, widow of Erastus Ryan, was born May 7, 1836, in Washington township. Her father, William McLallen, was a native of Erie county. He was born April 22, 1804, in the eastern portion of Washington township. His father was Robert McLallen, a native of New York, and of Irish descent. He married a Miss Polly Drake, in New York State, and settled in Erie county about 1798. They had ten children, of whom William was the sixth child. He was married to Miss Philena Davis, daughter of Zopher Davis, a native of Vermont. She was born there in 1805, and in 1815 came to Erie county with her parents, who settled in Washington township. Mr. and Mrs. McLallen had eleven children, of whom Zephia was the fifth child. On June 9, 1850, Mrs. Zephia Ryan was married to Erastus Ryan, a son of John Ryan, a native of London, England. Mr. Ryan came to this country when a boy, and lived with a family in eastern New York State. On reaching his maturity Mr. Ryan was married to a young English woman. Soon after his marriage he moved to Erie county, locating in Washington township, where his wife died. He later married Maranda Crow, and

Erastus, their eldest child, was born February 13, 1830. There were nine other children in this family, of whom five were girls. Erastus was first married to Miss Phebe Hamilton, an orphan girl. She died April 12, 1856, leaving one child, Winstone L. Ryan, who is now living in LeBeauf township, near McLallen's Corners. The marriage of Mr. Ryan and Miss McLallen resulted in the birth of five children, all of whom are now dead with one exception, William Wallace, who was born May 29, 1869. The others, Ellsworth E., Florilla, Norton J. and Archie E., all died before they were 4 years old. Mr. Ryan died September 20, 1892, leaving his widow and sons, who are living near McLallen's Corners.

Harry Culbertson, postmaster at Edinboro, Pa., was born June 28, 1870, in that place. His father, Louis C. Culbertson, was a son of John Augustus Culbertson, who, in turn, was the first man to settle in Washington township, making his home in what is now the thriving village of Edinboro. The ancestors of William Culbertson were originally from Scotland. They went first from Scotland to the North of Ireland, and were of Scotch-Irish population in the province of Ulster. Here they are known to have taken a prominent part in the life and death struggle between King James II and his Protestant subjects in the siege of Londonderry. The first Culbertson to emigrate to America is said to have come over during the reign of King George I, of England, about 1720. The eldest son of this man was born in Ireland in 1708. His name was John. The eldest son of this second John Culbertson was Andrew, who was born in 1731. In 1763 he was married to Jennette Boyd in Philadelphia, and the following year settled in the town of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa. They had nine children, the eldest of whom was William, who, in the year 1794, was married to Mary Culbertson, a relative also descended from the John Culbertson who came over from Ireland. This marriage took place at Williamsport, and the following year they settled in the eastern part of Washington township. In 1795 they moved farther west, to what is now the town of Edinboro. He built at the mouth of Conneaut lake a grist and sawmill near the location of the present mill at that place. He acquired considerable land in the vicinity of Edinboro, and combined, to some extent, the business of milling and farming. He was at an early day appointed a justice of the peace, which office he held continuously for forty years. Mr. Culbertson's first wife died at Edinboro March 2, 1802. They had four children: Andrew Columbus, Jennette C., John Augustus and William Washington. In January, 1806, occurred the second marriage of William Culbertson. His second wife was Margaret Johnson, who died June 30, 1820. They had five children: Maria J., James Johnson, Josiah J., Cyrus A. and Elizabeth, Mr. Culbertson died November 11, 1843. John August Culbertson, son of William Culbertson, was married to Clarissa Harrison in Edinboro, October 23, 1827. They had six children: Harrison, Louis C., Johnson, Porter, Emily, who married John Prouditt in Edinboro, and Edwin. Mrs. Culbertson died October 16, 1892, and she was followed by her husband on March 16, 1872. Their second son, Louis C., father of Harry Culbertson, subject of this sketch, was born March 7, 1832. On May 31, 1858, he was married to Martha M. Prouditt, daughter of Alexander Prouditt, son of An-

drew and Isabel (Smith) Prouditt, who settled in Franklin township in 1833. This family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and were among the early settlers in this county. Eleven children were the result of this union: Claribel, now the wife of Frank Pulling, living at Edinboro; Mabel, the wife of Charles Dundan, in Edinboro; Hattie, died October 28, 1870; Agnes, Harry, Lizzie and Andrew, living with their parents. Mr. Culbertson is a carpenter by occupation, and is one of the men who had done considerable toward building the pretty town that is now his home. Mr. Harry Culbertson was born and reared in Edinboro. He was educated in the Edinboro State Normal School, attending there five terms. He then clerked in his uncle's store for seven years, when he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland on March 18, 1896. In this capacity he is assisted by his sister, Agnes Culbertson.

Henry Lewis, Edinboro, was born in Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., December 9, 1832. His great grandmother, Mrs. Jane Campbell, was the first woman settler in Washington township. She came to Erie county in 1797, with the William Culbertson party, which came from Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa. Mrs. Campbell was a widow and was accompanied on the trips by her two sons, John and James. They settled on 400 acres of land in Washington township, just south of the present site of the town of Edinboro. Soon after Mrs. Campbell was married to Robert Fritz Randolph. They removed to Meadville where he died. Mrs. Campbell returned to her home in Washington township, soon after her husband's death. She died October 18, 1843. John Campbell, a son of Jane Campbell, was married on May 10, 1804, to Mary Laughery, a daughter of James Laughery. They had nine children. Sarah, their second child and daughter, was born January 28, 1807. On May 27, 1830, she was married to Jesse Lewis, son of Lot Lewis, who settled in Crawford county in 1797, immigrating from New Jersey. The Lewis family is of Scotch, Welch and Irish descent. Jesse and Sarah Lewis had eight children, of whom Henry, the subject of this sketch, was the second child. The others are: Mary J., widow of J. O. Keeler; John Randolph, now general secretary of the Cotton States International Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga.; Sarah Jane married William S. Prouditt; she died March 10, 1857; James Alexander, was killed in the battle of Gettysburg; Harriet Amanda, is now the wife of William S. Prouditt, and is living in Chicago; Martha Ann, wife of C. H. Barnes, of Lake Charles, La.; William Winters, now living at Palton, Iowa. Henry Lewis was twice married, first on January 13, 1856, to Francis Fry, of Franklin township. She died January 7, 1861. They had one daughter, Mary Frances, who married Daniel F. Delo, by whom she had one child, Flora W. Mr. Delo died February 28, 1882, and his wife on March 12, 1890. Mr. Lewis was married to his present wife, Catherine A. Shreve, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Flemming) Shreve, of Venango county, on August 8, 1896. They have had no children. Mr. Lewis entered the army in the late war, enlisting in July, 1862, in Co. B, 145th P. V. I. He participated in the battles of Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the latter battle Mr. Lewis lost his left arm, and was also badly injured in the back by a piece of shell at Gettysburg. After the amputation of his arm he returned

home until December, when he returned to his regiment in the field, and then on December 18, 1863, he was honorably discharged. Mr. Lewis started in life as a carpenter and joiner, and continued in that business until appointed postmaster of Edinboro by President Lincoln on January 5, 1865, which office he held until March, 1866. He has also served one term as borough councilman, and was for eighteen years a trustee in the Edinboro State Normal school. Mr. Lewis is a member of *Froudfit Post*, No. 416, G. A. R., and also of the U. S. L. at Erie. He has held all of the offices in his post and was its first commander. Mr. Lewis is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

John Randolph Lewis is a Pennsylvanian, having been born in Erie county September 22, 1834. After attending preparatory schools, he took the regular course of study at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and the medical department of the University of Vermont, after which he engaged in the practice of dental surgery. Having enlisted, April 29, 1861, he served during the three-months' term as sergeant of Co. H, 1st Vt. I., taking part in the battle of Big Bethel and other engagements of that campaign, and being discharged August 15, 1861. He re-entered the army September 16, 1861, as captain of Co. I, 5th Vt. I. On July 16, 1862, he was promoted to major, and to lieutenant-colonel October 5, following. He served in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, being wounded at White Oak Swamp, until May 5, 1864, when he lost his left arm at the shoulder joint from a gun-shot wound at the battle of the Wilderness. Having been promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, June 5, 1864, it was found that his wound unhitted him for active service, and he was mustered out September 11, 1864. Having been commissioned colonel of the 1st Regt., Vt. Res. Corps, September 8, Lewis accepted, September 12, the day after his discharge from the 5th Vermont. He served on the board for the examination of officers for transfer to the Vt. Res. Corps until December 26, 1864, and then on the board for the examination of enlisted men in hospitals for transfer to the same corps until June, 1865. Having been a brevet-brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, he commanded the post in Elmira, N. Y., from June till October, awaited orders at Buffalo till December, and was then on duty at Nashville as inspector-general of the staff of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and assistant commissioner B. R. F. and A. L. at Nashville until January, 1867. Having been commissioned major of the 44th U. S. Inf., January 22, 1867, Gen. Lewis accepted the place and was mustered out of the volunteer service March 31, and into the United States Army April 1, 1867. Then he served on the staff of Gen. C. C. Sibley at Savannah, Macon and Atlanta till 1869; unassigned March 15, 1869; assistant commissioner B. R. F. and A. L., Atlanta, Ga., to April 28, 1870; brevet lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel, U. S. A., March 2, 1867; retired, with the rank of colonel, U. S. A., April 28, 1870, after a total active service of eight years and eleven months. Since leaving the army his occupations have been as follows: State school commissioner of Georgia, 1870 to 1872, during which time he organized the public school system of the State; mercantile business at Bes. Holmes, Ia., 1872 to 1876; resident of Buffalo, N. Y., 1876 to 1889; secretary Atlanta Cotton Expositions, 1880 to 1881; mercantile business at Atlanta since 1883; postmaster of Atlanta from Au-

gust 1, 1889, to December 1, 1893; secretary Cotton States and International Exposition from April 1, 1894, to December 31, 1895. Gen. Lewis was a charter member of the O. M. Mitchell Post, Department of Tennessee and Georgia, and has served as its senior vice-commander. At the Nineteenth National Encampment in Portland, Me., he was elected junior vice-commander-in-chief. He was married and has two sons.

Alonzo Shafer, clergyman, postoffice McLallen's Corners, born in Cobleskill, N. Y., September 21, 1846, is a son of Sylvester and Margaret (Andrews) Shafer, natives of Cobleskill, N. Y. The former was born at Cobleskill, N. Y., in 1825, and was by occupation a carpenter and joiner. He enlisted in December, 1862, in Co. K, 121st Reg. Heavy Artillery, and in June, 1863, was transferred to the light infantry, and while on picket duty was shot by a sharpshooter. He was married in 1845 to Margaret, daughter of James Andrews, a native of New York. The former died in 1883, and the latter in 1875. This union was blessed with seven children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Abraham, born in 1849, now living in Green Bush, N. Y.; Celia, born in 1851, wife of John Carr, of Ononta, N. Y.; James, born in 1854, living in Ononta, N. Y.; Mary, born in 1857, wife of John Wetherwax, of Ononta, N. Y.; Helen, born in 1860, died in 1870; Emma, born in 1863, the wife of Stephen Sweet, of New York city. Rev. Mr. Shafer received a part of his education at Carlisle Seminary, New York city, and finished at the normal school in Cobleskill, N. Y.; he took a theological course in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1879, started to preach the gospel in Albany, N. Y., for the M. E. Church, remaining there for a short time. He then went to New York city, and was there one year, and from there he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining there four years; he then went to Delhi, N. Y., for one year, joining the Christian denomination; to Jonesboro, N. J., for one year; Hartwick, N. Y., for two years; then to New London, Conn., where he remained two years and six months; and, in October, 1894, he moved to McLallen's Corners, where he has charge of the church, and also the one at Itley, Pa. He has been principally engaged in evangelist work. Rev. Mr. Shafer was united in marriage September 23, 1869, at Unadilla, N. Y., to Malicia C., daughter of Joseph Fisher, a native of New York. Of the twelve children composing the Fisher family, seven still survive. This union has been blessed with one child, viz.: Frances K., born September 19, 1870, wife of N. D. Rutherford, of Hartwick, N. Y., who is by occupation a photographer. Rev. Mr. Shafer is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 85, of New London, Conn.; also the Jr. O. U. A. M., Temple of Honor and Good Templars, of New London, Conn. His wife is a member of the Daughters of Liberty. Rev. Mr. Shafer, after leaving the State of New York, asked and received his letter from the New York Eastern Christian Conference, and September 24, 1895, he joined the Erie Christian Conference, to which his local charge is attached.

Henry C. Allen, farmer, McLallen's Corners, Erie county, Pa., was born August 20, 1846, in Cambridge township, Crawford county. The first of this family, James, born in 1762, near London, England, came to America in 1825, and settled in Cambridge

township, Crawford county, Pa., where he purchased a farm of 250 acres which was engaged in clearing and farming until his death, in 1837. He was married to Elizabeth Tamer, a native of England. This union was blessed with seven children: Charles, William, Anna, Eliza, Mary, Henry and Jane, the wife of George Barnes, of Janesville, Wis. Henry, sr., born in 1806, in England, came to America with his father in 1825, when 19 years old, and was a resident of Crawford county until his death, in 1888. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Cambridge township, and was united in marriage in 1837 to Mary, daughter of John Humes, a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. To this union were born ten children, as follows: James, born in 1834, now living in Lead City, S. D.; Matilda, born in 1836, the wife of James Hawthorn, living in Crawford county, on part of the old homestead; John, born in 1837, of Crawford county; Oscar, born in 1840, of Crawford county; Parnell, born in 1842, died in 1849; Mary, born in 1844, died in 1862; Henry, jr., Adelia, born in 1849, the wife of Amos Willie, of Crawford county; Homer, born in 1851, now living in Lead City, S. D.; and Alma, born in 1853, the wife of Frank Glover, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Henry C. Allen received a common school education in Cambridge township, Crawford county, remaining at home until the age of 35, when he started out for himself at farming on a part of the old homestead, remaining there until 1892, when he purchased 106 acres of land in Washington township, Erie county, Pa., known as the Andrew Culbertson farm, located one mile south of McLallen's Corners. He was united in marriage October 12, 1881, to Maggie (born June 24, 1861), the daughter of Joseph Kline, a native of Erie county. She was the third child of a family of nine children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Emma, born in 1857, died in 1877; Fannie, born in 1859, wife of Fortis Crow, of Washington township; Claude, born in 1863, now living in Crawford county; Pet, who died in infancy; Jasper, jr., born in 1867, living in Washington township; Norman, born in 1870; and Jennie, born in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of three children, as follows: Bruce, born in 1882; Claude, born in 1884; and Mary, born in 1894. Mr. Henry C. Allen is a member of the Grange at Cambridge, Crawford county, Pa.; he has never sought office, and has always voted the Democratic ticket until three years ago. Mr. Allen has won the respect of all with whom he comes in contact, and occupies a worthy place in the estimation of the community.

Emery S. Mattison, farmer, Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., was born December 22, 1861, and is a son of Sheldon and Delinda (Woodard) Mattison, natives of New York. The first of this family to come to Washington township was Ruben Mattison, a native of Eastern New York, born in 1794, one of a family of four children. He served in the war of 1812; was married in 1817 to Experience, daughter of Zenas and Betty (Blakeslee) Potter, of Erie county, New York. She was one of six children, and was left motherless at the age of 15, and kept house for her father until his second marriage four years later. They settled on the shores of Chautauqua Lake, near where Mayville now stands, remaining two years. From there they went down the Allegheny river on a flat boat to Marietta, O., where they stayed three years, when they removed to Erie county, New York. In 1840 they came to

Washington township, Erie county, Pa., where they bought a farm, and passed the rest of their days. They had a family of six children, three of whom are now living: Asenath, widow of Stephen Waf, now living with her son, Levi, on a farm in LeBoeuf township; Sheldon and Sherman, formerly of Erie county, Pennsylvania, but now living in Michigan. Reuben died in 1878, aged 84 years, and Experience in 1873, at the age of 75. They and their children were members of the Christian Church of McLallen's Corners, Erie county. Sheldon Mattison, born in 1827, in Erie county, New York, came to Erie county, Pennsylvania, with his father when about seven years old, and in his youthful days worked by the month; when a young man he went to Illinois, and was engaged in farming for a short time. He was twice married, first to Easter Dibble; this union resulted in six children, two of whom are living: Alwilda, wife of William Briggs, Kondo, Mich., and Amelia, wife of Fred Clark, of Michigan; Ardelia (deceased), was the wife of E. Swails. He returned from the West and went to Allegheny county, New York, and engaged in the lumber business for four years. He then came to Washington township and engaged in the carpenter trade. Mr. Mattison took for his second wife, in 1860, Delenda Woodard, born in 1842, a native of Allegheny county, New York. To this union were born two children: Emery S., and Emma, born in 1897, wife of Dr. B. N. Brecker, of Wildwood, Mich. His second wife died in 1888. Emery S. Mattison received his education at the Edinboro Normal School, and was engaged at farming for his father until 24 years of age, when he was married to Hattie, daughter of Philander and Clarissa (Mitchell) Porter, natives of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. There were six children in the Porter family, four of whom are now living. Hattie was the second child. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Mattison went to Rondo, Mich., where he was engaged in teaching school for one year. He then came back to Washington township and taught school for three seasons, after which he went to farming on the old homestead, containing sixty-two acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, on Kinter Hill. This union has been blessed with five children: Georgia died in 1887; Porter, born in 1888; Alta, born in 1890; Fern, born in 1891, and Clara, born in 1894, died in 1895.

Fred Henneous, farmer, McLallen's Corners, Erie county, Pa., was born December 16, 1819, in Hanover, Germany, and is a son of Christian and Charlotte (Kissman) Henneous, natives of Germany. Mr. Henneous was by occupation a farmer in Germany, where he owned a farm of 100 acres. He was married in Hanover, Germany, to Charlotte Kissman. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are dead. Mr. Fred Henneous was twice married; first in Germany, Frederica Döberlich, a native of Hanover, Germany, in 1847, and in 1852 he started with his wife and three children to America, landing in Baltimore, Md., and from there he went to St. Louis, Mo., where his wife and two children died of cholera, and, in 1854, he came to Erie, Pa., from there going to Cambridge township, Crawford county, where he purchased a farm of fifty-five acres, operating it successfully for twenty years. He then came to Washington township and bought a farm of 111 acres, where he now resides. He married for his second wife, in 1857, Charlotte, daughter of Henry Saunders, a native of Ger-

many. This union has been blessed with nine children: Albert, born in 1854, and now judge of Aurora county, South Dakota; Fred, born in 1861, living at home; Anna, born in 1863, wife of James Campbell, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania; Sena, born in 1865, living in Erie; Frank, born in 1867, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons in Monroe county, Iowa; George, born in 1869, living at home; Emma, born in 1871, at home; Eddie, born in 1874, living in Washington township; Mark, born in 1875, at home. Fred Henneous and wife were members of the Lutheran Church at Drake's Mills. In politics he is a Republican.

Sylvester Culbertson, farmer, McLallen's Corners, Erie county, Pa., was born January 12, 1844, in Washington township, and is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth B. (Isherwood) Culbertson, natives of the township. The first of this family to settle here was John, who, in 1799, took up 400 acres of land, but his title was not clear, the land also being claimed by a Mr. Fisher. The matter was settled by Mr. Culbertson taking a deed for 150 acres. Stephen Culbertson, born May 13, 1809, in Washington township, was the first settler in the southeast corner of Washington township, where he took up a tract of land, cleared it and farmed it until his death. He was married March 27, 1834, to Elizabeth B., daughter of George Isherwood, one of the early settlers of LeBoeuf township. They were the parents of eight children: Adeline, born April 30, 1839, wife of Halsey Mitchell of Crawford county, Pa.; Nancy, born May 20, 1839, the wife of Wells Hodges, of Lansing, Mich.; George, born April 12, 1841, who enlisted in 1865, in Co. E, 98th Reg., and was honorably discharged June 23, 1865; he died shortly afterwards from exposure received there; Sylvester, born January 12, 1844; Fayette, born August 6, 1848, and died in 1849; Wesley, born July 8, 1850, and died in 1877; Rhorbert, born May 6, 1852, a farmer of LeBoeuf township; and Austin, born May 3, 1854, now living on the old homestead. Elizabeth Culbertson died March 21, 1885, at the advanced age of 81 years. Mr. Sylvester Culbertson received a common school education in Washington township, and, in 1870, started at farming; he purchased the farm where he now lives, containing 70 acres, cleared it up, and now has it in a good state of cultivation, with substantial buildings; it is located one and a half miles from McLallen's Corners. He was united in marriage May 9, 1869, to Roxy, born July 26, 1848, daughter of George and Lydia Upham, natives of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, the former born October 25, 1814, the latter January 14, 1821. There are six children in the Upham family, viz.: Roxy, the wife of Sylvester Culbertson; George C., born July 9, 1850, a farmer of Ovid, Neb.; John N., born April 16, 1852, of Crawford county; Effie, born November 20, 1854, and died March 12, 1893; Amos T., born September 15, 1856; Hattie, born October 13, 1865, the wife of Frank Racop, of Crawford county. Mr. Culbertson and wife are the parents of five children, as follows: Myrtle S., born May 7, 1870, the wife of Charles Ryan, of Washington township; Maud L., born June 21, 1874, and died February 21, 1891; De Etta M., born November 16, 1876; Grace B., born August 13, 1884; and Willow F., born October 4, 1889.

Balsar Bowman, farmer, Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., was born in Baden, Germany, January 1, 1810,

and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Cushman) Bowman, natives of Baden, Germany, both of whom are now dead. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Martin, who came to America and settled near McKean, where he died about twenty years ago; Philip also came to America and settled in New York city, where he died; Balsar, Sophia (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased). Balsar Bowman came to America in 1830, and settled in Erie, Pa., where he followed the occupation of watch-maker for three years. He then purchased a farm of 25 acres in Cussewago township, Crawford county, Pa., living there for three years, and in 1838, he purchased the farm where he now lives, located on Kinter Hill, two and one-half miles from Edinboro, containing 130 acres, now in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Bowman was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Fry, December, 1835, in Erie. To this union were born six children: Mary, born in 1837, the wife of Amos Burdick, of LeBoeuf township; William, born in 1839, living in LeBoeuf township; Joseph, born in 1841, of LeBoeuf township; Susan, born in 1843, wife of William Way, now deceased; John, born in 1845, living in Erie, Pa.; and Charles, born in 1848, living at home. Mr. Bowman married for his second wife, Julia, daughter of Patrick Brofa, a native of Ireland. Mr. Bowman is a highly respected citizen of Washington township, and is a member of the Catholic Church of McKean.

Albert C. Stafford, farmer and dealer in meats, Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., was born May 28, 1853, in Washington township, and is a son of Jasper N. and Mary (Sipps) Stafford, natives of Erie county. The first of the Stafford family to come to Erie county was Annanias, who came from New York State when the township was all a wilderness, and settled in Conneautte valley, near McLallen's Corners, where he purchased a farm and was engaged in farming it until his death, about twenty years ago. There were eight children in the family, three of whom are living: Bazillia, the wife of William Mallory of LeBoeuf township; Lucinda, wife of Mathias Sipps, of Muskegan, Mich.; and Edward, now living in Oceana county, Michigan. Jasper Stafford, born in 1823, in New York State, came to Pennsylvania, when a boy, with his father, and lived at home until he was 19 years of age. He was married in 1842 to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Sipp, one of the pioneer settlers of Washington township, and a shoemaker by trade, following that occupation for twenty years. During that time he purchased a farm of fifty acres, near Gleeton Corners, farming it for a number of years. Selling it he purchased another of fifty-five acres, located on the Crane road, about half a mile north of the other place, which he occupied until his death, in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Stafford were the parents of nine children: Melissa, wife of Philip Kline, of Washington township; David, living in Oceana county, Michigan; Aaron, who enlisted in 1863 in Co. C, 83d Reg., P. V. L., and in the battle of the Wilderness he received a wound which resulted in his death the same year; Matthias, living in McLallen's Corners; Jane, wife of Bennett Crocker, of Oceana county, Michigan; Albert; Lydia (deceased); Eva (deceased), and Clara (deceased). Albert Stafford received a common school education, and at the age of 17 he started in life, working in the lumber woods in the northern part of Michigan, remain-

ing there two years, when he came back to Pennsylvania, and worked in a mill at Cambridge, Pa., for about two years; he then purchased a small farm near Cambridge, and operated it two years; coming to Washington township, he purchased a farm of ten acres, and is engaged in farming and the meat business. Mr. Stafford was united in marriage in 1874, to Alice (born in 1853), daughter of Melker Stultz, a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. To this union were born five children: Clara Bell, born January 1, 1877; Aaron Chilton, born May 28, 1880; Della May, born April 27, 1883; Mary Elizabeth, born August 8, 1886; and William, who died in infancy. His wife died June 18, 1891. Mr. Stafford has held the office of tax collector two years, and is highly respected in the community. In politics he is a Republican.

Patrick Flynn, farmer, Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., was born March 10, 1820, in County Cork, Ireland, and is a son of Dennis, Jr., and Catherine (Lally) Flynn, also a native of Ireland. Dennis, sr., was the only ancestor who came to America, arriving about the time of the Revolutionary War, and settled in South Carolina, living there until his death. He married Ellen Tobin; they were the parents of six children, all of whom are now dead. Dennis, jr., born in 1770, in Ireland, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death. He was married in 1790, to Catherine Daley. This union was blessed with ten children, six of whom arrived at maturity, and four came to America, viz.: Marguerite, who came here about 1847, was the wife of Benjamin Raycroft, both of whom are now dead; Ellen, came to America about 1852, the wife of Daniel Sullivan (deceased); she is now living in Cincinnati, O.; Patrick and Michael, who came about 1848 to Pennsylvania, and settled in Erie county, where they lived until his death, which occurred in 1885; Patrick, who came to America in the spring of 1847, landing at Baltimore, Md., and from thence going to Philadelphia, where he worked a short time and then went to Norristown, Pa., and remained for one winter; he went to Harrisburg, and eighteen months later removed to Cincinnati, O., where he lived over six years; he then came to Washington township, Pennsylvania, in 1855, settling on the farm on which he now resides. Mr. Flynn has always been a hard-working man, and brought his farm from a primitive wilderness to a high state of cultivation, with substantial buildings on it. The farm is located two and a half miles from Edinboro. Mr. Flynn was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of Daniel Lehan, a native of Ireland, in 1848. She was the mother of seven children, three of whom are now living: Catharine (born in 1849) living in LeBoeuf township; Ellen (born in 1854), in Denver, Col.; Margaret (born in 1857), wife of John Kingston, of Washington township. He took for his second wife Mary Ann Tarley, a native of Ireland. To this union have been born six children, two of whom are now living: Joseph A., born February 14, 1869, is now engaged in the grocery business at Erie, Pa., and John, born June 13, 1872, druggist, Edinboro. Mr. Patrick Flynn has held the office of school director for three years. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church of Crossingville, Crawford county, Pa. In politics he is a Democrat.

John A. Bolard, L. L. B., eldest son of Frederick D. Bolard and Celia H. Bolard, was born in Craw-

ford county October 4, 1847. He was a grandson of Christopher Bolard, a prominent business man of Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., and came to Waterford with his parents in 1874, completing his studies in the grammar school, which was followed by a three-years' course in the Waterford Academy, graduating in 1889; the same year he became principal of the Jamestown (Pa.) Seminary, which position was held until 1890, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating with the class of 1892. He next studied law in the office of A. E. Sisson, Esq., in Erie, and was admitted to the Erie county bar in July, 1893. January 1, 1893, Mr. Bolard became associated with his brother, Charles F. Bolard, in the publication of the Waterford *Leader*, and continued it as a live local journal. He began the practice of law in Waterford, where he is now located, in May, 1893, and August 8, 1894, he was married to Mary J., youngest daughter of Andrew J. Cowan, formerly of Venango county.

Prof. W. P. Mercer, principal of Waterford Academy, was born in Mansfield, N. Y., in 1864. Soon after leaving the public schools he entered Chamberlain Institute, from which he graduated in 1885, and immediately entered Hillsdale College, in Hillsdale, Mich., graduating with high honors in 1890. He taught at intervals during his college course, beginning as early as 1882. Soon after completing his educational course he was elected superintendent of the public schools in Homer, Mich., and a little later, acting principal of Chamberlain Institute in Randolph, N. Y., which position he held until elected principal of the Waterford Academy in 1892, which position he held until 1895. He has been prominently identified with educational work, having been actively engaged in presenting miscellaneous treatise of science in general with illustrated lectures before teachers' institutes throughout the country. His marriage took place in 1886, to Miss Belle Eddy, of Cottage, N. Y., who was instructor of Latin and German in the Waterford Academy during his incumbency of the principalship.

C. W. S. Anderson, justice of the peace, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., was born in Waterford township in 1827, and was educated in the public schools and Waterford Academy. His parents were William and Nancy Anderson. The former, who was identified with hauling equipment for Perry's fleet died in 1846, the latter surviving until 1876. Her maiden name was Nancy Pollock, daughter of Capt. James Pollock, a member of the constitutional convention. C. W. S. Anderson began life as a clerk in the store of T. B. Vincent, dry goods merchant in Erie, and next entered the employ of Cadwell & Bennett, later returning to Waterford, where he engaged as clerk for Hutchinson & Son. Four years later he was employed by Cooper & Stanford, general merchants. In 1866 he became justice of the peace in Waterford, and has since continued in that capacity. In 1863 he was married to Miss Maryetta Leland, of Erie. Seven children blessed the union, five of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. L. B. Thompson, Grace, Charles, Harry and Lincoln; Mrs. Virginia A. McClue died in 1888, and Vermont is living. Mr. Anderson was a prominent member of Clement Lodge 229, I. O. O. F., during its existence.

Daniel W. Hunt, farmer, Waterford, Pa., one of Erie county's most progressive citizens, is a native of Waterford. He was born on the place where he now resides March 12, 1874. He is a son of Simeon and Aseneth (Tracy) Hunt. Simeon Hunt was a native of Connecticut, and a descendant of old New England stock. He came to Erie county about the year 1814, settling in Waterford, and purchasing the farm (now owned and occupied by Daniel W. Hunt) from the State, through Land Commissioner Martin. The place is located near the borough of Waterford, on the north side, and now contains fifty-five acres, a great deal of the land having been sold off in town lots. Simeon Hunt built a distillery in Waterford, which he operated for many years. It is the only distillery ever operated in Waterford. He was prominent in county politics, and served as auditor of Erie county several terms. Mr. Hunt led a very active business life, and died April 2, 1874. Aseneth Tracy, his wife, was a daughter of Capt. John Tracy, who was one of the most prominent men of Erie county (see sketch of the Tracy family). She died in 1854. Simeon and Aseneth (Tracy) Hunt were the parents of six children, viz.: Caroline (deceased), Cardelia (deceased), Ann, Mrs. David Hunt, resides in Somanauk, Ill.; Horace resides in Mill Village; Daniel W., and Mary Jane (deceased). Daniel W. Hunt was reared in Waterford and educated in the Waterford Academy. He remained at home with his father until 1852, when he entered the employ of Stockton & Fuller, in Erie, as clerk. After remaining there two years he went to Illinois, and shortly after went to Iowa, which, at that time, was well on the frontier border of the "Great West." He pre-empted a claim in Pocahontas county, and was one of the first settlers in that locality. During the Indian excitement of 1859, he moved out of that section, as did nearly all the settlers, and returned to Pennsylvania. In 1867 he again removed to his Iowa farm, where he resided until 1876, when he moved back to Waterford. Mr. Hunt has made agriculture his chief occupation, and may well be included in the list of Erie county's most successful farmers. He was employed on the construction of the Erie and State Line R. R., now the L. S. & M. S. He was united in marriage December 14, 1876, to Miss Adeline, youngest daughter of Squire J. and Sophia (Reed) Trask, of Waterford township. The father was a native of Massachusetts. He was born in 1797, and died in 1866. His wife died in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have one child, Reed Tracy, born February 6, 1880. He is now attending school. During the late Rebellion Mr. Hunt responded to Governor Curtin's call for minute men. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Masonic order. He is a Republican, but in political matters does not allow partisan feeling to override his judgment.

J. A. Boyd, furniture and undertaking, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., born in LeBoeuf township in 1838, where his early days were spent. He began active life as a carpenter at the age of 25 years, which vocation he pursued until 1889, when he succeeded H. C. Putnam in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1867 he was married to Jennie McLean, of LeBoeuf township. Mr. Boyd is a son of Johnson Boyd, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1889 upon the farm in LeBoeuf township, on which he had spent an active and busy life. D. C. Boyd, of LeBoeuf township, is

also a son of the deceased. Mr. J. A. Boyd was a member of the 102d Reg., P. V. I., and is an active member of the G. A. R., A. O. U. W., F. & A. M. and Jr. O. U. A. M. organization, bearing official relation to each.

Isaac Y. Lunger, retired farmer, is a resident of Waterford borough. He was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1822, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Lunger, natives of Pennsylvania, and the youngest of a family of eleven children. Jacob Lunger was a shoemaker by trade, in the days when it was the custom to go from one farmhouse to the other and make all the shoes of the family. In this way he accumulated means with which he purchased a farm in Waterford township. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Jacob died in 1858, and his wife in 1855. Isaac Y. Lunger was first married in 1843, to Elizabeth Burger, who died in 1880, and a year later his eldest son Charles. In 1881 Mr. Lunger was married to Mrs. Anna Miller, widow of Greckson Miller. His eight children, five of whom are living, were educated in the Waterford Academy. They are Mrs. L. M. Ross, Mrs. B. M. Edmunds, Mrs. V. C. Barnes, George W. Lunger, who was married to Miss Etta Clemmons in 1890, and Fred J. Lunger, who in 1893 was united in marriage to Maud Sedgwick. Mr. Lunger has spent his whole life in Waterford township, removing to the borough in 1887. He has served as school director eleven years and road commissioner two years, and is known as a representative farmer of the township.

James W. Hamilton, carpenter, was born in Waterford, Pa., May 22, 1821, where the first thirty years of his life were spent. He was the son of Hugh and Mary (Anderson) Hamilton, the former a native of Centre county, and the latter of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamilton's ancestors were numbered among the early inhabitants of Centre county, and removed from there to Venango county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamilton went to Peoria, Ill., in 1856, where he followed his trade until ten years ago, when he settled in Waterford borough, and is now one of its prominent residents.

C. L. Townley, M. D., Waterford, Erie county, Pa., is a son of James Townley, who was a native of Waterford, Pa., in 1817. He left his parents at the early age of three years. This was in 1820. James was the son of Robert Townley, who came from Ireland about the year 1790, and became one of the early settlers of Erie county. He occupied and owned the house now the property of T. W. Whitney, which is identified among the early landmarks of Waterford borough. The wife of James Townley was Fidelia Reese, and was born in Cuba, N. Y., in 1822. Dr. Townley was born in 1853, and is a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, O. He began the practice of medicine at Oil City, Venango county, Pa., in 1880, and came to Waterford in 1889, where he has since engaged in active practice. Dr. Townley was married, in 1881, to Florence Brown, of Venango county. Helen, their daughter, was born in 1890. He is a member of Waterford lodges, F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

E. E. Kendall, M. D., physician and surgeon, Waterford, Pa., was born in Union City, August 13,

1860, second son of Darson K. and Alice (Smith) Kendall, residents of Waterford for the past twenty years. The latter is a daughter of John Smith (deceased) of Washington township, Erie county. Dr. Kendall spent his early life attending school during the winter and in summer assisted his father at his trade, that of carpenter. He entered the Waterford Academy as a student in 1880, and taught district school during the winters of 1881-2-3, after which he entered the drug store of Clemens & Patten, where he clerked and studied medicine under Drs. Bowman and Clemens. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, April 5, 1887, and began the practice of medicine in Warren county, Pennsylvania. In 1888 he located in Waterford, where he has a very extensive and successful practice. After the terrible fire in Waterford, March 3, 1885, Dr. Kendall and brother, P. G. Kendall, bought the stock of E. W. Patten, and now have one of the best and prettiest drug stores in the county. April 21, 1887, Mr. E. E. Kendall was united in marriage to Iva G., daughter of Henry and Helen R. Miner (deceased), residents of Fairview, Erie county. A son, M. Raymond, was born July 3, 1888; a son, Ralph L., died July 23, 1891, aged 11 months; a daughter, Leah Isabella, was born September 5, 1894. Dr. Kendall is a member of the M. F. Church and the board of trustees of the academy, and is president of the public school board. He has an active membership in the following lodges: I. O. O. F., Knights of the Maccabees, P. H. Circle and E. A. U.

Hon. William Benson, banker, Waterford, Pa., one of the substantial business men of Erie county, is a descendant of Isaac Benson, who emigrated from County Armagh, Ireland, to America in 1780, accompanied by his wife, Lydia (Lytle) Benson. They settled in Salina, N. Y., where they remained about a year or two, when they removed to Warren county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of three children, viz.: James, William and Margaret. James married a Rebecca Van Kirk, by whom he had ten children, five boys and five girls. They lived about a mile east of Waterford. William married Sarah Bishop, of Delhi, N. Y., and they reared a family of seven children, viz.: James F., John B., Emily M., married Noah H. Shane, of Cleveland, O.; William, Jane, married James M. Scott, of North East, S. B. and George W. William Benson is the only one now living. The father, Isaac Benson, was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and did some of the first building in the town of Waterford, where he settled. He assisted in getting out the timber used in the construction of Commodore Perry's fleet. He ran a keel boat from Pittsburg to Waterford, and brought the nails used in building the first houses in the locality, which was then nearly a wilderness, the old French and English fort being the only building in the place. In 1838 he built a tannery about one mile east of the town, which he operated until his death, which occurred in 1850, at the age of 62. He was well known in the county and prominent in politics, and during the existence of the Whig party was one of its strongest advocates in Erie county. In 1826 he was elected one of the county commissioners, and was justice of the peace from 1840 to the time of his death. He also held several other local offices. William Benson was born in Waterford April 5, 1818. The house where he was born is still standing. He received his education in the Waterford Academy. At

the age of 17 he engaged in teaching school, and taught a district school four winters, and one year in Waterford Academy. He then clerked in a store three years, when he followed farming about six years. In 1850 he was elected a justice of the peace to succeed his father. He held that commission sixteen years. He followed surveying a great deal, and served as county surveyor from 1854 to 1863. Mr. Benson was elected associate judge of Erie county in 1866, and re-elected in 1871, serving ten years. He was one of the last associate judges under the old constitution. He has served as one of the trustees of Waterford Academy since 1850. In 1861 he engaged in banking in Waterford, in partnership with Chester West, under the firm name of Benson & West. In 1874 Mr. West sold his interest to S. G. Brotherton, who died in 1886. Since that time Mr. Benson has been in the banking business alone. He was married December 30, 1841, to Miss Submit, daughter of Jason Phelps, who was one of the early settlers of Waterford and a native of Connecticut. To this union have been born five children, viz.: Edgar, cashier of bank; Kate, married Charles Phelps, both deceased; George (deceased), William P., Waterford, and Jessie, married William G. Sargent, agent for the P., S. & L. E. R. R. at Meadville. The number of responsible public positions which Mr. Benson has held is the best evidence of his ability, and this fact also shows that he has always been regarded as a man fully worthy of the confidence and esteem of the community. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for General Harrison, in 1840.

Eugene P. Benson, bank cashier, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., was born November 5, 1842, in Waterford township. He was educated in the Waterford Academy, and has been a life-long resident of the township. Mr. Benson has been identified in the work of extending numerous surveys of the township and borough since 1860. He became associated with the Waterford Bank as cashier in 1890, and became a resident of the borough in 1870. He is a son of William Benson, who was born in 1818, and came to the locality at an early date. Eugene P. Benson was united in marriage to Adelia C., daughter of John Brown, of Summit township, in 1866. He is a member of the Waterford Lodge, F. & A. M. and the A. O. U. W.

E. W. Patten, druggist, born January 26, 1861, in LeBeuf township, where he spent several years of his early life. Educated at Waterford Academy, he soon after accepted a clerkship in his present store with Bowman & Smith, and in the fall of 1883 purchased Dr. Bowman's interest, and the firm continued under the name of Clemens & Patten until 1886, when Mr. Patten assumed entire control of the business, which has greatly increased under his successful management. He is a son of Thomas Patten, of LeBeuf township, and is a member of the Waterford Lodge, F. & A. M. He was married in 1886 to Nettie N. Briggs, of Waterford borough.

L. M. Ross, boot and shoe dealer, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., was born in McKeon township, Erie county, in 1841. He was a son of James S. Ross, who died in 1885. He moved to Waterford township in 1851, and was engaged in lumbering for some time. His wife was Sarah Ann Wilson, a native of Vermont. Mr. L. M. Ross was married in 1862 to Nancy Jane

Lunger. Their children are: Hattie Elizabeth, wife of George Wells, born in 1868; Fred Ernest Ross, born in 1872. Mr. Ross was for many years engaged in the lumber business, and embarked in the boat and shoe trade in 1893, and is also an active member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F.

James X. Haynes, farmer, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., was born in England in 1833, and came to this country with his parents at the age of 11 years. He was the son of Thomas Haynes, an early resident of the township, who died in 1891. James X. Haynes was married in 1852 to Ellen Beaumont, daughter of Mark Hill and Sarah (Thornton) Beaumont. Their children are Mary Ellen, wife of Abram Burger, of Erie; Mark Hill Haynes, Erie; John F. Haynes, Bagdad, Erie county; Anna, wife of William Craig, of Bagdad, Erie county; James F. Haynes, Bagdad, Erie county; Harry Haynes, Waterford township; Minnie, wife of Dana Briggs, Waterford. Mr. Haynes has resided on the farm he now occupies during the past forty-two years.

John M. Moore (deceased) was born in 1836 in Waterford township and spent most of his days on the farm on which he died, October 27, 1883. He was married September 15, 1869, to Carrie V. Wheeler, daughter of Stephen D. and Nancy (Pritchard) Wheeler, natives of New Hampshire, who came to Waterford township when the locality was a dense wilderness. Many of the early scenes are recalled by Mrs. Susan Moore, who still survives, being in her 83d year. J. M. Moore was a son of Alexander Moore, who came to this country from Ireland at the age of 12 years. He married Susie Lytle. The children of Mr. Moore are Dwight Kirk and Forrest Free Moore, who, with their mother, conduct the farm which was surveyed and purchased by their ancestors three generations ago.

Judson Walker, farmer, Waterford township born December 26, 1836, on the farm now occupied by him, was educated in the Waterford Academy, and afterwards taught township schools several terms, later becoming interested in farming, and since 1860 has devoted his time chiefly to that. December 30, 1883, he became equally interested with his brother, Joseph, in the farm upon which he now resides. Joseph Walker died on the 4th of April, 1894. Judson Walker was elected treasurer of Erie county on the Republican ticket in 1889, and served three years. He is identified as a prominent farmer with the township interests, and is a member of the following organizations: F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. The remaining members of the family, not heretofore mentioned, are: Francis R., Waterford; Cecelia A., Nancy M., at home, and Sarah A., Mrs. A. M. Wood, Lincoln, Neb. James Walker, Judson's father, was born in 1796, was a native of Connecticut, and of Revolutionary stock. His father, Joseph Walker, was a member on the staff of General LaFayette. He was himself a soldier in the war of 1812, for which he received a pension. At the time of his death he was the eldest man in Waterford township. He settled, in 1816, on the place where Judson now resides, coming from New York State. In 1850, assisted by his sons, he built over a mile of the plank road, then being constructed from Waterford to Erie, and during the con-

struction of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. he and his sons constructed some three miles of said road. In 1826 he married Sarah Ross, of Meadville, Pa., who died March 30, 1866. They were among the pioneers of the county. Judson Walker has held all the township offices, and during the year 1887 was transcribing clerk in the State Senate at Harrisburg. He was married April 11, 1895, to Miss Kate M. Crawford, of Erie, Pa. He is a Republican in politics, and has several times been elected a delegate to the party conventions. Mr. Walker has a farm of 325 acres, located three miles from Waterford and twelve miles from Erie, on the Waterford and Harbor Creek road, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

I. C. Hayes, tanner, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., born February 18, 1837, in Waterford, a son of James and Polly (Boyd) Hayes, who were early identified with the town. James Hayes was born in 1799. His father was a native of Ireland. At an early day he went to Milton, Pa., to learn the trade of chair-making and wheelwright. After learning his trade he located in Waterford. He married in 1823, and spent the remainder of his life in Waterford, excepting a short time spent in Mill Creek, and on farms near Waterford. Fourteen children blessed this union, of which I. C. was the ninth child. The father died March 1, 1874, and his wife, November 18, 1866. Much interesting history surrounds the ancestors of this large family, many of whom served in the Revolutionary war. I. C. Hayes married Ena Barnett. One son was born to them, William Boyd Hayes. Mrs. Hayes died, and Mr. Hayes afterwards married Rose Johnson; they had five children, as follows: Clarence, born April 3, 1876; Alice, born October 7, 1878; Jessie, born September 27, 1880. Two children are dead: Ella, born December 25, 1882; Irwin, born November 21, 1884. Mr. Hayes was a member of the 83d Reg., P. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of Bull Run. He has always made Waterford his home, and has for some time been proprietor of the Waterford tannery.

H. L. White, retired, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., born April 3, 1831, in Waterford borough, was a son of I. M. White, born 1802, a native of Vermont, and whose wife was Rose Anna Lenox, of Erie county, born 1803. Their children were W. C. White, born May 15, 1833, and H. L. White, who married Naomi Rich, born May 15, 1857, daughter of Richard and Mary Rich, of Erie, natives of England. Their children are E. L. White, of Nashville, Tenn., and Della R., wife of G. G. McLean. Mr. White began life as a clerk for Cooper & Stanfor, and was afterward in the employ of H. H. Whitney & White and Lucius Phelps. In 1860 he took the census of the east half of the city of Erie, all of North East township and borough, Harbor Creek, Greene and Waterford borough and township. In the fall of the same year he became traveling salesman for J. C. Burgess, and afterward for Clemens, Coughy & Burgess, of Erie, retiring in 1874, when he became a resident of Waterford borough where he has since lived.

Chester West (deceased), was born in Greenwich, Mass., in 1816, son of Justice and Ruth (Marvin) West, of Scotch descent. Chester came to Erie county at the age of 13 years, and went to live with his uncle, Dr. Loren West, of Edinboro, who died at an early

day, leaving Chester to gain a livelihood, which he did by engaging in mercantile pursuits. Later he came to Waterford, and soon after associated himself in business with John Marvin, and engaged in general merchandising and the lumber trade. In 1860, he became associated with Judge Benson, and organized the first bank in Waterford, under the firm name of Benson & West. He continued in the banking business until 1874, when he retired. His death occurred May 3, 1891. Mr. West was married in 1855, at Nashville, Tenn., to Sophie, daughter of Michael Dominique and Victoire Hersant, natives of Paris, France. The children are: Alice West (deceased), Otis C. West, merchant, New York, and W. H. West, M. D., of Waterford, a graduate of Columbia University, class 1890.

Montello W. Davis, merchant, Waterford, Pa., born 1849, in Waterford township, son of William and Louise (Thomas) Davis, natives of Vermont. William Davis died in 1894, and was the son of Zoubar Davis, a native of Long Island, and who came to Erie county with his family in 1816. He died in 1856. Montello W. Davis spent a portion of his early life in Andover, N. Y., and in Waterford township. In 1886 he engaged in the grocery business with his brother, M. M. Davis, in Waterford borough, under the firm name of Davis Bros. M. M. Davis sold his interest to M. A. Patten in 1889, which firm now exists as Davis & Patten. Mr. Davis was married in 1873 to Florence E., daughter of John A. Benson, of Waterford township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

J. L. Cook, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., born January 28, 1811, in Buffalo, N. Y., son of Robert and Lodemaria Cook, natives of New England. Robert Cook was accidentally shot in 1811, while sitting in a hotel in Buffalo. His widow moved to Chautauque county, New York, and bought a farm; she was subsequently married to Samuel Truesdale; she died in 1827. Mr. J. L. Cook remained with his mother until 12 years of age. He then lived with Capt. John Tracy one year, and was afterwards hostler at H. G. Davis' hotel. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade of Johnson Boyd, with whom he served five years. Besides learning his trade, he assisted in caring for his five younger brothers and sisters, a liberal trait in his character which has followed him through his life-long career. His life since early childhood has been one of persistent activity, pushing one enterprise after another, and now, at the close of four score years, he is found full of life and animation. He married Belinda, daughter of John Boyd, Esq. Six children were born to them, as follows: Laura M., wife of John Brion; Ella, wife of D. D. Miner; Julia, wife of the late Dr. Spencer, of Erie; Lee (deceased); Cook and Edwin (deceased). Mrs. Cook departed this life September 1, 1877. Mr. Cook was proprietor of Cook's Hotel for fifteen years; at the same time was engaged in the carpenter and joiner business, employing from three to five men most of the time. He was one of the company who constructed the Lake Shore R. R. from the New York State line to North East, including the building of a bridge over Twenty-Mile creek, 580 feet long and 100 feet high, and the railroad buildings at North East. He then engaged in building three miles of plank road from Waterford to Marvin's Mills; piers and abutments across the Wabash at Vincennes, Ind.; graded about

twelve miles of the O. & M. R. R., and about twenty on the U. M. in Missouri, and erected twenty buildings. He then returned to Waterford and purchased the Eagle Hotel, which he conducted three years, then sold out and went to Cameron, Pa., and opened the Riddle House, which he ran in connection with his trade for four years. He then erected a large hotel, a block of buildings and a residence, which he presented to his daughter, Laura. At that time he built the greater part of Emporium, Pa., and was worth \$120,000. Reverses came, and his buildings were consumed by fire. He then engaged in the hotel business in the oil regions, and was again burned out. He then returned to Waterford, and with his old time vigor, erected the Park Hotel and other buildings. Waterford, like the places herein before mentioned in this sketch, has not only in this instance, but in numerous other ways, received a lasting benefit from this public-spirited citizen.

Lewis Sedgwick, retired farmer, Waterford township, Erie county, Pa., was born August 28, 1813, in Rensselaer county, New York; he has lived on the farm where he now resides since 1825. He is a son of Aaron Sedgwick, who was born in Massachusetts, coming to Waterford township at an early day, when the country was a dense wilderness, raised a family of ten children, and died in 1847. Lewis Sedgwick was married August 15, 1838, to Emily H., daughter of Captain Reuben Sharpe, a native of England, a soldier of the war of 1812, and an early settler of Erie county. Four children were born to them, as follows: Elmina M., wife of Wilson Marsh; Eugene V., who lost his life at the battle of Cedar Mountain, while acting as second sergeant in the 11th, P. V. I.; Jeremane B., of the United States navy, resident of Omaha, Neb., and Claude D., of Waterford township. Mr. Sedgwick is a grandson of Gordon Sedgwick, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and besides being prominent in the various interests of the township, has served as assessor, constable and collector.

T. W. Barton, M. D., physician and surgeon, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., was born in Weston, Windsor county, Vt., in 1839, and is a son of Ira and Mary Barton, the latter a native of Vermont. Ira Barton was born in Housac, N. Y., March 24, 1796, and was a son of Timothy S. Barton, a native of Massachusetts and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Ira was a graduate of the Medical College at Castleton, Vt., and began his practice in Western Vermont, continuing it in Massachusetts. In 1836 he came to Erie city, where he practiced four years, and then came to Waterford, where he followed his profession for forty years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, enlisting when he was but 16 years old. Dr. T. W. Barton graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1862, and began the practice of his profession in Hartstown, Crawford county, Pa., where he remained until 1865, when he removed to Waterford, Erie county, Pa., and formed a partnership with his father, who finally retired from active duties of the profession in 1872. His death occurred in 1884. Dr. T. W. Barton was married October 4, 1864, to Emeline, daughter of Dr. James White, of Hartstown, Crawford county, Pa. Their children are: Shirley McLean, May E. and Loyd Barton. Dr. Barton became associated in the drug business with W. L. Kelly in 1882,

and has since continued a prosperous business. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. societies.

Harvey Boyd, farmer and dealer in lumber, Waterford, Erie county, Pa., born February 21, 1815, on his present farm in Waterford township, Erie county, Pa., which consists of 200 acres of excellent farming land and a saw-mill, with a capacity of 3000 feet per day. He is the son of the late James and Elizabeth (Lattimore) Boyd, who came to Waterford township and settled on the farm now owned by Harvey Boyd in 1802. Mr. Boyd was educated at the Waterford Academy, and was married to Sarah Ann Hinrod, daughter of Moses and Nancy (Lattimore) Hinrod, early settlers of Erie county. Their children are: J. Flavel, Elizabeth L. and Sarah A.

A. S. Pearce, Wayne township, farmer, Wheelock post office, was born in Columbus, Warren county, Pa., in 1838. He was the son of Ira Pearce, who in 1826, removed to Columbus from New York State. He was accompanied by two brothers, Erastus, now dead, and Loren, who died in 1889. A. S. was married in 1858, to Miss Sophia Mertz, daughter of Jacob H. Mertz, who came from New England in 1830 and settled on the State line. The children of A. S. are: Dessa M., wife of W. P. Hall, of Corry; Ira M., Lee C., Guy B., Ida, wife of Grant Barton, of Corry; Lora L., and Lo L. Mr. Pearce was a member of the Erie three months' men, under the command of Captain Austin. He afterwards enlisted in Co. K, 199th Reg. P. V. I., under Captain Echols. He is a member of G. A. R. post No. 70, of Corry. His grandfather, Loren Pearce, was a veteran in the war of 1812, and his brother Edgar N., was in the late K-bellion. A. S. Pearce, besides being engaged in farming pursuits, also represents the granite works of M. D. Judd, as traveling salesman.

Andrew Lyons, lumberman, Wayne township, Erie county, Pa., was born in Erie county, April 2, 1838. He is a son of Jesse and Jane (Kincaid) Lyons, who were married in 1837. The latter was born June 7, 1818, and died November 23, 1866; the former was born July 1, 1814, and died November 2, 1866. He

came to Wayne township in 1834, where Mr. Lyons carried on a milling business, besides conducting a farm, and was a most thorough-going citizen. To this union were born eleven children, as follows: Andrew, Joshua (deceased), William (deceased), Rebecca E. (deceased), Julia A., Amanda A., Jesse K. (deceased), Samuel A., Rosetta J. (deceased), Celia N., and Sophronia A. The grandfather of Andrew Lyons, John Kincaid, was a veteran of the war of 1812. Andrew Lyons was married January 20, 1864, to Julia A. Bloss, who was born October 13, 1835. Their issue has been as follows: Carrie P., born March 17, 1871, and died September 6, 1888; and Eugene A., born November 21, 1873. Mr. Lyons has been engaged in the milling business sixteen years, and has run an extensive mill in Wayne township since 1885. He has been township commissioner, tax collector and assessor, and is a most highly respected citizen, of temperate habits.

William Buller, superintendent, State Fish Commissioner, Corry, Erie county, Pa., came to Corry in 1885, from Allentown, Pa., and accepted the position of superintendent of the State Hatcheries, one mile west of the City of Corry. This was at the time the State Commissioners purchased the present property of private owners, and fitted and enlarged the same, making it the most extensive of any in the State. William Buller was born in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1853 and is a son of William B. and Annie (Gish) Buller, of Lancaster. Their children were: William, Emlen, Nathan, Howard, Bertha, Fannie and Abram, all living. Mr. Buller has been in the employ of the Commission for twenty-four years, and is a most enthusiastic and energetic man in this line, and has made numerous valued additions to the Commission. Since the start ten years ago there has been added, under the personal supervision of Mr. Buller, thirty-seven ponds, new spring-houses, food grinding machines, office, bridges, hatchery enlarged, and the ponds boarded and graveled, so that now Corry's hatchery in the State of Pennsylvania contains. Mr. Buller makes this his first interest, and thus has attained great success in his chosen vocation.

ERRORS AND EXPLANATIONS.

- Page 35—The first National Convention of the Republican party was held in Philadelphia in June, 1856. It nominated Fremont and Dayton.
- Page 75—The postoffice name of Mill Town is Arbuckle. Lake Pleasant postoffice is at the head of the lake. Little Elk postoffice is in Girard township. (See map.)
- Page 76—"Mill Town (Lake Pleasant postoffice)" should read "Mill Town (Arbuckle postoffice.)"
- Page 81—Front Run should read Trout Run.
- Page 85—Six-Mile creek was accidentally omitted from the list of Lake Shore streams. See page 316 for a description of the same.
- Page 126—Gen. Reed's first steamboat was the Peacock, John Fleeharty, captain. The Pennsylvania was his second steamboat.
- Page 183—The distance referred to in the account of the fast train on the Lake Shore R. R. is from the Union Depot at Erie to the outer limits of Buffalo.
- Page 233—The Maine Liquor Law was defeated in 1854.
- Page 264—The name of E. Camphausen, Consul at Naples, should appear under the heading of "Other U. S. Officers."
- Pages 292-302—Little Elk postoffice is in Girard township. (See map.)
- Page 349—The Conneaut branch of the Shenango R. R. extends through the southern part of Springfield township. Its stations in the township are West Springfield and Five Corners.
- Page 397—There are thirty-four election districts in Erie City.
- Page 420—The sum of \$10,000, appropriated to Erie harbor in August, 1894, through the efforts of Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, was unintentionally omitted.
- Page 501—The Burdett Piano Company is located at Peach and Eighteenth streets.
- Page 550—Levi Vincent came to America about 1700, during the reign of William III.



PART VII.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.



ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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