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THE
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD
OF
KNOX COUNTY,
OHIO

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN ELABORATE COMPENDIUM
OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

ILLUSTRATED

"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never
achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by
remote generations."—Macaulay

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PART I.

KNOX COUNTY.

PREFACE.



UT of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Believing this to be the fact, there is no necessity of advancing any further reason for the compilation of such a work as this, if reliable history is to be the ultimate object.

Knox County, Ohio, has sustained within its confines men who have been prominent in the history of the State for almost a century. The annals teem with the records of strong and noble manhood, and, as Sumner has said, "the true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of the individual." The final causes which shape the fortunes of individuals and the destinies of States are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure, and their influence scarcely perceived until manifestly declared by results. That nation is the greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men and faithful women; and the intrinsic safety of a community depends not so much upon methods as upon that normal development from the deep resources of which proceeds all that is precious and permanent in life. But such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the actors in the great social drama. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work out as a logical result.

The elements of success in life consist in both innate capacity and determination to excel. Where either is wanting, failure is almost certain in the outcome. The study of a successful life, therefore, serves both as a source of information and as a stimulus and encouragement to those who have the capacity. As an important lesson in this connection we may appropriately quote Longfellow, who said: "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while we judge others by what they have already done." A faithful personal history is an illustration of the truth of this observation.

PREFACE.

In this biographical history the editorial staff, as well as the publishers, have fully realized the magnitude of the task. In the collection of the material there has been a constant aim to discriminate carefully in regard to the selection of subjects. Those who have been prominent factors in the public, social and industrial development of the county have been given due recognition as far as it has been possible to secure the requisite data. Names worthy of perpetuation here, it is true, have in several instances been omitted, either on account of the apathy of those concerned or the inability of the compilers to secure the information necessary for a symmetrical sketch; but even more pains have been taken to secure accuracy than were promised in the prospectus. Works of this nature, therefore, are more reliable and complete than are the "standard" histories of a country.

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W. W. Green

A CENTENNIAL BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

KNOX COUNTY, OHIO

HENRY H. GREER.

Ohio has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. Many of her jurists and attorneys have been men of national fame, and among those whose lives have been passed on a quieter plane there is scarcely a town or city in the state but can boast of one or more lawyers capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with any of the distinguished legal lights of the United States. In Mr. Greer we find united many of the rare qualities which go to make up the successful lawyer. He possesses, perhaps, few of those brilliant, dazzling meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for the moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind, but rather has those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with a constant luster, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity. Mr. Greer has in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the

right thing at the right time. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a sober clear judgment which makes him a formidable legal adversary.

Mr. Greer is one of the native residents of Knox county, his birth having here occurred on the 22d of July, 1837. He is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry, two of his great uncles holding office in the Colonial Army in the war for independence, one being a colonel. Both were in the battle of Bunker Hill and at the siege of Valley Forge. The family has ever been celebrated for its patriotism, loyalty, endurance and determination. Major Alexander Greer, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1785. He was a most successful man of affairs, his enterprise enabling him to conduct a prosperous business. Colonel John Greer, the grandfather of our subject, was born near

Belfast, Ireland, and came to America in the year 1800. He was a man of unusual strength of mind, a thoughtful and scholarly gentleman, well educated and was of a patriotic spirit, earnestly attached to the institutions and forms of government of his adopted country, which he served as a soldier in the war of 1812. A. Banning Norton, in his History of Knox county, says of him: "The Greers are mainly descended from that noble old patriarch, John Greer, who was a native of the Emerald Isle, and was what is called 'an Irish patriot.'" Being possessed of a powerful constitution and strong, vigorous intellect, he took a prominent position among the pioneers, and being particularly efficient in military matters he did much to promote the formation of companies in the eastern townships. From 1812 to 1817 he served as collector of taxes and in 1830 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature.

Major Alexander Greer, the father of H. H. Greer, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and when five years of age accompanied his parents to Ohio, the family locating amid the first settlers of the eastern district of Knox county. He was a man of high character and sterling integrity, and was held in high esteem. He filled a number of positions of trust, early engaged in promoting the cause of education and used his influence to further all that was best for his fellow men. He was one of the most successful farmers in the county, industrious and capable and possessing the highest integrity. He was largely instrumental in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the county and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He married

Margaret Robinson, a daughter of William Robinson, one of the pioneers in the eastern part of Knox county, coming from Maryland in 1809. He represented Knox county in the legislature in the years 1826-7. Mrs. Greer was a lady of great worth, of strong mentality and gentle influence.

From the foregoing ancestral history it will be seen that Henry Harrison Greer sprang from sturdy pioneer stock and inherited patriotic spirit. His early years were spent in a manner not unlike that of most farm boys of the period. He attended the common school and worked on the farm, but later better educational facilities were afforded him in the schools of Millwood and Haysville and in Dennison University. Professional life attracted him and desiring to become a member of the bar he began reading law in the office of Delano, Sapp & Smith. Upon the dissolution of the firm he continued his studies under the direction of Walter H. Smith, and in May, 1860, he was admitted to the bar. He did not, however, immediately enter upon practice for he accepted the position of leading deputy in the office of his father, who was county treasurer of Knox county. The following year Mr. Greer was elected to succeed his father in the position, which he filled until 1864, when, declining a re-election, he entered into a law partnership with Hon. W. R. Sapp, a relation that was maintained from 1865 until April, 1869. At that time he succeeded to the practice and law office of Hon. W. H. Smith, upon the latter's acceptance of the solicitorship of the bureau of internal revenue in the treasury department, to which he was appointed by President Grant and from which he was promoted to the position of assistant attorney general.

It is the theory of the law that the counsel who practice are to *aid* the court in the administration of justice and such has been the aim of the professional career of Mr. Greer. He has been most careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics. He has never sought to lead the court astray in a matter of fact or law. Calm, dignified, free from passion or prejudice and overflowing with kindness, he gives to his clients the service of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning, but he never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and a righteous administration of the law, which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success will permit him to disregard.

Mr. Greer continued to practice alone until 1889, when he admitted his son, Robert M. Greer, to a partnership. The son was graduated in Kenyon at the age of twenty, read law with his father, was admitted to the bar in June, 1889, and immediately thereafter became a member of the law firm of H. H. and R. M. Greer, a style then adopted and still preserved. The junior member possesses a good intellectual equipment, a fine collegiate education, is well grounded in the general principles of law, is apt in discrimination of decisions of courts and is already well established in practice. As a counselor Henry H. Greer stands pre-eminent in the estimation of the local bar, in the disposition and management of really large and important affairs. Well informed in the law, he is further fortified by quick and clear perceptions of the points involved in a controversy, a mental grasp that comprehends all details and a capacity for reasoning that enables him to

arrive at correct conclusions. In the presentation of the law to the court he is strong, clear, exhaustive and forceful. In the argument of facts to the jury he also has great power and he occupies a foremost place at the bar. It is his aim to be just, fair and considerate of the proof to such an extent that juries have great confidence in his statements. For more than a quarter of a century he has been connected with the most important litigation of the county.

In matters appertaining to the administration and settlements of large estates, the adjustments of conflicting interests requiring tact and diplomacy as well as legal knowledge, Mr. Greer is employed very frequently. For many years he has been intimately connected with affairs of the community demanding enterprise and public spirit. He has also given much attention to business and corporation matters. In 1888 he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Knox County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which is the oldest mutual company in Ohio. Its incorporators were men of great prominence, high commercial standing and personal responsibility, the number including the Hon. Columbus Delano, who in his lifetime was the peer of the ablest men in the state. This company, under the careful and wise management of the secretary, has been successful as a corporation and gained wide popularity by its promptness in paying losses. Unusually liberal in the treatment of its patrons by accepting a small percentage rate for insurance, the company has paid losses aggregating over a million dollars. Regarding it as a foster child Mr. Greer has guarded and protected and promoted its interests without in the least neg-

lecting his law business or other duties. At this time the company is one, if not the very strongest, mutual insurance company in the state, resting upon a financial basis of enduring strength.

For the last fourteen years Mr. Greer has served as a member of the Columbus State Hospital board of trustees, receiving his appointment two out of the three times from the late lamented President William McKinley, who was then governor of Ohio, and with whom he was intimately associated. In the past six years Mr. Greer has been the president of the board and during all these years large sums of money have passed under the management and control of this board without the loss of a single dollar, showing a scrupulous honesty and care of the interests of the state and that of its unfortunate wards. The estimated value of his official services is fairly inferable from these circumstances. He has not been a candidate for political office and has even refused to stand for nomination for the judicial office. He had formidable and influential support for appointment to the high and honorable position of judge of the United States court of appeals. His name was considered by President Harrison at the request of men of great prominence in the party and the profession, both in central Ohio and Cleveland. Among those who visited Washington and called upon the president in his behalf was Columbus Belano. Although the candidates for the place were numerous he was second only to Judge Taft in the favor of the appointing power, and second to none in qualifications and endorsements. He had always been connected with the Republican party and has long been a trusted advisor in its coun-

cils. Whatever he has done to direct political policy or to promote partisan success had not its inspiration in self-interest, but in the conviction that the policy of the party to which he belongs would better conserve the interests of the people. He has been absolutely free from political ambition in a personal sense. A native of the county which has been his home during the sixty-five years of his life Mr. Greer has become thoroughly identified with the people and the welfare of the community. His life has been open and more than ordinarily prominent. He is well known to his fellow citizens and his reputation is safe in their hands. He is of good report among them. If any antagonisms have been aroused they are only such as a man of force and activity is liable to encounter in the performance of his duty. He is a leader in the affairs of the municipality and is relied upon as the friend and champion of policies and measures best adapted to the wants of a progressive community. His daily life illustrates the spirit of Christianity without the badge of public profession or church membership. He is charitable, hospitable, kind and true-hearted. He has a secure place in the confidence and the affection of his neighbors, as well as an honorable position in the profession.

LEANDER H. LEWIS.

One of the most widely known and popular citizens of Knox county is Leander Head Lewis, who is now living a retired life in Mount Vernon. He has been actively and prominently connected with mercantile interests in Fredericktown and Mount Ver-

non, has been honored with public office and now has put aside business cares to enjoy a well-earned rest. The circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances, and his life history will be gladly received by many of our readers.

Mr. Lewis is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Huron county, on the 23d of August, 1843. He represents one of the oldest families of America, tracing his ancestry back to one of five brothers, who came from Wales in early colonial days. One settled at Whitestown, Long Island, one at Pawtucket, one at Puilmore, another at Exeter, and Daniel became a resident of Connecticut. It is from him that our subject is descended. Daniel Lewis was the father of seven sons and a number of daughters. His son, Daniel, settled in Westerly and had seven children, namely: Jasper, Waitstill, Poenagh, William, Mary and two whose names are not remembered.

The line of descent is brought on down to Joseph Lewis, who was born in 1720 and in 1752 was united in marriage to Mary Bliven, who was born in 1734. She was a daughter of Edward Bliven, whose parents were Edward and Frelove (Baker) Bliven. He was a native of Somerset, England and married Frelove Baker, whose father, Peter Baker, was a Baptist minister. Their son, Edward Bliven, Jr., was married and his children were Joseph, Edward, Peter, Mabel, Patience, John, Nathan, Mary and Sarah. Of this number Mary Bliven became the wife of Joseph Lewis. He died in 1799 and she survived until 1813, when she, too, passed away. Their children were as follows: Frelove, born in 1753; Sylvester, in 1754; Wealthy, in 1755; Mary, in

1757; Sylvia, in 1759; Hannah, in 1760; Joseph, in October, 1762; John, in 1767; Sarah, in 1770; Abigail, in 1772; and Elias, in 1775.

Of this family Joseph Lewis Jr., who was born in October, 1762, was the grandfather of our subject. He wedded Mary Gilbert and their children were Jasper, Gilbert, Becky, Mary, Elias, Jonathan, Charles and James B. After the death of his first wife the father married Susan Clark. James B. Lewis a son of the first marriage, and the father of our subject, was born September 10, 1802, and after arriving at years of maturity was married, on the 14th of July, 1825, to Miss Louisa White, who died September 11, 1840. On the 24th of June, 1841, he was again married, his second union being with Susan Head, who was born June 2, 1812. Unto them were born two sons. Leander Head and James S.

The former, the subject of this review, was reared to manhood under the parental roof and in the public schools of Huron county pursued his education. When a young man of twenty years he came to Knox county, settling in Fredericktown, where he was employed as a shipping clerk in the service of C. R. Hooker. After a few years he began business on his own account as a merchant, dealing in dry goods and clothing. His patronage steadily increased and he became one of the leading merchants of the town, doing a large and profitable business until 1888, when he sold his entire stock, after being appointed deputy treasurer of Knox county under W. H. Ralston. In 1889 he removed his family to Mount Vernon, where he has since made his home. He served as deputy treasurer for four years and at the expiration of that period he re-

sumed merchandising, establishing a store, which he stocked with groceries, boots and shoes. He was not long in securing a liberal patronage and successfully carried on the store until April, 1901, when he sold out and retired to private life. His toil, capable management and enterprise in former years brought to him a handsome competence which now enables him to rest from his labors and yet enjoy many of the comforts and luxuries of life.

On the 4th of September, 1867, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Anna M. Aker, a daughter of Bowman and Rebecca (Casel) Aker. She was born March 8, 1847, and died on the 8th of April, 1872. Mr. Lewis has since again married, his second union being with Mansoneta (Braddock) Durbin. Her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth (Durbin) Cattle, died July 17, 1890, while another sister, Mrs. Olive Baker, passed away in October, 1891. Her half brother, Professor C. W. Durbin, died December 25, 1895, and Mrs. Samantha (Durbin) Grandin, died February 21, 1890. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born two children. The son, George Durbin Lewis, was born January 20, 1878, and was a member of the Ohio state militia. When war was declared against Spain he enlisted in Company L, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Coyt and was made first duty sergeant. After three weeks spent in camp at Columbus the regiment went with General Miles to Porto Rico, where it was stationed at the time peace was declared. Mr. Lewis then returned with his command, was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service January 20, 1899. He then became employed in the Mount Vernon postoffice, where he remained until August 6, 1901,

when he went to Denver, Colorado, where he is now located. Iva Browning, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, was born August 27, 1882. She is a graduate of the Mount Vernon high school and is now taking a special course as an elocutionist in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois.

The family occupy a commodious and elegant residence on North Main street. It is surrounded by a large and shady lawn and is most attractive, being celebrated for its gracious and pleasing hospitality. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and politically he is a strong Republican. He is one of the best-known men of the county and his many excellencies of character have gained for him a host of warm friends.

CHARLES COOPER.

The history of a country is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens, and yields its tribute of admiration and respect to the genius, learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a country's prosperity and pride; and it is in their character, as exemplified in probity and benevolence, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life, are ever affording worthy examples for emulation and valuable lessons of incentive.

To a student of biography there is nothing more interesting than to examine the life history of a self-made man to detect the

elements of character which have enabled him to pass on the highway of life many of the companions of his youth who at the outset of their careers were more advantageously equipped or endowed. The subject of this review through his own exertions attained an honorable position and marked prestige among the representative men of his state, and with signal consistency it may be said that he was the architect of his own fortunes, having builded wisely and well.

Charles Cooper, who during his life time as a resident of Mount Vernon and was the founder of the C. & G. Cooper Engine Works, was born in Clinton township, Knox county, Ohio, on the 2d of January, 1811. He was a son of Cary and Elizabeth (Ruple) Cooper. The father, born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the 29th of January, 1781, came to Knox county, Ohio, in 1806, and here spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1831. His wife, also a native of New Jersey, born in March, 1784, passed away in death in this county in 1868, at the age of eighty-four years. Their marriage was celebrated in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and they became the parents of six sons and three daughters. Their son, Charles, was reared to manhood on the home farm, and about 1831 he removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he was engaged in coal mining on a moderate scale for two and a half years. Business, however, did not prosper to the extent desired by our subject, and one day, in a discouraged condition, he threw himself upon the grass and while engaged in thought observed the smoke issuing from a cupola of an old-time Zanesville foundry. The thought at once flashed through his mind that he would establish a foundry in Mount Vernon and,

springing to his feet, resolved to make this inspiration a reality. A rapid and firm decision and instantaneous and effective action were the qualities most uppermost in Mr. Cooper's business character, and these won for him his remarkable success. In 1833 he and his brother, Elias, erected their foundry and began the manufacture of plows, hollow-ware and such castings as were demanded in Mount Vernon and the surrounding country. This enterprise grew rapidly, and Mr. Cooper delighted to relate to his family and intimate friends the circumstances which led to the establishment of this successful concern. On one other occasion was he similarly influenced by some unforeseen force. Bowed down and disheartened by business losses during the panic of 1857, while crossing the Mount Vernon square he experienced a renewal of determination and strength in answer to a prayer, and this prepared him to successfully weather the financial storm which was so keenly felt throughout the country.

In 1840 the firm began the manufacture of threshing machines, this proving a profitable addition to their already extensive business. Elias Cooper died in 1848, and in the following year T. L. Clark purchased a third interest in the plant, business being then conducted under the firm name of Cooper & Clark until 1850, when John Cooper, a brother of our subject, also purchased a third interest, the firm being then known as Coopers & Clark. In 1853 Mr. Clark retired, the business style then becoming C. & J. Cooper. In January, 1868, F. L. Fairchild purchased an interest and the business was then conducted under the firm name of C. & J. Cooper & Co. In January, 1869, the works of C. & J. Cooper & Co. and Coopers

& Rogers were consolidated and C. G. Cooper, a son of Elias Cooper, and Colonel George Rogers were admitted to the partnership, the business continuing under the firm name of C. & J. Cooper & Co. In November, 1869, John Cooper retired, and the business was thereafter conducted under the firm name of C. & G. Cooper & Co. In 1881 Colonel George Rogers retired from the business and D. B. Kirk and C. F. Cooper, a son of Charles Cooper, became interested in the business. Colonel George Rogers' business career was ended in death in 1882.

In 1853 C. & J. Cooper built one of the first locomotives constructed west of the Allegheny Mountains, which was used on the Ohio Central Railroad for many years. They constructed a number of locomotives, but the original plant has been lost in the rapid growth and development of this important concern. The plant now covers an area of several acres. For a number of years the company have confined their efforts to the manufacture of Corliss engines, and in this line they have established a reputation second to none in the United States, their products being shipped to all parts of the world.

In 1895 the business was incorporated under the name and style of The C. & G. Cooper Company, and the following officers elected: Charles Cooper, chairman of the board of directors, which position he held until the time of his death; F. L. Fairchild, president of the company; C. G. Cooper, secretary; D. B. Kirk, treasurer. The same officers have continued up to the present time.

Charles Cooper had a remarkable record, and from the study of his life history one may learn valuable lessons. It illustrates

in no uncertain manner what is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending upon his own resources he arose from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence in the business and social world, and the town of Mount Vernon owes much to him on account of his connection with her business interests.

In politics Mr. Cooper was a Whig, with strong anti-slavery sentiments, and he assisted many a slave to continue his march toward freedom, the colored population of Mount Vernon always finding in him a friend. In 1856, on the formation of the Republican party, he joined its ranks, and in 1868 he was the Republican candidate for congress. He was also a friend to the poor and needy, but his gifts were without ostentation. Oberlin, Kenyon and other educational institutions were the recipients of his generous gifts, and he was always greatly interested in local charities, the Children's Home having been an object of special interest to him and of which he was the founder and constant benefactor. He was for several years and up to the time of his death the president of the Knox National Bank, of Mount Vernon, president of the Mount Vernon Gas Company, and was also president of the board of trustees of Mound View cemetery. The public library also received his financial support. In his religious views he was a worthy and zealous member of the Congregational church, the cause of Christianity ever finding in him a warm friend and active worker.

On the 23d of June, 1833, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Almeda, a daughter of John Murphy, but after a few years of happy married life the wife was

called to the home beyond, leaving one child, who is now the wife of A. F. Seeberger, of Chicago, Illinois. On the 10th of March, 1846, Mr. Cooper was a second time married, Miss Isabel Weaver becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Rogers) Weaver, of Mount Vernon, but formerly of Connellsville, Pennsylvania. Unto this union were born the following children: Alice, widow of the late Dr. J. W. Stamp, of Mount Vernon, and they had two children, Charles Marcus and Jane; Mae, who married Desault B. Kirk, of Mount Vernon, whose history also appears in this work, and her death occurred on the 30th of March, 1887; Adel, who married X. L. Otis, a son of Judge L. B. Otis, of Chicago, but formerly of Fremont, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Louise; Cora, who married General C. C. Howell, of Knoxville, Tennessee, but formerly of Colorado, and they have two children, Helen C. and Cornelia C. Charles F., the only son of the family, was born in Mount Vernon, in 1858, and his death occurred on the 1st of September, 1894, at the age of thirty-six years. He received his education in Oberlin College, and after completing his studies he became a member of the C. & G. Cooper Company. Outside of his business interests his chief pleasure was found in travel and study, and he thus became a well informed man. His friends were many and on the list were numbered many of the representative men of the locality. His death was the cause of widespread regret, while the community mourned the loss of one of its truest and best citizens. He married Miss Amelia Sturges, of Mount Vernon, a daughter of F. D. Sturges, president of the First National Bank, of this

city. Their union was blessed with the following children: Charles, who was named in honor of his father and grandfather; Isabel, Ethel, James Sturges and Eunice.

Charles Cooper's life's labors were ended in death on the 7th of February, 1901, passing away at his home on West Sugar street, having reached the ninety-first milestone on the journey of life. His path was ever upward both in a spiritual and temporal sense. As this review shows he was distinctively a self-made man—one of nature's noblemen whom no force of circumstances could prostrate or draw into obscurity. He indeed deserves mention among Ohio's representative citizens, and should find a place in the history of the men of business and enterprise whose force of character, sterling integrity, control of circumstances and whose marked success in establishing great industries have contributed in such an eminent degree to the solidity and progress of the entire country. His life was manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected and his example is well worthy of emulation. On the occasion of Mr. Cooper's death one of the Mount Vernon papers truthfully said of him: "Death ends the labors of man. The passing of Mr. Cooper from the scenes of his earthly activities and usefulness is sincerely mourned by all who have had the honor of a personal acquaintance with Mount Vernon's 'grand old man,' or who have appreciated the extent and unostentatiousness of his benefactions to the community and to individuals. Nor will the magnificent engine works, which he developed through sixty-seven years from an insignificant shop be his most enduring monument, but in each heart that has felt his benevolent influence will be reared a ceno-

taph that shall endure forever. His career was intensely human, and on the book of life his name is enrolled as one who loved his fellow men. May he rest in peace."

HENRY B. CURTIS.

It was in 1885 that Henry B. Curtis passed from this life—full of years and of honors, but the result and influence of his life work still lingers. There has been no resident of Mount Vernon who has taken a more active or helpful interest in the welfare and progress of the city and for years he was numbered among its distinguished lawyers and capitalists. He was born near the village of Champlain, New York, November 28, 1799, a son of Zarah and Phalley (Yale) Curtis. The former was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1762, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, loyally fighting for independence. His wife was the eldest daughter of Aaron and Anna (Hosmer) Yale and was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1762. They were married in 1785 and removed to Charlotte, Vermont, where some of their daughters were born, while Hosmer Curtis, an older brother of our subject, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut. His death occurred in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. From Charlotte, Vermont, the family removed to a farm on the west side of Lake Champlain, near the village of that name, where they resided until 1809, when they went to Newark, Licking county, Ohio. A few years later the father purchased a farm at the South fork of the Licking river, where the family were living

when Henry Barnes Curtis started out in life on his own account. That property was afterward sold and another farm purchased, on which the father died in 1849, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, beloved and respected as a member of the Christian church.

Henry B. Curtis was a lad of only nine years when he came to Ohio. At that time Newark was a village of but fifty or sixty rude houses, mostly log cabins. The opportunities for a thorough education were somewhat limited, yet the private schools of Roswell Mills and Amos H. Coffee gave to the diligent and faithful students facilities for an education, not only in the common school studies, but also in the higher English branches. Under these faithful teachers and some private instructors in a partial classical course Mr. Curtis, by hard study, gained a liberal education. During the whole period he assisted his father in the farm work and even after leaving home he continued to pay his parents all his wages except what was necessary for his expenses until he was twenty years of age. When a youth of seventeen he left the farm and came to Mount Vernon, where his brother, Hosmer, was then practicing law. With his assistance he obtained a position in the clerks office, where his assiduity and ready skill soon secured him the appointment of deputy clerk. Thus he became acquainted with the distinguished lawyers of that day and won their friendship. Familiarized with courts and legal forms of proceedings in this way, he was naturally directed to the law as a life work. In the fall of 1820 he became a law student in his brother's office and on the 9th of December, 1822, he was admitted to the bar.

As an evidence of the kindly estimation

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in which he was held by the judges of the court, after he had retired from the deputy clerkship and while yet a student, the four judges on the bench appointed him recorder of the county, a position which he filled for seven years. This advancement in the outset of life was a material aid to him. It gave him position and with the general acquaintance he had previously secured, his familiarity with the forms of legal proceedings, a well-read knowledge of the law and a diligent application to the study of his cases and preparation of his briefs, he soon fell into a large and profitable practice. When he entered upon the practice of the law there were but two other resident lawyers in the county, but others soon came—men of ability and prominence—and it was the capable lawyer that held a foremost position at the bar, as did Mr. Curtis. In the earlier years of his practice his professional circuit embraced besides Knox the counties of Licking, Richland, Delaware and Coshocton, with frequent extension in special cases to more remote courts. On the 9th of January, 1863, he was admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court in Washington and at different times his practice took him to this court as well as to the supreme court of the state and the United States circuit and district courts. In December, 1872, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar by giving a supper at his residence, "Round Hill," to the resident members of the profession and many old time friends. He announced on that occasion that he would decline all new retainers thereafter, and leave the field to his younger brethren and thenceforward he would try to give better attention to his private business. Mr. Curtis never deserted his profession to

seek political preferment. In view of the success that crowned his career it is evident that in the choice of his profession he acted wisely.

On the 2d of July, 1823, Mr. Curtis married Miss Elizabeth Hogg, daughter of Percival and Elizabeth Hogg, of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio. Her family had but recently arrived in this country from Durham, England, where she was born, June 22, 1803. She died in Mount Vernon July 17, 1878. They had six daughters and two sons, but only one is living, Ella, the wife of Joseph C. Devin, a lawyer of Mount Vernon, who at one time was state senator from Knox county.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Curtis was present and took part in the convention in which the party was organized in Ohio. Although he believed firmly in the principles of the party and always voted therefor he would never become a candidate for office, save in 1840, when he accepted the Whig nomination for congress and succeeded in reducing his opponent's previous majority by over one thousand. Although he desired not political office he was honored with many public trusts. He represented Knox county in the state board of equalization in the winter of 1840-41, a body legislative in form of organization and in which many vital and important question in regard to the material interests of the state were discussed and settled. For twelve years preceding the dissolution of the board he held the office of trustee of the Central Lunatic Asylum. At the time of the transfer of its powers to three commissioners of the building, and for some time previous, he was acting president of the board. This trust involved the care of over five hundred insane, the administration and

general government of its affairs, and after the burning of the old buildings the carrying forward the construction of the immense new edifice for the institution.

About the summer of 1823 Bishop Chase first visited Mount Vernon with a view of finding a suitable location for a proposed institution, now known as Kenyon College. Through the influence of Mr. Curtis, a tract of about eight thousand acres was purchased. He gave all the aid he could toward building up and advancing the interests of the school, and in 1881 he received from the institution the degree of Doctor of Laws. He served for a long period as a member of its board of trustees and in 1881 he made it a munificent donation, by the terms of which he established and endowed a perpetual and growing fund for free scholarships, and to aid, when needed, deserving students.

When Mr. Curtis became a member of the bar the court docket was full of cases against the Owl Creek Bank, of Mount Vernon, or rather against its members, for it had no corporate existence. The subject was finally referred, after many judgments had been rendered and bills filed, to a special commissioner and receiver, to which honorable position Mr. Curtis was appointed by the supreme court. After years of investigation and arduous labor the intricate affairs of the bank were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Every dollar of outstanding liability was paid and the losses adjusted and equalized among the several members of the unfortunate association, on acknowledged principles of equity and justice. Mr. Curtis' proceedings and their results were fully approved and confirmed by the court, with flattering commendations. In 1848 he or-

ganized and established the Knox County Bank, of Mount Vernon, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, its capital stock being one hundred thousand dollars. He was its president during its existence, nearly twenty years, and for about the same period was an active member of the state board of control. In 1865 he organized the Knox County National Bank, of Mount Vernon, capitalized for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and continued as its president until his death.

During the Civil war Mr. Curtis was active in raising volunteers and assisting in forming companies and regiments that were organized in the county. He gave pecuniary aid freely as well as his personal influence, and often presided at the public meetings called forth by the various successes or disasters of the Union forces. Holding at the period of the war the appointment of United States commissioner for the northern district of Ohio, his judicial services were often required in disposing of cases connected with the military movements and restraining the outbreaks of those who, sympathizing with the south, would sometimes venture to obstruct the operations of the laws for raising and organizing troops for the public service.

Mr. Curtis was active in every enterprise for the improvement of Knox county and especially of Mount Vernon. He drew up its charter, secured its passage through the legislature and filled its various municipal offices, including those of councilman and mayor. His taste and study of architecture enabled him to give shape to many of the public buildings, and especially to two successive court houses, and to encourage a more tasteful style of private residences. During his life he constructed many new houses,

now among the most ornamental and pleasant residences of the city. He was active in forwarding every railroad enterprise of his city and was a director of the first railroad that entered the city. He was a director in the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at the time of his death.

In the spring of 1873 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the board of visitors at West Point. The board held daily sessions from the 28th of May until the 12th of June. While in this service Mr. Curtis learned that some eighty children of professors, officers and employes at West Point were destitute of the usual means of common school education, except as a few had the advantage of private instruction. Being on a military reserve the jurisdiction of which belonged to the United States, it was held that the residents were not included within the provisions for the benefits of the common school system of the state. He therefore introduced and advocated a resolution in the board recommending congress to make provision for this want by a suitable appropriation for maintaining at the Point a common school for the benefit of the children. The resolution was unanimously adopted and incorporated in the report.

Mr. Curtis was a man of pronounced views, possessed of social and genial qualities and ever accessible to the poorest member of the community. His beautiful home, Round Hill, was the seat of elegant refinement and hospitality. The habit of self-control and the genial disposition which he ever cultivated made his life a serene and happy one. Naturally of quick and warm impulses, he has clearly demonstrated that "he who governs himself is better than he

who takes a city." He reached the age of eighty-five, a venerable man, honored and respected, for his had been an unblemished character.

W. ROSCOE AND CLARENA BLAIR.

W. Roscoe Blair and his sister, Clarena, occupy one of the fine country residences of Middlebury township. It is a very attractive residence, standing in the midst of an excellent farm and the interior indicates the skill and systematic neatness of the sister, while the fields of waving grain tell to the passer by the story of the brother's thrift and capabilities as a farmer.

Mr. Blair was born on the farm where he now lives August 29, 1858. The family is of Scotch lineage and was founded in America at an early day. The grandfather, William Blair, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania and became one of the earliest settlers of Morrow county, his eldest son, John, being the first white child born in or near Waterford, Morrow county. His wife, Mary, was a native of New Jersey, and in the midst of the wilderness of the west they established a good home and reared their family. William Blair, Jr., the father of our subject, was born and reared in Morrow county and after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Sarah Stackhouse, a native of the Keystone state, where her girlhood days were passed. Her father, Benjamin, was also born there. About 1857 William and Sarah Blair came to Knox county, locating on the farm where their son and daughter now reside, and there the father died in 1883, when sixty-six years of age, his birth

having occurred in 1817. His wife, who was born in 1820, passed away in 1893. They were consistent members of the Christian church and took an active part in its work, while in his political affiliations Mr. Blair was a Republican. Their many sterling traits of character won for them the warm regard of friends and neighbors. They had five children, four sons and a daughter, but two of the sons died in infancy. W. Roscoe is the youngest of the family. Orrin Blair, the surviving brother, is a mechanic in Chicago, Illinois.

W. Roscoe Blair resides with his sister, Clarena, upon the old family homestead, where they were reared and in the schools of the neighborhood they were educated, the brother also pursuing his studies for a time in Butler University, at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, and to some extent engaged in teaching school. He has since since been engaged in general farming, cultivating two valuable tracts of land, the old homestead of one hundred and thirty acres in Middlebury township and a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Franklin township, Morrow county, which was the family home when the Blairs resided in the latter county. Each of the farms have a valuable sugar maple orchard, from which Mr. Blair annually produces several hundred pounds of the choicest grade of syrup and cake sugar. His farming is of a general character, though special attention is given to the growing and feeding of stock, of which he keeps a full supply of high grade animals. He is energetic, practical and progressive in his farming methods and his labors bring to him handsome returns. In 1892 he erected a modern residence at a cost of two thousand dollars. It

is one of the most attractive homes of this part of the county and is tastefully furnished and well-improved with modern conveniences. Mr. Blair is unswerving in his advocacy of its principles of the Republican party but does not seek office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his farm. Both are active and influential members of the Christian church and for years both have taught classes in the Sunday-school. Ever living in closest filial relation, neither has yielded to the attentions of others, being content to retain the unadulterated respect of a wide circle of staunch friends, than whom no citizens have more.



WILLIAM HENRY COVER.

On a fine farm of two hundred and fifteen acres in Middlebury township, William H. Cover resides. He is accounted one of the leading agriculturists of Knox county and for a quarter of a century was extensively and successfully engaged in stock raising, feeding and shipping. He was born in Perry township, Richland county, January 15, 1841, and is of German lineage, the family having been founded in America by two brothers John and Jacob Cover. The latter settled in Pennsylvania, while the former, who was the grandfather of our subject, took up his abode in Frederick county, Maryland.

It was there that Daniel Cover, the father of our subject, was born, on the 15th of January, 1802. He grew to manhood there and there wedded Miss Lydia Stephenson, also a native of Frederick county, and of English parentage, who, upon coming to

America, settled in Maryland. Her father was a slaveholder, but at death liberated all of his slaves. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. Mrs. Cover was educated in a Catholic convent, where she acquired a superior education, and was a lady of culture and unusual intelligence. About 1820 Rev. Daniel Cover brought his family to Ohio, which was then just emerging from conditions of a wilderness of streams and forest. He secured land in Perry township, Richland county, where he engaged in farming throughout his remaining days, his death occurring when he was fifty-five years of age. He was a minister of the United Brethren church and in the midst of the arduous duties of the farm found time to devote to the cause of the church, preaching in log school houses and churches throughout northwest Ohio, thus spreading the gospel among the pioneer settlers. His influence was widely felt, the world being made better by his having lived. His wife, a most estimable lady, long survived her husband, dying at the age of eighty-two. Of their ten children, all were married and five are still living, namely: Upton A., of Fredricktown; William H.; John W.; Perry D., of Riverside, California; and Mary, the wife of George Biddle, of Morrow county, Ohio. Those who have passed away are: Jason J., who was a merchant of Johnsville, Ohio; Josiah, who had extensive vineyards in California, but lived retired in his later years; Thomas W., who was a prosperous, popular and widely-known citizen of California and who was probably lost in the great American desert in that state; Martha and Eliza Jane.

Like the other members of the family William H. Cover was reared upon his fa-

ther's farm of eighty acres in Perry township, Richland county, Ohio, early became familiar with the work of the fields; and between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years managed the farm and its cultivation. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, and served four months.

On the 28th of December, 1865, Mr. Cover was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Coursen, who was born in Jefferson township, Richland county, and was the only daughter of William and Matilda (Walters) Coursen. Her father was born in Genesee county, New York, and became a prominent pioneer farmer and stock dealer of Richland county, Ohio. He went to that county when fourteen years of age and located on Clear Fork, in Jefferson township, where he won a place among the leading and influential citizens of the community. He died in 1897, at the age of eighty-two years, and his wife passed away in March, 1901, at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of two sons, and Mrs. Cover was their only daughter.

For two years after his marriage Mr. Cover remained in Richland county and in 1867 came to Knox county, settling on the farm where he now lives. He made most of the improvements upon the place and was the first man to engage in breeding and dealing in draft horses and sheep, a business in which he has retained an interest to the present, upward of a quarter of a century. His farm contains two hundred and fifteen acres of valuable land, and he owns also a tract of sixty acres in Richland county and is interested financially in a farm in Morrow county.

In 1901 Mr. Cover was called upon to

mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 30th of April of that year. They were then living in Bellville, whither they had gone that she might care for her aged mother, who passed away on the 30th of March, 1901, only a month before her daughter's death. Mrs. Cover was a most devoted wife and was a faithful working member of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active interest in its various departments. Her youth was passed in luxury, her father having been one of the wealthiest men of his community. She took a keen interest in all business in which her husband engaged, her practical common sense being a desirable balance wheel to his more venturesome spirit. She delighted in fine stock, being an excellent judge of their good points and took keen enjoyment in driving behind a spirited team. Ever actuated by the most exalted ideas of a true Christian life, she was alert to the distress of those less favored, her constant acts of kindness and unostentatious charity winning the warmest affection of all with whom she was brought in contact. Mr. and Mrs. Cover having no children of their own they reared an adopted daughter, Ola May Williams, who came to them when but four years old. She is now the wife of Jay Stillwell and has three children, Cover, Mary E. and Silvie.

The intimacy existing between her and her foster parents has been of the closest and most sympathetic character, a mutual appreciation being manifest upon all occasions.

In his political views Mr. Cover is a staunch Republican and has served as township trustee. His life has been a busy and useful one and through his own efforts he

has gained prosperity, placing his dependence on the substantial qualities of industry, perseverance and honorable dealing.

DAVID WILLITS.

Death often removes from our midst those whom we can ill afford to lose, but the regret is not without some softening influence when the life that is ended has been an honorable one, leaving behind it a memory of much that was true, noble and commendable. Such was the career of David Willits, whose business career was crowned with success and whose genuine worth gained for him the unqualified regard of those with whom he came in contact. He was born in Knox county and when a boy was left an orphan, after which he was reared by his uncle, Eli Willits. The success he gained was the outcome of his own industry and business management. He pursued his education in the common schools near his home and afterward continued his studies in Delaware College. Later he engaged in teaching in Butler township and was ever a warm friend of education, realizing how important is broad mental training in the active and practical affairs of life.

In the house where his widow is now living Mr. Willits was married, the lady of his choice being Lucy M. Markley, who was born in a log cabin upon her present farm November 6, 1827. Her father, Henry Markley, was a native of Pennsylvania and his father became one of the pioneer settlers of Knox county, where he owned many acres of land in Berlin township, entering much of this from the government. He gave farms

to all of his children and performed an important part in the early development of the county and in laying broad and deep the foundation for its present prosperity and progress. His son, Henry Markley, was a young man when he came from the Keystone state to Ohio, and in the midst of the wilderness cleared and improved the farm which is now occupied by Mrs. Willits. There he kept bachelor's hall until his marriage, to Miss Sally Norton, who was born in Connecticut and in early girlhood came with her parents to Ohio. After long identification with the agricultural interests of Knox county, Mr. Markley was called to his final rest, passing away when about sixty-three years of age. His wife, surviving him some time, was more than seventy years of age at the time of her death. They had two daughters, but Cordelia, the elder, is now deceased, so that Mrs. Willits is now the only member of the family in the county. She was reared in Berlin township and gave her hand in marriage first to James Henderson, becoming the wife of Mr. Willits after the death of her first husband. Throughout her entire life she has lived upon one farm with the exception of two years spent in Fredericktown. She still owns the old homestead, comprising ninety-two acres which, under a system of cultivation, has been made a very valuable property.

Mr. Willits was also twice married. He first wedded Martha Jane Dennis, and unto them were born two children: Harriet Elma, the wife of George Foote, by whom she has five children—Herbert, Lucy, Anna, David and Wilber; and Walter W., who married Flora Algire. They also have five children—Bernard, Ray, Willie, Earl and Hobart.

Throughout the greater part of his life Mr. Willits followed agricultural pursuits and his industry and capable management resulted in the production of good crops. In politics he was a staunch Republican, voting for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, and for every candidate of the party since that time. He was serving as township appraiser at the time of his death and previously he had served as township trustee, was twice assessor and filled other local positions in a prompt and faithful manner. He held membership in the Presbyterian church and served as one of its deacons, and his Christian faith permeated his entire life. He died February 18, 1900, in his sixty-seventh year, leaving behind him the priceless heritage of an untarnished name, which is rather to be chosen than great riches. His widow still resides upon the farm where she was born. Having always lived in Knox county she is widely known. She is one of the oldest residents of the township in years of continuous connection therewith and has witnessed much of the growth and development which has wrought such a wonderful transformation in the county. She has a large circle of friends and in the annals of her native locality well deserves mention.

WILLIAM L. SCHROEDER.

Horticultural pursuits are successfully followed in central Ohio, excellent peach and apple orchards showing how well adapted is soil and climate to the production of these as well as other fruits. Among those who are now devoting their energies to the raising of fruit as well as the cultivation

of grain in Knox county is William L. Schroeder, who resides in Middlebury township. Year by year he is adding to his capital as the result of his diligence and business ability, and well deserves mention among the self-made men of the locality.

Mr. Schroeder is a native son of Knox county, his birth having occurred in the village of Fredericktown August 31, 1846. His father, Israel Schroeder, was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and when a young man he left the Keystone state for Ohio, where he met and married Susan Wagner, a sister of Henry Wagner, an enterprising farmer of this community. She was born in Pennsylvania and lived to be thirty-five years of age, dying when William was a child of eighteen months. After her death the father wedded Nellie McMillen. He was a chair-maker by trade and carried on that business for a number of years in Fredericktown, but after his second marriage he located on a small farm in Middlebury township. His last days, however, were passed in Richland county, where he died at the age of seventy years. He was a member of the Disciples church and took an active part in church work, doing all in his power to extend the influence of the cause. He voted with the Democracy and his career was one of the highest respectability. In his family were three sons and four daughters, of whom two died in infancy, while four are still living, namely: Daniel, Wade, Charlotte and William L.

The last named is the youngest of the living children and was only eighteen months old when his mother died. He then went to live with his uncle, Henry Wagner, with whom he remained until twenty-two years of age. He attended the district

schools, thereby acquiring knowledge that fitted him for the practical and responsible duties of life and his practical training at farm work well qualified him for carrying on agricultural pursuits when he started out upon an independent career. When attending schools among the students in the same district was a little girl named Louisa Alverson. The acquaintance of their childhood was continued after they put aside their text-books and eventually ripened into love, which was consummated by their marriage March 30, 1869. The lady is a native of Middlebury township and a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Alverson. The father was a native of Vermont, but was reared in Essex county, New York, and came to Knox county in an early day.

They began their domestic life upon a rented farm in Middlebury township, where they remained for seventeen years, on the expiration of which period Mr. Schroeder purchased his present place, on which he has since resided. He has made most of the improvements thereon, cleared most of the land and has transformed it into a very valuable property. He carries on general farming but makes a specialty of horticultural pursuits and has upon his farm about fourteen hundred peach trees, which in 1901 bore a crop estimated at two thousand bushels, while other fruit trees produced proportionately. His is one of the leading fruit farms of this part of the state. He has made a close study of the best methods of cultivating fruit, and his knowledge, put to the practical test in his care of his orchards has resulted in making this branch of his business quite profitable.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder were born five children: Cora, the wife of Louis Vale,

by whom she has five children—Bert, Jesse, Samuel, Evis and Nellie; Charles William, who married Sadie Rowley; George, deceased; Glenn Thomas, who wedded Mattie Vance; and Mary Lucinda, who is at home with her parents upon the farm of one hundred acres, which has for a number of years been the property of Mr. Schroeder. He votes with the Republican party and never has wavered in his allegiance to its principles and platform. For three years he served as township trustee and for the long period of twenty-eight years was road supervisor. He has always held some local office in the township, for his fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability and fidelity, continually keep him in a place of public trust. He belongs to the Waterford Grange at Batemantown and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Such in brief is the history of one who throughout his entire career has been an active, energetic business man, a trusted public servant and a faithful friend—worthy of the regard of his associates.

ROBERT C. KIRK.

An enumeration of the men of Ohio who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the Hon. Robert Crothers Kirk. He held distinctive precedence in Republican circles and became a co-worker and counsellor of some of the most distinguished representatives of the party in the nation. He held positions of prominence, in all of which his course was characterized by

a masterful understanding of the problems presented and by a patriotic devotion to those measures which he believed conducive to the public good. His public career covered a long period and he was ever fearless in conduct, faultless in honor and stainless in reputation.

Mr. Kirk was numbered among Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, on the 26th of February, 1821. His father, Eli Kirk, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and like many residents of that state was connected with the Society of Friends. His business was that of farming, and he died in 1838. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Crothers, was also a member of the Society of Friends and a native of Washington county, where her people had located in pioneer days, her family being one of prominence there.

In the common schools Robert C. Kirk began his education, which was continued in the Ohio University, at Athens. Later he took up the study of medicine under Dr. William Hamilton, of Mount Pleasant, and subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, completing the course at the age of twenty years. Locating in Fulton county, Illinois, he practiced there for a short time, but in 1843 returned to Ohio and abandoned the profession. In 1844 he formed a partnership with T. W. Rogers and engaged in the dry goods business in Mount Vernon, the relation being maintained until Mr. Rogers' death, when Mr. Kirk formed a partnership with his father-in-law, John Hogg, thus carrying on business until 1853, when they sold out. In 1857 Mr. Kirk went to Winona, Minnesota, where he followed the

real-estate business in partnership with his brother, Timothy Kirk, but after a year he once more came back to his native state and continuously resided in Mount Vernon, excepting only the period when he was abroad as the representative of the government, from 1858 until his death, which occurred in 1898, when he was seventy-seven years of age.

Mr. Kirk's political career was one of unqualified honor because of his marked fidelity to duty and the important work which he accomplished for the nation. In 1856 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Ohio state senate, where he served for one term. In 1859 he was elected lieutenant governor with William Dennison at the head of the ticket, and in 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln minister to the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay. During his residence at Buenos Ayres he successfully collected the old claims, dating from 1814, due to American citizens and amounting to over four hundred thousand dollars, claims which former ministers had abandoned. He was also instrumental in having over nineteen thousand dollars raised in Buenos Ayres and sent to Mr. Bellows, president of the sanitary commission for the benefit of Union soldiers. In 1866 he resigned and returned to Ohio, but in 1869 he was reappointed by President Grant, as minister to the Argentine Republic and filled the position until 1871, when he once more resigned. His course awakened greater honor and respect for his country than had ever been felt in that part of South America, for he fully sustained the dignity of his native land while at the same time promoting its interests in every way possible. His diplomacy, his thorough understanding of the

questions affecting the relation of the two governments, his tactful skill in handling foreign relations all won for him the favorable comment of the South American nation as well as of his own countrymen and reflected credit upon the land which he represented. On the 5th of February, 1871, Mr. Kirk was appointed by President Grant collector of internal revenue for the thirteenth district of Ohio and thus served until the office was abolished by consolidation with the district of Columbus. Mr. Kirk then lived in retirement until his death, superintending his property interests.

In Mount Pleasant, Ohio, Mr. Kirk was married to Eleanor Hogg, daughter of John Hogg, of that city. Her father was a very successful merchant and business man and in many towns made judicious and profitable investments in real estate so that he accumulated a large fortune. He was born on Chesterly street, near Newcastle on the Tyne, England. He had six sisters: Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis, wife of Henry B. Curtis; Mrs. Timothy Rogers; Mrs. Updegraff; Mrs. Susan Rogers; Mrs. Margaret Sherman, the wife of John Sherman, of Mount Vernon; and Mrs. Isabel Mozier, the wife of the celebrated American sculptor. William Hogg, an uncle of John Hogg, sold to Gambier College eight thousand acres of land for twenty-four thousand dollars and gave to the college six thousand dollars. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were the parents of four sons, John E. (deceased), Desaut B.; William H. and Gersham P., twins, the former now deceased. When very young John E. joined the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served with great gallantry throughout the war and was mustered out as a second lieutenant.

He is now deceased. The second marriage of Mr. Kirk occurred August 31, 1893, when Miss Alice V. Hutchinson became his wife.

In his social relations Mr. Kirk was a Mason and attained the Knight Templar degree in that fraternity. He was also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and held membership in the Episcopal church. He recognized his obligations to his fellow men and met them. His strong mentality gave him a clear conception of his duty in every relation of life, and it was faithfully discharged. Men of learning, including those who guided the ship of state, recognized his ability, his value and his patriotism and honored and trusted him accordingly and thus he left the impress of his individuality upon the welfare of state and nation.

DESAULT B. KIRK.

With the business, professional and intellectual activities which push forward the wheels of progress in Mount Vernon and Knox county Desault B. Kirk is connected, and while his efforts have contributed to his own prosperity they have also been of such a nature as to further advance the general welfare. Throughout almost his entire life he has been a resident of Mount Vernon, which is his native city. He is a graduate of Kenyon College, and after completing his literary course he took up the study of law in the Harvard Law School, being thus prepared for active work at the bar. He chose a profession in which his father's prominence and position would avail him naught, for in no calling does advancement depend so largely upon individual effort and

merit as in the field of jurisprudence. He completed his law studies with the firm of Scribner & Hurd, of Toledo, and for a short time was in partnership with them. He also entered into partnership with A. R. McIntire, and with the passing years his experience in legal work secured him a creditable position as a practitioner. He next became interested in the firm of C. & G. Cooper & Company and upon the organization of the C. & G. Cooper Company he became treasurer and has since served in that capacity. He is also one of its directors, but his business relations do not end here for he is the vice-president of the Mount Vernon Gas Company and vice-president and trustee of the Knox National Bank.

Mr. Kirk was united in marriage to Miss Mae Cooper, a daughter of Charles Cooper, and unto them have been born the following children: Isabel Cooper, the wife of Benjamin Ames, a grandson of Columbus Delano; Eleanor Hogg, wife of Professor I. Griffith Ames, professor of English in the Illinois College, of Jacksonville, that state, and also a grandson of Columbus Delano; Robert C., now of Detroit, Michigan, who is a graduate of Kenyon Preparatory School and Military Academy; and Charles Cooper, a student in Shattuck School. The mother died in 1887.

Mr. Kirk is a trustee of Kenyon College and since its organization he has been connected with the public library of Mount Vernon, whose interests have been greatly promoted through his efforts. He is deeply interested in the welfare of all measures and movements tending to promote the general progress and his native city finds him one of its most helpful sons. He is identified with the various bodies of Masonry, also

with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and belongs to the Episcopal church, in which he is the senior warden and vestryman. Depending not upon the prestige which his father's name and position would have given him Desault B. Kirk has relied upon the more substantial qualities of earnest purpose, untiring effort and careful preparation for his life work and has accomplished much in the business world.

FRED D. SIMONS.

Fred D. Simons is one of the most active, enterprising and prosperous business men of Knox county. Success comes not to the man who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler whose work is characterized by intelligence and force; it comes only to the man who has the foresight and keenness of mental vision to know when and how and where to exert his energies, and thus it happens that but a small proportion of those who enter the "world's broad field of battle" come off victors in the struggle for wealth and position, but with marked ability to improve his opportunities Mr. Simons has steadily advanced to a foremost position among substantial citizens in his part of the county.

He was born in Fredericktown February 8, 1860, and belongs to one of the old families of the state. His father, Monroe J. Simons, was a native of Homer, Licking county, Ohio, born July 6, 1832, and was a son of Horton J. and Elizabeth (Dill) Simons. He was reared in his native town, where his father was engaged in mercantile pursuits. On starting out upon his business

career Monroe J. Simons was employed for a few months in a store in Newark, Ohio, and then came to Fredericktown, where he was employed as a salesman in the store of C. E. Hooker. His aptitude for business and his trustworthiness soon gained his employer's confidence and after a short time he was admitted to a partnership. Before he had attained the age of thirty he was sole proprietor of the enterprise and for thirty-three years successfully conducted the store, enjoying a very liberal and profitable patronage. In the later years of his life he was engaged in the grain trade until, on the 8th of September, 1897, he was smothered in a wheat bin. He had long been accounted one of the most valued residents of the community and his death was deeply mourned. His political support was given the Republican party and he stanchly advocated its interests. Although not a politician in the sense of office-seeking, his fellow townsmen frequently solicited him to accept office and he served as township treasurer and as a member of the town council and of the school board. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic order and attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Ohio Consistory. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Alice Smith, still survives her husband. She was born in Canada in 1836 while her parents were natives of England. Her father died when she was only two years old and she was then reared by C. R. Hooker and was usually known by the name of Alice Hooker. She is a most estimable lady and makes her home in Fredericktown. In the family are three children living: Fred D., Charles and John B.

In his parents home Fred D. Simons spent the period of his minority and in his early youth attended the public schools, but at the age of sixteen he put aside his textbooks and entered his father's store, where he was engaged in clerking for six years. After his marriage he located on the farm where he now resides—a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres—and there for a number of years he was extensively and successfully engaged in farming, but about three years ago he abandoned agricultural pursuits and has since given his attention to dealing in horses. In 1892 he became a partner in his father's grain business, becoming sole owner after the latter's death, but later disposed of it. He has carefully conducted his varied interests and his sound business judgment has brought to him very gratifying prosperity. In 1896 he erected upon his farm a very fine residence, hardly surpassed in the county, and there his family reside, surrounded with all the comforts that go to make life worth the living.

On the 22d of March, 1882, Mr. Simons was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Lyon, a native of this town and a daughter of Isaac A. and Harriet (Craven) Lyon, both natives of Knox county. The Craven family is one of the oldest here, the grandfather and the great-grandfather of Mrs. Simons both having resided in this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Simons have been born two children: Alice G., who was born April 16, 1883, and Hoy Orton, born November 1, 1884. The mother and daughter hold membership in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Simons belongs to Thrall Lodge No. 170, F. & A. M. and he and his wife are members of Ann Hill Chapter, No. 81, O. E. S. The family is one of prominence in the commun-

ity and the hospitality of the best homes of this part of the county is freely extended to them. In his political views Mr. Simons is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never aspired to office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, which have been managed so ably that they have been crowned with a high degree of prosperity.

GEORGE W. YAUGER.

The most enduring monument which can be erected to the memory of loved ones is not made of marble or granite, for time crumbles these away; and precious as are the cherished memories in the hearts of friends, within a few years these associates will be sleeping in the silent churchyard. Naught endures save the written record, the pages glowing with the records of the noble life and kindly deeds—these alone hand down to generations of the future the history of the past, of the hardy pioneers whose brave patriotism and undaunted hearts paved the way to prosperity and civilization.

One of the many, respected citizens of Knox county was George W. Yauger, whose birth occurred in Morris county, New York, October 23, 1832. He was one of five children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wolf) Yauger. The father, who was of German descent, was a native of New Jersey, and came with his family to Ohio about 1839, living for one year on the old Delaware road, six miles from Mount Vernon. Afterward they removed to Hilliar township, two miles north of Centerburg. The father was a carpenter by trade and spent much of his

time engaged at that occupation, while his sons conducted the farm. In 1850 the family removed to Clinton township, purchasing thirty acres of the present homestead, two miles west of Mount Vernon, where both passed away in death. After his parents' death our subject came into possession of this tract, while his brother, Garrison, inherited the farm in Hilliar township. In subsequent years Mr. Yauger, of this review, became one of the well-known and leading men of Mount Vernon. He increased his realty holdings to two hundred acres, and later in life he made a specialty of the raising of celery, finding a ready sale for this product at Mount Vernon.

On the 5th of February, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah T. Lhamon, of Pleasant township, Knox county, and a daughter of William and Esther (Melker) Lhamon, who came from Virginia to the Buckeye state at a time when the country south of Mount Vernon was an unbroken wilderness. On the 10th of July, 1879, the loving companion and helpmate was called to her final rest, leaving seven children: Augustus W.; George E.; Samuel W.; Nora E., the wife of Norman C. Hookway; Sarah A., the wife of Fred Ball; Clara E., the wife of William S. Gaff; and Rev. Frank A., of the Congregational ministry.

In August, 1881, Mr. Yauger married Miss Lydia Lhamon, a sister of his former wife, who still survives him. Mr. Yauger was a Democrat in his political views, and from early manhood was a member of the Baptist church. On the 21st of April, 1900, he answered the summons to the better land. His kindness of heart was shown not only by words of sympathy but by acts of unostentatious benevolence. In business circles

he was noted and respected for his great industry, energy, punctuality and his honorable and systematic methods—all of which contributed to a large success, which he richly deserved.

Jennie Bowden, now a young lady, has been a member of the Yauger family since a child of nine years coming to them at her mother's death. Charles M. Porter has also for some years been an important factor in the operation of the home farm.



COL. WILLIAM C. COOPER.

William C. Cooper is one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of jurisprudence in Knox county, nor is his reputation limited by its boundaries, for throughout the state he has won distinction by reason of marked ability. He entered upon practice more than thirty-five years ago and his success came soon because his equipment was unusually good, he having been a close and earnest student of the fundamental principles of the law. Nature endowed him with strong intellectual powers and he has acquired that persistent energy and close application without which there is no success. A man of sound judgment he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact; is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English. His powers as an advocate have been demonstrated by his success on many occasions and he is an able lawyer of large and varied experience in all the courts. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts and he conducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics.



W. L. Cooper

The ancestral history of Mr. Cooper in the paternal line is purely American for many generations remote, while on the maternal side he is of Scotch-Irish lineage. Prior to the establishment of the family in Ohio his grandfather, Daniel Cooper, and his father, Thompson Cooper, resided in Pennsylvania, both being natives of Butler county, that state, whence they came to Mount Vernon in the year 1806. Daniel Cooper entered the army in the war of 1812 and, holding the rank of captain, rendered valuable service to his country in her second war with England. He continued his residence in Knox county until his death, which occurred in 1841. Thompson Cooper, the father of our subject, was but a boy when the family came to Ohio, and therefore was reared amid the wild scenes and circumstances of pioneer life. As the years progressed he took his place among the leaders of thought and action in the county and was very prominent and influential in public affairs. For thirty years he served as justice of the peace and for eight years was mayor of Mount Vernon, his long continuance in office indicating unmistakably the high place which he occupied in the public regard. His career was above reproach, his public faithfulness being equalled by the probity and uprightness of his private life. He was serving as mayor at the time of his death in 1863, and it is safe to say that no citizen of Mount Vernon has been more widely or deeply mourned. He married Rebecca Craig, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, who possessed the strong traits of character of her Scotch ancestry, thrift, perseverance, unfaltering honesty and conscientiousness. She endeavored to impress upon the minds

of her children lessons of industry and truth, thus preparing them with the fortifications of an upright character to meet the battles of life.

During his youth Mr. Cooper enjoyed instruction in private schools and in Mount Vernon Academy, and through the months of summer assisted in the work of the home farm, developing thereby the strong physical powers which have formed the basis of his work, enabling him to carry on the mental activity so necessary to success at the bar. In early life it became his strong desire to enter the legal profession and to this end he began study under the direction of Joseph W. Vance and James Smith, Jr. When twenty-two years of age he was admitted to the bar and soon afterward entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Vance, this relation being maintained until the death of Mr. Vance, who was killed on the field of battle. Soon after the inauguration of the Civil war they closed their office and entered their country's service, Mr. Vance becoming a colonel. He was commanding his regiment at the time he was killed. Mr. Cooper was among the first to enlist in defense of the starry banner of the nation, becoming first lieutenant of Company B, Fourth Ohio Infantry, with which he continued in active service until the following January, when he resigned in order to attend to the business of the firm and important personal matters. Early in 1864, however, he returned to the service for one hundred days as colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, with which he participated in the Petersburg campaign.

At the conclusion of his second term Mr. Cooper returned home and resumed the

practice of law alone. Later he was for two years in partnership with Henry T. Porter and for eight years was at the head of the firm of Cooper, Porter & Mitchell. He is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. In no instance has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the questions at issue; it has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected, but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. His logical grasp of facts and principles of the law applicable to them has been another potent element in his success, and a remarkable cleverness of expression, an adequate and precise diction, which enables him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument, but his every fine gradation of meaning, may be accounted one of his most conspicuous gifts and accomplishments. He is quick to master all the intricacies in a case and grasp all details, 'at the same time losing sight of none of the essential points upon which the decision of every case finally turns. His fidelity to his clients' interests is proverbial, yet he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. His diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases, as well as the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defends the right as he understands it, challenges the highest admiration of his associates. Yet he scorns the glittering chaplet of forensic triumph if it must be gained by debasing himself, debauching public morality or degrading the dignity of his profession.

The name of Mr. Cooper figures prominently in connection with the history of the

Republican party in Ohio, for, though he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, his opinions carry weight in the councils of his party and he is a director of public thought and feeling. Prior to the Civil war Colonel Cooper held the office of prosecuting attorney for four years. In 1860 he was elected mayor of Mount Vernon and served for two consecutive terms. In 1871 he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature and at the close of the term declined a second election. He was for six years president of the board of education of Mount Vernon and for five years was advocate general of the state of Ohio. These are the only civil offices held by him until he was elected to the Forty-ninth congress in 1884. In 1886 and again in 1888 he was re-elected. His reputation as a lawyer gave him a standing which was maintained and advanced by the wisdom of his counsel in the committee-room and his power in debate on the floor. He was not only a very able, but also a very useful member and he served on some of the most important committees of the house. During his first term the bill providing for the order of succession in the office of president was passed and he was a member of the committee in charge of the bill. His argument on the subject was masterly and patriotic. He was influential on the committees on elections, on territories, on banking and on currency. He managed several campaigns as chairman of the Republican state central committee and was the representative of the Republican party in Ohio in the national committee from 1876 until 1884, during the period of greatest contention in the party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1872 and 1880.

In January, 1864, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Russell, a daughter of Dr. John W. Russell, a physician of prominence, who for sixty years practiced his profession in Mount Vernon. Two daughters were born unto them. Mr. Cooper's social relations connect him with the Grand Army of the Republic and he has twice represented his state in the national encampment. His citizenship has ever been characterized by unswerving loyalty to the best interests of city, state and nation and by mastery of every subject upon which his actions could have direct or indirect bearing; socially he is most popular, for he is genial, courteous and kindly, and true merit can always win his friendship; professionally he is most talented and prominent, his comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, combined with his logic and power in argument, rendering him one of the most able members of the Ohio bar. Such is the life record of one who for seventy years has been an honored resident of Mount Vernon.

ALEXANDER CRITCHFIELD.

Throughout his entire life Alexander Critchfield has been a resident of Knox county, and has been identified with many of the interests that have contributed to its substantial development and improvement. His probity, fidelity and sterling worth have won him the unqualified confidence of his fellow townsmen, and his pathway is now brightened by the love and respect which should ever follow an upright career.

Mr. Critchfield was born upon the farm where he now resides, September 11, 1845. His father, Jesse Critchfield, claimed Pennsylvania as the state of his nativity, but in an early day he came to Knox county, Ohio, where his death occurred when he was yet in the prime of life, passing away at the age of fifty-eight years. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Mowrey, and she, too, was born in the Keystone state. She reached the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. This worthy couple became the parents of thirteen children, of whom our subject was the eleventh in order of birth. His youth was spent in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period, devoting his time during the summer months to the work of the farm and in the winter season he attended the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1862, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of hostilities. During his career as a soldier he took part in the Atlanta campaign, was with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea, and took part in the last battle fought at Bentonville, North Carolina. From that place they went to Richmond and then on to Washington, D. C., where they participated in the grand review, the grandest military pageant ever witnessed on the western hemisphere. Receiving an honorable discharge at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on the 22d of July, 1865, Mr. Critchfield then returned to his home and again took up the quiet duties of farm life. After his father's death he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead, and has there resided throughout his entire life. He now

owns one hundred acres of fertile and well improved land, on which he has erected commodious and substantial buildings, and his is now one of the most valuable homesteads of its size in the locality. He is engaged in the raising of the cereals best adapted to this soil and climate, and his efforts in the line of his chosen vocation are bringing to him a high and well merited degree of prosperity.

January 12, 1867, Mr. Critchfield was united in marriage to Tilda Humbert, a native of Howard township, Knox county, and they have one daughter, Emma, the wife of Frank Mavis. They make their home upon the old family homestead with her parents. Mrs. Critchfield's parents, John and Susanna Humbert, came from Pennsylvania, their native state, to Knox county, Ohio, in a very early day, and they became prominent and leading citizens of their locality. They were the parents of thirteen children, Mrs. Critchfield being the seventh in order of birth. Our subject maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership with LeRoy Baker Post, No. 120, G. A. R., in which he is now serving as senior vice commander. His political support is given to the Republican party, and at all times he is a progressive and public-spirited citizen who takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community.

GEORGE H. SPRY.

George H. Spry has almost reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey and throughout the long period has resided in Knox county, being to-day one of its hon-

ored and respected citizens, enjoying the regard of young and old, rich and poor. He was born in Monroe township, August 12, 1822, his parents being Perry and Mary (Chadwick) Spry, who were pioneer settlers of the county, where the father followed farming at an early day.

It was upon the old family homestead that the subject of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth, working in the fields and meadows, early becoming an active factor in the development and cultivation of his father's land. His labor in this direction, however, brought to him the practical experience which enabled him to carry on the business successfully when he started out upon an independent career. Like most young men who begin work for themselves he desired a home of his own and on the 30th of October, 1851, he completed his arrangements for one by his marriage to Miss Polly Jackson, with whom he lived for more than twenty-one years, when they were separated by the hand of death, the lady being called to her final rest on the 22d of February, 1873. On the 28th of September, 1876, Mr. Spry was again married, his second union being with Miss Wealthy Almira Osborn, who was born in Cayuga county, New York, February 16, 1831, a daughter of Isaac and Lois Osborn. At the age of eighteen she began teaching school in Crawford county, Ohio, and successfully followed that profession for eleven terms, her last school being in Monroe township, Knox county. By his first marriage Mr. Spry had the following named children: Henry, who is living in Fredericktown, Ohio; Nathan Albert, who follows farming in Pike township; Mary, the wife of Oakly Marion, of Morris township; and a son who died

when only one year old, having been born the 14th of September and died the 15th of the following September.

Almost a half century ago Mr. Spry took up his abode upon his present farm, which has been his home continuously since. The place comprises one hundred and thirty-one acres of the rich land of Pike township and he has devoted his entire attention to the cultivation and improvement of his land, the years bringing to him excellent crops, and from their sale he has added each year to his income. In political views he is a Democrat, but has no desire for office. He belongs to the Methodist church, and although his life has been quietly passed, unmarked by any event of exciting interest, it has ever been characterized by fidelity to duty, by honor in his relations with his fellow men and by straightforward dealings in all trade transactions.

JOHN LORA RUSH.

No other resident of Morris township has for so long a period been located within its borders as John L. Rush and his active connection with the affairs of the county through many decades would render this work incomplete if the record of his life was omitted. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present, between pioneer conditions and the advanced civilization of to-day. It is therefore meet that he should be mentioned in this volume, for not alone because of the fact that he was an early settler, but also because of his sterling worth and his active connection with business and public affairs should his history form a part of this volume.

Mr. Rush was born in Morris township, October 6, 1818, and on the paternal side is of German lineage, for his grandfather came from Germany to the new world. Peter Rush, the father of our subject, was born in New Jersey, and, making his way to Knox county, he here entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, which is still in possession of his descendants. From the government he secured a large tract of land, which was then wild and unimproved, but offered excellent possibilities to the man of determination and energy. Those characteristics in Mr. Rush enabled him to transform his place into a valuable farm, upon which he spent his remaining days. He wedded Clarissa Upson, whose parents were natives of Long Island and after their marriage emigrated to Knox county, where they became prosperous and well known. Mr. Rush passed away in death at the age of seventy-nine years.

On the old family homestead Mr. Rush of this review was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life. There were no public schools at the time and he pursued his education in a subscription school, which was held in an old frame building, supplied with slab seats, while boards hung to the wall served as writing desks. The floor was also made of slabs, and one entire end of the room was taken up by an immense fireplace. Although his educational privileges were somewhat meager his training at farm labor was not limited. He aided in the arduous task of clearing and cultivating new land, and throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits. He has never lived outside the boundaries of Morris township and is the oldest resident within its borders born in the township. He has engaged in

a limited extent in carpenter work and also manufactured coffins for the burial of the dead in an early day, but during the greater part of his life his energies have been devoted to the tilling of the soil, whereby he has secured a good living.

On the 30th of September, 1841, Mr. Rush secured as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Miss Ann Eliza Leveridge, a daughter of James and Anna (Douglass) Leveridge. They had two children, but one died in infancy. The surviving son is Alfred, who married Emma Merrin, a daughter of George and Ludima (Irvine) Merrin, and he now operates the home farm. For many years Mr. Rush was very prominent in public affairs. He held a number of township offices, including those of supervisor and trustee, and he has ever been a warm advocate of the Republican party since its organization. His public duties were ever discharged with promptness and fidelity and his upright, honorable career won for him the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated. With the consciousness of a life well spent and with pleasant memories of good deeds performed for his fellow men Mr. Rush is nearing the end of the journey of life, but his influence on his generation cannot be calculated nor his value as a pioneer be measured.

WILLIAM EBERSOLE.

In the death of William Ebersole Knox county lost one of its citizens whom it had learned to value by reason of his sterling worth, his business honesty and his upright life. He was a valiant soldier of the Civil

war and throughout the remainder of his life was actively identified with farming interests in Knox—his native county. His birth occurred in Wayne township, July 26, 1831, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Krider) Ebersole. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, so that our subject was reared upon a farm, where he early became familiar with the work of the field and meadow and with all the labors that make up the sum of the day's toil for the agriculturist. In the schools of Fredericktown he mastered the common branches of learning and then pursued his chosen occupation until the 1st of September, 1862, when feeling that his duty was to his country he offered his services to the government and was enrolled among the boys in blue of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry. He was mustered into service at Camp Chase and remained at the front throughout the remainder of the war. Being taken ill he lay in the army hospital for a long time, but nevertheless he rendered active and efficient service to the Union cause in a number of hotly contested battles. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Perryville, the siege of Atlanta and after the fall of that city went with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea, which proved that the strength of the Confederacy was almost spent. When the active hostilities had ceased he participated in the grand review in Washington, D. C., where "wave after wave of bayonet crested blue" swept by the stand from which the president watched the return of the victorious army. He was then discharged and mustered out of service in April, 1865.

With a creditable military record Will-

iam Ebersole returned to his home, and on the 15th of October of the following year he was united in marriage to Matilda Ebersole, a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Johnson) Ebersole. Her paternal grandfather, Jacob Ebersole, came to Knox county from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and therefore was one of the pioneer settlers, for the work of improvement and civilization had scarcely been begun at the time of his arrival. He married Magdalene Whitmore, and they had six children: John the father of Mrs. Ebersole of this review; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jacob Wise; Nancy, who married John Baughman; Jacob; Catherine; and Joseph. The first of this family, John Ebersole, married Mary Ann Johnson, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Johnson, and they became the parents of three children: Floretta E., the wife of Edward Coe; Mrs. Matilda Ebersole of this sketch; and Rebecca Ann, who married David Studer.

William Ebersole and his wife began their domestic life on the farm where she is now living. He devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits from the time of his return from the army until his death, and his labors brought to him success, for he was energetic, capable and systematic—qualities which always contribute largely to prosperity. His fellow townsmen knew him for an honorable man, reliable and trustworthy, and his friends found him genial and kindly, but his loss is most greatly felt in the home where he was a devoted husband and where he is survived only by his widow, they never having had any children. He passed away November 14, 1893, but his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him. Mrs. Ebersole is living alone on the

farm, which she superintends. It is pleasantly and conveniently located only a mile from Fredericktown, and she has one of the finest residences in the township. Her land is seventy-three acres in extent and returns to her annually a good income in reward for the care and labor which, under her direction, is bestowed upon it. In the community where she has so long resided she has many warm friends who will be glad to read this history of her and her husband.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

On the roster of county officials in Knox county appears the name of William H. Smith, who is now serving the second term as county recorder. A well-known statesman has said, "You may fool all of the American people some of the time; some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the American people all of the time." The truth of this is continually manifest in political life. It is a well-known fact that men by unworthy methods sometimes gain public office, but a discriminating public does not retain them there, and when one is re-elected to office it is very good evidence that he is deserving and trustworthy. Such is certainly the case with Mr. Smith, who is now capably serving in the position of county recorder for a second term.

He is one of Knox county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Milford township in 1836, and his ancestry may be traced back to one of the Revolutionary heroes, for his grandfather, Captain Henry Smith, commanded a company in the war for independence and was at Wheeling, West Virginia,

when the place was surrounded by Indians. He wedded Mary Irish, who was born in Ireland, and among their children was William H. Smith, the father of our subject. He was born in Ohio county, Virginia, in 1799 and in 1823 emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, locating on a farm in Milford township, where he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits until 1866. A recognized leader in public thought and opinion, he was called upon to serve in many positions of trust and responsibility. He acted as township trustee and in other local offices and in 1843 and in 1845 was elected to the state legislature. Later he was a candidate for the state senate. His political belief was that of the Democratic party. He took an active part in trying to defeat the Walthondig canal and this caused his political defeat on one occasion, but time proved that his course was a wise one and that the people again placed confidence in his political work was shown by the fact that he was again elected to the legislature. He left the impress of his individuality upon many measures which came up for settlement in the house when he occupied a seat therein, and he ever commanded the respect of his colleagues by reason of his fidelity to his honest convictions. For many years he was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church in Milford township, and with every movement that had for its object the general welfare he was in sympathy.

Hon. William H. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Esther Dill, who was born near Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of Andrew Dill, who served as a captain in the war of 1812 under General McArthur and was present at the time of Hull's surrender. Mr.

Smith died in Mount Vernon, in 1871, at the age of seventy-two years and the community thereby lost one of its honored and valued citizens. His wife survived until 1891 and died in Tennessee at the age of eighty-one. The members of the family were: Henry, of Kossuth county, Iowa; Mary, deceased wife of Morris Mahan, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; William H.; James, who served as sergeant major in the Civil war and is now living in Tiffin, Ohio; Harriet, of Knoxville, Tennessee; and Thomas and Adalaide, who are also living in Knoxville.

In the common schools of this county William H. Smith pursued his education and throughout his business career he has carried on general farming and stock-raising, following those pursuits on an extensive scale in Liberty township. His enterprise and industry, combined with good judgment, made him one of the leading and prosperous farmers of the community and everything about his place indicated his care and supervision. In 1897, however, he put aside the work of the farm to enter upon the duties of county recorder, to which office he had been elected in the fall of the previous year, for a three-years' term. In 1900 he was again chosen for the same position—the election being a comment upon his efficiency and trustworthiness. For twelve years he had served as justice of the peace in Milford township and was assessor both in Liberty and Milford townships. He has been a life-long Democrat, very active in behalf of the party.

Mr. Smith married Miss Hannah J. Milligan, of Miller township, a daughter of George Milligan, who came from Ohio county, Virginia, to the Buckeye state.

Their children are William H.; Elizabeth, at home; George, of Columbus; Esther, who assists her father in the recorder's office; Louisa, the wife of John Keys, of Liberty township; Hervey and Frances, who assist in the recorder's office. The family is widely known in the county and its members enjoy the warm regard of many friends.



HENRY P. DURBIN.

The name of Durbin is closely interwoven with the history of Knox county, for at an early day its representatives came to this part of Ohio and since that time members of the family have been actively indented with the line of work that leads to the substantial development and improvement of a community. From pioneer times down to the present they have been associated with agricultural interests—and it is the work of the farm that forms the basis of all business activity. Henry Patterson Durbin is now engaged in the cultivation of the soil upon an excellent farm in Morris township. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides may be traced back to Germany, but in the primitive period of American settlement those from whom he traces his descent crossed the Atlantic to the new world. Samuel Durbin, his grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania and in that state was reared and married. In 1810, accompanied by his wife, he came to Knox county and entered a large tract of land from the government, developing therefrom a farm which is still owned by his descendants. Since that time the Durbins have been classed among the leading citizens of Knox county on account of their sterling worth and the efficient aid

they have given to all measures and movements for the general good.

Henry Patterson Durbin was born in Mount Vernon, June 7, 1838, and to its public schools system he is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. Early in life he went to Paris, Illinois, where he was married, on the 20th of December, 1864, to Miss Mary Chilcoat, a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Swope) Chilcoat. Seven children have been born unto them, as follows: Emery, who is operating the old home farm with his father; Jessie E., the wife of James Parish, by whom she had four children—Ethel Adel, Frances Marie, Tina, deceased, and Minnie; Lizzie, who died in 1893, at the age of eighteen years; William R., who lives in Mount Vernon; Miles, at home; one who died in infancy; and Grace, wife of Ellsworth Johnson.

Mr. Durbin has for a number of years resided in Morris township, where he owns and operated a valuable tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres. The industry which has ever been characteristic of his business career has enabled him to overcome all the obstacles and difficulties in his path and steadily advance on the high road to success.

Thomas Emery Durbin, his son, who is associated with him in the management and cultivation of the home farm, was born in Paris, Illinois, January 23, 1866, but during his infancy was brought by his parents to Knox county. He pursued his education in the public schools and then turned his attention to the pursuit to which he had been reared—that of farming. Experience and careful consideration have taught him the best methods of tilling the soil so as to produce good crops and annually his rich harvests add to his financial resources.

On the 16th of February, 1898, Thomas E. Durbin was married to Miss Birdie E. Hess, who was born July 7, 1878, and they are now the parents of two interesting little sons, Dwight Russell and Floyd Hess. Mr. Durbin is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, belonging to Timon Lodge, No. 4, and also to the Uniformed Rank. He was also at one time associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious faith he is a Methodist and in his political views is a strong Republican, unwavering in his allegiance to the party which he thinks best conserves the public welfare.

ELI A. WOLFE.

Eli A. Wolfe now ranks as the leading business man of Howard and is classed among the most energetic and progressive citizens of Knox county, where he has spent his entire life. An analysis of his character shows that he owes his success not to inheritance or the aid of influential friends, but to his own well-directed efforts. Realizing that in America "labor is king," with resolute purpose he set to work to achieve prosperity and earnest toil has secured his steady advancement.

Mr. Wolfe is a native of Harrison township, this county, December 30, 1857, and comes of a family of German lineage, which, however was planted on American soil at an early period in the development of this country. His grandfather, John Wolfe, was born in Pennsylvania and became one of the pioneer settlers of Knox county, where he followed his chosen occupation of farming. His son, Jacob Wolfe, the father of our sub-

ject, was born in Harrison township and when he had attained to man's estate followed the occupation to which he had been reared—that of cultivating the soil. His death occurred in 1861.. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Mary A. McArtor, was born and reared in Howard township. Her father, Jonathan McArtor, was a native of Virginia, and became one of the first settlers of Knox county. He was of Irish descent and provided for his family by following the plow. His daughter, Mrs. Wolfe, is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Holmes, in Mount Vernon. By her marriage she became the mother of two sons and a daughter, all of whom are living: Cary E., a resident farmer of Harrison township; Eli A.; and Celesta, the wife of Harry Holmes, of Mount Vernon.

On his father's farm in his native township Eli Wolfe spent the days of his boyhood and youth and began his education in the home district. After mastering the common branches of English learning he became a student in the Normal at Utica, Ohio, where he completed a three-years' course and was graduated in 1881. He then engaged in teaching school for a year in the village of Bladensburg, and on the 4th of July, 1882, he began dealing in general merchandising in Howard, where he has since conducted a store, carrying a large and well-selected stock of goods. His reasonable prices, his straightforward business methods and his earnest desire to please have secured to him a liberal patronage and made the business profitable. Since 1891 he has been associated with J. G. Critchfield in the undertaking business and since 1897 has been an active representative to the grain trade. It will thus be seen that his efforts have not

been confined to one line. He is a man of resourceful business ability and his capable management, enterprise and laudable ambition have won him prosperity. It is true that like other business men he may not have found all the days equally bright. Indeed, in his commercial experience he has seen the gathering of clouds that threaten disaster, but his rich inheritance of energy and pluck has enabled him to turn defeats into victory and promised failures into brilliant successes. His strict integrity, business conservatism and judgment have been so uniformly recognized that Mr. Wolfe has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree and naturally this has brought him such a lucrative patronage that through times of general prosperity and general adversity alike, he has witnessed a steady increase in his business until to-day it is one of the most flourishing in this part of Knox county.

Mr. Wolfe has been twice married. In 1881 he wedded Blanch McKee, who died leaving one son, Frank L. In 1895 he was again married, his second union being with Edna Ellis. He has filled some local offices, has been notary public since 1885 and in that year was appointed postmaster and again in 1892 under President Cleveland. Altogether his service as postmaster and assistant postmaster has covered fourteen years, and his public service, like the record of his business career and his private life, is alike above reproach. For nine years he was township clerk and in his political views he is a staunch Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of Danville Lodge, F. & A. M., and is also identified with the Modern Woodmen Camp at Howard. He holds membership with the Christian church, in which he is

serving as clerk, and is a gentleman of upright principles, unfailing honor in business, of uniform kindness and courtesy and one who has high regard for the amenities of life.

JOHN LEONARD.

John Leonard, now deceased, was one of the honored pioneers of Knox county, where he located when this portion of the state was a wild frontier region in which the work of progress and development had scarcely been begun. His labors added to the general advancement and improvement, and in the passing of the years he was acknowledged to be one of the most valuable representatives of the farming interests of the county.

Mr. Leonard was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Washington county, of the Keystone state, on the 28th of March, 1814. His education was there obtained in the primitive schools of the time, and through the summer months the work of the home farm claimed his attention. He was but thirteen years of age when he came to Knox county with his parents, Samuel and Phebe (Logan) Leonard, who entered a large tract of land in Morris township and there began the development of a farm. Our subject shared with his family in all the hardships and trials of pioneer life and bore his share in the arduous task of reclaiming wild land for purposes of civilization. Throughout his entire life he carried on general farming and at his death was the owner of a very valuable and richly improved tract of land of three hundred and fifty acres.

On the 2d of March, 1866, Mr. Leonard married Miss Harriet Boudinot, who repre-

sented one of the oldest families of America, tracing her ancestry back to the French Huguenots, who sought freedom from persecution in America in the early part of the seventeenth century. Three brothers, Elisha, Elias and John Boudinot, it is believed, crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower in 1620, and the first named was the grandfather of Mrs. Leonard four times removed. Her grandfather also bore the name of Elias. The family became very prominent in public affairs and representatives of the name were associated with events which went to frame the policy of the nation. An uncle of Mrs. Leonard was Elias Boudinot, LL. D., who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1740. He became an eminent lawyer and was an advocate of colonial liberty. In 1777 congress appointed him commissary general, having charge of provisions for the army, and the same year he was elected to congress. He became president of that body in 1782 and the following year, in his official capacity, he signed the treaty of peace which ended the eight years' struggle that brought independence to the nation. Washington made him superintendent of the mint in 1796, and he filled that position until 1805, when he resigned and retired from public life, after a career of public usefulness and honor that extended over more than a quarter of a century. He was a trustee of Princeton College, to which he gave a cabinet of natural history specimens. In 1812 he was a member of the American board of commissioners for foreign affairs and missions, and in 1816 was the first president of the American Bible Society, to which he gave very liberal donations. He was one of the first writers to favor the idea that American Indians were of Jewish origin, to which end he published

the *Star of the West*, or *An Effort to Discover the Lost Tribes of Israel*. He also published the *Age of Infidelity*, and other works which awakened the interest of the scientific world. He died in 1821.

The parents of Mrs. Leonard were John and Margaret (Williams) Boudinot. Their daughter was born in Athens county May 3, 1841, and when ten years old accompanied her parents on their removal to Morris township, Knox county, where she was educated in the public schools. Her maternal grandfather was William Williams, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who enlisted from Virginia, in which state Mrs. Boudinot was born. John Boudinot was born in New Jersey in 1771 and enlisted from Oneida county, N. Y., for service in the war of 1812, under Captain John Whitney. In 1817 he removed to Ohio and there he and his wife spent their remaining days. They became the parents of ten children, namely: William, deceased; Elias R.; Tobias, who has also passed away; James, deceased; Eliza, the deceased wife of Jacob Walter; John, who has been called to his final rest; Sarah, the wife of Josiah Walter, and a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri; George, deceased; Henrietta, the wife of J. E. Fritz, of Warsaw, Indiana; and Harriet, who completes the family, and is now well known in Knox county as the honored wife of Mr. Leonard.

At the time of her marriage she went to her husband's home in Morris township and there they lived happily for many years. Mr. Leonard devoted his time and energies to general farming and owned and operated three hundred and fifty acres of land, constituting a valuable and highly improved tract. He was industrious and energetic, and his capable management

made him one of the prosperous farmers of his locality. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to public office. He served as township trustee and for a number of terms was supervisor, discharging his duties in a manner that won him the commendation of all concerned. He co-operated in all movements which he believed would prove of general good, and in matter of business and private concern he was ever straightforward and honorable, commanding the respect of his fellow men in a high measure. He passed away October 28, 1893, and the community mourned the loss of one of its best citizens, while in the household his place can never be filled. Mrs. Leonard is still living on the old homestead, where she went as a bride many years ago. Her excellent qualities have gained her many friends.

JAMES WESLEY COE.

James W. Coe, the late efficient county infirmary director, is descended from good old Revolutionary ancestry, and the family has long been one of prominence in this state. His paternal great-grandfather, Philip Coe, served throughout the struggle for independence, and he also assisted in throwing overboard the tea into the Boston harbor. He became a prominent land owner and agent in Marshall county, West Virginia, and there he spent the remainder of his days. He became the father of two sons, Isaac and Philip, and the former became the grandfather of our subject. He reared a family of fifteen children, who settled over different parts of the United

States, and during the Civil war they were represented in both the Confederate and Federal armies. John Coe, the father of him whose name introduces this review, served with distinction throughout the struggle between the north and the south, as did also three of his sons. As a companion for the journey of life he chose Matilda a daughter of John Newland, and the latter married a Van Rensaellaer, of Wellington, Delaware.

James Wesley Coe, a son of this worthy couple, removed from West Virginia to Ohio in 1866. When the Civil war was inaugurated he was then but a lad of seventeen years, but he nobly offered his services to his country, and for three years he was a brave and gallant defender of the cause which he espoused. He became a member of Company A, Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, enlisting for service in 1862, and during his military career he participated in twelve regular battles, among them being the battle of Appomattox. For a time he was confined as a prisoner of war at Libby and Belle Island, and also participated in the taking of Fort Craig, which was the last fort taken during the war. Mr. Coe is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic of Mount Vernon, in which he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades.

After hostilities had ceased Mr. Coe returned to his home with a most creditable military record, and once more took up the quiet duties of civil life. In 1870 he took up his residence in Jackson township, Knox county, where he made his home until 1886, and in that year he came to Mount Vernon, which has ever since been his home. For twenty-two years he was engaged in the op-

eration of a sawmill, on the expiration of which period, in 1892, he was elected to the position of director of the county infirmary, and so well did he discharge the duties resting upon him in that office that in 1898 he was again elected, and has but recently closed his connection with that institution. He has also filled other offices of trust and responsibility, having been the choice of his party for the position of trustee of Jackson township in 1884, and in the following year he was made constable and assessor of that township, while for four years he served as school director. In all the relations of life he has been found true to every trust reposed in him, and he merits and receives the respect and esteem of all who know him.

In Coshocton county, Ohio, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Coe and Miss Sarah Fry, then a young lady of twenty years, and two years his junior. She is a native of that county and a daughter of William Fry, who came to this state from Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with three children: William, a mechanic of Mount Vernon, and whose wife was Sarah Krumlauf; Alvaretta, the wife of Bruce Gleason, also of this city; and Iona, the wife of Bryant Mann, of Mount Vernon. The family are members of the Methodist church.

ADAM HIDER DARLING.

Much has been said and written about the sterling stock of the Old Dominion and its influence upon the settlement and development of all parts of the United States; but the half has never been told and nothing like a complete story ever will be told except

in the aggregate of accounts of the lives and achievements of representatives of Virginian families in every state of the Union. Ohio, because of its proximity to the grand old state which has become known as the "mother of presidents," has received a generous share of virile Virginian blood and her citizens have reason to congratulate themselves because of that fact. Knox county received many Virginian pioneers and among them was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Adam H. Darling, a retired farmer, of Bladensburg, Jackson township, Knox county, Ohio, was born in Knox county on Christmas day, of 1821, a son of Abram Darling, who was born in Virginia March 29, 1780, and came to Knox county with his father, William Darling, the grandfather of Adam H. Darling, in 1806. William Darling was born in Virginia in 1756 and served the cause of the colonies during the entire period of the Revolutionary war as a gallant and devoted soldier, participating in many historic engagements, including those at Cowpens and King's Mountain.

Abram Darling, father of the subject of this sketch, bought land in Butler township in 1806 and when he became one of the pioneers of Knox county. He was married in 1808 to Rhoda Shrimplin, who was born and reared in Maryland and who bore him fourteen children, three of whom died in infancy and three are yet living, of whom Adam H. is the third in order of nativity. These children were named as follows: Sophia, Patrick M., Margaret, William, Jane, Lydia, Adam H., Mary, Milan, Angus, Jackson, Walter, Amos and Caroline. Those who are living are William, Jackson and Adam H.

Adam H. Darling was reared and educated in Butler township, and on February 25, 1843, married Martha Strong, who was born in Maryland August 1, 1824, and had been brought from her native state by her parents, who were among the early settlers in Knox county. Mr. and Mrs. Darling have had born to them twelve children, one of whom died in infancy. The names of the others are as follows: Telitha, Thurza, Sullivan, Grace, Nink, Patience, Shrimplin, Charles, Jackson, Perry and George W.

In 1897 Mr. Darling sold his farm of one hundred and sixty acres and retired from active life. As a Democrat he has taken a leading part in public affairs and for six years filled the office of trustee of Jackson township.

ELI JOHN P. TAYLOR.

The subject of this sketch who is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and who is an old and respected citizen of Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, was born in Delaware July 20, 1832. Abraham Taylor, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania and his ancestors came over to America with William Penn. Mary Murtick, who married Abraham Taylor and was Eli John P. Taylor's mother, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Wilmington, Delaware. She was early orphaned and was reared and educated by a Mr. Franklin, of Wilmington. Abraham and Mary (Murtick) Taylor came to Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1837, and to Knox county about 1843, locating in Jackson township. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom two

sons and the daughters are living at this time. Eli John P. Taylor, who is their youngest son, was five years old when his parents removed from Delaware to Coshocton county, Ohio, and eleven years old when they settled in Jackson township, Knox county. His father died in his seventy-fifth year, his mother in her ninety-second year.

Mr. Taylor was reared in Jackson township and educated in the public schools near his home. He was married June 2, 1864, to Miss Louisa Fry, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, September 9, 1844, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Huffman) Fry. Her parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania, were early settlers in Ohio. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Taylor lived in Jackson township until 1881, when they located on their present farm in Clay township, which consists of one hundred and ninety-two acres, well equipped in every way and devoted to general farming. Mr. Taylor, who is a Democrat, has held several local offices and has been prominent as a member of the township board of education. His religious belief led him to form a membership with the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder and in the work of which he has been active and efficient.

Eli John P. and Elizabeth (Fry) Taylor are the parents of six children, who are here named in the order of their nativity: Laura V., who married Alonzo Blue, and resides near Mount Vernon; Benjamin F., who married Miss Zora Scott, of Jackson township; Mary E., who married Charles Blackburn, residing in Clay township; William H., who married Felicia Scott, of Perry township, Coshocton county; and Abra-

ham Leroy and Allen, who are assisting in the operation of the home farm. William H. Taylor now owns the John Trimble farm in Coshocton county, which was secured under the administration of James Madison.

DWIGHT E. SAPP.

Dwight E. Sapp is a typical representative of the progressive American spirit which has wrought such a rapid and wonderful development in this country. Energy, industry and a laudable ambition form the basis of his career and have proved a strong foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his success. He is not only well-known as an able practicing attorney at Mount Vernon, but is connected with many corporations, which not only return good dividends to the stockholders but are also of value to the communities with which they are connected.

Mr. Sapp was born in Mount Vernon in 1863 and is a son of William C. Sapp, a retired merchant of this city. His paternal grandfather, Levi Sapp, was a native of Maryland and from that state emigrated westward in 1805, continuing his journey until he reached Knox county, Ohio. Here he secured a tract of land in Union township, whereon he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until his retirement from business life. He then removed to Mount Vernon, where throughout his remaining days he enjoyed a well-earned rest. He was an active pioneer who took a prominent part in the early development and improvement of the county, doing all in his power to advance its interests. In his business affairs

he was also energetic and resolute and became one of the prosperous farmers of the community. He wedded Mary Colopy, of Union township, a daughter of Jacob Colopy, one of the earliest settlers of Knox county. Unto Levi and Mary (Colopy) Sapp were born ten children, namely: William C., the father of our subject; L. W., a successful practicing physician of Cleveland, Ohio; J. A., who served as a surgeon in the Civil war and is now a physician of Salina, Ohio; Julius B., who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and is now practicing dentistry in Cleveland, Ohio; Solomon, who was also a soldier in the same war, and was long identified with the United States postal service, serving as postmaster of Mount Vernon during the Harrison and Cleveland administrations; Amanda, the wife of Dr. F. W. Wernette, of Coshocton, Ohio; Martha F., wife of Colonel L. G. Hunt, of Mount Vernon; Lucinda, the widow of John Durbin, a prosperous farmer of Union township, Knox county; Sarah A., widow of J. W. Bradfield, an ex-commissioner of Knox county; and George Sapp, who lives on the old home place in Union township.

William C. Sapp, the father of our subject, was born on the old family homestead in Union township in 1828 and, leaving the farm, became identified with mercantile interests in Mount Vernon prior to 1860. He gave close attention to business and his honorable policy and earnest desire to please secured to him a liberal patronage, which he enjoyed until his retirement to private life in 1880. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Francis P. Sapp, daughter of Dr. Enoch Sapp, who for many years was a practicing physician of Coshocton, Ohio. He married

Ruth Shaw, a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, who came from Maryland. The Doctor was a son of Daniel Sapp, who laid out the town of Danville, Knox county, which was named in his honor. He was a magistrate of the county for many years and was a leading and influential citizen in local affairs, his opinion being a potent force in molding public thought and action. In addition to Dr. Enoch Sapp his children were as follows: Major William R. Sapp, now deceased, who for many years was a prominently attorney of the county and also held many offices of public trust, being internal revenue collector through a long period, while for several terms he also represented his district in congress; John, of Knox county, now deceased, who was the father of Colonel William F. Sapp, who commanded a regiment in the Civil war and was afterward for several terms prosecuting attorney of Knox county, whence with his wife, a daughter of Colonel Brown, he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where for many years he successfully practiced law and for a number of terms represented his district in congress. It will thus be seen that on both the paternal and maternal sides the Sapps have been prominent people in whatever communities they have resided and have won distinguished honors in both military and professional circles. Dwight E. Sapp was an only son, but has a sister, Estelle, the wife of William E. Fisher. They formerly resided in Mount Vernon, but are now living in London, England.

After leaving the common schools Dwight E. Sapp continued his education in Kenyon College, where he was a member of the class of 1884. Leaving college he began the study of law under Colonel W.

C. Cooper, of Mount Vernon, and later was a student in the law office of the firm of McClelland & Culbertson, attorneys of this city. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar and the same year was appointed county recorder, to which position he was afterward elected for two subsequent terms, serving from 1888 until 1894. In the latter year he began the practice of law alone in Mount Vernon and in April, 1900, he entered into partnership with H. C. Devin, under the firm name of Sapp & Devin. They have a large clientage of an important character and rank high at the bar of Knox county. Mr. Sapp is also connected with many important business concerns. He is a director of the Knox National Bank, of Mount Vernon, president of the Coshocton Gas Company, counsel for and director of the Millersburg, Wooster and Orrville Telephone Company, director of the Hillsboro Light, Fuel and Power Company, secretary of the Central Ohio Electric Railway Company and secretary and treasurer of the Sunbury & Galena Telephone Company. He has done much toward the development of the gas and telephone industries in this portion of the state—two branches of business which are widely acknowledged to be of signal importance and benefit to the communities with which they are connected.

In 1895 Mr. Sapp married Miss Alice Evelyn Thompson, of Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, a daughter of Frank and Anna (Reakirt) Thompson. Her father was for many years engaged in a wholesale business in Cincinnati and during his life occupied many positions of public trust. He was one of the first residents of Mount Auburn. His widow is still living and is a representative of an old and prominent family of that por-

tion of the state. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sapp has been blessed with one child, Allen. The warm-hearted and cordial hospitality of their home is enjoyed by their many friends in Mount Vernon, where they are widely and favorably known. In his political views Mr. Sapp is an active and earnest Republican and socially he is identified with the Masonic fraternity. Varied and important are the business interests to which he has given his attention and the number of these is indicative of the ability and character of the man—resolute, determined, far-sighted and with strict regard to the ethics of business life. He is a valued factor in the community and ranks among the leading and influential citizens of the county with which his ancestors have been identified from the beginning of the nineteenth century.

LEANDER McCAMENT.

The Masonic order has many members of long standing in Knox county, Ohio, and there is none of them who is more widely known or more highly esteemed than Leander McCament, an undertaker and farmer of Bladensburg, Jackson township, who by twenty-one years membership may be said to have attained to his majority as a Mason. He has been a Knight of Pythias since 1890, when he became a charter member of his lodge. He is not without considerable local influence politically and for some time he ably filled the office of constable of Clay township. He is also quite well known in connection with the work of the Disciple church, of which he has long been a member.

Leander McCament was born in Jackson township, Knox county, Ohio, May 25, 1850, a son of William McCament, a member of a pioneer family in Knox county and a native also of Jackson township who was born in 1824. Samuel McCament, father of William and grandfather of Leander McCament, was a native of Pennsylvania, but settled in Jackson township while he was yet a very young man. William McCament married Marjory VanWinkle, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1828, a daughter of Moses VanWinkle, a native of Maryland, who bore her husband nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, and who were named as follows: George H.; Leander; Christian W.; Martha L.; Ella; Mary; Lucy; and two others who died in infancy. With the exception of Leander, Martha and Mary are the only ones now living.

Leander McCament remained with his father until the latter's death and since that time has been farming independently. To his farming he added, in 1891, the business of undertaking, in which he has been increasingly successful. He was married December 22, 1873, to Miss Hester Murphy, who was born in Ireland January 29, 1854, and who, her father having died in her native land was brought to this country by her grandparents when she was three years old. Mr. and Mrs. McCament have had ten children, who are here mentioned in the order of their birth: Alberta, Lena, Vincent, Glenville, Alonzo, Blaine, Nellie, Claire V., Anita and George. Of these Anita died at the age of five years; Alberta is the wife of George W. Hays, of near Gambier; Lena is the wife of William Hall, of Utica; Vincent is with his father; Glenville is a street car conduc-

tor in Cleveland; Alonzo is a student in the Valparaiso Normal School; Blaine is a bookkeeper with Swift & Company, of Chicago; and Nellie is a high school student and is at home.

EPHRAIM M. WINELAND.

With the building interests of Knox county Ephraim M. Wineland was long and actively associated and in many of the substantial buildings of the community are seen evidences of his thrift and handwork. He has also to some extent followed farming, but now he is living a retired life, enjoying the rest which should come to one as the shadows of life's evening lengths.

Mr. Wineland was born in Bedford county, now Blair county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1827. His father, Jacob Wineland, was born, reared and married in that locality and about 1842 came to Knox county, locating in Pike township, where he died when about forty years of age. He married Elizabeth Mock, a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, who died in Knox county. They were the parents of four daughters and two sons that grew to mature years and they also lost two children in early life. In taking up the personal history of Ephraim M. Wineland we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in this county, for he was only about six months old when brought by his parents to Ohio, where he has since lived. When a boy he pursued his education in a log school house in Pike township and there mastered the common English branches of learning. He remained at home until he had attained

his majority and assisted in the work of the fields, early becoming familiar with all departments of farm labor. On starting out in life for himself he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, his term of indenture covering three years, during which time he was engaged in building barns and houses. For two years after the expiration of his term of apprenticeship he remained with his employer as a journeyman, and then began contracting and building on his own account. He was then twenty-one years of age, and he followed that pursuit for a quarter of a century, during which time he erected many barns and residences in Fike and other townships. In 1848 he took his first contract—for the erection of a house for David Long. It was a frame structure and is still standing in the northwestern part of Pike township, being occupied by Daniel Keller. He then took and executed a contract for the building of a house for George Wolford, of Brown township. He has erected more houses and barns than any other contractor in Knox county and is numbered among the pioneer carpenters here. He built two school houses, one in Berlin and the other in Pike township and during the most of the time he employed men to assist him in his work. To a limited extent he yet follows his chosen vocation but is now largely living retired. He also engaged in farming in connection with carpentering and owns the land upon which he now resides. He has always remained in this county, with the exception of the time he has spent in travel. He has visited many of the western states, going as far as the Black Hills, in South Dakota, and for a short time he worked at his trade in Omaha, Nebraska, and in other places in the west.

About 1848 Mr. Wineland was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Hedges, and of this union seven children have been born, namely: Jane, the wife of Robert Shira; Amanda, who married Amsey Horn; Hiram, who is living in Nodaway county, Missouri; Jefferson, who was killed when about sixteen years of age; and three who died in childhood.

In his political views Mr. Wineland has been a life long Democrat, and has done all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He was at one time township treasurer, serving for seven years, and has also been elected justice of the peace but refused to qualify. He has been road supervisor and has ever been found a faithful public officer, prompt and reliable in the discharge of his duties. He holds membership in the Methodist church and his has ever been an honorable career. For almost seventy-five years he has lived in Knox county, has witnessed, therefore, the greater part of its development as it has merged from the wilderness and takes a just pride in what has been accomplished here.

CHARLES W. HENLEY.

Charles W. Henley has for many years resided in Knox county, where he is well-known as a leading and enterprising farmer, his home being in the northwestern part of Jefferson township. He was born in Taylorsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, February 3, 1848. His father, Gregory Henley, was a native of Germany and when seventeen years of age came alone to America, landing at New York. He made his way

to Buffalo and thence to Muskingum county, where he was married and took up his abode in Taylorsville. He was a cooper by trade and also learned the shoemaker's trade in Germany. The year 1852 witnessed his arrival in Knox county and he located on the farm where our subject now resides. His death there occurred at the age of seventy years. He was a member of the Catholic church, being identified during his last years with Saint Luke's parish, his remains being interred in Saint Luke's cemetery, near Danville. His political support was given the Democracy, and for a number of years he served as township trustee. He married Barbara Bosehart, also a native of the fatherland, her birth having occurred on the river Rhine in the kingdom of Baden. She was fourteen years of age when she came to Amercia with her parents, who located in Taylorsville, Ohio, and at the age of forty years she was called to her final rest. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children who are now living and seven who have passed away.

Charles W. Henley was the sixth of this family and is the fourth in order of birth among the surviving children. He was only four years of age when brought to Knox county and upon the home farm where he now resides he was reared. His education was obtained in the common schools and from the time he was old enough to handle the plow he was an active worker in the fields, assisting in the planting and in the harvests. Throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits. He was married February 8, 1872, to Miss Frances E. Giffen, who was born near New Castle, Coshocton county, Ohio, April 26, 1849, a daughter of Calvin and Lydia (Darling)

Giffen. For six months after their marriage they resided on the Jacob Ross farm in Union township, and while there Mr. Henley aided in digging the first cellar in Buckeye City. He afterward removed to the John Statts farm in Jefferson township, where he lived for one year and then purchased forty-four acres adjoining the old homestead. On the tract which he bought he made his home until his father's death, when by purchase he became the owner of the old place upon which his childhood days had been passed. He has here two hundred and two acres, all under cultivation, and is successfully engaged in general farming. For about thirty years he followed school teaching through the winter seasons in Hanover township, Ashland county, and in Howard and Jefferson townships in Knox county. He was well known as an educator of ability, being able not only to maintain discipline but to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge he had acquired.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henley were born nine children, of whom seven, five sons and two daughters, are yet living, namely: Bertha M., who married Joseph Peters, of Richland county, Ohio; Gregory P., who resides with his wife, Nora Peters, in Howard township, Knox county; John O., who married Elizabeth Doup, who is now deceased; Bernard, who married Nellie Wolfe; William and Leo F.; and Florence, at home. Two others died in infancy, a son and a daughter.

In his political affiliations Mr. Henley has always been a stanch Democrat and for many years has served as school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. He and his family are members of Saints Peter's and Paul's Catholic

church, in Loudenville, Ohio, and throughout the community where they reside they are widely and favorably known, having many warm friends.

WILLIAM HARRISON FRASHER.

One of the most prominent representatives of insurance interests in Knox county, is William H. Frasher, yet his efforts have not been confined alone to his business affairs, for he has ever been accounted one of those progressive citizens whose labors are of marked benefit to the communities with which they are connected. He endorses every measure advanced for the general good and his influence in behalf of education, of material and moral improvements has been most marked.

Mr. Frasher was born in Brown township, this county, on the 10th of June, 1854. On the paternal side he is of Scotch lineage, his ancestors having come to America at an early period in our country's history. His grandfather, Randolph Frasher, was a native of Pennsylvania, whose mother was a sister of John Randolph, of Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Randolph Frasher resided near Mercer, Pennsylvania, and emigrating westward cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Holmes county, Ohio, and there engaged in farming. His son, Henry Frasher, the father of our subject, was a native of Middletown, Holmes county, Ohio, where his childhood and youth were passed. In early manhood, however, he came to Knox county and took up his abode in Jelloway, which was then known as Brownsville. He established a

tannery, which he conducted successfully from 1850 until 1864, when his life's labors were ended in death. He passed away at the age of forty-two years. He was a public-spirited citizen, doing everything in his power for the general good, yet he never sought or desired political office as a reward for party fealty. He was a staunch Republican who warmly endorsed the principles of the organization, but left office seeking to others. In Ashland county he wedded Miss Mary Buzzard, a native of Nashville, Holmes county. She was of Irish and German descent and in the primitive schools of her native township she pursued her education and afterward engaged in teaching in a log school house, such as was common at that early time. She died at the age of sixty-six years, leaving many friends to mourn her loss. Mr. and Mrs. Frasher became the parents of two sons and four daughters, all of whom are yet living, the eldest being W. H. Frasher, of this review. The other members of the family are: Jubilee, a resident of Ashland, who married Sarah Long, a daughter of Francis Long; Dora, the wife of George Rogers, of Licking county, Ohio; Ella, the wife of J. D. Swacick, of Canton, Ohio; Celesta, wife of George Watson, of Brown township; and Henrietta, who resides with her brother, W. H. Frasher. All were born in Jelloway, Brown township, and the members of the family have become important citizens of various communities.

William H. Frasher, of this review, was reared and educated in Jelloway, where he still resides. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of his life during the period of his minority. He became identified with the insurance business in

1876, as a representative of the Farmers' Home Insurance Company at Jelloway and has since continued in this line of activity. He acted as local agent until 1880, and the following year was made general agent for the company, serving in that capacity until 1885. During the three succeeding years he resided in Van Wert, Ohio, where he was in partnership with J. Q. Augustine, in the insurance business, representing fourteen different companies, including one life, two accident and eleven fire insurance companies. In 1889 he returned to Jelloway on account of ill health, and he now represents the Columbia Insurance Company, of Dayton; the Insurance Company of the State of Illinois; The Central Manufacturing Mutual Company, of Van Wert; the Ohio Farmers Insurance Company; the American Accident, of Chicago; and is district agent of the Aetna Life. He has written a large amount of insurance and his business in this direction is annually increasing. He has the entire confidence of the companies which he represents and is regarded as one of their most capable and trusted representatives in this portion of Ohio. He also has charge of two farms, one in Brown township, Knox county, and the other in Ashland county, aggregating two hundred acres and constituting the Frasher estate.

Mr. Frasher is classified among the leading citizens of his native county and is especially prominent in behalf of the best interests in Jelloway, where he is now serving as a member of the school board. In connection with Mr. Hyatt, he was instrumental in establishing the public school system at this place and has ever taken an active part in advancing the cause of education here. He is a charter member of the

Knights of Maccabees in Jelloway, and in his political views he is a staunch Republican. His value as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged, and in many ways he has left the impress of his individuality for good upon the public welfare of his native town.

MILTON M. CUNNINGHAM.

M. M. Cunningham is a prominent old settler of central Ohio now living on section 12, Pike township, Knox county. The family is of Irish lineage and was founded in America by Mathew Cunningham, who was born, reared and married in the Emerald Isle, after which he made a home in the new world. His son, Mathew Cunningham, Jr., the father of our subject, was also born in Ireland and when a small boy accompanied his parents on the voyage across the broad sea, the family locating in Pennsylvania, where he was reared. When a young man he removed to Wayne county and there wedded Ary Minta Glasgow, a native of the Keystone state, who with her parents removed to Wayne county. Both the husband and wife were born in the same year and died in the same year, attaining the age of seventy-five. They began their domestic life on the farm in Wayne county, and about 1840 removed to Holmes county, locating near Nashville. Subsequently they came to Knox county and settled upon the farm where our subject now lives, there spending their remaining days. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian church, taking an active part in its work, and Mr. Cunningham served as one of its elders. Politically he was a life-long

Democrat, and for twenty-one years served as justice of the peace in Knox township, Holmes county. While in Knox county he filled the same office, discharging his duties in a most faithful and impartial manner—a fact thus indicated by his long continuance in the position. He was also township trustee and assessor, and over the record of his public career and his private life there fell no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His wife, in the more quiet circles of home life, exercised an influence no less potent for good. She reared her family of three sons to become honorable and upright men. They are: Eli, who now resides in Pike township; Allen, who is living in Marion county, Iowa; and the Squire, who was the second in order of birth.

Squire Cunningham was only five years of age when the family removed to Holmes county, and when a young man he came with his parents to Knox county. His preliminary education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by study in the Nashville select school, and at the time of his marriage he located on the farm where he now lives and where he has since devoted his energies to the cultivation of the soil. He has one hundred and forty-two acres of rich land and annually the fields return to him a golden tribute in reward for his care and labor. In his farming methods he is progressive and enterprising, and his efforts have gained for him a richly merited competence.

Mr. Cunningham was married November 3, 1861, to Miss Jane Armstrong, a native of Brown township, Knox county, and a daughter of James and Ann (Dunbar) Armstrong. Their daughter is Ary Minta, the wife of Squire Fletcher, a prominent

farmer. They reside upon a part of her father's farm and they now have four interesting children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Democrat where state and national questions are involved, but at local elections, he supports the man whom he thinks best qualified for office regardless of party affiliations. In 1891 he was elected justice of the peace and has since served in that capacity. He is most true and loyal to the public interests reposed in him, and his official record is one without blemish. For almost forty years he has resided upon the farm which is yet his home, and throughout the community he is widely known as a gentleman of sterling worth and unimpeachable integrity.

REV. L. W. MULHANE.

Rev. Lawrence William Mulhane is the pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic church, of Mount Vernon, and during the sixteen years of his connection with the parish his labors have resulted greatly to the benefit of the spiritual welfare of his parishioners and to the growth of the church and the extension of its influence. A native of Massachusetts, he was born February 21, 1856, and is the eldest child of Dennis and Mary Mulhane. He was but a boy when his parents removed to Ohio, locating in Marietta, where the family have since resided. He pursued his education in the common schools until twelve years of age and then entered Marietta Academy in

order to prepare for admission to Marietta College. He was but fourteen years of age when he matriculated in the latter institution, being the youngest student that ever entered the freshman class of that historic college. In 1871 and again in 1872 he was honored by a place upon the list of public declaimers, receiving, at the age of fifteen the second college prize for oratory.

Rev. Mulhane began preparation for the Catholic ministry in September, 1872, when on the invitation of the late Bishop Rosecrans he entered St. Aloysius Seminary, in Columbus, Ohio, then presided over by Dr. Gallagher, now bishop of Galveston. Here he remained for four years, taking a one year's course in philosophy and three in theology. In 1876 he became a member of Bishop Rosecrans' household, and by private study began to prepare for admission to the famous college, Propaganda de Fide, in Rome, Italy. The death of his friend, the bishop, changed his plans and not being yet of the required age for the priesthood he remained at the Episcopal house, in the meantime writing for the Catholic Columbian until November 7, 1879, when he was ordained to the Catholic priesthood by the late Archbishop Purcell. He was immediately assigned to duty as assistant rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral, in Broad street, Columbus. The following year, 1880, when Bishop Watterson was appointed bishop of Columbus, Father Mulhane was chosen by him as secretary and chancellor of the diocese, a position of much care and responsibility. He held this office for five years. On the 1st of October, 1885, he was appointed to take charge of St. Vincent de Paul's parish of Mount Vernon. He found the finances of the parish in a



L. H. Mulhane.

critical condition and at once began the task of paying off the debt. This he accomplished by the generous aid of the parishioners in exactly seven years. On the 1st of October, 1892, all of the old debt, incurred previous to his coming, amounting to nearly twenty thousand dollars, was wiped out. Besides this he improved the church to the value of three thousand dollars and has carried on the work untiringly along many lines, so that it has become a very strong church, taking a leading position in the diocese.

The town of Mount Vernon was founded in the year 1805 and four years later the first Catholic resident took up his abode here. The first mass ever said in Mount Vernon was celebrated by Bishop Purcell, May 23, 1834, at the house of David Morton, a zealous advocate of the faith. The next visit of the bishop was made in the year 1836 and was held in what was known as the Banning church. Judge Anthony Banning, who was also a Protestant minister, erected a small chapel or church on his land. He was an extremely liberal man and while he held tenaciously to his religious views he accorded to others the same right, and when the churches and even the courthouse of the town was closed to Bishop Purcell he offered his church, and Catholic services were therein held and the first Catholic sermon preached in the town. For many years after this mass was said in the home of David Morton by the priest who occasionally visited the growing flock. The number of Catholic families here steadily increased, and priests who visited Danville also came to Mount Vernon until Father Lamy was appointed pastor of St. Luke's in Danville, in the fall of 1839, with charge of Mount

Vernon, and was urged by the Bishop to begin a church here as soon as feasible. In July, 1842, the telegraph announced "that the church at Mount Vernon is in course of erection, Rev. Lamy in charge." It was a small brick edifice and had been roofed and plastered when a fire broke out there, destroying everything but the bare walls, which were partially damaged. After a time work was resumed, and the new church of St. Vincent de Paul was dedicated Sunday, October 14, 1849. The pastor at Danville also had charge of the church of Mount Vernon until September, 1851, when Rev. Julius Brent was given charge of the missions of Knox county and here he labored until his death, a period of nearly thirty years. He was pastor of both Danville and Mount Vernon until 1874, at which time he gave up St. Luke's church and devoted his remaining years to St. Vincent de Paul's. In 1855 the present brick parochial residence was built, in 1862 an addition was made to the church and in 1872 a neat two-story frame school house was erected and a parochial school opened there in September, 1873. From the death of Father Brent in 1880 until September, 1885, Father Lane was pastor and was then succeeded by Father Mulhane, whose service here now covers more than sixteen years, taking charge on the 1st of October, 1885. His work, carried on unceasingly, has been of a nature that has greatly extended the influence of the church. In addition to the material improvements he has made in the church property that have already been mentioned, he erected, in 1890, the new school building at a cost of ten thousand dollars, complete with all modern equipments and having an enrollment of more than two hun-

dred pupils. There are over one thousand parishioners, one hundred and seventy-five families and seven hundred communicants. The different societies of the church are in good working order and Father Mulhane has the love and co-operation of his parishioners in an unusual degree. As a speaker he is clear and logical and his powers of oratory are of a high order. He is also a writer of merit and ability and has contributed largely to church and periodical publications. Over fifteen years he has made a study of leprosy and the work of the church in behalf of those afflicted people. In 1896 he published a book on the subject, which attracted wide attention. He has labored earnestly to induce congress to establish a national home for lepers and in January, 1900, he visited Cuba and spent a month there, making a special study of leprosy. The result of his investigations was given to the world in an article in Donohue's Magazine, which was largely read and commended. He has also written works on the life of General Rosecrans and also of Hon. Frank Hurd, a native of Mount Vernon and a distinguished Ohio statesman.

HON. JOSEPH C. DEVIN.

On the judicial and political history of Knox county Joseph Chambers Devin has carved his name deeply and it is interwoven with records which indicate the high-minded and patriotic statesman, the loyal citizen, the capable lawyer and the man of upright principles. More than half a century has passed since he arrived in Mount Vernon and for fifty years he has been a member of the bar of Knox county.

Mr. Devin was born in Waterford, Washington county, Ohio, a son of Michael and Harriet (Chambers) Devin, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. His mother was a sister of David Chambers, who at the age of seventeen years carried dispatches from General Lee to General Washington in the Revolutionary war. He afterward resided at Zanesville, Ohio. In the year 1830 the parents of our subject removed to McConnellsville, Morgan county, this state, where he attended school until 1836, when the family went to Medina county. When a youth of fifteen he entered Norwalk Academy, at Norwalk, Ohio, where he pursued his studies for two years, after which he entered his father's store and served there as salesman for two years. In 1846 he matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, the school being then under the presidency of Bishop Edward Thompson, of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1848 he was graduated in Tundry's Commercial College, in Cincinnati, and in the winter of 1849 engaged in teaching a commercial college in Seville, Ohio.

It was in the year 1849 that Mr. Devin began the study of law in Mount Vernon, under the direction of Columbus Delano and William R. Sapp, and after continuing his reading for about two years he was admitted to the bar in 1851. The following year he began practice in this city, in partnership with Hosmer Curtis, a pioneer legal practitioner at this place, with whom he was connected until 1857, when Mr. Curtis removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and the relationship was accordingly terminated. In 1858 he entered into partnership with Samuel Israel. At a later date he was associated with his brother-

in-law, Henry L. Curtis, and the firm gained marked prestige among the leading lawyers at the Knox county bar.

Mr. Devin was reared in the faith of the Whig party, his father being an advocate of its principles, and as he neared his majority, he, too, endorsed its platform, but when its strength was on the wane and new issues gave rise to the Republican party he joined its ranks, became one of its leading representatives in Ohio and was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia, which nominated Fremont for the presidency in 1856. In 1863 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate. In 1862 this district, comprising Knox, Morrow, Wayne and Holmes counties, had given a majority of thirty-two hundred against the Republican party, but in the interval which had elapsed its strength had been greatly augmented and the personal popularity and the confidence reposed in the ability of Mr. Devin were also strong elements in the victory of 1863. He served on a number of important committees in the senate and was chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions. A ripe scholar, a good speaker and above all a patriotic citizen, he proved a very valuable member of the upper house of the Ohio assembly. For a number of years he advocated on the public platform his party's interests in Knox and other counties during each campaign.

In 1859 Mr. Devin was married to Miss Ella I. Curtis, a daughter of Hon. Henry B. Curtis, now deceased, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. They have two surviving children, Henry C., a well-known attorney of Mount Vernon, and Elizabeth D., the wife of William H. Pratt, general manager of the structural depart-

ment of the Illinois Steel Company, in Chicago.

Such is the brief history of one whose career has been a long and useful one. Mr. Devin is now the oldest living member of the Knox county bar, but he has retired from the active practice of his profession.

HENRY CURTIS DEVIN.

Much has been written concerning the power of environment and of heredity in shaping the course of the individual and while both may have had their effect upon the career of Mr. Devin in his choice of the legal profession as a life work, yet no matter what one's inherited tendencies or talent, such at best is merely a latent element and must feel the awakening touch of effort to be of avail in this busy world. Although surrounded by a legal atmosphere and with the example of an illustrious grandfather and father to stimulate him, Henry Curtis Devin has nevertheless had to place his dependence upon his intellectual power, steadfast application and unremitting study to secure success—and he has secured it, being now recognized as one of the strong members of the Knox county bar.

He was born in Mount Vernon, March 27, 1868, a son of Joseph Chambers and Ella I. (Curtis) Devin, of whom mention is made on a preceding page. In the public schools he obtained his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in Kenyon College, in which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1888, and after taking post graduate work his alma mater conferred upon him

the degree of Master of Arts. He read law under the guidance of his father, and in 1893 was admitted to the bar. The following year he began practice in his native city, entering into partnership with the Hon. H. D. Critchfield, who was appointed general counsel for the United States and Federal Telephone Companies, at Cleveland in 1900, at which time their business relation was terminated. Mr. Devin then became a partner of D. E. Sapp, under the firm name of Sapp & Devin and thus the firm stands to-day. He is enjoying a large law practice and is also connected with several important business enterprises, being secretary of the Mount Vernon Telephone Company, vice-president of the Millersburg Electric Light Company, a director of the Mount Vernon Gas Light Company and a director of the Sunbury & Galena Telephone Company. His business ability proves a desired factor in the successful control of these organizations.

Mr. Devin was united in marriage to Miss Fannie E. Marsh, of Indianapolis, Indiana, a daughter of Major F. E. Marsh, vice-president of the Interstate Life Insurance Company. They have two children—Fletcher M. and Elizabeth Curtis, aged respectively five and two years. Mr. Devin is a very prominent Mason and has filled the presiding chair in all the Masonic bodies in Mount Vernon, with the exception of the commandery, in which he is now serving as generalissimo. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks. His life is in harmony with the fraternal teachings of those orders. He is also a high type of the business man of the times—alert, enterprising and progressive, quick to note and im-

prove an opportunity and with laudable ambition advancing his interests along legitimate lines.

ARTHUR C. CASSELL.

The prominent citizen of Morris township, Knox county, Ohio, whose name is the title of this sketch, is one of the leading farmers in his vicinity. He was born on the farm, where he now lives, in Morris township, March 15, 1851, a son of Bascom S. and Emeline Augusta (Norton) Cassell and a grandson of George and Sarah (Nelson) Cassell. George Cassell was a son of John Cassell, who was born in Maryland and died there at a ripe old age. He married Sarah Nelson and they had children, as follows: Bascom S.; Sarah, who married John Lamb; and John Nelson, who married Jennie Staggers and lives at Aurora, Nebraska. Captain John Nelson Cassell raised a company for the Twentieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was in nearly every engagement in which that body participated. Bascom S. Cassell was born in Maryland October 9, 1824, and was brought to Knox county, Ohio, at the age of twelve years, and during the remainder of his life lived on the farm on which he died January 10, 1901. He was an enterprising farmer and business man and was well versed in the living topics of his day. Politically he was a strong Republican and he wielded much influence in his community and held numerous township offices. He was an ardent member of the Mount Vernon Congregational church. In the closing years of his life he often referred to the primitive schools of Knox county, in which

he received his early education, and in which he was a teacher for several terms. He married Emeline Augusta Norton, who bore him the following named children: Arthur Charles; Mary, at home; and Gertrude, who was educated in the public schools of Knox county and at Oberlin College, at which institution she was graduated with high honors. She is the wife of Rev. Newton W. Bates, a Congregational minister, her classmate in Oberlin, and now located at West Bloomfield, New York. The mother died February 7, 1897.

Arthur Charles Cassell was educated in the common schools, also at Mount Vernon College and at Oberlin. He chose agricultural pursuits for his vocation and soon developed into a progressive, up-to-date farmer. He is an active member of Green Valley Lodge of Grangers, in which he has taken a deep interest since his identification with that body. As a Republican he takes a leading part in local politics. He is a member of the Congregational church of Mount Vernon. December 2, 1892, he married Eva, a daughter of Frederick William and Sarah Jane (Hoke) Vohl, who has borne him three children, whom they named George Leland, Charles Howard and Dorothy Anetta. Frederick William Vohl was born in Germany November 5, 1832. When he was nineteen years of age he set sail for American soil and in 1851 settled in Knox county, Ohio. He was a butcher by trade, which he followed for many years in Mount Vernon. Early in life he became a Mason, and later a member of the Order of Red Men. He is past grand in Lodge No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mount Vernon, and represented that body in the grand lodge of the state. He now lives

on a farm in Clinton township. The Cassell farm, now consisting of two hundred and fourteen acres, was secured by George Cassell, who owned several hundred acres, and here spent his life, dying at about the age of seventy-five years. He built the present basement barn about sixty years ago. The old residence erected by Bascom Cassell was burned some years since, after which he erected the present one. Sarah J. Hoke, who became his wife, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died when Mrs. Cassell was a small child.

FRANKLIN HARPER.

Franklin Harper, who has long been a representative of the journalistic interests of Knox county, was born in Mount Vernon April 18, 1858. His father, the Hon. Lecky Harper, was for forty years editor of the Mount Vernon Banner. The subject of this sketch learned the printing business in his father's office and was educated in the public schools of Mount Vernon, being graduated in 1877. He read law in the office of Colonel W. C. Cooper and was admitted to the bar in 1879. The following year he opened an office for the practice of his profession, but in June, 1882, an opportunity was offered him to enter the newspaper business, a strong taste for which he inherited, and he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he became a partner of George F. Hunter in the publication of the Chillicothe Advertiser.

While residing there, on the 5th of June, 1890, Mr. Harper was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Hanby, of Chillicothe, by which union two sons have been born, Donald and Kenneth.

Upon the death of his father, in 1895, Mr. Harper sold his interest in the Chilli-cothe Advertiser and returned to Mount Vernon in November of that year, forming a partnership with his brother, William H. Harper, in the publication of The Banner, which partnership was terminated in June, 1896, by the retirement of his brother. The Banner had been published as a weekly paper until June 20, 1898, when Mr. Harper began the issue of daily and semi-weekly papers, which have so continued.

Mr. Harper is a member of the Masonic bodies and the Elks, being a past exalted ruler of the latter and a member of the board of trustees of the Masonic Temple Company. He is also a trustee of the Mount Vernon Board of Trade. In politics Mr. Harper is a Democrat and has taken an active and prominent part in the councils of his party, but has never held a public office. He has been a member of the Democratic state committee of Ohio several times, and was a delegate from the fourteenth Ohio district to the Democratic national convention in 1896.

COLUMBUS EWALT.

In professional career advancement must depend largely upon individual merit. The aid of wealth or influential friends availeth little or naught, for success much rest upon broad and accurate knowledge of the principle of the science which the individual represents in his professional life. When advancement is secured, it is therefore evidence of ability of earnest effort and of strong purpose. These qualities have, during the years of his connection with the bar won for

Columbus Ewalt a creditable position among the lawyers of Knox county and will gain for him still greater importance in the future. He is now serving his second term as prosecuting attorney for the county and his re-election is an indication of the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Ewalt was born in Liberty township, Knox county, in 1865, and is a representative of one of the oldest families in this part of the state, almost ninety years having passed since his great-grandfather, John Ewalt, sought a home here. The family is of German lineage and was founded in America in colonial days. John Ewalt was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1760, and there resided until 1813, when with his family he started westward, traveling in the slow manner of the times until he arrived in Clinton township, Knox county, Ohio. Here he took up his abode just west of Mount Vernon. He brought with him his eleven children, whose descendants are now largely scattered over the west. His death occurred in this locality. His son, Richard Ewalt, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the numerous family, and in Knox county he aided in the arduous task of reclaiming wild land for purposes of civilization and also shared in the various hardships and trials of frontier life. He married Miss Phoebe Douglas and among their children was William D. Ewalt. The last named was the father of our subject and was born in Morris township, this county, in 1828. He married Rizpah Moxley, a daughter of Stephen Moxley, who came to Knox county, Ohio, from Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1833, and located in Liberty township, where he spent his remaining days. The latter married Miss Watkins who was

also a native of Maryland and died soon after her arrival in the Buckeye state. He then wedded Miss Brown, of Liberty township. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Ewalt became the parents of six sons older than our subject and three daughters younger, making ten children in all. One son, Clement V., died at the age of twenty-two years, and a daughter, Cora, passed away at the age of fourteen. The others are: Cassius R., a farmer of Liberty township, Knox county; Stephen D., of Bucyrus, Ohio; Frank L., who is also living in Bucyrus; Dallas R., a contractor of Chicago, Illinois; Allan M., a resident farmer of Liberty township; Columbus, of this review; Flora, who resides in Liberty township; and Hattie M., a teacher of Olympia, Washington.

In the public schools of this county Columbus Ewalt obtained his early education, which was supplemented by study in Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and at Ada, Ohio. For five years he successfully engaged in teaching in this county, but this was merely a preliminary business step. After reading law with Judge Adams, of Mount Vernon, he was admitted to the bar and for nine years has been a practitioner at Mount Vernon, winning prominence as the years have passed by reason of his familiarity with legal principles, his careful preparation of cases and a mind which readily determines the salient point in litigation.

Mr. Ewalt was united in marriage, in Mount Vernon, to Miss Emma Blair, a daughter of William H. Blair, formerly a well-known citizen of this place but now deceased. The lady for several prior to her marriage taught school in Mount Vernon, and, like her husband, ranks high in social circles where true worth and intelligence are

at par. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His political support is given the Democracy and on its ticket he was elected prosecuting attorney for Knox county in 1897 and again in 1900 and his present term will conclude an incumbency of six years. There has been nothing sensational in his career, every step has been thoughtfully and deliberately made and every advance has been at the cost of hard and self-denying labor. He stands to-day a strong man—strong in the consciousness of well spent years, strong to plan and perform and strong in his credit and good name.

ABRAHAM MORNINGSTAR.

The honored subject of this review has spent his entire life in Knox county, where he has lived and labored to goodly ends, and it is with gratification that we offer in this publication a brief review of his genealogy and personal career. Mr. Morningstar was born in Butler township, Knox county, Ohio, on the 27th of May, 1852, and in the county of his nativity he was reared to the life of a farmer boy, while the common schools of his locality afforded him his educational privileges. At the age of twenty-one years he began the battle of life for himself, working on the shares on the home farm until his marriage, which occurred on the 7th of August, 1881, Miss Nellie Purdy becoming his wife. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Morningstar removed to a farm of sixty-seven acres, which he had previously purchased and where they made

their home for one year, on the expiration of which period they sold that tract and purchased one hundred and sixty-one acres in Butler township. At that time the land was in its primitive condition, but Mr. Morningstar placed his fields under a fine state of cultivation, erected good and substantial buildings, and in many other ways added to the value and attractive appearance of the place. In 1892, however, he left that farm and purchased the land on which he now resides, located in College township and adjoining the village of Gambier. It comprises thirty-one acres, and has been placed under an excellent state of improvement; and he still retains possession of his farm in Butler township, thus making him one of the leading and influential agriculturists of the county.

In politics he is a Democrat, exerting his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of that party. In his social relations he is a member of the Grange. Mr. Morningstar is one of the well-known men of Knox county, and all who are at all familiar with his record admire and respect him for all he has accomplished. His life history contains many lessons which may well be heeded, for it illustrates what can be accomplished through energy, enterprise and earnest purpose. He is to-day the owner of valuable land, and all his possessions stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise.

FRANK V. OWEN.

From a very early period in the development of Knox county the name of Owen has been associated with its history, for War-

ren Owen, the grandfather of our subject, leaving his home in the Green Mountain state, emigrated to Ohio when this locality was an almost uninhabited region. Here he aided in reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization and for a number of years was a leading farmer here, but died in Delaware county, Ohio, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. His son, Gilbert R. Owen, the father of Frank V., was born on the old family homestead in Middleberry township, Knox county, and there spent his entire life, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life he chose Miss Elizabeth Green, a daughter of Benjamin Green, who came from Baltimore, Maryland, to Ohio, and died in Perry township, Morrow county. Mr. Owen died in 1863, at the age of thirty-eight years.

Frank V. Owen was born in Middleberry township, Knox county, in 1857, and at the usual age entered the public schools, therein mastering the usual branches of knowledge that constitute the curriculum in such institutions. His law studies were pursued in the office and under the direction of the firm of Cooper & Moore, and in 1884 he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has maintained an office in Mount Vernon and now has a very extensive clientage of a distinctively representative character. He has tried many personal injury cases and engages in general practice. On his admission to the bar he did not consider his studies finished, but is continually adding to his knowledge and in the preparation of cases reviews every authority bearing upon the points in issue.

In this county, in 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Owen and Miss Bessie



F. V. Owen



Johnson, of Mount Vernon, a daughter of Scott Johnson. They have two children, Elizabeth and Isabella, and by a former marriage Mr. Owen had two sons—Charles, who is a graduate of the high school of Mount Vernon and of Kenyon College and is now in Dayton; and Robert, who is a student in the Mount Vernon schools. Socially Mr. Owen is connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge, and politically he is a Republican. In 1887 he was elected to the state legislature and served on some of the most important committees, and at once became an active and earnest advocate of those measures that were of most worth and importance to the citizens of the state, proving himself a capable member. In 1888 he introduced in the house a measure requiring all saloons to be closed on Sunday and it became a law and is now on the statute books, not only of the state of Ohio, but many other states have copied from it. The law bears the name of its author and is known as the "Owen Sunday Closing Law." At the end of his first term he declined a second nomination, preferring to devote his entire time to his law practice, which had grown to large proportions. Mr. Owen is distinctively a self-made-man, having climbed from the bottom, round by round, until to-day his capability as a lawyer is widely recognized and is attested by the many favorable verdicts which he gains for his clients.

GEORGE W. PORTERFIELD.

The value of good Irish blood as a factor in American civilization has been demonstrated in all parts of our country. In

his paternal line of descent George W. Porterfield, who is a successful farmer on section 2, Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, is of Irish extraction. He was born on the farm on which he now lives April 3, 1835, a son of Samuel C. Porterfield, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was reared and married in Venango county in the same state. In 1815 Samuel C. Porterfield emigrated from his old Pennsylvania home to Knox county, Ohio, and located in the woods on section 2 in Clay township. The forests were full of wild game, and Indians roamed at will in considerable numbers. He made a little clearing, on which he built a small log house, and there the subject of this sketch was born twenty years later, and thus began his career as a pioneer in the Ohio wilderness.

Samuel C. Porterfield was in religion an adherent of the Presbyterian faith and during his active years took a helpful part in the work of his church, in which he held important offices. Originally a Whig in politics, he naturally became a Republican upon the organization of that party. He was influential in local affairs and for some years filled the office of justice of the peace and at different times was elected to other township offices. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Bladensburg, and was prominent in many affairs throughout the county. He died in 1865. Samuel Porterfield, father of Samuel C. Porterfield, and grandfather of George W. Porterfield, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and his father, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in the Emerald Isle.

Eliza Stevenson, who married Samuel C. Porterfield, and was the mother of George

W. Porterfield, was born and passed her early life in Virginia and lived to be seventy-two years old. George Stevenson, her father, was a soldier in the American army in the Revolutionary war and at one time was captured by Indians, making his escape only after an exciting experience. The Stevensons were of Scotch-Irish extraction. Samuel C. Porterfield saw active service in the war of 1812-14, which was afterward recognized by the government in a substantial way. His wife bore him ten children, named as follows, in the order of their nativity: Nancy, William, Sarah, Samuel, James, John, Robert, Elizabeth, George W. and Catharine. Of these only George W. and Elizabeth are living.

George W. Porterfield, the ninth in order of birth of the children of Samuel C. and Eliza (Stevenson) Porterfield, passed his boyhood and youth on the farm which is now his homestead. His school days were spent in an old-fashioned log school house, with puncheon floor and slab benches and desks, which stood near his home, and at the Martinsburg Academy, at which he was a student about a year. After completing his educational course he taught school in Knox county four years, when failing health compelled him to abandon the school room and seek outdoor life on the farm. He was married September 29, 1859, to Priscilla Hughes, who resided a mile and a half south of Martinsburg, Clay township, Knox county, Ohio. She was a daughter of John and Mary A. (Haver) Hughes, who were early settlers in the county. Mrs. Hughes, who was the third in order of birth of her parents family of five children, also finished her education at the Martinsburg Academy. She has borne her husband nine children, named

as follows, and of whom seven are living: Mary E., who married J. M. Porterfield; Jessie S., who married Henry Rice; Eliza O., who married William Melick; Estrella, who married E. L. Wolfe; Charles G., who was born on the night of the day on which General Grant was elected president, and married Viola Wolfe; Ida, who is a member of her father's household; Thomas, who assists his father in the management of his farm; Libbie, who became a successful teacher at the age of sixteen and died at the age of twenty-three; and Minnie B., who died in childhood.

After his marriage Mr. Porterfield bought the old Porterfield homestead of his father and has since been engaged quite extensively in the wool and stock trade. His farm, which consists of four hundred acres, is supplied with good buildings and adequate equipments of all kinds, also liberally stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and swine. For a time Mr. Porterfield was engaged in merchandising at Bladensburg. He is a man of much enterprise and a public-spirited and patriotic citizen. A strict Republican, he wields considerable influence in his party, and has ably served his fellow townsmen in the office of justice of the peace. He is not a member of any church, but is liberal in his contributions toward the support of all the churches near his home, especially the Presbyterian church, at the services of which he and his family are attendants. He is a life-long resident of the township, and the sixty-seven years he has lived here have not been lived in vain, for not only has he prospered financially, but he has gained a reputation as an upright, progressive citizen of which any man might be proud.

JOSEPH S. DAVIS.

By the death of this honorable and upright citizen the community sustained an irreparable loss and was deprived of the presence of one whom it had come to look upon as a benefactor and friend. Death often removes from our midst those whom we can ill afford to spare, whose lives have been all that is exemplary of the true and thereby really great citizen. Such a one was Mr. Davis, whose whole career, business, political and social, served as a model to the young and an inspiration to the aged. He honored the city which honored him with many positions of public trust. His labors proved of great benefit to the public and by his usefulness he created a memory whose perpetuation does not depend upon brick and stone, but upon the spontaneous and freewill offering of a great and enlightened people.

Mr. Davis was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, November 21, 1812, a son of Henry and Avis Davis. His father was a native of Cornish, New Hampshire, and was married in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, to Avis Townsend, who was born in that place. Subsequently they removed to Ohio, locating in Ross county in 1808, while in 1811 they went to Pickaway county and in 1815 took up their abode in Hillsboro, Highland county, where the parents of our subject spent their remaining days. The father was a merchant of Chillicothe, and through the conduct of his commercial pursuits provided for his family. He had four sons: Dr. Edwin Davis, of New York city, now deceased; Rev. Werter Rennick Davis, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who spent most of his life in Baldwin City, Kansas, where he was president

of the Baldwin University; Dr. William Davis, of Peru, Ohio; and the subject of this review, who was the second in order of birth. All were students in Gambier College, in Knox county, were Episcopalians, with the exception of one, in religious faith and all have now passed away.

Joseph Slocum Davis, whose name introduces this review, spent his youth in his parents' home and in early life assisted his father in the store. His preliminary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a preparatory course in Gambier, Ohio, where he began his studies in 1829. He afterward entered Kenyon College, in which he was graduated in the class of 1835, and then, having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he began reading in the law office of Benjamin S. Brown, of Mount Vernon. In 1836-37 he was a student in the Cincinnati Law School and in the latter year was admitted to the bar. He began practice in connection with Hon. Columbus Delano, but owing to a severe illness was obliged to retire after some years of practice. An analytical mind, strong reasoning powers and keen intellectuality made him a powerful lawyer at the Knox county bar. He became identified with journalistic interests in 1848, being the first editor of the Line Whig, which paper advocated the election of General Zachary Taylor as president. In 1850 he was appointed deputy United States marshal and took the census of Knox county, while in 1849, 1850, 1851, 1866, 1868, 1870 and 1871 he was elected mayor of Mount Vernon. It is certainly an indication of his ability and the confidence reposed in him that he was several times recalled to the office after retirement

therefrom. His administration was ever practical and progressive. He supported all measures which he believed would prove of public benefit which were not of an extravagant nature and was always found on the side of reform and improvement. His labors proved very helpful and acceptable to the city and well did he deserve the honor of being seven times called to be the chief executive of his city. He was twice elected probate judge of Knox county, his last term expiring in 1861. In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln a paymaster in the army and for a quarter of a century he was a member of the school board of Mount Vernon, acting as its president for nine years. The cause of education found in him a warm friend and he did all in his power to raise the standard of intellectual attainment in the city. In 1869 the directors of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware Railroad Company elected him secretary and he held that position for quite a number of years.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Moore, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Dr. Robert Moore, who came to Ohio at an early day, but afterward returned to Connellsville, following the failure of the Owl Creek Bank. There he soon died. His family later again came to Ohio and here his daughter became the wife of Joseph S. Davis. By the marriage were born four children: Henry, who served in the Union army during the Civil war as captain of Company H, Twentieth Ohio Regiment, afterward located in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was a very prominent Mason and died January 1, 1901, at the age of sixty-four years. Mary Davis died in 1886. Rollin H. Davis, the second son, learned the jewelry business with William

Brown of Mount Vernon and afterward located in Warren, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a jewelry store until his death. The daughter, Anna Davis, is now the widow of John W. Hall, late of Columbus, Ohio, in which city he owned and edited the Industrial Union. They had two sons, Rollin Davis and Joseph John, who are now in business in Mount Vernon. Their mother, Mrs. John W. Hall, is now living in this city in her father's old homestead.

The death of Joseph H. Davis occurred in Mount Vernon in December, 1884, when he was seventy-two years of age and his wife passed away May 3, 1879. They ranked among the most prominent citizens of Mount Vernon. Mr. Davis was a man of firm convictions and was prompt and conscientious in the discharge of public and private trusts. His was a sturdy American character and a stalwart patriotism and he had the strongest attachment for our free institutions and was ever willing to make any personal sacrifice for their preservation. He was of stern integrity and honesty of purpose and despised all unworthy or questionable means to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose or to promote his own advancement in any direction, whether political or otherwise. Not even the tongue of calumny ever uttered a word to the contrary nor did the malevolence of detraction dare to assail his good name.

RICHARD D. PURDY.

The well-known citizen of Clay township, Knox county, whose name is the title of this sketch and who lives in section seven in the

township mentioned, is one of the leading farmers in his vicinity. His homestead farm contains one hundred and twenty acres and he has already divided two hundred and thirty-four acres among his sons. He is locally prominent as a Democrat, and for nine years held the office of justice of the peace in Harrison township and was also trustee of that township. In many ways he is one of the influential men of Knox county.

Richard D. Purdy was born in Holmes county, Ohio, November 9, 1833, a son of Elijah Purdy, a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, who settled in Holmes county when he was eighteen years old and there married. He began life in the woods on government land which he purchased, and improved a large farm, on which he died in his seventy-second year. He was a life-long member of the old-school Baptist church and often preached the gospel to his fellow pioneers. A Democrat in politics, he was active in local affairs and filled the office of township trustee, also discharged other important official duties. Ephraim Purdy, father of Elijah and grandfather of Richard D., was born and lived out his entire life in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he was a well-to-do farmer. Clarinda Babcock, who married Elijah Purdy, and was the mother of Richard D. Purdy, was born and reared in Coshocton county, Ohio, and lived to be seventy-four years old. Her father, Richard Babcock, was a pioneer and became a prominent farmer in Coshocton county, where he died at about the age of sixty years. By his marriage with Miss Babcock, Elijah Purdy became the father of ten children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to maturity and married,

bringing to grandfather and grandmother Purdy two hundred and six descendants. The subject of this sketch was the sixth child and third son of his parents. He was reared under the parental roof and educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years began a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade and for one year thereafter worked as a journeyman carpenter.

February 8, 1854, Richard D. Purdy married Rachel Purdy, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and a daughter of Nathaniel and Chloe (Nicholson) Purdy. Mrs. Purdy's parents were born and reared in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Purdy was the thirteenth in order of birth of their family of fourteen children, five sons and seven daughters of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and married. Mrs. Purdy, who was their sixth daughter, passed her girlhood in her native county. In 1854, shortly after his marriage, Mr. Purdy located at Spencer-ville, Allen county, Ohio, where he carried on a carpenter business for ten years. In June, 1864, he removed to Jefferson county, Kansas, and bought a farm near Rising Sun, where he remained for three years. During that time he was employed at four dollars per day in building railway bridges and depots on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between its eastern terminus and Denver. In 1867 failing health compelled him to relinquish active work as a carpenter and he sold his farm in Kansas and located in Knox county, a few miles east of Gambier, where he bought a farm and there lived until 1876, when he purchased and removed to his present farm in Clay township. On this farm, while continuing carpenter work

in a general way, he made many improvements, including the erection of a good residence, ample barns and out buildings. About eight years ago he practically retired from active life.

Richard D. and Rachel (Purdy) Purdy have seven children and eleven grandchildren. Their five sons and two daughters are here mentioned in the order of their birth: Julia Ann, who married Simon Dudgeon, of Gambier, Ohio; Clarinda V., who married Abe Morningstar, of Gambier, Ohio; Jasper M., who married Hattie Mochwart, of Allen county, Ohio; Emery E., who married Samantha Lepley and lives at Cherterville, Morrow county, Ohio; John C., who married Lesta Oldaker and assists his father in the management of the home farm; Chauncey V., who married Emma Kerr and lives in Pleasant township, Knox county; and Henry D.

THOMAS A. INKS.

The prominent citizen of Fredericktown, Ohio, whose name is above, is no less well known as a mason than as a farmer, and he is an active member of the Presbyterian church. A son of John and Elizabeth (Selner) Inks, he was born in Clinton township, this county, November 3, 1846, and was educated in the public schools in this county. He has lived in Wayne township since November 4, 1851, when his parents took up their residence there. All of his active years have been devoted to farming, in which he has won satisfactory success. He has given his attention to the affairs of his township and has

ably filled the office of township trustee and discharged other important obligations.

Mr. Inks was married December 22, 1875, to Araminta Pernina Lyon, and they have five children, named Edward Newton, Hattie L., John William, Mary Elizabeth and Lewis. John Inks, the father of Thomas A. Inks, was born in Shropshire, England. Emigrating to America, he located at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and became a farmer there. Elizabeth Selner, whom he married, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1876. Araminta Pernina Lyon, who married Thomas A. Inks, was born in Wayne township, Knox county, Ohio, July 17, 1850, a daughter of William and Louisa (Keyes) Lyon. She received her education in the public schools near her childhood home and early identified herself with the Presbyterian church, of which she is an active member.

William Lyon, father of Mrs. Inks, was born in Wayne township, Knox county, Ohio, August 14, 1811, and was a life-long farmer. In religion his parents affiliated with the Methodist church and in politics he was a Democrat. He married Louisa Keyes, October 6, 1838, and she bore him seven children, all of whom are living: Newton, Marion, Mary Elizabeth, Sarah Clotilda, Araminta Pernina, Mertie Jane and Harriet R. William Lyon, the father of Mrs. Inks, was a son of Simeon Lyon, who came to Ohio from New Jersey. Simeon Lyon was born August 22, 1767, and married Hannah Serring, who was born October 14, 1772. They had eleven children, none of whom survive: Mehetabel, Abigail, Pernina, Daniel, Benjamin, Eliza, William, Jane, Asher, Phoebe Ann and Caroline. Simeon Lyon was a son of Ephraim Lyon, a Revolution-

ary soldier. He (Simeon) settled in Wayne township, Knox county, Ohio, in 1806, on land purchased by his father, who always resided in New Jersey.

JOHN O. HARRIS.

In these days of up-to-date farming it is a pleasure to note the essential facts in the career of a farmer who is in some ways a leader in his class in the community in which he lives. Such a farmer is John O. Harris, of Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, who is the owner of one hundred and eight acres of land comprising his homestead and one hundred and twenty acres constituting an independent farm in Harrison township.

Mr. Harris was born in Jackson township, Knox county, Ohio, March 29, 1849, a son of Samuel Harris, a native of Ohio, who was an early settler in the county. Elijah Harris, father of Samuel Harris and grandfather of John O. Harris, was also a pioneer in Knox county. Sarah Hill, who married Samuel Harris and became the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Knox county. Samuel Harris died at the age of seventy-eight years; his wife at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of one daughter and two sons, and our subject was the youngest of their three children.

John O. Harris was reared in Clay township and educated in the common schools in his vicinity. He has become prominent as a farmer, is an active member of the Disciple church, and is locally influential in the Democratic party. He was married in June, 1876, to Miss Lydia Cochren, a na-

tive of Morrow county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Delia A. (Walker) Cochren. A biographical sketch of her father appears on another page of this work. She was reared in Howard township, Knox county, and is an accomplished woman, highly esteemed by all who know her. She has borne her husband a son and a daughter named Vincie Craig and Sallie.

JOHN WAUGH.

For many years this gentleman has been actively identified with the business interests of Knox county, and is one of its honored and highly esteemed citizens. His possessions have been principally acquired through his own efforts, and as the result of his consecutive endeavor he has won a place among the substantial men of his community.

Mr. Waugh was born in Washington county, Maryland, on the 25th of December, 1816. His father died before his birth, and his mother afterward married Timothy Downing, by whom she had two children. By her first marriage she became the mother of two children also,—Lewis and John. When the latter was but six years of age he was bound out to Joseph Brown, with whom he remained for one year, and he then came to Knox county, Ohio, with Philip H. Brown, the latter purchasing a farm in Monroe township, and our subject remained with that gentleman until his fifteenth year. After reaching his fifteenth year Mr. Waugh went to Mount Vernon, where he entered upon a five years' apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, and during that entire time he received only his board and clothes in compen-

sation for his services. After completing his apprenticeship he came to Gambier and embarked in the tailoring business on his own account, forming a partnership with a Mr. Williams, which relationship was continued for seven years, and from that time until 1896 he carried on the business alone. He has ever been upright and honorable in all his dealings, his word at all times being considered as good as his bond, and his well-directed efforts have been crowned with a high degree of success. He now owns a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres in College township, Knox county, and also has a seven hundred and twenty acre tract in Story county, Iowa.

Mr. Waugh married Miss Minerva Lawrence, who was a prominent member and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1889. Mr. Waugh is a worthy representative of that class of citizens who lead quiet, industrious, honest and useful lives and constitute the best portion of a community. Wherever known he is held in high regard, and is certainly deserving of honorable mention in the history of the county where almost his entire life has been passed.

WILLIAM D. BANNING.

The name of Banning has been so closely connected with the history of Knox county through almost a century that a member of the family needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, especially if he be as widely and favorably known as is William D. Banning, who is now living a re-

tired life in Mount Vernon. He was born in this city and is a grandson of Judge Anthony Banning, who came to the county in 1812. His father, James S. Banning was a leading and influential resident of the county for many years and died in 1867, at the age of sixty-seven. He married Eliza Blackstone, who was born in Connelville, Lafayette county, Pennsylvania, the only daughter of James and Sarah (Rogers) Blackstone. The Blackstone family was of English lineage, and her great-great-grandfather of William Blackstone, an uncle of Governor William Blackstone, the famous author of the celebrated treatise on real estate law, which has become a text-book in all law colleges throughout the country. Mrs. Eliza (Blackstone) Banning received superior educational advantages and was a lady of marked culture and refinement. She brought the first piano to Mount Vernon and took great pleasure in teaching the young people of this then pioneer town music and other accomplishments. She was one of the charter members of St. Paul's Episcopal church and her whole life was one of beneficence to her family and to the community. Her influence was that of a cultured, refined lady, and her memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew her.

Unto James and Eliza Banning were born the following named: Sarah D. died at the age of fifty-six years; James Blackstone, who made his home in Clinton township, married Miss Mary Prentiss Williams, who survives her husband, and lives in Mount Vernon; Anthony, of Banning, Pennsylvania, married Catherine Torrence, of Connelville, that state; Priscilla became the wife of J. D. Thompson, of Mount Ver-



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM D. BANNING.

non, but both are now deceased; William D. is the next of the family; Henry B. died in Cincinnati and his sketch is given on another page of this volume; Eliza is the wife of William Brown, ex-mayor of Mount Vernon; Thomas D. resides on the old homestead in Mount Vernon; and Mary is the wife of Frank Watkins.

William D. Banning, whose name introduces this review, spent his youth in acquiring his education in the public schools and in Sloan's Academy in Mount Vernon, and since putting aside his text-books he has devoted his energies to farming and to the management of his property interests. He wedded Miss Mary Lake, of Wooster, Ohio, a daughter of Constance and Eleanor (Jones) Lake. Her father was a prominent merchant and banker at Wooster, while the Jones family were prominent in Wayne county. Her grandfather Jones was for two terms a member of congress and was a recognized leader of public thought and feeling. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Banning were born six children, but they lost three. Those yet living are: Priscilla, the wife of Harry Sanderson, of Mount Vernon; Anna, at home; and Lake, who is attending school. The family is one of prominence in the community, enjoying the warm regard of a very large circle of friends. Their home is noted for its gracious and pleasing hospitality and its social functions are always regarded as among the most enjoyable of the season. Mr. Banning represents one of the oldest and most honored families of the county and is a worthy scion of his race, upholding the untarnished name which has ever been a synonym of loyal citizenship and upright conduct.

JOSEPH MYERS.

In Democratic circles in Knox county Joseph Myers is a recognized leader and that to a high degree he enjoys the confidence and trust of his fellow men is indicated by the fact that he is now filling the responsible position of president of the board of county commissioners. His personal popularity is indicated by the fact that at the election of 1900 he ran more than two hundred and fifty votes ahead of his ticket, his support coming from many who voted for the Republican nominees for other offices. His loyal citizenship, his practical yet progressive administration of the affairs of the office and his earnest efforts to promote the welfare of the county—these are some of the strong characteristics of the man.

Mr. Myers was born in Liberty township, Knox county, four miles west of Mount Vernon, on the 3d of May, 1844, his parents being William and Sarah (Dietrich) Myers, in whose family of four daughters and two sons he was the youngest child and the only survivor. Upon the home farm he was reared and his work in the fields was alternated by period of attendance at the public schools. At the age of eighteen he was drafted for service in the army, enlisting as a member of Company F, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served under the command of General Rosecrans and participated in the battle of Stone River. He was drafted for nine months, but was with his command at the front for eleven months.

After receiving an honorable discharge Mr. Myers returned home and remained on the farm until his father's death. The old

home place was willed to him and his brother, Jacob, and the latter, having married and removed to another locality, our subject operated the land which they had purchased from the other heirs. Upon Jacob's death Joseph Myers purchased his interest in the property and soon after sold the entire amount and bought his father-in-law's farm of one hundred acres, in Clinton township, two miles west of Mount Vernon. There he lived for a number of years, but eventually sold the place and invested his money in one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in Monroe township, three miles northeast of Mount Vernon, upon which he yet resides. Throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits and his farming methods are in harmony with the advancement of the times.

Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Clementine Rinehart, a native of Knox county and a daughter of Samuel Rinehart who came from New Jersey to this county with his parents in 1816. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been born seven children: Emma, who is the wife of Foster Tulloss, of Clinton township, by whom she has six children: Joseph; James; Charles; Anna; Fay and Margaret; Samuel deceased; William at home; Victoria, the wife of Harry Patterson, of Morris township; Mary, Melissa and Ralph, all yet under the parental roof.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Myers has been a supporter of the Democratic party and in 1897 was elected on that ticket to the position of a member of the board of county commissioners. He served so capably that on the expiration of his three-years' term he was re-elected in 1900 by a majority of sixty-five, although a majority of two

hundred was given the head of the Republican ticket. He was then chosen president of the board and is therefore at the head of the business affairs of the county, which come under the province of this board. For several terms he was trustee of Liberty township and at all times has exercised his official prerogatives in support of such measures as he believes most conducive to the public good. Mr. Myers belongs to the Methodist Protestant church, and fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his membership being in Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 316; Co-kosing Encampment and also with the Uniformed Rank of the Order. Few men in the county are better known, for he has always lived in Knox county, has successfully engaged in farming and has proved himself a worthy public officer.

DELPHOS SHERWOOD SELLERS.

The prominent farmer of Morgan township, Knox county, Ohio, whose name is mentioned above, traces his lineage to old Pennsylvania stock. Christian Sellers, his great-grandfather, lived in Greene county, Pennsylvania. Jacob Sellers, a son of Christian Sellers, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in that county in 1785, and came to Knox county, Ohio, in 1806, and bought three hundred acres of land in Morgan township. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1807 he married Mary Beam, and in 1808 began to carve out a home on his land. Setting up four posts, with cross poles, they were covered with bark, thus securing shelter till a log cabin could be made. With two other men he worked two whole days to place the heavy

logs in position, only to realize the necessity for more help. Having no near neighbors to ask, he set out to see those some miles distant. Meeting "Old Tusco," chief of the Delaware Indians, he made known his plight, and the chief sent him four stalwart braves, who, "working like heroes," completed his cabin in one day. They were fed upon "cush-cush" and "dormin" for dinner, that being their expression for roast pork and corn bread. His cabin stood on the site of the present premises. His large tract of land was covered with a dense forest and he gradually cleared it and improved it and added to its acreage until at the time of his death he was the owner of about one thousand and five hundred acres, and was one of the prominent land-owners of Knox county. Some of his land he bought of the government for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and other portions of it were originally school lands. About half of his original purchase is now owned by his descendants. His possessions were included in Knox, Putnam, Allen and Licking counties.

Politically he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and he was a man of public spirit who had the best interests of the community at heart. He died in 1846, and his wife, who was born in Virginia, December 18, 1790, died August 6, 1878. They had eleven children, named as follows: William; Susan, who married James Honey, a native of Virginia; Sarah, who married John Clutter; Christian, Jr.; Jacob, Jr.; Isaac; David W.; George; John; Jackson; and Mary, who married Joseph Bolwine. None of their children are living.

Jacob Sellers, Jr., was born in Morgan township, Knox county, Ohio, March 2, 1816, and died May 12, 1894. He received

a scanty education in subscription schools. His first teacher was Ziba Leonard, who taught in a little floorless log structure with slab seats and benches and windows of greased paper, and a large fireplace at one end, which in the winter months was kept full of blazing logs. His second teacher, James Kirkland, taught him to read, write and figure a little, and in that locality at that time those meager accomplishments were popularly believed to amply equip their possessor to battle for supremacy in the business world. Near the end of the boy's school days the old Owl Creek Baptist church was turned into a school-house and for a time he studied under its roof. He was early initiated into the mysteries of land clearing and cultivation and obtained a practical knowledge how the Ohio wilderness could be developed into fertile farms. A man of strong personality, sound judgment and clear business foresight, he made a practical success of life, never in all his career running counter to the law, suing a man or being sued. Late in life he became a member of the Owl Creek Baptist church. He served successfully in several of the various township offices. He was married June 3, 1858, to Miss Cynthia Cannon, a daughter of Zephaniah and Matilda (Painter) Cannon, who was born in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 3, 1837, and was brought to Knox county, Ohio, by her parents when she was about two years old. Her father prior to coming to Ohio was an old-time schoolmaster, and a well-to-do farmer. He directed her education, which to considerable extent was obtained in such subscription schools as have been described. Her great-grandfather, John Cannon, and his brother Richard, who

came to America to escape conscription in the British army, were the first of her family in the United States, and they settled in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and lived out their days there. They became active in opposition to their mother country during the Revolution.

Jacob and Cynthia (Cannon) Sellers were the parents of four children, named in the following statements: Their daughter, Ida May, married Joseph C. Stinson and lives in Burlington township, Licking county, Ohio; Delphos Sherwood, born April 22, 1861, is the immediate subject of this sketch; Jessie H. married Frank E. Bone and lives in Miller township, Knox county, Ohio; and James Morgan died in infancy. Delphos Sherwood Sellers is a native of Morgan township and has lived there all his life and his career has been marked with such success that he is well known throughout Knox and adjacent counties. He was educated in district schools near his home and at the Utica high school. He lives with his mother on one hundred and forty-five and a half acres of the original Sellers purchase in Morgan township. He is a member of Owl Creek Baptist church and has served in the various official positions of the church and Sunday-school. Politically he is a Republican and has ably filled the office of assessor and been elected to fill other official positions by his townsmen, who repose full confidence in him and regard him as an especially patriotic and public-spirited man.

FANNY BERRY BALL.

Mrs. Fanny Berry Ball, daughter of John Adams and Eleanora E. (Andrews)

tor of heavy burdens of debt and placed Berry, was born in Danville, Ohio, November 3, 1846, and is a prominent resident of Fredericktown and one of the well known women of Knox county, Ohio. She received her primary education in the public schools and in 1861 became a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University. After leaving school, on the death of her father, she taught until her marriage, January 15, 1867, to Edgar Addison Ball, who was born August 29, 1836, and died June 12, 1890. Mr. Ball was a successful farmer and a public spirited citizen. November 9, 1892, Mrs. Ball married Schuyler Ball, a brother of her first husband who was born April 12, 1840, and died September 1, 1899.

John Adams Berry, the father of Fanny (Berry) Ball, was born in Pike township, Knox county, Ohio, January 21, 1821. He was educated at Baltimore, Maryland, and became a teacher. He graduated in medicine at Willoughby Medical College in 1841, and practiced his profession until 1854, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He labored earnestly for the salvation of souls for some years, principally at East Union, Rosco, Chesterville and Fredericktown, Ohio, and was then appointed agent for the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, a position which was offered him in view of the fact that his health had visibly failed. His physical condition having improved, he was in 1862 appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mount Gilead, Ohio. He died November 8, 1863, and is remembered as a man of sterling worth and extraordinary ability, especially as a financier. It is a matter of record that he re-

lieved all the churches of which he was past them upon a substantial foundation. He married Eleanora E. Andrews, March 17, 1842, and she bore him seven children: Clementine C., who married Edward L. Buchwalter, of Springfield, Ohio; Rosalie H., who married Dr. J. T. Condon, of Pawnee, Nebraska; Fanny; John A., now dead; Eugene; Clara L., who married John Wyker, of Decatur, Alabama; and Edward A., an electrician of Cleveland, Ohio.

Eleanora E. (Andrews) Berry, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 6, 1824, a daughter of Thomas Brown Andrews, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and a Revolutionary soldier who did gallant service in defense of American liberty. She was educated at Wooster, Ohio, and before her marriage was a successful teacher. She is now living with a daughter in Decatur, Alabama. James Berry, the father of Rev. John Adams Berry, was a farmer in Pike township, Knox county, Ohio.

WILLIAM GILMOR.

Among the successful and reliable farmers of Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, none is held in higher esteem by his fellow citizens than William Gilmor, an old settler, who was born in Ohio county, Virginia, November 8, 1824, and possesses many of those traits which have made Virginians honored in all parts of our country.

William Gilmor, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and brought up in Maryland, and was taken to Ohio county, Virginia, at the age of sixteen by his par-

ents. He was married in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and soon afterward located on a part of his father's farm, where he engaged in farming and milling. He built a saw and a grist mill and acquired other property, and in a general way was a prosperous man. Politically he was a Whig and later a Republican. He was a religious man and a church member and lived a good life, which terminated when he was within one month of being eighty-two years old. William Gilmor, father of the William Gilmor just mentioned and grandfather of the William Gilmor of this sketch, was born and reared in Maryland and was a farmer there. Eventually he settled in Ohio county, Virginia, on a farm of four hundred acres, on which he lived out his days. His parents were natives of Ireland, and they settled early in Maryland.

Nancy Scott, who married the father of the subject of this sketch and who lived to be seventy-two years old, was born and passed her early life in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Arthur Scott, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and became a farmer, but for some time was engaged in teaming over the mountains between Pennsylvania and Ohio, via the old National road, and was an important factor in the development of Ohio. William and Nancy (Scott) Gilmor were the parents of four sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and of whom William Gilmor and his brother, John S. Gilmor, of New York, are the only survivors. William Gilmor, who was the second child and eldest son of his parents, was reared at the place of his nativity, on the line of the old National road,

and began his education in subscription schools, completing it in what were later known as public schools. March 28, 1854, he married Sarah Monninger, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1827, a daughter of Henry and Susan (Haas) Monninger, natives of Maryland and who had ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, of whom Mrs. Gilmor is the ninth in order of birth.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Gilmor settled in Jackson township, Knox county, Ohio, where he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres, on which he lived nine years, then disposed of it and purchased his present farm at Martinsburg, in Clay township, on which he has made many improvements. It consists of one hundred and seventy acres, and he also owns another farm of one hundred and fifteen acres within the borders of Clay township. He is a man of social and political influence in the community in which he lives, and besides holding other local offices has for many years been a member of the township school board. Brought up in the political faith of the Whigs, he naturally became a Republican, and voted for Abraham Lincoln for the presidency of the United States in 1860 and again in 1864, and has since voted for every Republican nominee for the presidency. He has long been an active member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has held the offices of deacon and trustee. William and Sarah (Monninger) Gilmor have had born to them six children, who are here mentioned in the order of their birth: Florence, who is dead; Lizzie, who is a member of her parents' household; John, who married Mary Hart, of Ashland county, Ohio, and

lives on a part of his father's home farm; and Belle, Franklin and Agnes, who are dead.

SILAS YOUNG.

The farming interests of Knox county are well represented by Silas Young, who owns a valuable and well cultivated place in Monroe township. He was born in Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio, October 19, 1821. His father, Reese C. Young, claimed Pennsylvania as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Washington county in 1799. He subsequently removed to Geauga county, Ohio, where he was married, and in 1838 he took up his abode in Knox county, locating on a farm in Monroe township, where he spent the remainder of his days. His political support was given the Democracy, and religiously he was a member of the Methodist Protestant church. For his wife he chose Eliza Gates, who was born in the Empire state, and was a member of an old and prominent family, whose history is traced back through many generations to a passenger on the Mayflower. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Young was blessed with fifteen children, nine of whom are now living, namely: Silas, the subject of this review; Elvira, the wife of Martin Robinson, of California; Mary A., the widow of William Downs and a resident of Mount Vernon; Carrie, wife of Stephen Craig, of Knox county; Emma, wife of Robert Coleman, of Mount Vernon; Eva, the widow of Thomas Williams, and she makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Craig; Jane, wife of Elias Leonard, of Missouri; Abigail, widow of Sam-

uel Bartlett and a resident of Mount Vernon; and Susan, the wife of John M. Scott, of Knox county.

Silas Young remained under the parental roof until his fifteenth year, when he began the battle of life on his own account, and for the following twelve years he was engaged at various occupations, but his time was principally given to agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1839 he came to Knox county, Ohio, where he soon entered the employ of Mr. Jacob Davis, and on the 20th of August, 1848, he was united in marriage to his daughter Catherine. Shortly after his marriage our subject rented the farm where his brother-in-law, James W. Davis, now resides, where he made his home for two years, on the expiration of which period he purchased a tract of sixty-six acres on the Wooster road, there making his home until 1870. For the following two years he rented a farm of two hundred and thirty-three acres of the Lefever heirs in Clinton township, and at the end of that period the residence there was burned and Mr. Young then moved to Mount Vernon. After another year had passed by he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres in Monroe township, and on this place he has ever since made his home. He has a fine farm, a mile east of Mount Vernon, and thereon he is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The union of our subject and wife has been blessed with ten children, six of whom survive,—Jacob R., who is engaged in business in Springfield, Illinois; Augusta, the wife of C. A. Lefever, of Clinton township; John Shannon, a resident of Tallula, Illinois; Mary, the wife of Walter S. Steele,

who is engaged in the grocery business in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Charles, at home; and Catherine, the wife of Walter Spittle, of Washington, Indiana. Mr. Young gives his political support to the Democratic party, and his religious views connect him with the Methodist Protestant church.

M. H. ADRIAN.

Success comes as the legitimate result of well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action that has once been decided upon. She smiles not upon the idler or dreamer, and only the man who has won her favor justly and by unflagging effort does she deign to crown with blessings. In tracing the history of Mr. Adrian it is plainly seen that the success he enjoys has been won by the commendable qualities just mentioned, together with many others which have gained him the high esteem of all who know him. He is the largest landholder in Jefferson township, and ranks among the leading agriculturists of this part of Ohio, where his labors have been so well directed that he is now most prosperous.

Mr. Adrian is a native of Knox county, his birth having occurred in Harrison township, on the 14th of August, 1855. His father, Isaac Adrian, was born in Jefferson county, this state, and coming to this county at an early day took up his abode in Harrison township, where throughout his active business career he carried on farming. His death occurred when he was seventy-seven years of age, and thus terminated a.

busy and useful career. He married Cynthia Harrod, who was born in Harrison township upon the farm which is yet her home. She is now eighty-one years of age. She has performed a noble work in the world, having reared a family of ten children, all of whom reached adult age, while nine are yet living and are a credit to their loved and venerated mother.

The sixth child and third son of this family is M. H. Adrian, whose name introduces this sketch. In the usual manner of farmer lads of the period he spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and when the farm work was over in the autumn he entered the public school of his neighborhood and there acquired a good English education. He was married in Union township, November 19, 1879, the lady of his choice being Miss Della May Parsons, a sister of Dr. Parsons, of Brinkhaven. The young couple began their domestic life at Democracy, Ohio, and he engaged in farming in Pike township for five years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Union township, there remaining for two years. He then purchased the farm upon which he now resides and which comprises two hundred acres of rich and arable land, which when placed under the plow yields excellent harvests in return for his labor. He also owns another tract of eighty acres one mile north of his home place, and one hundred and twenty-six and a half acres in Union township, known as the Parsons farm, so that his landed possessions aggregate four hundred and six and a half acres, making him the most extensive landholder in Jefferson township. Throughout the greater part of his life he has followed stock-raising in

connection with the tilling of the soil, and for two years he was engaged in merchandising at Buckeye City, and for one year at Brinkhaven. Energy is one of his marked characteristics, and has been an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his success.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian has been blessed with five children: Lauris N., Lewis I., Ivan L., Virgil H. and Leila O. M. Mr. Adrian and his family have a wide acquaintance in the county where they have always resided and their circle of friends is quite extensive. He votes with the Democracy, and socially is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, with which he has been identified for five years, and in which he has filled all the offices. He is a member of the Baptist church in Tiverton township, Coshocton county, in which he is serving as a deacon, a position he has filled for eight years, and in its work he has taken an active part. He is well known in the county as a respected citizen, whose word is thoroughly reliable, whose business is conducted along lines of the strictest honesty, and whose worth is widely acknowledged by his fellow men.

DAVID SHAFFER, D. D. S.

A large patronage indicates Dr. Shaffer's standing in professional circles, for as a dental practitioner of Danville he is well and favorably known. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, July 15, 1853. His father, John Shaffer, was a native of the Old Dominion, but when only four years

of age he came with his parents, Jacob Shaffer and wife, to Ohio. The paternal grandparents of our subject were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed from that state to Virginia, coming thence to Ohio. The mother of him whose name introduces this review bore the maiden name of Priscilla Hoger, and was born in Holmes county, Ohio. Her death occurred in Wayne county, this state, when she had reached the age of fifty-eight years. She is still survived by her husband, who now makes his home in Wooster, Wayne county. This worthy couple became the parents of ten children, nine of whom grew to years of maturity.

Dr. Shaffer, the third child in order of birth in the above family, was but eight years of age when he left the county of his nativity and with his parents located in Wayne county, where he received his education in the district schools. After attaining to years of maturity he was for five years engaged in the lumber business at Fredericksburg, Ohio, while for the following two years he was a resident of Latty, Paulding county, this state, where he found employment at the carpenter's trade. While thus employed he spent his leisure hours engaged in the study of dentistry under the preceptorship of Dr. E. P. Cunningham, of Fredericksburg, and so thoroughly did he master the principles of dentistry that in 1880 he was enabled to begin the practice of that profession, opening an office at Danville. He is now numbered among the leading representatives of that calling in Knox county, and has built up a large and constantly increasing patronage. He has ever been a close student, and does all in his power to perfect himself in his chosen profession.

On the 2d of July, 1882, Dr. Shaffer was united in marriage to Miss Letitia Miller, and they had seven children, four now living,—Mary B., Kent D., Homer V. and Chauncey. The wife and mother was called from this earth September 27, 1894, and our subject was wedded to Miss Lona Belle Workman, July 23, 1896. This union has been blessed with one son, John B. The Doctor and his wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has long held the office of trustee. Politically his views are in harmony with the Prohibition party, often serving as a delegate to conventions and has been named as candidate of the party for representative to the legislature. His manner is ever courteous and kindly, qualities which promote his success in a professional way. His life has been one of industry and benevolence and the systematic and honorable business methods which he has followed have won for him the support and confidence of his fellow men.

LEANDER HAYS.

All that is conducive to good citizenship, all that tends to promote the welfare of the county receives the support and co-operation of Leander Hays, now one of the county commissioners of Knox county, as well as a leading and representative farmer. He was born in Harrison township January 6, 1851, and is a son of Morgan and Deborah A. (Breece) Hays. The former was born in Clay township, this county, May 21, 1820, and was a son of James Hays, a native of Pennsylvania, who became one of the

early settlers of Knox county. Morgan Hays spent his youth upon a farm, and through the summer months worked in the fields from the time of early planting until crops were harvested. In the winter season, when the work of the farm was practically over for the year he pursued his studies in the pioneer log schoolhouse of the times. He was married, in October, 1849. He had previously worked as a farm hand, making his home with his brothers and sisters, and after his marriage he settled in Harrison township, where he had purchased one hundred acres of land. This he sold in 1853, and then bought a quarter-section in the same township, making his home thereon until 1866, when he sold that property and invested his money in two hundred and ninety-seven acres of land in Pleasant township. After engaging in the cultivation of the fields upon that place he rented that farm and purchased one hundred and seventy-eight acres in Clay township, to which he removed and upon which he made his home until his life's labors were ended in death, April 22, 1900. He never would consent to become a candidate for public office, but devoted his energies to his agricultural pursuits, thus providing comfortably for his family, consisting of wife and two children, the latter being Leander, of this review, and Elizabeth A., now the widow of Marcus Workman, of Gambier, Ohio.

The childhood and youth of Leander Hays were not unlike that of other boys of the period who were required upon the farm. As early as his twelfth year he began working as a farm hand in the neighborhood, in order to gain "spending money," and since

that time agricultural pursuits have claimed his attention. At the time of his marriage he took his bride to the old home farm, which had become his property, and here he has since lived, the well tilled fields yielding to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he has bestowed upon them.

In 1880 occurred the marriage of Mr. Hays and Miss Carrie M. Robinson, a native of this county and a daughter of L. W. Robinson, now deceased, who was also born in this county, where his parents located during an early epoch in its development. Their home is blessed with two children, Bertha B. and Howard R., who are with their parents. Mr. Hays exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, and on that ticket he was elected county commissioner in 1898. He belongs to the Disciples' church, in which he is now serving as deacon, and is widely recognized as one of the leading and influential men of his community.

JACOB HAYS.

In the life of the well known citizen of Morgan township, Knox county, Ohio, whose name appears above are exemplified all those oft-praised qualities of honesty, industry and integrity which since American civilization began have contributed to the success of self-made men. Jacob Hays was born in Knox county, September 25, 1826, a son of James B. and Jemima (Biggs) Hays, and was reared to the hard and useful work of the farm. He helped to clear and improve land and put it under cultiva-

tion and all through his childhood and youth was thus employed during each successive spring, summer and fall, and in the winter months he attended the schools near his home to such good purpose that in time he became a teacher of district schools, and did successful educational work for six terms in Knox county and one term in Illinois.

In religious belief Mr. Hays is a Universalist. Politically he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk. He has ably filled the offices of supervisor and township trustee, and has held other important township offices, notably that of justice of the peace, in which he has officiated for eighteen years to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens of all classes. He has been land appraiser also, and in that capacity showed great judgment and fairness during a period of service covering six years. He has been many times a member of juries which have had to do with important cases, and in many other ways was long and almost constantly in public life. During recent years he has been in the enjoyment of a well earned retirement and rest from public responsibility.

Mr. Hays was married, April 19, 1854, to Matilda Lauderbaugh, daughter of John and Catharine (Ream) Lauderbaugh. She was born February 24, 1836, in College township, Knox county, Ohio, and was educated in some of the old-fashioned subscription schools kept near her home. Mr. and Mrs. Hays have had children as follows: Drusilla F., who is the wife of John Wolf; George, who is a member of his father's household; Canada A. L., who married Minnie Arrington and lives in Harrison

township; Ida May, who married Charles Brown and lives in Pleasant township; Meeker E., who died aged eighteen years, January 1, 1883; John B., who died January 16, 1880, aged twelve years; Charles W., who married Hattie Squires and lives at Brandon, Knox county; Clement D., who married Addie Haines and lives at Utica, Ohio; Eddie, who is a member of his father's household; Tillie E., who married Charles A. Clutter and lives in Licking county, Ohio; and Amelia C., who is also at home.

James Hays, grandfather of Jacob Hays, came to Knox county from Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and settled on the farm now the home of the subject of this sketch, and lived there until his death, which occurred January 22, 1843. He was born in Pennsylvania September 23, 1772, and married Sarah Bell, who bore him children as follows: Anna, James B. (father of Jacob), Mary, John, William, Harlan, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Isaac, Morgan and David. Of these only Isaac is living. James Hays' second wife, who was Sarah Mills, bore him a son who was named Silas. James B. and Jemima (Biggs) Hays had children as follows: Jacob, the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary, Sarah, William Canada, Elizabeth, Lindsay and Amelia. Jacob, William and Lindsay are living at this time. Mr. Hays is descended from Revolutionary stock. His ancestor, William Hays, not only did gallant service as a soldier in defense of American liberty, but furnished considerable supplies to the Continental army. He was married at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1759, and had children as follows: John, William, Jane, George, Mary

Ann, Ann, Isabel, James, Robert, Solomon and Elizabeth.

Mr. Hays' farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, one hundred of which is under cultivation, is located in Morgan township, about three miles from Utica, and is well provided with barns and all other necessary outbuildings and well equipped for successful cultivation. Mr. Hays gives attention to both general farming and stock raising.

PARMENIS N. DONAHEY.

Pennsylvania has furnished to the middle west and indeed to all parts of the United States west of the boundary line between itself and Ohio an element of population that in all localities has made for enlightenment and material prosperity. Ohio owes not a little to pioneers from Pennsylvania, and Knox county received many such whose influence has been potent toward her settlement and development. One such was John Donahey, who was born in the Keystone state July 11, 1799, and at the age of ten years was brought by his parents to Jackson township, where he was reared and educated, and where he married Matilda Ross, a native of Virginia.

Parmenis N. Donahey, a merchant of Bladensburg, Jackson township, Knox county, Ohio, was born in that township June 4, 1843, the third son of John and Matilda (Ross) Donahey, who had ten children. His mother, who was of Virginian parentage, was at the time of her marriage to Mr. Donahey the widow of John Craft, whom she bore two children, half-sisters of

the subject of this sketch. Young Donahey was reared and educated at Bladensburg, and began his active career in 1866 as a clerk in the dry goods store of S. L. Rolley, in whose employment he remained for two years. Afterward he taught school at Bladensburg for three years, and after that in Illinois until in 1880, when he established himself in Bladensburg as a grocer. A year later he removed his store to Utica, Ohio, where he traded successfully until 1888, when he again returned to Bladensburg and has since managed a general store and achieved a reputation as a popular merchant. Politically he is a Democrat, and as such was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he fills with much ability and discretion. He is an active member of the Disciples' church.

August 29, 1869, Mr. Donahey was married to Miss Sophia M. Houck, who was born, reared and educated at Bladensburg, and whose parents were natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Donahey have two children, William J. and Leota L. The former is a hospital steward at Fort Morgan, Alabama, in connection with the regular army service. Leota L. is the wife of Calvin McClelland, of Licking county, Ohio.

GEORGE WESLEY SHUFF.

This well known citizen of Miller township, Knox county, Ohio, who is a prosperous farmer, owning two hundred acres of fertile land, is regarded by his fellow citizens with the honors due to a veteran of the Civil war, and was born in Shenandoah

county, Virginia, September 30, 1835, a son of William and Margaret (Glenn) Shuff. He located in Ohio March 4, 1860, the day on which Abraham Lincoln was first inaugurated president of the United States, and there and then began his life work as a farmer. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for nine months' service, and was mustered in at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. He returned home at the expiration of his term of service, and in 1864, in order to help fill the quota of his township, he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With this he saw continuous service until the close of the war, most of the time in the hospital corps. He was at Cumberland Gap when it was surrendered to the Union forces by the Confederates, and was finally mustered out of the service at Baltimore, Maryland. He has kept alive recollections of his army days by membership with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Shuff has prospered as a farmer, and his fine farm is provided with good buildings and all necessary modern improvements. September 8, 1868, he married Mary Oldaker, and they have three children, named Walter Andrew, Rollin Ernest and Jessie Maud. William Shuff, father of George W. Shuff, was born in Maryland in 1806 and settled in Shenandoah county, Virginia, where he died. Margaret Glenn, who became his wife, was born in Page county, Virginia, June 6, 1813, and is living in Shenandoah county, Virginia. She bore her husband eleven children—Thomas J., who was killed in the first battle of Bull

Run; George Wesley; Martha A.; Jessie; Isabel; Caroline; Jane; William A.; Emma; and two who died in infancy. Mary (Oldaker) Shuff is a daughter of Andrew and Jane (Sillins) Oldaker. Her father was born September 28, 1812, and died in Licking county, Ohio, March 18, 1868; her mother was born in Virginia October 4, 1812, and died December 6, 1891. Henry Oldaker, father of Andrew Oldaker and grandfather of Mrs. Shuff, was born July 22, 1777, and died July 1, 1829. He married Ann Thompson, who was born July 19, 1785, a daughter of Andrew Thompson, who was born in Ireland in 1750. Anna Colville, the great-grandmother of Mary (Oldaker) Shuff, was born in Ireland in 1743, and died November 14, 1813.

MOSES COLWELL BONE.

In this age of scientific farming there is probably no farmer in Knox county, Ohio, who could more justly be termed an agricultural expert than the well known citizen of Miller township whose name is above. He is the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and seventy-five acres, which is cultivated by up-to-date methods and is one of the most desirable properties of its kind within the limits of the county.

Moses Colwell Bone, son of John and Mary Ann (Colwell) Bone, was born in Cornwall, England, May 11, 1833, and came to the United States at the age of twenty-one years. For a time he lived at Gambier, Ohio, at which place he worked at his trade of wagon-making, and from there he went

to Lock, Ohio. About two years after this last removal he located in Miller township, Knox county, where he soon established himself upon a farm. Later he acquired the White homestead, and he has added to his holdings until he is recognized as one of the leading farmers in his part of the county. In the course of events he was appointed one of the infirmiry directors of Knox county, and he was afterward elected to that office, in which he served six successive years. He is an active member of the Christian church at Fairview. Mr. Bone married Miss Martha White March 18, 1858, and has had an interesting family of nine children: John, the eldest, was born January 15, 1859; Lovilla C. was born August 6, 1860; Burnello M. was born February 29, 1864, and died December 29, 1877; Mary Jane was born August 11, 1866; Frank E. was born July 23, 1868; Alta A. was born July 29, 1871; Charley C. was born April 17, 1873; Anna Delle was born February 12, 1875; and Martha A. was born September 20, 1878.

John Bone, father of Moses Colwell Bone, was born and passed his entire life in England, surviving his wife about nine years. They left seven children, named Mary, Samuel, John, Henry, William, Eliza and Moses Colwell, of whom Eliza is dead. Miss Martha White, wife of Moses Colwell Bone, was born in Pennsylvania, November 9, 1838, and in 1847 was brought by her mother to Ohio, her father having died in Pennsylvania. Mrs. White settled on what is now the Bone farm, and died there January 3, 1880. Two sisters of Mrs. Bone are living: Sarah, wife of David Porter-field, of Columbus, Ohio; and Mary C.,

wife of George Lemon, of Advance, Illinois. One brother, David White, resided in Mercer county, Ohio, where he died at about the age of thirty-five years.

HENRY ALLEN CRIPPEN.

The well known citizen of Miller township, Knox county, Ohio, whose name is the title of this article achieved success first as a railroad man and afterward as a farmer, and attained prominence as a citizen by virtue of his high character and his unpretentious but substantial achievements.

Henry Allen Crippen was born in Millet township, Knox county, Ohio, September 30, 1837, a son of Alanson and Eunice (Brooks) Crippen. Alanson Crippen was born in the state of New York in 1798. He came to Ohio in 1836 and remained at Mount Vernon until 1837, when he moved to Miller township, Knox county; he died in 1840, in New York, while there on a visit. Eunice Brooks, who became the wife of Alanson Crippen and the mother of Henry Allen Crippen, was born in the state of New York October 22, 1799. She was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a woman who in every way exemplified a Christian character. She died at the home of her son in Miller township, and her remains are buried in the cemetery at Brandon.

Henry Allen Crippen began his railroad career as a fireman with the old Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Company in 1854, there continuing for six years. In 1862 he was given charge of an engine on

what is now the Panhandle Railroad, serving in that capacity until 1870. His run was from Steubenville to Newark, and he attained the reputation of being an efficient engineer who could be relied upon in any emergency. In the year last mentioned he retired to a farm, which he has since managed successfully. He was married May 1, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, who was born in England, but reared in Ohio. She bore him two children: Hattie and Martin Clarkson; the last named died in early childhood. Hattie is the wife of Hugh D. Jones, a painter, and lives with her parents. They have one daughter, Grace.

Elizabeth (Clarkson) Crippen is a daughter of Martin and Maria (Smith) Clarkson, who were married in England and came to Plymouth, Ohio, in 1839. Later they lived at Mansfield, Ohio, and still later at Sandusky, Ohio, where Martin Clarkson died at the age of eighty-six years, he having long survived his wife, Maria (Smith) Clarkson, who died at the age of fifty-eight years.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR.

George H. Taylor, superintendent of the Mount Vernon Gas Light & Coke Company, has held the important position which he now so ably fills for twenty-three years, and his entire life has been spent in this city. His paternal grandfather, George Taylor, was born in England and was there engaged as a contractor for gas works. In 1849 he came from his native land to the United States, locating first in Portsmouth, Ohio, and in that city, Dayton, Sandusky and New

York he was employed in the erection of gas works. In company with a Mr. Barringer he received the contract to erect the Mount Vernon gas works, and in 1856 he removed to this city, where he remained for several years, and on East Front street he erected the fine homestead which his grandson now occupies. In 1867 he returned to his native land on a visit, and in Manchester, that country, his life's labors were ended in death at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife bore the maiden name of Olive Neild, and her death occurred in Mount Vernon in 1862. Their son, Hugh Neild Taylor, was born in Manchester, England, in 1833, and when eighteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to this country. For twenty years he served as superintendent of the Mount Vernon Gas Light & Coke Company, holding that position until the time of his death, which occurred on the 2d of March, 1880, at the age of forty-nine years. He was united in marriage to Emma Price, a native of Bingham, England. She accompanied her parents on their removal to this country, locating in Brooklyn, New York. They became the parents of two sons, and the younger, Harry P., is now a resident of Akron, Ohio.

George H. Taylor, the elder son and the immediate subject of this review, was born in the city of Mount Vernon, and the educational advantages which he enjoyed in his youth were those afforded by the public schools of the city. In 1880, when twenty years of age, he succeeded his father as superintendent of the Mount Vernon Gas Light & Coke Company, and for the past twenty-three years he has filled this important position with credit to himself and to

the entire satisfaction of all concerned. His entire life having been passed in Knox county, he is widely known in the community, and the fact that many of his friends are numbered among those who have been acquainted with him from boyhood is an indication that his career has ever been an honorable and upright one.

JAMES PERRY COLLINS.

James Perry Collins, farmer and stone mason of Miller township, Knox county, Ohio, is one of the most widely known brick and stone contractors in Knox and adjoining counties. He is a son of Washington and Susan (Hunter) Collins, and was born at Brinkhaven, Knox county, Ohio, February 2, 1853.

Washington Collins, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, 1826. He served four years in the Civil war as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is now residing with his son, James P. By his marriage with Susan Hunter he became the father of five children, named as follows in the order of their birth: James Perry; Jackson, of Newcastle, Ohio; and George, Edward and Adaline, who are dead. Mrs. Collins died at about the age of seventy years.

James Perry Collins is a member of Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mount Vernon, and is also a Chapter Mason there, and is a member of Sycamore Valley Lodge, No. 553, Independent

Order of Odd Fellows. He married Miss Angeline Dripps June 14, 1876, and she has borne him two children, Minnie, wife of Benjamin Wright, of Miller township, and Gertrude, at home. Mrs. Collins is a daughter of Harrison and Rachel (McFarland) Dripps, and was born in Milford township, Knox county.

Mr. Collins is a citizen of public spirit, who has the best interests of his township and county at heart, and his fellow citizens have learned that they may safely depend upon him to encourage earnestly and substantially any movement for the general good. His patriotic inclinations cause him to feel a deep interest in all national affairs, and he is an intelligent observer of all passing events.

FRANK LOUIS FAIRCHILD.

Mr. Fairchild makes his home in Mount Vernon, but his influence is felt far beyond the limits of his home community, owing to his broad business relations and many personal friendships throughout the country.

The Fairchild family came to this country from England about 1639, when Thomas Fairchild took up a township of land in Stafford, Connecticut, and since its foundation on American soil its members have ever taken an active interest in the welfare of state and nation. Mr. Fairchild's father, Charles G. Fairchild, came with his father, Grandison Fairchild, from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, to Lorain county, Ohio, where they were among the very early settlers. The cause of education has also

found in the members of this representative family warm and active friends, and three uncles of our subject became presidents of colleges,—James H., of Oberlin, Ohio; E. H., of Berea, Kentucky; and George T., of the State Agricultural College of Manhattan, Kansas. Charles G. Fairchild was united in marriage to Emily Culver, of Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. They were people of sterling worth, and in the community where they made their home they were loved and honored for their many noble characteristics.

Frank L. Fairchild was born at Brownhelm, Lorain county, Ohio. His elementary education was received in the common schools of his locality, but later he entered Oberlin College, where he enjoyed superior advantages. He was reared to the quiet pursuits of the farm, and after having had some experience in the dry goods business, in 1865 he came to Mount Vernon, Knox county, where he at once became identified with The C. & G. Cooper Company, becoming an active partner in the concern about three years later. After a residence of some years in this city he went to Chicago, where from February, 1869, until May, 1878, he had charge of the company's interests in that city. Since its organization the business has steadily grown in volume and importance, and it now extends to all parts of the commercial world. The plant was founded by Charles Cooper in 1833 and was conducted as a co-partnership company until 1895, when it was incorporated and Mr. Fairchild was then elected its president. The present officers of The C. & G. Cooper Company are: Frank L. Fairchild, president; C. G. Cooper, secretary; D. B. Kirk, treasurer; who with Charles M. Stamp and Edward Henry Fair-

child, all of Mount Vernon, constitute the board of directors. When this establishment was first organized it manufactured in a small way agricultural implements, but before many years it became extensively engaged in building engines and boilers. Now, however, the Company builds Corliss engines exclusively and in this field it has gained a wide reputation. The works cover an extensive area of ground, and employment is given to about five hundred workmen.

Although the business of this establishment claims much of his time, Mr. Fairchild has been actively interested in the welfare of the city in which he lives. For nineteen years he served as trustee of the Water Works of Mount Vernon, assuming the duties of that position in 1881. He served on the preliminary committee that determined the plan and selected the site of the Water Works, and had charge, with the other trustees, during the period of construction. He was one of the founders of the Public Library and has ever since served as its trustee, while during much of the time he has also acted as its president. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the Home Building & Loan Association, which was organized twenty years ago and has ever since enjoyed a high degree of success. The cause of education has also found in him a warm friend, and for eighteen years he was a member of the board of education, entering upon the duties of that office in 1882, and served as president for seventeen years. Since 1865 Mr. Fairchild has been an active member of the Congregational church, and for many years has held office therein, having served as deacon, trustee and as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Religious,

social and political matters have ever found in him a willing worker and he has always done what he could for the welfare of his fellow men.

On the 14th of September, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Fairchild and Miss Sarah E. Thatcher. Mrs. Fairchild is a native of Litchfield, Medina county, Ohio, and a daughter of Buckley Thatcher, formerly of Lee, Massachusetts. The Thatcher family became residents of that locality as early as 1635, when Thomas, a son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, came to this country from England. He was born in England in 1620. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild consists of a daughter, Amy Frances, now the wife of B. B. Williams, of Mount Vernon, and an adopted son, Edward Henry Fairchild, associated with his father in The C. & G. Cooper Company. Both were educated in the schools of Oberlin.

Such is the record of one of the most successful men of Mount Vernon. His life has indeed been crowned with prosperity, but all his achievements are the result of patient effort, unflagging industry and self-reliance. For many years this city has been his home, and during all this time he has so deported himself that as a citizen, as a man of business and as an honorable Christian gentleman no man has a cleaner record or is more highly respected than he.

WILLIAM H. YEARLEY.

The educator is as useful a man as there is or can be in any community and his work is more comprehensive and far reaching than any other man's, for it is as broad as

humanity and its influence is endless. There are in Knox county, Ohio, few educators better known or more highly esteemed than the subject of this brief notice, a native of Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, born November 6, 1862, a son of Henry A. and Adeline (Evans) Yearley.

Professor Yearley's father, Henry A. Yearley, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and learned and worked at the cooper's trade. He was married at Newark, Ohio, to Adeline Evans, of Welsh parentage, who was born and reared at Newark. After their marriage they located at Zanesville, and they now live on the National road, west of that city. They became the parents of three daughters and two sons, all of whom survive. William H. Yearley, the eldest of these children, attended public school at Zanesville, and after preparing for college at Madison Academy entered Wooster University, in which institution he was graduated after a due course of study in 1886. He located at Danville, Knox county, that year, and for five years thereafter filled one of the chairs in the central Ohio state normal school. Later he was for four years principal of the Savannah Academy at Ashland, Ohio, and taught one year in Ashland College. For the past six years he has ably filled the office of superintendent of the Danville and Buckeye City union school.

Professor Yearley was married, in July, 1886, to Miss Jennie Cain, a native of Kirksville, Licking county, Ohio, who was educated at the Ohio state normal school at Ada and at Wooster University, and who was for some years a successful teacher. Professor and Mrs. Yearley have three sons and three daughters, as follows: Arthur,

George W., Bernard C., Mary, Adelia and Grace.

Politically Professor Yearley is a Republican, and that he is a man of influence in local affairs is attested by the fact that he has served his fellow citizens as councilman and township clerk and in other responsible official positions. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, but at this time he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church.

SIMON A. COLWILL.

Simon Augustus Colwill has spent his entire life in Knox county and is among the honored citizens who have aided in erecting the superstructure of the county's present prosperity and progress. He was born on the farm on which he now resides, on the 20th of October, 1855, a son of Simon and Ann (Hurd) Colwill. The father was born in the county of Cornwall, England, in 1810. In 1835, soon after his marriage, he came to the United States, settling in Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, where he followed his trade of a wheelwright and carpenter. After some years spent in that city, however, he removed to Massillon, where he worked at his trade for a time and then returned to Gambier. Some time in the early '40s he purchased the place on which our subject now resides, consisting of a tract of ninety acres, where he was engaged in farming until his life's labors were ended, passing away on the 7th of September, 1884. He was a Republican in his political views, and religiously was a member of the Episcopal church. His wife was also born in County

Cornwall, England, in 1812, and she now makes her home with her son, Simon A., having reached her ninetieth year. Unto this worthy couple were born ten children, seven of whom are now living, namely: John T., a prominent farmer of Monroe township; Charles, of Knox county; Simon A., the subject of this review; Mary, the wife of Augustus Barker, of Boone county, Iowa; Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Hall, a farmer of Pleasant township, Knox county; Emma, the wife of Ross Pumphrey, of Clay township, Knox county; and Fannie, the wife of Dr. A. D. Welker, of Gambier.

Simon Augustus Colwill acquired his early education in the common schools of Knox county, with a preparatory course at Harcourt grammar school, and his studies were completed in Kenyon College, of Gambier, Ohio. In 1876 he entered the school-room as an instructor, following that profession for six years during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he was employed in the work of the fields. In 1880 he assumed charge of the old home place, which he farmed on shares until his father's death, and he then conducted the same for his mother. In 1889 he purchased a tract of thirty-seven and a half acres adjoining the homestead on the east, and he has since carried on the work of both places. His efforts along the line of his chosen vocation have been attended with a high degree of success, and he is now classed among the leading and representative agriculturists of the township.

The marriage of Mr. Colwill was celebrated on the 2d of October, 1882, when Miss Emma McKee became his wife. She is a native daughter of Knox county, and

her father, Charles McKee, is a prominent farmer of Harrison township. The union of our subject and wife has ben blessed with five children,—Pearl B., who is attending the high school at Gambier; Everett, who is also a student in that city; Ernest, at home; Harold, deceased; and Burton, at home. The Republican party receives Mr. Colwill's active support and co-operation, and for about eight years he has served as a member of the school board, the cause of education ever finding in him a firm friend. His religious preference is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church, while his wife is identified with the Christian church.

STEPHEN CRAIG.

Numbered among the veterans of the Civil war is Stephen Craig, one of the native sons of Knox county and a representative of one of its old and honored pioneer families. His birth occurred September 27, 1831, on the farm on which he now resides, his parents being Jonathan and Polly (Kiser) Craig, whose family numbered eight children, although only two are now living, the brother of our subject being James S. Craig, who also lives in Monroe township. The father was born in New Hampshire about 1780, and there spent his youth, learning the shoemaker's trade during that period. About 1805 he emigrated westward, and when he had reached Knox county, Ohio, took up his abode in the Stilly settlement, one mile west of Mount Vernon, in Clinton township. There he purchased fifty acres of land, and in connection with farming worked at his trade, doing considerable

in that line for the pioneer settlers who were far removed from the manufactories of the east. In 1816 he sold his first property and purchased a quarter-section of land where his son Stephen is now living. Taking up his residence there, he continued to superintend the cultivation of his land until death ended his labors in 1850, when he was seventy years of age. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, and was the first coroner ever elected in Knox county, being chosen for that office when there were only forty votes polled in the entire county. In politics he was a stanch Whig, and of the Christian church he was an active and zealous member, his life being in harmony with its teachings. His wife was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1793. Her father was a native of Germany and was the son of a wealthy miller there. When he was refused permission to come to this country he ran away from home and crossed the broad Atlantic, taking up his abode in Virginia, where he followed the trade of milling. When the colonists aroused by the oppressive taxation of England resolved to sever all connection with the British crown, he joined the American army and fought for the independence of the colonies. His death occurred in Virginia in 1810, after which his widow, with her son John and her daughter, Mrs. Craig, came to Knox county, settling in Mount Vernon. From that time forward Mrs. Craig was a resident of this locality, and here her death occurred in January, 1886, when she was more than ninety-two years of age.

It is only through imagination that we can realize the conditions which existed in Knox county at the time of the boyhood of

of our subject, for great changes have occurred since then transforming this region into beautiful homes and farms, thriving villages and enterprising cities. It was in a log schoolhouse that he pursued his education, while his training at farm labor was received in the fields on the home farm, where he began work almost as soon as he was old enough to reach the plow handles. He was only nineteen years of age at his father's death, after which he and his brothers conducted the place, but when the Civil war was inaugurated his patriotic spirit was aroused, and putting aside all personal considerations he entered his country's service, enlisting on the 10th of October, 1861, as a member of Company A, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of Sherman's Brigade and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. When the company was organized Mr. Craig was appointed sergeant. In July, 1862, he was discharged on account of illness, but in 1864 he re-enlisted in response to the call for men to serve one hundred days, and became a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged in September of that year, by reason of the expiration of his term.

Returning to his home, Mr. Craig resumed work upon the farm, and as his financial resources permitted he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the home place until, in 1875, he became sole owner. He has since continued its cultivation and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates his careful supervision. In his work he is uniformly successful, and the many improvements upon his farm add to its value and attractive appearance.

On the 12th of December, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Craig and Mrs. Caroline Quinn, *nee* Young, the widow of Thompson Quinn. She was born in Geauga county, Ohio, a daughter of Reese C. Young, who came to Knox county in 1839. Mr. Craig is an earnest advocate of Republican principles, and on that ticket in 1880 was elected county commissioner of Knox county. In 1883 he was an unsuccessful candidate. In 1886, however, he was a second time elected, so that his incumbency in that office covered six years. He is a member of Monroe Grange, Patrons of Husbandry and of Joe Hooker Post, No. 21, G. A. R., and is as true and loyal to his country in times of peace as when, robed in the blue uniform of the army, he followed his country's flag on southern battlefields.

THOMAS S. PHILLIPS.

One of the widely known and esteemed residents of Wayne township, Knox county, is Thomas S. Phillips. He was born on the farm on which he now resides, on the 27th of January, 1835, a son of Richard and Sarah (Denna) Phillips. The father was born in Sussex, England, about 1800, and was there reared and educated. During his boyhood days he studied navigation, and for some time thereafter followed a sailor's life. He was married in his native land, and in 1821 came with his bride to the United States, locating in Clinton, Knox county, where he worked at farm labor for a time and later opened and operated a distillery. In later years he purchased the farm on

which our subject now resides, and there he remained until within eight years of his death, when he removed to Mount Vernon. He was a stanch Republican in his political views, and was an active and worthy member of the Episcopal church, having been one of the founders and active spirits in the erection of the house of worship at Mount Vernon, while for a number of years he held office therein. His wife departed this life in 1866. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born ten children, four of whom still survive, namely: Benjamin W., a farmer of Wayne township, this county; Thomas S., of this review; William A., of Paulding county, Ohio; and Richard W., of Wayne township, Knox county.

Thomas S. Phillips has spent nearly his entire life on the farm on which he now resides, and during his youth he enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of his locality. In 1856 he went by the water route to California, where he followed mining for a short time, and was then engaged in the commission business and in freighting into the mining districts. In 1863, after seven years spent in the Golden state, he returned to his old Ohio home on a visit, but he was persuaded by his friends and relatives to remain in Knox county, and accordingly he purchased the old home farm on which he was born and reared and which was endeared to him through recollections of his boyhood days. Here he is engaged in general farming, and for the past few years has also operated a thresher, meeting with a high degree of success in both branches of his business. In 1890 Mr. Phillips returned on a visit to California.

His marriage was celebrated in 1864,

when Miss Elizabeth Bonner became his wife. They became the parents of four children, only one of whom is living, Charles M. Mrs. Phillips has also answered the summons to the home beyond, passing away in 1876. For his present wife our subject chose Miss Emma Ewalt. The Republican party receives Mr. Phillips' hearty support and co-operation, and for three years he served as trustee of his township, refusing longer to continue in office, although he has often been solicited to accept the nomination for county commissioner. Religiously he is a worthy and acceptable member of the Episcopal church.

MARTIN J. HORN.

Washington county, Pennsylvania, furnished many pioneers to Ohio, and they were men of the highest character and ability and their descendants are leaders in various communities at the present time. The old Pennsylvania family of Horn is represented in Harrison township, Knox county, and perhaps no one who bears the name is better known than Martin J. Horn, long a successful farmer and who is now living in well earned retirement.

Martin J. Horn was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1822, a son of John Horn, who was born in the same county, within six miles of the seat of justice, in 1799. John Horn was reared to be a farmer and miller, and on his farm of three hundred and forty-five acres he owned a mill. He was in all sense a man of success and prominence. He was a Whig and Republican and an active and liberally help-

ful member of the Baptist church. Martin Horn, father of John Horn and grandfather of Martin J. Horn, was born on the same farm in Washington county which was the birthplace of John Horn, and he lived to be eighty-four years old. Hartman Horn, father of Martin Horn and great-grandfather of Martin J. Horn, was born in Germany, and was an early settler in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased public land and was in his time a well known farmer.

John Horn married Mary Gantz, who was born at Ten Mile Creek, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1799, and she died in 1866. John Gantz, her father, who was a farmer, miller and distiller, was a native of Germany, as was also his wife. He achieved success in his time and locality as a man of affairs. John and Mary (Gantz) Horn had children as follows: Martin J., the first born, is the immediate subject of this sketch. Mary Ann is dead. George lives on the old family homestead in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Margaret is dead. Jacob died in the service of his country in the Civil war. Elizabeth, who is the widow of James Price, lives in California. Hugh is engaged in farming in Henry county, Iowa. Hannah lives in Iowa. John is dead. William owns and lives on a part of the old Horn property in Pennsylvania. Maria is the wife of George Coogle, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Isaac is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Moultrie county, Illinois.

The subject of this sketch was reared at the old family home of Horn in Washington county, Pennsylvania, as a farmer and miller, but eventually engaged in teaming between Wheeling, West Virginia;

Cumberland, Maryland; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and other points with six-horse teams, of which from time to time he owned several. He came to Knox county in 1847 and began farming in Harrison township. In May, 1848, in Butler township, he was married to Miss Sarah Eley, who was also born there, a daughter of Michael and Catharine Eley. They were early settlers in that part of the county. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Horn brought his wife to the farm on which he now lives, and where he had "bached" it for a time. He has been successful in his business affairs, and at one time owned four hundred acres of excellent land. He is regarded not only as a progressive farmer but as an influential citizen. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion he affiliates with the Christian church. His wife, who died July 16, 1891, bore him four children,—Mary R., who is now Mrs. Jacob Black, and lives with her father; and Hugh, John and Eley, all of whom live in Harrison township, near their father. Mr. Horn has given or sold to each of his children on favorable terms a good farm, and they have all entered upon active life with excellent prospects.

BENJAMIN AMES.

That the plentitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered a most grateful and beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim realized—if such is possible—there must follow individual apathy. Effort will cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent waste its energies in supine inactivity. The men who have

pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satiety lay ever in the future, and they have labored consecutively and have not failed to find in each transition stage incentive for further effort. Although in his youth Mr. Ames did not meet that laborious struggle which falls to the lot of many men who later win success, his energy and resolution has not been less marked than theirs, and in the successful control of various business interests of magnitude he has displayed marked business ability.

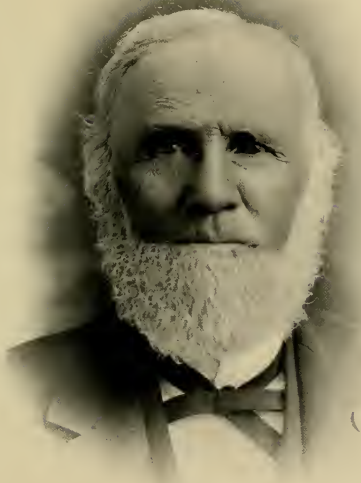
Mr. Ames was born in the family home on High street, Mount Vernon, in 1870, a son of the Rev. John G. and Elizabeth (Delano) Ames. The former, a native of Vermont, devoted many years of his life to the work of the ministry as a representative of the Episcopal clergy, but is now living retired in Washington, D. C. He married a daughter of the Hon. Columbus Delano, one of the most distinguished lawyers and citizens that Ohio has produced. Their son, Benjamin Ames, pursued his education in the public schools and in the Columbian Preparatory School in Washington, D. C., and afterward matriculated in Princeton University, in which institution he was graduated in 1892. He then took charge of the estate and affairs of his maternal grandfather, capably controlling the extensive business associated therewith. He is now the president of the Republican Publishing Company and the Mount Vernon Milling Company, and is a director of the First National Bank of Mount Vernon. He is also carrying on extensive farming interests in this county, and he resides at his beautiful country seat, Lakehome, in Clinton township.

In 1896 was celebrated the marriage of

Mr. Ames and Miss Isabel Kirk, a daughter of D. B. Kirk, of Mount Vernon, who is treasurer of the C. O. Cooper Company. They now have two children, Kirk Delano and Elizabeth Delano. Fraternally Mr. Ames is a Mason, and has taken all of the degrees of the York rite, while of the Mystic Shrine he is likewise a representative. He holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and in politics he is quite prominent, being a staunch advocate of Republican principles and a member and treasurer of the county committee. He does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party and actively co-operates in many movements and measures calculated to advance the material and intellectual interests of his native county. In his business affairs he displays marked ability in not only planning but in successfully directing important enterprises, and his unassailable reputation in commercial and industrial circles has gained for him a foremost position among the leading citizens of Knox county, although he is yet a young man.

REV. ISAAC LEEDY.

From an early period in the development and improvement of Knox county Rev. Isaac Leedy has resided within its borders and has had marked influence upon its material and moral development. He is the minister of the Brethren church in Berlin township and is a man of no restricted influence, his labors having had marked benefit in uplifting moral standards. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1827,



Isaac Leedy.

and traces his ancestry back to the land of the Alps, for his great-great-grandfather, Abraham Leedy, came from Switzerland to America, taking up his abode in the Keystone state. The grandfather, who bore the same name, was supposed to be a native of Pennsylvania and there he spent his entire life. The father of our subject was the fourth Abraham Leedy and was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1787. After arriving at years of maturity he married Elizabeth Zook, who was born in Bedford county March 26, 1791. The wedding was celebrated February 23, 1812, and they became the parents of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, namely: John, Catherine, Samuel, Jacob, Abraham, David, Daniel and Joseph, all of whom have passed away; Isaac, of this review; Susanna, the widow of S. P. Dyer; and Aaron, who lives in Richland county. In 1829 the parents removed with their family to Knox county, locating in Berlin township, near the present site of Ankenytown, which was built upon the land that Mr. Leedy owned. He died March 8, 1860, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a member of the Dunkard church and his earnest Christian life was an example well worthy of emulation. His wife passed away June 24, 1865, in her seventy-seventh year.

Isaac Leedy, whose name introduces this review, was only about two years old when brought by his parents to Knox county in the year 1829. His environments were those of the frontier and with the family he experienced hardship and trials incident to pioneer life, also enjoying pleasures which are otherwise unknown save in frontier settlements. He began his education in a

little log school house which stood on the present site of Ankenytown. He was an earnest and thorough student and has always been a deep thinker and close reasoner. At the age of eighteen he put aside all his text-books in order to give his entire attention to the work of the home farm.

As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Mr. Leedy chose Miss Nancy Bostater, the wedding being celebrated December 25, 1851. She was born in Maryland September 30, 1828, a daughter of Jacob and Susanna Bostater, who came to Knox county during her early girlhood. They were the parents of ten children and when the mother died, on the 4th of March, 1866, at the age of thirty-eight years, she left a little babe only four days old. The other children of the family are: Elias, who was born October 10, 1852, and died December 26, of the same year; William, who was born December 15, 1853, and is deceased; an infant daughter deceased; Elizabeth, who was born October 15, 1856, and is the wife of C. D. Martin, of Berlin township; Martha, who was born October 28, 1857, and died January 6, 1858; Caleb, who was born November 21, 1858, and is now a farmer of Berlin township; Hannah, who was born January 1, 1861, and is the wife of Charles O. Miller, of Berlin; Emily, who was born June 17, 1863, and died March 3, 1865; Joshua, who was born September 12, 1864, and died March 7, 1865; and Susanna, who was born March 1, 1866, a babe at her mother's death, and is the wife of B. C. Debolt, of Berlin township. After the death of his first wife Mr. Leedy was again married, on the 23d of October, 1866, his second union being with Miss Lovina Wolfe, who was born in this county

March 16, 1838, a daughter of John and Margaret Wolfe. Seven children were born of this union: Minerva, who was born October 27, 1867, and is the wife of J. C. Hess, of Ankenytown; Noah, who was born October 2, 1870, and died May 16, 1873; Mary E., who was born December 5, 1872, and is the wife of Fred Merrin, justice of the peace in Morris township; Normanda, who was born June 11, 1875, and died November 20, 1879; a son who was born April 15, 1878, and died unnamed; Samuel Alva, who was born July 14, 1879, and is at home; and Verda A., who was born April 8, 1882, and is still under the parental roof.

After his first marriage Rev. Leedy located on the old homestead and lived in the upper story of the old milk house, which was a log building. In 1865 he removed to what was known as the old Trayer farm, and made his home thereon until 1885, when he moved to his present place of residence in Berlin township. He has erected all of the buildings upon this place and he also constructed buildings upon the Trayer farm, including the house and barn. In his farm work he is systematic, persevering and industrious, and thus has become the possessor of a desirable property, but in the midst of his business cares he has found time to devote to the work of the ministry. In the spring of 1859 he was called to the ministry of the Brethren church, and at once began to equip himself for the work, upheld in all his labors by his strong faith and unwavering purpose to exercise his talents for the benefit of the Master's cause. Rev. Samuel Leedy, a brother of our subject, was a minister of the Dunkard church at Ankenytown, but taught views more nearly in

accord with the New Testament in observance of some of the ordinances, which resulted in his own disfellowship being accompanied by Isaac and several others. A new society was organized in 1859, generally known as "Leedyites," of which the two brothers were the principal ministers. Others who held similar views soon joined them, and several societies were organized in western Ohio and in Indiana. For upwards of twenty-four years Isaac Leedy continued as pastor of the local society, in the meantime giving a great deal of attention to the propagating of the faith. Much dissatisfaction developed among those who had remained in fellowship with the old church and steps were taken to again unite the three branches of the church. At a conference held in Dayton, Ohio, in 1883, the "Leedyites," the Progressive Brethren and the Congregational Brethren affected a consolidation.

Not long after this event Rev. Samuel Leedy removed to Vernon county, Missouri, where he organized a society at Montevallo, of which he became pastor, so remaining until his death, on November 17, 1889, in his seventy-fourth year. His son, Rev. Simon Leedy, succeeded him, and so remains. Since retiring from active pastoral work Rev. Isaac Leedy has continued occasional work in the cause of the Master, his chosen field being mainly of an evangelical nature, and his services are also widely sought to officiate at marriage and funeral services. Reared under the strictest rules of the old Tunker society, he accepted all the teachings and observances as authorized by the Gospels until he united with the church. He soon began careful investigation and study and became a deep and careful Bible

student. He has since seldom taken things for granted, but has demanded substantial proof for support of any propositions. He has held to that principle in his own preaching, presenting only such arguments as were substantiated by abundant testimony. With no pretensions at elegance or finished oratory, he possesses such pleasing address, combined with forceful and vigorous language, that few men have exerted more influence in Christian growth and development of the community, and his work has resulted in great good. He resides upon his farm in Berlin township, comprising seventy-seven acres. At one time he had a quarter section of land, but he has rendered substantial assistance to his children. He has served as township trustee and was school director for a number of years but refused other local positions. His life has been one ever actuated by the strictest fidelity to duty and in the work of the church his labors have been of wide spread benefit. His straightforward principles and genuine worth have made his example well worthy of emulation and thus to know Rev. Leedy is to honor and respect him.

FRENCH W. SEVERNS.

French W. Severns, who is now serving as county treasurer of Knox county, is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, born in 1863. When a little lad of eight years he came to this county with his parents, Isaac D. and Elizabeth (Mills) Severns, who are still residing upon a farm in Pleasant township. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Severns, son of Joseph Severns, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and served

in the war of 1812 with the rank of first sergeant. He was at Detroit at the time of Hull's surrender and after the war he walked from that place to Coshocton county, Ohio. There he located lands in Newcastle township, and upon the farm which he there developed and improved he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1884, when in his eighty-fourth year. He was a very active and influential citizen there at an early day, served as county commissioner and filled other offices of public trust. He was married in Coshocton county to Miss Mary Darling, a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the locality. Her father was a leading stock-raiser and his nephews now have the largest herds of shorthorn cattle in central Ohio.

Isaac D. Severns, a son of Samuel and Mary (Darling) Severns, came to Knox county with his family in 1871, and has since been identified with its farming interests. He, too, is active and influential in county affairs, and has always given a stalwart support to the principles of the Democracy. He wedded Elizabeth Mills, and their son, French W., is now the only one of their children living in this county. The others are Edgar C., a dentist practicing in Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Thomas Hagerman, of Huron county, Ohio; and Mrs. Charles Hagerty, of Dodge City, Kansas.

In the public schools of Knox county our subject pursued his early education, and later attended the Northwestern University, at Ada, Ohio. Later he engaged in business in Michigan, but subsequently he returned to Knox county and took charge of his father's farm, which he continued to operate until 1899, making a specialty of the cultivation of fruit and of stock-raising.

The work was carried on along progressive lines and his labors brought a good financial return.

In this county Mr. Severns was united in marriage to Miss Olive Hagaman, of Mount Vernon, a daughter of John Hagaman, of that city. They have two children, Edna Mildred and Robert Baning. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of the highest respectability, enjoying the merited esteem of many friends. Socially Mr. Severns is connected with the various Masonic bodies in Mount Vernon, the Knights of Pythias Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The fraternal spirit of these orders he exemplifies in his daily life, and is therefore accounted one of the loyal representatives of the different societies with which he is identified. He gives the greater part of his attention now to his official duties and his course indicates that the confidence reposed in him by his constituents is well merited.

JOHN M. FAWCETT.

Ireland has furnished to America an element of population which has been influential in the advancement of civilization, patriotism and prosperity and for which our country ought to be and is duly grateful. Ohio was the objective point of many Irish immigrants of the better class, and Knox county received her quota of such pioneers. One of the prominent Irish names in Harrison township is Fawcett, and of the family to which it belongs John M. Fawcett is a most worthy representative.

John M. Fawcett, who is one of the large-

est land owners in Harrison township and whose home farm is in section 12, was born in that township May 1, 1831, a son of Arthur Fawcett, a native of Ireland, who came to America when about twenty years old and locating at Steubenville, Ohio. He began life in the land of liberty by working willingly at whatever his hands found to do. He came to Knox county while yet a young man, found a wife in Pleasant township and began housekeeping in the woods in Harrison township in a house of round logs, but this in time gave place to a house of hewed logs, from which he moved to a frame house on the farm which is now the home of his son, John M. Fawcett. This was built in 1852, and there he died in his eighty-second year. He was in the strictest sense of the term a self-made man, for he was orphaned in his childhood, and, left literally to shift for himself, made a success in life in every way. When he grew to manhood he espoused the principles of the old Whig party, and he was one of the original members of the Republican party. He wielded a marked influence in public affairs, was well known throughout the county and his death was widely regretted.

Arthur Fawcett married Susannah Smith, who was brought by her parents when a child to Knox county. She died at the age of sixty-eight years. She bore her husband five sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and of whom the subject of this sketch was the eighth child and fourth son in order of birth. John M. Fawcett gained his education in one of Harrison township's old log school houses and established himself as a farmer, being thus employed until 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Forty-third

Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as a private for ten months. He was then honorably discharged on account of disability and returned to his home. He was married, January 14, 1858, to Miss Hannah Workman, who was born in Brown township, Knox county, Ohio October 19, 1839, and died in October, 1874, leaving the following named children: Workman, Ellen Jane, Annie, Frank, Henry and Dora, all of whom are living. Ellen Jane is the wife of George Lepley; Annie is the wife of Marvin Purdy; Dora married Benjamin Bebout; Workman married Rena O. Daniel; Frank married Bertha McKee; and Henry married Alice Lamson. April 11, 1875, Mr. Fawcett married Miss Nancy J. Workman, a native of Brown township and a sister of his deceased wife. Her parents were John J. and Lucretia (De Witt) Workman, early settlers of Knox county, Ohio. By his second marriage he has two daughters,—Mattie, who married Thomas Bebout, and Ida May, who is still a member of her father's household.

Mr. Fawcett has lived his life in Harrison township with the exception of three years which, when a young man, were spent in McLain county, Illinois. He gradually acquired land until at one time he owned four hundred and twenty-two acres. He has divided two hundred and forty-two acres among his children, and devotes his home farm of one hundred and eighty-seven acres to general farming. He is a Democrat and is proud of the fact that he voted twice for William Jennings Bryan for the presidency. He has been treasurer and trustee of his township and has held other important local offices. He is a member of Leroy Baker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of

Mount Vernon, and takes pleasure in recalling army experiences by frequent communion with old comrades-in-arms. In township affairs he wields considerable influence, and his public spirit has been many times put to the test, but has never been found wanting.

CHARLES R. BRADFIELD, M. D.

Dr. Charles R. Bradfield is a prominent physician of Danville, and has that love for and devotion to his profession which has brought to him success and won him a place among the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity in Knox county, his practice being large and remunerative. The Doctor was born in Brown township, Knox county, Ohio, on the 31st of May, 1846. His paternal grandfather, James Bradfield, was a native of the Old Dominion, and there spent his entire life. He was a member of a prominent Quaker family and was of English descent. His son, James W. Bradfield, the father of our subject, also claimed Virginia as the state of his nativity, where he was reared to the quiet duties of the farm. Some time in the '30s he came to Knox county, Ohio, locating in Union township, where he remained for a short time, and then took up his abode in Howard township. His next place of residence was at Danville, where he spent the remainder of his life in quiet retirement, enjoying the rest which he had so truly earned and richly deserved. He passed away in death at the age of seventy-three years, honored and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Prior to the Civil war he

gave his political support to the Democracy, but later in life he became identified with the Republican party, and on its ticket was elected to many positions of honor and trust. For nine years he served as justice of the peace of his township, and for eight years was the efficient commissioner of Knox county, and he also held the position of notary public. During the last ten years of his life he was engaged in settling estates, and it is often said that he did more business in that line than any other man in this part of the county.

As a companion for the journey of life Mr. Bradfield chose Miss Sarah Sapp, a native of Union township, Knox county, where she was reared, educated and married, and there her death occurred when she had reached the seventy-fifth milestone on the journey of life. Her father, Levi Sapp, was a native of the state of Maryland. In 1809 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county, where they were among the early pioneers, and there his father, George Sapp, became a prominent farmer of Union township. He was of Dutch descent, and was a Catholic in his religious belief. In this county Levi Sapp was reared and educated, and his death occurred in Mount Vernon. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield was blessed with eleven children, nine of whom grew to years of maturity, and all were born in Knox county. Those who still survive are: Charles R., the subject of this review; Lydia, the wife of William Body, a resident of Jefferson township; L. S., who makes his home in Liberty township, Knox county; William, also of Liberty township; Thomas J., of Holmes county; and Mary, the wife of Albert Moor, of Canton, Ohio.

Dr. Bradfield, the eldest child in the above family, obtained his elementary education in the common schools of his township, and later enjoyed superior advantages along that line in the academy at Danville. When nineteen years of age he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Calvin Sapp, of Danville, who continued as his preceptor for the following four years, on the expiration of which period, in 1870, our subject entered the old Cleveland Medical College. He subsequently matriculated in the Detroit Medical College, graduating at that institution with the class of 1871. With a thorough knowledge of the science of medicine, Dr. Bradfield then entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Danville, where he remained for one year, and for the following seventeen years he was a prominent medical practitioner of Mount Liberty. For the past thirteen years he has made his home in Danville. His skill and ability soon became recognized, and he was not long in building up an excellent practice in this city. His life has been characterized by energy, perseverance and hard work, and to these principles his success is due, and he now enjoys the honor of being conceded the acknowledged peer of any physician in Knox county.

The Doctor was married, January 5, 1868, to Miss Sarah Dunlap, a native of Butler township, Knox county, and a daughter of Salathiel and Ann (Burkholder) Dunlap, early pioneers of this locality. The Doctor and wife have had three children,—James D., at home; Elizabeth, the wife of Lieutenant Lanning Parsons, who served in the Cuban war in the Philippines, returning home as first lieutenant of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and now located at Fort

Leavenworth; and Estella, deceased. They also have two grandchildren,—Harriet E. and Isabelle. In political matters the Doctor gives his support to the Republican party, and religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has long served as a trustee. In his social relations he is a member of the State Medical Society, the County Medical Society, the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and of Mount Zion Lodge, F. & A. M., of Mount Vernon. As a citizen he ever stands ready to discharge any duty devolving upon him, but his extensive practice requires the greater part of his time and attention.

SIMON C. LEPLEY.

The well known representative of the honored family of Lepley whose name is the title of this sketch is an old citizen of Harrison township, Knox county, Ohio, having been born on the farm on which he now lives February 12, 1832. His father, George Lepley, a native of Pennsylvania, was at the age of eleven years brought to Knox county by his parents, who were among the early pioneers. He was reared in Harrison township and lived there the industrious and useful life of a progressive farmer, dying at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

George Lepley, father of the subject of this sketch, married Barbara Baughman, who was born in Pennsylvania and brought to Knox county by her parents. She lived to be ninety-five years of age. George and Barbara (Baughman) Lepley had eight children, of whom Simon C. Lepley was the

seventh in order of birth. The boy was reared to a practical experience of the work of clearing, improving and cultivating land and developed into a resourceful and successful farmer. Such educational advantages as were available to him he obtained in subscription schools taught in log houses of primitive construction, with slab seats and benches, puncheon floors, big open fireplaces and windows of greased paper. He remained with his father, assisting him in carrying on the home farm operations until he was thirty-two years old.

In 1864 Mr. Lepley married Sarah Bean, a native of Jo Daviess county, Illinois. Miss Bean, who was reared and educated in her native county, was at the time of her marriage temporarily in Wisconsin, where she met Mr. Lepley, who was there on business and who brought her back to Knox county as his wife. They began housekeeping in a log house on the farm on which Mr. Lepley now lives, which later gave place to a more commodious and better appointed residence. In 1884 they removed to Mount Vernon, where for four years Mr. Lepley was engaged in the bakery business and where Mrs. Lepley died in 1890. After the death of his wife he went to Lima, Ohio, where he remained about four months, going thence to Columbus, Ohio, from which city he returned a month later to his farm, and he has since devoted himself to its management and to blacksmithing. His farm consists of ninety-five acres, well improved and under cultivation and equipped with a good residence and adequate barns and other out-buildings.

Mr. Lepley is not without influence in township affairs and has twice been elected to the office of assessor. In politics he is

independent, voting always for the man who he regards as best qualified for the place to which he aspires. He is a member of the Disciples' church, has filled some of its official positions and been active in its work. He is honored not only as an old citizen of his township, but as a man of prominence and public spirit. Simon C. and Sarah (Bean) Lepley had three children, named Lawrence K., Lee and Jeanette. Lawrence K. married Effie M. Farmer and operates the home-stand; Lee married Anna Colgin, who resides on a near-by farm; and Jeanette resides with her brother and devotes herself to teaching music.

SAMUEL SEVERNS.

Samuel Severns has passed the seventy-fifth milestone on the journey of life, and having put aside the more arduous cares of business is now quietly living retired at his home in Mt. Vernon, enjoying a well merited rest. He is a native of Virginia, his birth occurring in Botetourt county on the 14th of January, 1827, his parents being Jonathan and Sarah (McNare) Severns. When he was five years of age his parents left the Old Dominion and removed to Knox county, Ohio, and in 1836 the father entered land from the government and began the development of a farm. The son assisted in the arduous task of clearing and improving the new farm as his age and strength would permit, and in the subscription schools he pursued his education, for there were no public schools at that time. On entering business life for himself he followed the occupation to which he was reared, but later he abandoned farming and secured a position in a boiler yard. Subsequently he

drove a team for a Mr. Norton, and was thus engaged for eleven years.

On the 24th of November, 1853, Mr. Severns was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jane Hickman, a daughter of Thomas C. and Catherine (Fox) Hickman. Unto them were born six children, namely: Thomas W., a brick mason residing in Mount Vernon; William Bryant, a boilermaker who resides in Columbus; Robert E., who follows the same line of business and makes his home in Mount Vernon; Iva May, assistant librarian in Mount Vernon; Frank Marion, a paperhanger and painter of this city; and Fred G., who is a graduate of the Mount Vernon school and now employed as a salesman in Mount Vernon.

In his political faith Mr. Severns is a Republican, but while he has kept well informed on the issues of the day and stanchly supports the principles of the party he never sought office as a reward for party fealty. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and his life is in harmony with its teachings. He was ever straightforward and reliable in business, faithful to his duties of citizenship and honorable in all life's relations.

THOMAS C. HICKMAN.

Thomas Chaney Hickman became one of the honored pioneers of Knox county and was deeply interested in its work and development, doing what he could to promote its welfare. He was a native of Pennsylvania and was a representative of an old Quaker family of that state. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Frame) Hickman, also natives of the Keystone state, and the father was a soldier in the war of 1812. When

eighteen years of age he came to Ohio and engaged in teaching school in Wayne county. He also studied surveying and he came to Mount Vernon to do clerical work for Mr. Kinton, one of the first officials of the county. He also did similar work for Auditor Ben Smith and a Mr. Herred, and thus he became widely known to many of the leading citizens. His worth and ability being recognized, he was elected to the office of county surveyor and held that position for several terms, discharging his duties in a most commendable manner, owing to his skill in the line of his profession. He continued to engage in surveying for many years.

Mr. Hickman was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Fox, a daughter of William and Mary Fox, and unto them were born eight children: Robert M. and George Washington, both of whom are now deceased; Sarah Jane; Robert Marion, who is living in Warsaw, Indiana; Mary E.; William W., deceased; Catharine, deceased; and Thomas J., of Springfield, Ohio. The father died in 1869 and his loss was deeply felt throughout the community. In his work as county surveyor he had formed a wide acquaintance, and his genuine worth, genial disposition and honor won him many friends. He was an active factor in the early development of the county, and did much of the surveying during the period of the pioneer settlement here.

MARVIN LYBARGER.

Reference has been made in these pages to the value of Pennsylvania stock as an influence in western civilization and to the

prevalence of Pennsylvania blood in Knox county, Ohio. A representative of an old Pennsylvania family in Harrison township is Marvin Lybarger, a prominent farmer in section 11, and the son of a pioneer. He was born there May 2, 1838.

Andrew Lybarger, father of Marvin Lybarger, was born and reared in the Keystone state and came a single man to Knox county, Ohio. He bought a farm in Harrison township, on which he located after his marriage in a house of round logs, which as soon as possible he replaced with a house of hewed logs, the latter serving its purpose until it was superseded by a commodious modern residence. He cleared and put his land under cultivation and improved a good farm, successfully continuing its work until his death, which occurred before he was sixty years old. He is honored as having been one of the pioneers of Knox county, and he is remembered as a well educated, affable man who had been a school teacher in Pennsylvania. Long after he took up his residence in Knox county, the woods about him abounded in bear, deer and other varieties of wild game, and roving Indians frequently appeared in the Ohio settlements. His ancestors came from Germany, and in Pennsylvania were men of substantial worth.

Andrew Lybarger married Catharine Lybarger, also a native of Pennsylvania who had been brought as a child to Knox county by her parents, Frederick Lybarger and wife, who were early settlers in Harrison township. She died before she attained the age of seventy years. She bore her husband five sons and four daughters, two of whom died young and only four sons are now living. Of these children, the subject of this sketch was the seventh child and

fourth son in order of birth. He was reared in Harrison township and gained a practical common school education in the log school houses in his vicinity, meantime gaining a good knowledge of farming, in which he has been actively engaged until the present time. He was married on January 17, 1861, to Cleora Lepley, a native of Harrison township, born June 19, 1838, a daughter of William and Densey (Purdy) Lepley, of an old family in Knox county. Her parents were both natives of Pennsylvania and something of their history is given in a biographical sketch of her brother, Marvin Lepley, which appears in this work. Mrs. Lybarger, who was the third in order of birth of her parents' family of nine children, was reared and educated in Harrison township. After his marriage Mr. Lybarger located on what is now known as the Uncle Jake Welker farm in Harrison township and lived upon it until 1868, when he bought the farm known as the old Devore farm, in the same township, which was his home until 1890, when he moved to his present homestead, still retaining ownership of the Devore farm. The two farms aggregate two hundred and nine acres and both are under a good state of cultivation and well equipped for modern farming. Mr. Lybarger is recognized as one of the progressive farmers of Knox county. He is devoted to the general principles of the Democratic party, but is so independent of political bondage that he makes it a rule to vote for men rather than measures. He is widely known as a stockman and has for years made a specialty of sheep, of which he has raised and handled large numbers, each year fattening a flock of from seventy-five to one hundred head.

Marvin and Cleora (Lepley) Lybarger have had four children. Their son Silas married Savilla Witt and has a daughter named Clorah. They live near his father. John A. died at the age of seven months. Their son, Emanuel S., who is a partner of his father, as is also Silas, married Bertha Eley. By his first wife, Ollie Henwood, he has a daughter named Lula M., and by his present wife has two sons, named Walter Henry and Clarence Dewey. Alfred Dean Lybarger, a young man of twenty, is still at home with his father.

MARVIN LEPLEY.

No eastern state furnished to the west a more valuable part of its pioneer population that Pennsylvania, and no state in the west is more greatly indebted to Pennsylvania than is Ohio. Prominent among the names of Pennsylvania settlers in Knox county is that of Lepley, which belongs to a family now well represented in Harrison township and in its various branches in other parts of the county.

Marvin Lepley, who is a prominent farmer of Harrison township, was born there October 26, 1847, a son of William Lepley, a native of Pennsylvania. In boyhood the latter came to Knox county and lived there until he was about fifty years old, when he was killed by an accident in a sawmill. Jacob Lepley, father of William Lepley and grandfather of Marvin Lepley, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was the original pioneer of this particular family of Lepleys in Knox county. Densey Purdy, who married William Lepley and be-

came the mother of Marvin Lepley, was born in Pennsylvania and was brought by her parents to Ohio when she was two years old and later came with them to Knox county. Mr. and Mrs. William Lepley had nine children, the eldest of whom died in childhood, the youngest at the age of eighteen years. Marvin Lepley was their seventh child and fourth son in order of birth. The recollections of his childhood cluster around a little log house in the woods, which was the humble home of the family, and about a primitive school house, in which he attended an old-fashioned subscription school.

Mr. Lepley was a member of his father's household until he was twenty-three years old. He was married November 14, 1869, to Lydia Shellman, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, who was brought to Knox county at the age of three years by her parents, William and Susan (Freeman) Shellman, early settlers in Wayne county. Mrs. Lepley's mother died at the age of sixty; her father died two years ago. They had two sons and three daughters, of whom she was the fourth in order of nativity. After his marriage Mr. Lepley located on the farm on which he now lives, building upon it a log house, which was his home until he could replace it with a better one. His present comfortable residence was built in 1894. His farm consists of one hundred and fifty-six and one-half acres and is devoted to general farming and the raising of cattle and hogs. Mr. Lepley was reared in the Democratic faith, and has since majority voted the Democratic ticket persistently and consistently. His influence in local political affairs is recognized by his fellow townsmen, whom he served six years in the office of constable, and he has filled other local of-

fices of trust and responsibility. He is a member of the Mount Zion Lutheran church, in which he has been called to important official positions.

Marvin and Lydia (Shellman) Lepley have had born to them three children: Ella, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-five years, and Charles and Dessie, who are members of their parents' household. The family are well known not only throughout the township, but in more remote parts of the county, and the name is everywhere respected. Mr. Lepley's career has been one which has demonstrated the value of honesty, integrity and perseverance to one who would succeed in life, and those who know him best know that his success is well deserved.

CLINTON M. RICE.

Clinton M. Rice, one of the representative citizens and leading attorneys of Knox county, is a native son of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Brown township, Knox county, November 7, 1857, and is a worthy representative of a prominent old family of the Keystone state. His paternal grandfather was born, reared and married in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, but his death occurred in Knox county, Ohio, to which place he had removed in an early day. He was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. Ephraim Rice, the father of our subject, was a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, but in 1829 he came to this state, locating on a farm in Union township, Knox county. He afterward took up his abode in Brown township, and there his death occurred at the age of sixty-two years. He

was a Democrat in his political views, and for many years served as township trustee, while for twenty-two years he was a member of the school board. A sincere Christian gentleman, he long held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary M. Porter, and she was born on the same farm which our subject claims as the place of his nativity. She still survives her husband, and has now reached the age of sixty-seven years. Her father, John Porter, was a native of Maryland, but he early became a resident of the Buckeye state, and for many years was recognized as one of the foremost citizens of Knox county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rice were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom make their home in this county and are an honor to an honored family name.

Clinton M. Rice, the immediate subject of this review, attended the district schools of Brown township in his early life, while later he became a student in the Danville Normal School, and his education was completed in Kenyon College. For twelve years after leaving the schoolroom as a pupil he followed the profession of teaching in Knox county. He is a ripe scholar and assiduous student, and his work as a teacher was attended with a high degree of success. During this time Mr. Rice also pursued the study of law, and in 1888 he was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon. In the same year he came to Danville and at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, his worth and ability soon becoming recognized, and he now enjoys a large and constantly growing clientage. For ten years he was engaged in the banking business in company with Mr. Wolfe, but he then retired

from that industry in order to give his entire time to his large law practice. During his residence in Danville he has also become an important factor in the public life of the town, and has served his fellow townsmen in many positions of honor and trust. He has been a member of the school board since 1888, and in Brown township, in 1882, he was elected a justice of the peace, receiving every vote cast in the township for that office.

On the 4th of November, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Rice and Miss Osenia M. Gillmore, a native of Knox county and a daughter of Francis and M. J. (Loney) Gillmore, prominent early settlers of this county. A daughter has come to brighten and bless the home of our subject and wife, Mary C., who is the light and life of the household. Mr. Rice is a worthy and acceptable member of the Masonic order, holding membership in Danville Lodge, No. 546, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Maccabees. Religiously he is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically he is identified with the Democracy. He stands on the side of progress, advancement and civilization, favoring education, religion, law and order, and whatever makes for the good of the people as individuals and as communities.

CALVIN WEBSTER BECKLEY.

In reviewing this history of Calvin Webster Beckley one is reminded of the words of a great New York financier, "If you're not a success don't blame the times you live in, don't blame the place you oc-

cupy, don't blame the circumstances with which you are surrounded—lay the blame where it belongs—to yourself. If you want success you must pay the price." Realizing the truth of this, Mr. Beckley has paid the price—which is willingness to work, continued effort and indefatigable energy, and thus he come to be classed among the substantial agriculturists of his native county.

He is a native of Clinton township, born March 4, 1860, his parents being Josiah and Elizabeth (Veach) Beckley. His paternal grandfather, George Beckley, was a native of Pennsylvania and wedded Nancy Watson, who was born in Maryland. Soon afterward they emigrated westward, settling near East Union, Ohio, and subsequently they removed to Pleasant township, Knox county, where the grandfather died at the age of eighty-eight years, having been born in 1804, while his wife, who was born in 1803, reached the very advanced age of ninety-two years. Their son, Josiah Beckley, the father of our subject, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and there remained until seventeen years of age, spending the days of his childhood and youth upon the home farm. He was then married to Elizabeth Veach, and with his bride came to Knox county, where he lived until his life's labors were ended in death. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Beckley were born twelve children, namely: Calvin; Lorin Edgar; William L.; Louisa Ellen, the deceased wife of Douglas Wilson; Sarah Ann, who married Milton Stricker; George W.; Nancy L., deceased; Mamie; Grace, who passed away; Mina Bell, the wife of Frank Woods; Daisy M.; and Ellis J. The father died in 1894, but the mother is still living on the old homestead in Jackson township. She was born in Harrison

township and her entire life has been passed in Knox county.

Under the parental roof Calvin W. Beckley was reared. During his minority his parents lived first in Pleasant and then in Jackson township, and in the common schools near his home he pursued his education, pursuing his studies through the winter months until nineteen years of age, when he left the schoolroom in order to give his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. From the time that he was old enough to handle the plow he has worked to a greater or less extent in the fields, and his labors have resulted in bringing to him a good annual income. He now cultivates a good tract of land. The well tilled fields surround substantial improvements, including good out-buildings and a comfortable residence.

On the 5th of February, 1889, occurred the marriage of Mr. Beckley and Miss Anna F. Miller, a daughter of Charles H. and Sarah Ann (Cavin) Miller, and a granddaughter of Jonathan Miller, a native of Maryland. Mrs. Beckley was born in Mount Vernon March 24, 1863, and represents one of the early families of the county. Two children grace the union of our subject and his wife: Warner Miller, who was born August 16, 1890, and Robert J. C., born February 16, 1899. Mr. Beckley and his family attend the services of the Disciples' church, of which both are members. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the Democracy, and in 1896 he was elected as one of the trustee of Morris township, serving continuously in this capacity up to the present time to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is one of the best posted men on county affairs in Knox county, and is a public-spirited man, giving his

aid and co-operation to all measures for the general good. He has gained many friends in this part of the state and therefore his history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers.

MICHAEL WANDER.

Michael Wander, a prominent early settler and farmer of Knox county, was born in Alsace, France, now a province of Germany, on the 14th of February, 1829, a son of Benjamin and Margaret (Oswald) Wander, natives of the same province, but of German origin. In 1829, soon after the birth of our subject, they left their French home and crossed the broad Atlantic to the United States, locating in Yates county, New York. In 1837 they removed from that locality to Knox county, Ohio, a settlement being made in Jefferson township, where the father passed away at the age of sixty-two years. The mother reached the ripe old age of eighty-four years. This worthy couple became the parents of seven children, five of whom were born in France, and three of the family died before the removal to the new world. Only three of the seven children are now living: Michael; Benjamin, of Danville; and George, of Perrysville, Ashland County, Ohio. Frederick died in Owen county, Indiana, at the age of sixty-two years.

Michael Wander, the eldest son and the fourth child in order of birth, was only about four months old when he was brought by his parents to America, and when he was eight years of age he accompanied them on their removal to Knox county, Ohio. Dur-

ing his youth he enjoyed but limited educational advantages, and he was first taught the German language, having been a lad of thirteen years when he first began to learn to speak and write English. He assisted his father in the fields during the day, and in the evenings he would devote his time to study, using every opportunity to secure an education. He remained with his parents until his marriage, when twenty-six years of age, after which he located on a farm in Jefferson township, secured by the assistance of his father, where he remained until his removal to Union township, in 1883, purchasing the farm which he now owns. His home place, adjoining the village of Danville, consists of one hundred and fourteen acres of excellent land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and improved with many and valuable improvements, and there he is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He also owns a tract of fifty-eight acres in Jefferson township. At one time his landed possessions consisted of five hundred and ninety acres, but he has since divided his land among his children.

On the 13th of May, 1855, Mr. Wander was united in marriage to Catherine Stillinger, by whom he had five children,—John B., Susana, Charlie, Mary and Peter. The last named died when seven years of age. The wife and mother was also called to her final rest after a married life of about fifteen years, and after her death Mr. Wander married Mrs. Sarah (Baltner) Arnholt, the widow of George Arnholt, and by her marriage with our subject she became the mother of one son, Edwin. She died after a companionship with her husband of seventeen years. For his third wife Mr. Wander chose

Miss Catherine Maple, of Berlin, Holmes county, Ohio, their wedding being celebrated November 29, 1892. They also have one son, Clinton, seven years of age. Our subject cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860, but he is independent in his political views, voting for the men whom he regards as best qualified for public positions. He served as trustee of Union and Jefferson township, was treasurer of the latter township, and was there elected to the office of justice of the peace, but this occurring just at the time of his removal to Union township he therefore could not accept the honor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as a trustee. The family occupy a pleasant and commodious residence, where their hospitality is enjoyed by their many friends. Their home is one of the most desirable in this part of Knox county.

JOSEPH F. BLUBAUGH.

This well and favorably known citizen of Danville is extensively engaged in the timber business. He was born in Jefferson township, Knox county, Ohio, September 22, 1852. His grandfather, John Blubaugh, was one of the early pioneers of this county, having located in this section when it was inhabited principally by Indians and wild animals. Benjamin Blubaugh, his son and the father of our subject, claimed Pennsylvania as the state of his nativity, but when a boy he came with his parents to Ohio, securing the eighty acres of land which our subject now owns. He spent most of his life upon this farm. In Knox county, in 1835, he was united in marriage to

Shortell Heckler, a native of Hamburg, Germany, but when a child she came to Knox county. This worthy couple became the parents of nine children, all of whom grew to years of maturity and are still living.

Joseph F. Blubaugh, the fifth child and third son in order of birth in the above family, was reared to farm life in Jefferson township, Knox county, and he received an excellent common-school education in his locality. For twenty years after leaving the schoolroom as a pupil he followed the teacher's profession, and with the exception of three terms spent in Holmes county, Ohio, he taught continuously in Knox county. Throughout this period, however, he worked in the fields during the summer months. In 1882 he went to Harper county, Kansas, where he purchased a farm, but one year later he sold his possessions there and returned to the place of his nativity, where he resumed his farming and teaching. In 1892 he abandoned the work of the schoolroom, and from that time until 1899 he gave his undivided time and attention to the work of the farm. In the latter year, however, he took up his abode in Danville and engaged in the timber business, buying and shipping timber to Buffalo and Cleveland. As a business man he is practical and progressive, and his efforts in his chosen endeavor are bringing to him handsome financial returns.

The marriage of Mr. Blubaugh was celebrated in 1875, when Lillias J. Smith became his wife. She is a daughter of Henry and Rebecca Smith, prominent residents of Jefferson township, Knox county. Unto this union have been born four children,—Edwin Guy, a popular and successful teacher; Elna Varonica, at home; Estella; and

Ida. On questions of national importance Mr. Blubaugh casts his ballot in favor of the Democracy. For ten years he held the office of justice of the peace in Jefferson township, but on his removal to Danville he resigned that position, and in 1901 he was again elected to the office, being the present incumbent. For many years he has served as a school director, the cause of education ever finding in him a warm and faithful friend. The family are prominent and active members of St. Luke's Catholic church, Mr. Blubaugh having been one of the builders of that church in Danville, and the stone used in its erection was secured from his land. He has long served as a steward of the church, and has ever taken an active part in promoting its progress and upbuilding.

ALEXANDER CASSIL.

For more than two-thirds of a century Colonel Alexander Cassil has resided in Knox county and during the greater part of the period since he attained his majority he has been in the public service. His record is one characterized by unflinching allegiance to duty and his fidelity and trustworthiness have at all times gained him the confidence and respect of his fellow men. When the Union was imperilled by Rebellion in the south he was among those who stood in defense of the starry banner and the cause it represented and at all times he has been a loyal and patriotic citizen.

The Colonel is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred in 1825, his parents being John and Nancy (Welsh) Cassil. On the paternal side the family is of Irish lineage, Alexander

Cassil, the grandfather of our subject, having been a native of county Armagh, Ireland, whence he emigrated to America, and when the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the American forces and aided in winning independence for this republic. His son, John Cassil, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and thus in the various important wars of the country the Cassil family has always been represented by patriotic defenders of the right. In 1834 John Cassil brought his family to Knox county, Ohio, locating in Howard township, where he developed and cultivated a farm, upon which he lived until his death, in 1847, when he was seventy-four years of age. His wife passed away in 1869, at the age of eighty-five. They were consistent Christian people, Mr. Cassil belonging to the Presbyterian church, his wife to the Disciple church. She was a daughter of Robert Welsh and was of Scotch descent. By her marriage she became the mother of eight children: William, who served as township treasurer, and died in Millwood, this county, in 1867; Mary, who was the wife of John McIlroy, of Howard township, and died at the age of eighty-five years; John, who died in Howard township, in 1868; Nancy, who married Nelson Critchfield and died in Ringgold county, Iowa, near Mount Ayr, at the age of eighty-one; James, who is living in Des Moines, Iowa, at the age of eighty-six; Robert, a farmer of Howard township, Knox county, now eighty-four years of age; Esther, who became the wife of Nathaniel Critchfield, of Howard township, this county, and died at the age of seventy-nine years; and Alexander, of this review, who is the youngest of the family.



ALEXANDER CASSIL.



When only nine years of age Colonel Cassil was brought by his parents to Knox county, where he has since resided. His youth was spent upon the home farm and his education was acquired in the common schools and in the Sloan Academy, in Mount Vernon. He studied civil engineering and surveying and became quite proficient in those branches but remained upon the farm until the country became involved in civil war. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the south and when a blow was struck against the Union he offered his services in its defense and raised Company A of the Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain. He served in that capacity until 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel of his regiment, acting in that capacity until wounds sustained at the battle of Stone River forced him to resign in March, 1863. During his service as lieutenant colonel he had entire command of the regiment, while Colonel C. H. Harper was in command of the brigade. In the battle of Stone River his horse was shot and fell upon him. He participated in the engagements at Shiloh, Perryville and other battles and his own bravery and loyalty inspired his men to deeds of valor.

On leaving the service Colonel Cassil returned to his home and in 1864 was elected county auditor of Knox county, serving for two terms, or until 1868. He then went into railroad work as a civil engineer on the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, but later was again called to public office, being elected county auditor in 1875 and again in 1877, so that he served until 1880, covering altogether four terms' service in that position. From 1880 until 1885 he was asso-

ciated with his son, Austin, in the book business in Mount Vernon and from 1885 until 1890 he followed his profession. He was then appointed city engineer of Mount Vernon and has since occupied that position, covering an incumbency of eleven years.

In 1850 Mr. Cassil was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Vincent, who died in 1859, leaving two children: Austin A., an attorney-at-law of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, who has a daughter, Mary Cassil, now in Mount Vernon; and W. R., who died in Mount Vernon in 1881, at the age of twenty-three years. In 1874 the Colonel was again married, his second union being with Miss Jennie E. Hunter, a daughter of Samuel Hunter, of Wayne county, Ohio. Their children are Harvey H. and Hurd Alexander. The former is now legal and statistical clerk in the office of the state school commissioner, with headquarters in Columbus, Ohio; while Hurd A. is a civil engineer in the employ of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, at Saginaw, Michigan. He married Miss Mabel Putt, of Mount Vernon, and they have one son, Armond H.

The Colonel belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is a prominent Mason, having taken the various degrees of the York rite, while in the Scottish rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a past master of the lodge, past high priest of the chapter, past illustrious master of the council and eminent commander of the commandery. He also is identified with the Knights of Honor, and since twenty-five years of age he has been a member of the Disciple church. His life has been a busy and useful one and in the public offices which he has been called upon to fulfill he has ren-

dered efficient and faithful service, therein showing himself as loyal to his country as when he wore the soldier's suit of blue upon the battlefields of the south.

GEORGE SAPP.

George Sapp, a member of an honored pioneer family of the Buckeye state, was born on the farm on which he now resides on the 10th of April, 1826. His grandfather, George Sapp, was a native of Maryland, but became one of the early pioneers of Knox county. He built the first Catholic church in Union township, also donating the ground upon which it was erected and the St. Luke's cemetery lot. The church was a small one-room log building. He reached the eighty-fifth milestone on the journey of life, and throughout his long and useful career he so lived as to win and retain the respect and esteem of his fellow men. Levi Sapp, his son and the father of our subject, also claimed Maryland as the state of his nativity, but when a babe he was brought by his parents to this state, his mother, who made the journey on horseback, carrying him in a sack, while the father walked and led the horse. He was reared to the quiet pursuits of the farm, and his marriage was celebrated in Somerset, Ohio, to which place he rode on horseback, and after his marriage he located on the farm on which his son George now resides, where he made his home for a number of years. In 1882 he removed to Mount Vernon, and there spent his remaining days, passing away at the age of seventy-one years. He, too, was a prominent member of St. Luke's

Catholic church. The lady who became his wife bore the name of Mary Colopy. Her father, Timothy Colopy, came to this country from Ireland and her mother from Germany, and they became prominent early settlers of Knox county, their deaths occurring in Mount Vernon, where they had resided for many years. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Sapp was blessed with ten children, eight of whom still survive, the eldest child in order of birth being Sarah, the wife of Dr. Bradfield, of Danville; another daughter, Lucinda, resides in Union township, and is the widow of John Durbin.

George Sapp, the second child and eldest son in the above family, has spent his entire life in Knox county, and during his youth he attended a log schoolhouse, which was furnished with slab seats and desks. Since his marriage he has engaged in farming the old Sapp homestead, which consists of two hundred and seventy acres of land, all of which is under an excellent state of cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings, everything about the place indicating the supervision of a thrifty and progressive owner. In matters of national interest he gives an intelligent support to the Democracy, but at local election he votes for the men whom he regards as best qualified to fill positions of public trust and responsibility.

On July 24, 1853, Mr. Sapp was united in marriage to Miss Delia A. White, also a native of Knox county, born September 27, 1832, and a daughter of Anthony and Keziah (Wade) White, early pioneers of this portion of the Buckeye state. Seven children have been born unto this union, namely: Flora, the wife of John P. Breckler, a prominent farmer of Howard town-

ship; Mary Keziah, wife of M. P. Hammond, also a farmer of Howard township; Ella, the wife of Patrick Percel, of Mount Vernon; Julian, who married Cassie Wiggins and makes his home in Howard township; Jennie, wife of P. J. Matingly, of Licking county, Ohio; Lucy, wife of B. R. Parker, of Cleveland; and Bertha, who lives with her uncle, Dr. L. W. Sapp, of Cleveland. The family were all born on the farm on which Mr. Sapp also opened his eyes to the light of day, and they are all members of St. Luke's Catholic church at Danville, Mr. Sapp having assisted largely in the erection of the house of worship. His genial manner makes him popular in all circles, and his friends in the community are almost as many as his acquaintances.

LYMAN W. BLACK.

Lyman Wright Black, a veteran of the Civil war and a well-known farmer of Union township, residing on section 24, has spent his entire life in Knox county, his birth having occurred in Union township October 2, 1835. The family is of German descent, and was founded in America at an early day. The grandfather of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, where also occurred the birth of Andrew Black, the father of Lyman, who was reared and educated in the Keystone state, whence he emigrated to Knox county at an early period in the development of this part of the state. Here he located upon a farm, which he conducted throughout his remaining days. His political support was given the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of

the new Republican party, continuing one of its warm advocates throughout his remaining days. For many years he served as justice of the peace and his decisions were distinguished by marked equity and freedom from personal bias. He held membership in the Methodist church, and was active in its work. His death occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-five years. Before leaving Pennsylvania he married Sarah A. Huff, who spent her girlhood days in that state, where she was born, She too, was of German lineage, and her death occurred when she was about sixty years of age.

Lyman Wright Black was the fifth child and second son in a family of six sons and two daughters born unto his parents. He acquired his education in the district schools and in his youth worked in the fields through the summer months. When the country became involved in Civil war he offered his services to the government and enlisted in Company B, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1862. For three years he was numbered among the defenders of the Union, and participated in the battles of Arkansas Post and Vicksburg, together with many lesser engagements. For a time he was in the hospital at Vicksburg and was then sent to St. Louis. He received an honorable discharge in Indianapolis, Indiana, after three years' service, and at once returned to his home in Union township, where he has since been engaged in farming. He is to-day the owner of one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land, all of which is under cultivation, and in the line of general farming he is meeting with good success.

Mr. Black has been twice married. In 1869 he wedded Fanny Straight, and after

her death he married Mrs. Anna Moore, the widow of William Moore. She was born in Liberty township, Knox county, and is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Houck) Woodruff. Mr. Black belongs to Leroy Baker Post, G. A. R., and for seventeen years has been identified with Danville Lodge, F. & A. M. He has lived a quiet life, devoted to agriculture, but at all times has commanded the confidence and trust of his fellow men, and his circle of friends has been extended as the number of his acquaintances has increased.

JOHN J. BLUBAUGH.

For more than seventy years John J. Blubaugh has been a resident of Knox county and has therefore witnessed the greater part of its growth and development. He has seen its wild lands transformed into beautiful homes and farms, while commercial and industrial enterprises have been established, contributing to the growth of village and city, and churches and schools have been built indicating the intellectual and moral status of the community. In all the work of progress Mr. Blubaugh has borne his part and is justly accounted one of the honored pioneers of the community, to whom the county owes a debt of gratitude for what he accomplished in opening up this region to civilization.

Our subject was born near Cumberland, Maryland, January 10, 1828, and is of German descent, his grandfather having come from Germany to America and thus founded the family in the new world. Benjamin Blubaugh, the father of our subject, was

born, reared and married in Maryland, wedding Onora Logsdon, and in 1828 he came with his family to Knox county, locating in Brown township, upon the farm now owned by John Coleman. He built a log cabin, made various other improvements, and after a number of years sold the farm to Samuel Durbin. Unto Benjamin and Onora Blubaugh were born six children, of whom John J. was the youngest and the only son. He was but seven months old when his mother died, she having lived but a few weeks after reaching this county, after which the father married Eliza Durbin, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are still living. In his political views Benjamin Blubaugh was a Whig and afterward a Democrat, and in his community was called to serve in several local offices. He held membership in St. Luke's Catholic church at Danville, and died in that faith when about eighty-eight years of age, his last days being spent in the home of our subject. He was a stone mason by occupation, and helped lay the foundation for the old St. Luke's church.

John J. Blubaugh was only six months old when brought by his parents to Knox county, and here amid the wild scenes of frontier life he was reared, pursuing his education in a log schoolhouse, which was heated by an immense fireplace and lighted by greased paper windows. The other furnishings were equally crude and the instruction was somewhat primitive in character. His training at farm work, however, was not meager, and he assisted his father until he had attained his majority, when he started out upon an independent business career, being employed for two years by the day or by the job at hard farm work, clearing,

grubbing, making rails and cradling in the harvest field.

In 1852 as a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Mary Dial, a native of this county and a representative of one of its honored pioneer families. She is a daughter of William and Rebecca (Arnold) Dial. They began their domestic life in Brown township, Mr. Blubaugh building a house upon part of his father's land and about forty-five years ago they came to their home in Jefferson township, where they have since lived. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in the midst of the forest. Not a tree had been cut upon the place, but with characteristic energy he began to clear the farm, and soon the woodman's ax awakened the echoes of the forest. As the trees were hewn down and the brush cleared away he began plowing and planting, and in the course of a few years had a well developed farm. When the first home which he built was destroyed by fire, he immediately erected another one and added other modern improvements, while his successful cultivation of the fields brought to him a comfortable competence.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Blubaugh were born eleven children, of whom three sons and four daughters are now living: Maria, the wife of James Smith, of Jefferson township; Jane, deceased; James A.; Basil; Ellen, the wife of Joseph Fritz, of Loudonville, Ashland county; Isabel, who has also passed away; William S.; Ida, wife of Joseph Harlett; Victoria, wife of Frank Sapp; Agnes, deceased; and Margaret T., who died when about two months old. James A. Blubaugh, who operates the home farm, married Sarah Agnes Hess and has nine children: Anna,

Rosa, Cosmos, Bernard, Julius, John, Agnes, Monica and Samuel.

In his political views Mr. Blubaugh was first a Whig, and in 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln, but since that time has adhered to the principles of the Democracy, save in local affairs, when he votes independently. He and his family are members of St. Luke's Catholic church in Danville, which he liberally assisted in building, and much of the brown stone used in its construction came from his farm, and which he and his sons, James A. and William Sherman, quarried and donated. He also donated a memorial window as well as one of the stations. His life has been one of unfaltering industry, in which earnest labor and honesty in all business transactions has brought to him success.

MICHAEL KAYLOR.

The career of Michael Kaylor has been a successful one and entirely through his own efforts, as the result of his industry, perseverance and capable control of his affairs, he became one of the most extensive land owners of the county. His home is now on section 9, Jefferson township, and there he is passing the evening of life quietly, for he can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future confident that all will be well.

Mr. Kaylor was born December 20, 1818, in Alsace, France—a province now belonging to Germany—and was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to New York city, where

they landed on the completion of an ocean voyage that was made in a sailing vessel. They took up their abode in the state of New York, where they remained seven years, and then came to Ohio, settling first in Holmes county. It was there that Michael Kaylor was united in marriage, at the age of twenty-eight years, to Elizabeth Wander, and in Holmes county they began their domestic life, there remaining for seven years. When he attained his majority his father gave him one hundred and fifty dollars, which was all the help he had in starting out in the world. Taking this sum to Zanesville, he entered one hundred and twenty acres of land along the east line of Knox county and gave a man an eight-year lease of the property, in return for which the man was to clear forty acres of the land. On coming to this county Mr. Kaylor took up his abode in Jefferson township and purchased the farm upon which he now lives of Arthur Greer. Here he has since remained, and through a long period devoted his energies to the cultivation of crops, whereby he gained a very desirable competence. As his financial resources increased he added to his original place of one hundred and sixty-five acres, and eventually became the owner of seven hundred and six acres. He has since given a good farm to each of his sons, also one to a daughter and an equivalent in money to another daughter, so that his children have been well provided for by a considerate father.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kaylor have been born ten children: Sarah, the widow of Samuel Brown; George, of Morrow county, Ohio; Mary, deceased; Benjamin, of Jefferson township; William, who is at home with his father; Philip, of Jefferson town-

ship; Simon, at the old homestead; Charles M., of Jefferson township; and a son and daughter who died in infancy. The mother died in 1894, after a long and happy married life. The homestead is now conducted by William Kaylor, whose wife was Ida LeFevre, and has four living children: Elfie E., Elmer J., Ethel E. and Edwin M.

Mr. Kaylor still holds a life lease upon the old homestead, which is the visible evidence of his active and useful career. His example is certainly well worthy of emulation, demonstrating what can be accomplished by strong purpose and untiring labor. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but for many years has been a stalwart Republican. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, but has long been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist church at Greersville, and as an honored pioneer, an upright business man, a considerate husband and father and a sincere Christian gentleman he well deserves mention in the history of the county which has been his home for so many years.

ABRAHAM PARSONS, M. D.

Dr. Abraham Parsons, one of the leading physicians, is descended from an old and highly respected family in the Old Dominion. They trace their ancestry in that state to Baldwin Parsons, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, who was born there at about the time the state first became settled. His son, Jonathan Parsons, was a native of that commonwealth, and became the father of Isaac Parsons, who also claimed Virginia as the state of his nativity. The latter, how-

ever, became one of the early pioneers of Holmes county, Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He was three times married, his first union being with a Miss Hyatt, by whom he had six children. For his second wife he chose Rachel Connor, and six children were also born of that union, while for his third wife he wedded Miss Christian Darrah. Three sons and a daughter were born of that union.

Nathan Parsons, the third son of the first marriage, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, and on the paternal side he was descended from English ancestry, while on the maternal side he was of German descent. He was reared and received his education in the county of his nativity, there remaining until 1856, when he located on a farm near Danville, Union township, Knox county, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in death at the age of sixty-six years. For a companion on the journey of life he chose Maria Workman, a native of Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, and a daughter of Abraham Workman, who was born in the state of Maryland. In a very early day, however, he removed with his father, Stephen Workman, also a native of Maryland, to Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, where they were among the first settlers. The Workman family in America is descended from seven brothers who came to this country from Germany in a very early day. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Edith, Grace, Della and Ida J.

Dr. Parsons, the eldest child in the above family, was but eight years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county, and nearly his entire life has

been passed in this locality, the early educational privileges which he enjoyed being those afforded by the neighborhood schools. He subsequently entered Haysville Academy, in Ashland county, in which institution he was graduated in 1866, and immediately afterward he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. I. Putnam, of Brinkhaven, with whom he remained until the spring of 1870, and in the meantime he had graduated in Charity Hospital Medical College, of Cleveland. Thus with a thorough knowledge of the science of the medical profession he began practice in Brinkhaven, where he has even since remained, having built up an excellent practice and established a reputation as an able and skillful practitioner.

May 29, 1869, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Salena Lanning, a native of Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, and a daughter of Israel and Susan (McCoy) Lanning. They have four children,—Lanning; Gladys, wife of Dr. W. E. Purdy, a practicing physician of Akron, Ohio, and who has two sons, Frederick and Meriwether; and Beryl and Harriet, at home. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order at Danville, Ohio, exemplifying its beneficent principles in his everyday life.

Lanning Parsons, the eldest son of our honored subject, was born in Black Creek, Ohio, April 24, 1870, but was reared and educated in Brinkhaven, also attending Oberlin College, in which he was a student for two years. In 1892 he entered West Point, in which he was graduated in 1896, and was afterward made second lieutenant of the Ninth United States Cavalry, serving at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, for about two years. On the expiration of that period his regi-

ment was ordered to Cuba, thence to Fort McPherson, Georgia, where he was engaged in drilling recruits. He was next stationed at Fort Apache, Arizona, from 1899 until 1900, and in the latter year was sent to the Philippines, where he remained until his regiment was ordered home. On the 2d of February, 1901, Lieutenant Parsons was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of the Fourth United States Cavalry, which position he still retains, and is now stationed with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1897 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bradfield, a daughter of Dr. C. R. and Sarah (Dunlap) Bradfield, of Danville, and they have two children,—Harriet E. and Isabel.

JOHN L. MCKINLEY.

John L. McKinley, one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Knox county, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1848, a son of Jackson and Elizabeth (Atkins) McKinley. His father was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of August, 1821, a son of John and Mary (McDonald) McKinley, both natives of Belfast, Ireland. They were married in their native land, and immediately thereafter emigrated to the United States, locating in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he resumed the vocation of teaching, having devoted his energies to that profession in his native land, and continuing in that occupation until his seventieth year.

Jackson McKinley, the father of our subject, spent his youth and early manhood un-

der the parental roof, during which time he received excellent advantages, graduating from college with the honors of his class. His marriage was celebrated in 1850, and shortly afterward, leaving his wife in her father's home in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, he crossed the plains to California, where he was engaged in mining for about three years. In the spring of 1853 he returned to Jo Daviess county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the outbreak of the Civil war. At the first call for volunteers he put aside all personal considerations and nobly offered his services as a defender of the stars and stripes. At the close of his three months' term of enlistment he re-enlisted in the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, under General Grant, in which he served until hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed his services. During his army career he was promoted from the ranks of a private to first duty sergeant of Company E. He underwent many hardships and privations during his experience as a soldier, having lost his hearing through the cannonading, and during the remainder of his life he was almost entirely deaf. After returning from the war he found his farm had been sold and his family had removed to Jones county, Iowa, in which place he soon joined them, and there he remained until 1868. In that year he removed to Newton county, Missouri, but after a short residence there he sold his possessions and went to Cass county, that state, where his death occurred in 1887. He became very prominent in the public life of the localities in which he made his home, and while residing in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, he served for two terms as assessor and collector, while for the same length of time he also served

as county superintendent of public instruction. He was, however, never an aspirant for political honors, preferring to give his time principally to his business duties. For five years he was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

For his wife Mr. McKinley chose Elizabeth Atkins, who was a native of north-eastern Kentucky and a daughter of Robert and Hannah (Ball) Atkins, natives of Maryland and of Welsh descent. For a number of years the father was employed as a boatman on the Ohio river, running from Allegheny City to Cairo, Illinois. The union of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley was blessed with eight children, five of whom still survive, namely: John L., the subject of this review; Robert P., a resident of Kansas City; Frances, who has been employed as a teacher in a high school in Kansas City for nineteen years; Mary, the wife of Clarence Wresler, who is a merchant at Kansas City; and Alonzo, cashier of the Santa Fe & Mexico Railway Company. The mother of this family is still living, and now makes her home in Kansas City, Missouri.

John L. McKinley, whose name introduces this review, remained in his father's home until his fifteenth year, when he began to earn his own living, and for the following year was employed by a neighboring farmer. When the trouble between the north and south precipitated the country into civil war our subject loyally offered his services to his country's cause, enlisting in 1863 in Company E, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, but before his company left for the field of action he was taken home by his Grandfather Atkins. But he still persisted in becoming a soldier boy, and later he ran away from his home and went to Galena, Illinois, where

with a schoolmate he again enlisted for service. He then returned to his home to gain the consent of his parents, and on the 24th of December, 1863, he donned the blue as a defender of the starry banner, serving as a true and loyal soldier until November 14, 1865, when hostilities had ceased. At the battle of Arcada, Tennessee, his horse was shot under him and he was wounded in the knee. During his military career he took part in many hard-fought battles and skirmishes, took part in Price's raid and was engaged in warfare against Quantrell in Missouri.

Returning to his home with a military record of which he has every reason to be proud, Mr. McKinley then went to Galena, Illinois, but on the 21st of May, following, he returned to Jones county, Iowa. On the 6th of May, 1865, with a two-horse wagon, he started alone for the Indian Territory, where he joined a schoolmate who was engaged in trading with the Indians, arriving at the latter's place on the 9th of the following June. On the 25th of that month he went to Humboldt, Kansas, where he remained for a time with friends, and in July secured a position as driver on the stage line, his route being from Humboldt to Ottawa, which position he continued to fill for fourteen months. From the following September until February he was at Baxter Springs, Kansas, for the next two and a half years was engaged in driving cattle from Texas into Kansas, and in 1870 he journeyed to Denver, thence to Colorado Springs and Trinidad, on to Balt's Ranch, New Mexico, Virginia City, Montana, and next to Montgomery county, Kansas, where he secured a claim and was also employed by a mill company receiving a dollar and a half

per day. Mr. McKinley's next employment was as overseer of a ranch belonging to a civil engineer, which occupation claimed his time until 1874, and in that year he purchased a threshing outfit and continued its operation for the following two years, having operated the first threshing machine in Montgomery county, Kansas. The year 1876 witnessed his arrival in Knox county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming in Howard township until the spring of 1889, when he was appointed to the position of superintendent of the county infirmary, continuing to fill that office for ten consecutive years, when he resigned, but in the following year he was reappointed, and is the present incumbent.

In Montgomery county, Kansas, Mr. McKinley was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Workman, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and a daughter of Amos Workman, a prominent farmer of Howard township. He came to the Buckeye state from Maryland, and was among the very early pioneers, his death here occurring. The union of our subject and wife has been blessed with one child, Clinton, who is now a prominent farmer of Liberty township. They have also reared an adopted daughter from the age of three months, Miss Maud McKinley. Mr. McKinley exercises his right of franchise in support of the merit and measures of the Republican party, and for three terms he served as trustee of his township. Socially he is a member of Danville Lodge, F. & A. M.; Sycamore Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R. In manner he is courteous and genial, and among the people with whom he has been so long connected he is very popular.

JOSEPH C. BROWN.

As a young man this gentleman came to America, and without capital started out in a strange land to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in the path to prosperity. His youthful dreams have been realized, and in their happy fulfillment he sees the fitting reward of his earnest toil. He is now recognized as one of the leading and successful agriculturists of Knox county.

Mr. Brown was born in county Cork, Ireland, on the 15th of November, 1831, and was reared on a farm in his native land. In 1856, in company with his parents, he left the land of his birth, and on a sailing vessel crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, spending thirty-nine days on the voyage. After their arrival here the family located in Clermont county, Ohio, where our subject was engaged at farm labor by the month for the following six years. On the expiration of that period he located in College township, Knox county, where he purchased twenty acres of land and immediately set about the task of making a home. He cleared and improved his land, and thereon erected a small log cabin, but in 1865 he sold that place and purchased fifty-eight acres of partially improved land in Pleasant township, remaining there until 1894. In that year he came to his present homestead, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which is under a fine state of cultivation, improved with good and substantial buildings and everything about the place indicates the care and supervision of a practical and progressive owner. The marriage of Mr. Brown was celebrated on the 31st of March, 1861, when Mary

Clark became his wife. Seven children have brightened and blessed their home, namely: Mary E., who is still with her parents; Martha J., the wife of John R. Seymour, of McCreo township, Knox county; John T., a member of the firm of Brown Brothers, prominent liverymen of Gambier; Clark G., who is engaged in business with his brother John; Margaret C., deceased; Alice, who is conducting a millinery store in Mount Vernon; and Joseph H., at home. The Democracy receives Mr. Brown's hearty support and co-operation, and religiously he is a member of the Episcopal church. His course in life has ever been such as to command the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact, and he justly merits the high regard in which he is held by his fellow men.

PERRY ROOF.

One of the boys in blue of the Civil war and at all times a loyal citizen, true to the interests of county, state and nation, Perry Roof is numbered among the representative farmers of Knox county. The Roof family was one of the first founded in this locality, and its members took an active part in its development through the pioneer epoch in its history. Our subject's grandfather, Jacob Roof, was a native of the Old Dominion, but in a very early day he came to Knox county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Union township. He was of German descent.

Jacob Roof, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia. When a young man he left the place of his nativity and came to the Buckeye

state, locating at Danville, Knox county. Shortly afterward he entered the land on which our subject now resides, which was then covered with a dense growth of timber, but he immediately began the arduous task of clearing his place, erected a small log cabin, and soon his fields were made to produce abundant harvests. He spent the remainder of his life on this farm, passing away at the age of seventy-seven years. In political matters he was first a Whig, but after the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and was ever afterward a loyal supporter of its principles. Mr. Roof was married at Danville, Ohio, to Miss Mary Baker, who was born in the Keystone state, but she, too, was numbered among the early pioneers of Knox county, whither her parents removed when she was a small child. She reached the age of seventy-six years. This worthy couple became the parents of ten children, seven of whom grew to years of maturity, and Mr. Roof, of this review, was the seventh child in order of birth.

During his boyhood days he attended the log school house near his home, and in early years he was also taught the value of industry and honesty as a preparation for the active duties of life. When the trouble between the north and the south threw the country into civil war Mr. Roof nobly put aside all personal considerations and offered his services as a defender of the starry banner, enlisting in Company E, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1862. During his military career he took part in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, including that of Murfreesboro, and during that time he was never seriously wounded. Receiving his discharge at Hillsboro, Ten-

nessee, he returned to his home with an honorable military record, and at once took up the quiet pursuits of the farm. He has spent his entire life upon the old homestead which his father entered, and the place now consists of one hundred and twenty acres, all of which is under an excellent state of cultivation and contains all the accessories and improvements necessary for a well regulated farm. Mr. Roof's social relations connect him with the Patrons of Husbandry, and with Leroy Baker Post, G. A. R., of Danville, in which he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades of the blue.

ISAAC EARLYWINE.

The subject of this sketch is of that sterling old Pennsylvania stock, which in every state in the Union has made for education, commercial and financial advancement. Adam Earlywine, his father, a native of the Keystone state, married Susan Wolfe, also of Pennsylvania nativity, and she bore him eight children. Not long after their marriage they came to Knox county, Ohio, and located in Jackson township on the farm now owned by their son, Isaac Earlywine, and on which he was born August 5, 1818. The elder Earlywine cleared land and put it under cultivation and improved it until it was a profitable agricultural property. He served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was a man of influence in the community, and he and his wife were communicants of the Presbyterian church.

Isaac Earlywine early became familiar with all the details of clearing and improving land and carrying on successful farm-

ing, and during all his younger years was a valuable assistant to his father. In 1840 he married Miss Lizzie Nichols, a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Hendricks) Nichols, who were natives of the Old Dominion and were well-to-do farmers. Mr. Nichols was also a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife bore him eight children, of whom Mrs. Earlywine was the second in order of nativity. By his marriage with Miss Nichols, who was brought to Knox county when she was nine years old, Mr. Earlywine has had four children, who were named as follows in the order of their birth: Susan M., Lizzie Ann, Thomas J. and Mary D., but the last mentioned is now deceased. Susan M. is the wife of Robert Voost, of Harrison township; Lizzie A. is the wife of Jackson McCament, of Clay county; and Thomas J. married Mary Hallabaugh, and operates the old farm.

Politically Mr. Earlywine is a Democrat and he wields considerable influence in his township, which he served as township trustee five years. He has also been entrusted with other public responsibilities, and in his capacity as private counsellor is frequently called upon to give advice in much business of importance. He is a progressive man and a friend to public education, and his fellow citizens have come to know that his public spirit is equal to all reasonable demands upon it.

JOSEPH CRITCHFIELD.

Joseph Critchfield, the efficient and popular postmaster of Howard, is one of the leading and representative citizens of his locality. He was born in Howard township,

Knox county, Ohio, on the 11th of October, 1838, a son of Lewis Critchfield, also a native of this county. The latter's father, Joseph Critchfield, claimed Pennsylvania as the state of his nativity, and after his marriage he and his wife made the journey from that state to Ohio on horseback, locating in the dense woods of Howard township, Knox county. They made their home for many years on the farm now owned by Daniel McGuigan, Jr., and Mr. Critchfield was subsequently killed by a horse. His son, Lewis C., the father of our subject, was reared to years of maturity on his father's farm, and upon taking up the active duties of life on his own account he chose the occupation to which he had been reared, and throughout his active business career he followed the tilling of the soil in Knox county. His life's labors were ended in death when he had reached the age of seventy-seven years. In early life he gave his political support to the Whig party, but after the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and was ever afterward a loyal supporter of its principles. He held membership in the Christian church, in which he took an active and helpful interest, having greatly assisted in the organization of the church at Milwood, and for many years he was an officer therein. For his wife he chose Mary J. Dawson, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, but when a young lady she accompanied her parents on their removal to Knox county, Ohio, and her death occurred when she had reached the age of sixty-six years. Her father, Dr. John Dawson, followed the tilling of the soil in the Keystone state and was also a physician by profession, following both occupations after his removal to Howard town-

ship. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Critchfield was blessed with a family of six children, of which our subject was the eldest in order of birth. Two of the number died in infancy, and a son, John Dawson Critchfield, who was a prominent attorney of Mount Vernon, was called to his final rest in 1900. The two surviving daughters are: Elenor, the wife of Matthew Welsh, of Howard; and Mary J., the wife of J. Thornton Whitworth, a prominent farmer of Monroe Mills.

Joseph Critchfield, whose name introduces this review, has spent his entire life in the place of his nativity, and the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth were those afforded by the log school house of his neighborhood. In October, 1861, in response to his country's call for aid, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in January, 1863, he was made a musician of his regiment, serving in that position until the close of the war. His military career covered a period of four years, two months and eighteen days, and during that time he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and many others equally important. On the 1st of January, 1864, he veteranized at Blain's Cross Roads, in East Tennessee, and on the following March he received a thirty days furlough, but during his stay at home he was sick with the measles. Rejoining his command on the 5th of April, he took part in the battles of Jonesborough, Spring Hill, Franklin, and in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign. During his entire career as a soldier he was never wounded or captured, but he suffered greatly from sickness, and at the close of hostilities, on the

26th of December, 1865, he received an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, retiring from the service with the rank of first lieutenant.

Returning to his home in Knox county, Mr. Critchfield was for a time engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father-in-law, Jonathan Hammond, which relationship was maintained for seven years, on the expiration of which period our subject sold his interest to his partner and for the following nine years was engaged in farming in Union township. He then took up his abode in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, where he made his home until October, 1883, when he came to Howard and again turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, in partnership with Eli Wolfe, thus continuing for about ten years. Mr. Critchfield then sold his interest to his partner, since which time he has been engaged in superintending his farm of one hundred and eighty-two acres in Howard township, located one and a half miles southeast of the village of Howard.

In 1864, during his absence from the army on his thirty days' furlough, our subject was united in marriage to Mary E. Hammond, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, a daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Lybarger) Hammond. Two daughters have been born unto this union,—Lulu, the wife of George A. Cheney, station agent for the Chicago, Akron & Columbus Railroad at Mount Vernon; and Keturah, the wife of Charles Cheney, who is engaged in the livery business in Danville, Ohio. The Republican party receives Mr. Critchfield's active support and co-operation, and during President Harrison's administration he was appointed to the office of postmaster of Howard and was reappointed in 1901, by Presi-

dent McKinley. In LeRoy Baker Post, G. A. R., he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades, and of the Methodist Episcopal church he is a worthy and honored member.

JUDSON ROBERT DRAKE.

The efforts that lead to success have been manifest in the business career of J. R. Drake, who is an enterprising farmer in Howard township. He was born in this township October 20, 1867. His grandfather, Dr. George Drake, came to Knox county in 1847, and here devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. Smith Drake, the father of our subject, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in the year 1847 took up his abode in Howard township, Knox county, upon the farm where his son, J. R. Drake, now resides. He erected one of the first sawmills in the township and furnished much of the lumber used in building bridges in the early days. Throughout his entire life he conducted a sawmill, and his business record was one of strict honesty and fair dealing. In his political views he was a Republican and religiously was connected with the Jelloway Christian church, taking an active part in its work. He held a number of offices in the church, contributing generously to its support and did all in his power for the cause of Christianity. He married Florence McNutt, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Robert McNutt, who was also born in the Keystone state and died in Knox county, Ohio, about 1883. The father of our subject died at the age of sixty-five years

and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-seven. They had three sons and three daughters, all of whom reached mature years.

J. R. Drake is the fifth member and second son in the family. His childhood days were passed upon the farm, and in the primitive schools of the neighborhood he pursued his education, which was supplemented by study in the Danville high school and by one year's course in Hiram College. Much of his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, but for four years he was associated with Barbar & Company, wholesale grocers of Mount Vernon. He remained in the house for three years and then went upon the road as a traveling salesman, continuing in that service for one year. With this exception he has always followed farming, and to-day he is the owner of one hundred acres of valuable land, rich and arable and well improved, and which was a part of the Drake homestead. He also has other business interests, being part owner in a grocery store at Zuch and also in the Zuch flouring mill. He possesses excellent business ability, strong judgment and keen discrimination, and his untiring industry, supplemented by the qualities just mentioned, have made him quite successful.

March 3, 1892, occurred the marriage of Mr. Drake and Miss Bertha Johnson, a native of Pike township, Knox county. Her parents, Marshall and Mary Johnson, died when she was about a year old, and she was then reared by her grandparents, B. C. and Esther (Pealer) Harris. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Drake has been blessed with one son, Gordon. Our subject and his wife have a wide acquaintance in the county and enjoy the high regard of many friends. He

is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party and at one time served as justice of the peace in Howard township. He is an exemplary member of Mount Zion Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., of Mount Vernon, is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and belongs to the Christian church of Jello-way. His salient characteristics are his energy and straightforward methods in business, his co-operation with all measures which he believes of public benefit, his loyalty in citizenship and his fidelity to every duty.

BENJAMIN SMITH.

The late lamented citizen of Morgan township, Knox county, Ohio, whose honored name appears above, has a place in history as the man who entered the last one-hundred-and-twenty-five-acre tract of government land in that township, and as one who lived longer within the borders of the township than any other of its citizens.

Benjamin Smith, son of James Harrington and Martha (Davis) Smith, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1807, and was brought by his parents to Knox county, Ohio, in 1811. Such education as was available to him he acquired near his home in an old log school house with slab seats and benches, and a big fireplace and greased-paper windows, and entirely destitute of anything like a floor. He was brought up to farming and lived in the township continuously from 1811 until his death, March 9, 1900, during the long period of eighty-nine years. He improved his farm and added to its acreage until it comprised

one hundred and forty-six acres. In early life he was a Whig and later he was a Republican, and he was influential in local affairs, and was frequently called to places of trust and responsibility, though he was in no sense an office-seeker. He was a devout and consistent member of the Baptist church, always generously helpful to its various interests.

Mr. Smith married Sarah Brown January 17, 1833. Mrs. Smith, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, March 4, 1809, bore her husband two daughters: Martha Jane, who was born March 31, 1834, and died unmarried in 1855; and Sarah Ann, who was born October 19, 1836, on the farm on which she now lives and which she successfully manages.

HON. ANTHONY BANNING.

In pioneer days Anthony Banning came to Ohio and was actively identified with the development and improvement of this section of the state when it was a frontier region. He was associated with agricultural and industrial interests and was also active in promoting the intellectual and moral growth of the community. He was born in Talbot county, Maryland, May 13, 1768, and his full name was James Mansfield Anthony Banning. He was the only son of James Banning, a landed proprietor of large influence in that locality. The only sister of our subject became the wife of Benjamin Chew, a most intimate friend and associate of George Washington. He became chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania and resided in Philadelphia.

When our subject was quite young his father died, and his uncle, Henry Banning, a sea captain, became his guardian. He took him on several sea voyages and provided him with good educational privileges, intending him for the priesthood, for the family were Catholics, but in his fourteenth year Anthony Banning left the church of his fathers and joined the Methodist church, a course which cut him off from his own people, who regarded him as lost on account of his abandonment of the Romish church. However, a long life of usefulness lay before him, and he accomplished great good in the world. At the age of eighteen he began preaching as a circuit rider in Greenbrier county and the mountainous districts of Virginia, and his zeal and earnestness in presenting the cause of Christianity gained to his Master's cause many followers.

Mr. Banning was married, July 30, 1791, to Mrs. Sarah Pierce, a daughter of Jacob Murphy, who became one of the first settlers of Redstone, Pennsylvania, near Uniontown. She was born on the eastern shore of Maryland and was reared near Ellicotts Mills, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Banning became the parents of eight children. Sarah married Daniel S. Norton, and resided in Knox county. Jacob M. wedded Miss Sophia Zimmerman, daughter of Gottlieb Zimmerman, of Mount Vernon. With her children she removed to Hardin county, and one of her family is now in Los Angeles, California. Rachel became the wife of Rev. Elnathan Raymond and their daughter, Mrs. George K. Norton, is living in Mount Vernon. James S. has a son who is represented on another page of this work. Mary became the wife of a Mr. Caswell. Betsy married a Mr. Bronson, of Mount Vernon.

Priscilla, who was born May 1, 1801, was married to Sewell Gray, of Massachusetts, whose birth occurred April 9, 1806. He died at Mount Vernon in May, 1862, and her death occurred in 1891. Anthony Banning, the youngest of the family, married Jane Dudley, of Mount Vernon, and their children are William B. and Frank Banning and Mrs. Errett, of Mount Vernon.

In 1791 Anthony Banning was ordained to the Methodist ministry by Bishop Asbury. While residing in Pennsylvania, near Mount Braddock and Connelsville, he engaged in preaching in those places, also conducted a tan yard and a general store. He likewise served as justice of the peace from 1791 until 1799, and was a prominent factor in the business, political and moral life of the community. Between 1808 and 1812 he made several trips up the Muskingum river with goods, and on some of these trips purchased land in Knox county, whither he removed in 1812. He traded tanned leather and saddlery goods to Samuel Kratzer for an interest in the site of Mount Vernon, and during the long period of his residence in this city he engaged in many pursuits, prospering in all, for he was a man of marked enterprise, determination and business ability. He conducted general stores at Mount Vernon, Tymochtree and Danville, and was the proprietor of a mill at Clinton, also conducted a tan yard and extensively engaged in farming. Though his business pursuits were so extensive and varied he yet found time to devote to his Christian work, and was much of the time engaged in preaching on Sundays and at all times exerted his influence, which was strongly felt in behalf of the moral advancement of the community in which he made his home. His political sup-

port was given the Whig party, and he served as associate justice of the county from 1827 until 1834. He was active in every movement for the benefit of the county and town, and was the promoter of many measures for the general good. He built a church upon his own land just at the time Bishop Purcell was denied the use of all the other churches, whereon Mr. Banning placed his at the disposal of the Catholics, and the first Catholic sermon delivered in Mount Vernon was in the Banning church, as it was called. He held to his own religious views tenaciously, but accorded to others the same privilege. In the month of February, 1844, Judge Banning was accidentally drowned while crossing the ice west of Mount Vernon while going to his farm. He was honest and conscientious, resolute yet liberal, and was most kind-hearted and generous. Knox county profited by his citizenship, and the world is better for his having lived.

ELISHA WORKMAN.

Many are the representative farmers of Knox county who have spent their entire lives in this portion of the state, a fact which indicates unmistakably the excellence of the country and the advantages offered to its citizens. Among this number is Mr. Workman, who was born in Brown township, December 17, 1849, being the fourth son and sixth child of the Rev. John J. and Lucretia (De Witt) Workman. His childhood and youth were passed upon the home farm, and the district schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges. Through the summer months he worked in

the fields and thus became familiar with farm labor in all of its departments. He remained with his parents until his marriage, which important event in his life was celebrated June 12, 1878, the lady of his choice being Mary C. Pryor, a native of Brown township, and a daughter of Hammond and Elizabeth (Lydic) Pryor, who came from Belmont county, Ohio, to Knox county, the ancestry, however, being Irish. Mrs. Workman is the eldest daughter in her parents' family, and the second among nine children, all of whom were born in this county. She was reared in Brown township and educated in the district schools. After their marriage our subject and his wife began their domestic life on the old homestead where they still reside, and their union has been blessed with three children: Charlie H., who died at the age of one year and five days; Ada G. and Ora D., both at home.

Mr. Workman has always carried on general farming and in the home place he owns and operates one hundred and forty-six acres of rich land. He also raises fine stock, including hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, and has a large number of fine chickens, which enabled him to sell sixteen hundred dozen eggs in the year 1900. His business is managed with excellent skill and ability, and its various departments returns to him a good income. In addition to his other interests he is agent for the Eureka Fertilizer Company, of Sandusky, Ohio. He carries on his work in accord with progressive spirit and methods of the twentieth century, and his labors are bringing to him a creditable prosperity. He has been a life-long Democrat in national affairs, but at local elections votes for the candidate regardless of party affiliations. With the Ger-

man Baptist church he holds membership, taking an active part in its work, and his life has ever been in consistent harmony with his professions.

FRANK O. LEVERING.

The Levering family is so well known in Knox county that its representatives need no introduction to the readers of this volume. When the Buckeye state was almost an unbroken wilderness and the greater part of the land was still in possession of the government the family was founded here, and those who have borne the name since that time have faithfully carried forward the work of upbuilding and improvement begun by their ancestors. It was in the latter part of the seventeenth century that the family was first planted on American soil by Gerhard Levering and his brother Wigard. They were sons of Rosier Levering, who was born in Holland of English or Anglo-Saxon parentage, his father and mother having been exiled from England on account of their religious belief. Rosier Levering married Elizabeth Vandewalle, of Westphalia, Germany, and their son, Gerhard Levering, was born in Gamen, Germany, in 1660. In 1685, accompanied by his brother Wigard, he braved the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that day and crossed the Atlantic to America. He married, and among his children was Daniel Levering, who was born December 2, 1704, and on the 12th of May, 1735, was married, in Christ church, in Philadelphia to Margaret Beane. They resided upon a farm of one hundred acres in Whiteplain township, Montgomery county, New Jersey.

Upon that farm, on the 10th of June, 1738, there was born unto them a son, to whom they gave the name of Henry Levering and who was the great-great-grandfather of our subject. For many years he resided at the Durham Iron Works in New Jersey, but in 1785 removed from there to a large farm in Belfast township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He wedded Ann Wynn, and their son, Daniel Levering, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in New Jersey, February 3, 1764. In 1785 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Karney. In 1811 he visited Knox county, Ohio, and purchased a large tract of land from the government in Owl Creek valley, whereon he located with his family, and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1820. His widow died October 24, 1846, at the advanced age of eighty-four. They were prominent members of the Presbyterian church and leading citizens of the community.

Noah Levering, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1802, and in 1813 came with his parents to Knox county. He was married here, March 25, 1828, to Armanella Cook, daughter of John and Ann Cook, who came to Ohio from Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 1805. Their daughter was born in 1809 and died June 13, 1879, while Noah Levering passed away March 4, 1881. They were farming people, and the town of Levering was laid out upon their land.

John Cook Levering, their son, and the father of Frank O., was born on the old family homestead, in Middlebury township,

September 11, 1829, and was the eldest son in a family of ten children. His youth was spent in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period, and as the years passed he assisted his father in the control and management of the farm. When twenty-one years of age he purchased eighty acres from his father and began farming on his own account. As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life he chose Miss Carrie Richardson, and they were married in 1860. Her parents were Daniel and Thankful (Camp) Richardson, the former a well known lumber merchant of New York for many years. Mr. Levering and his wife began their domestic life on the land which he had purchased, and as the years passed their financial resources increased so that he was enabled to purchase other land and became one of the wealthy farmers of the county. He has been very prominent in agricultural circles, and his influence has been felt throughout the entire country in behalf of the best interests of the farmer and stock-raiser. His stock has won many first prizes in all parts of the country, and he did much to improve the grade of domestic animals raised in this part of the state. In 1866 he became a member of the Knox County Agricultural Society, of which he has since been a representative, and for a number of years he was honored with the presidency. But other honors of a less local character have been conferred upon him. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. He assisted in the purchase and improvement of the now beautiful state fair grounds and buildings at Columbus, Ohio. For six years he was a member of the state board, was treasurer in 1885 and president in 1886. In 1883 he represented

Ohio in the National Agricultural Convention in Washington. In 1887 the governor of Ohio appointed him a member of the state centennial board, and he took an active part in managing the Ohio Centennial celebration held in Columbus in 1888. In 1890, at the Ohio Annual Agricultural Convention, at the request of the state secretary of agriculture, he read a paper on the Farmers Horse and Horse Breeding. This led to the formation of the Ohio State Draft and Coach Horse Association in 1891, and of this Mr. Levering was elected president and served for three successive years. In 1871 he was elected county commissioner of Knox county, and by re-election in 1874 filled the position for six consecutive years. It was in 1874 that iron bridges were built in the county, an improvement to which he gave his support. He was also instrumental in building the county infirmary at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. In his political views he has been a life-long Democrat, and in 1886 was the nominee of his party for congress in the ninth Ohio congressional district. He has ever been most painstaking and conscientious in the discharge of all public duties devolving upon him, regarding an office as a public trust which must not be betrayed. Early in life he united with the Presbyterian church, in which he has since been an active and zealous member. When a history of the Levering family was being prepared in 1891 he acted as corresponding secretary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Levering now reside at Levering, Knox county, Ohio. They have the following children: Noah C., of Richland county, Ohio; Lloyd D., of Knox county; John Clifton, of Toledo; Mrs. Nettie Barnhill, of

Mansfield, Ohio; and Frank O., of this review.

Frank O. Levering was born on the old family homestead in Middlebury township, Knox county, September 29, 1862, and pursued his early education in the district schools, while through the period of vacations he assisted his father in the work of fields and meadows. He afterward engaged in teaching, and later was graduated with honors in Eastman's Commercial College, in Poughkeepsie, New York. Not desiring to follow the pursuit to which he had been reared, he determined to enter the mercantile field, and in 1885 established a store in the town of Levering, but this did not prove entirely congenial, and in 1890 he took up the study of law in Mount Vernon, in the office of Hon. Frank V. Owen, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar in 1892. He has since engaged in practice and has secured a very desirable clientele. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the board of electors of the county and was twice reappointed, while in 1896 he was elected probate judge for a term of three years. Since his retirement from that office he has given his attention to his private practice, which often partakes of a very important character, as he is retained as counsel on many of the prominent cases tried in the courts of the district.

The Judge was united in marriage to Miss Byrdess E. Leiter, of Shelby, Ohio, a daughter of Captain C. P. Leiter, who was mayor of that city for a number of years. Their union has been blessed with six children: Howard A., Russell Edgar, John Collin, Nina May, Carlos and Ada. In his political views Judge Levering is a Demo-

crat and attended the national convention of his party as a delegate in 1900. He is a valued representative of several fraternal organizations, belongs to the lodge, chapter, council and commandery in the Masonic fraternity, and of the last named has served as eminent commander. He also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge; past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled many other offices in these organizations. Like his ancestors, he has ever taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the progress and welfare of the county, and is an honored representative of a worthy pioneer family.

W. B. MERRIMAN, M. D.

For twenty-two years Dr. Merriman has been engaged in practice in Centerburg as a skillful physician and surgeon. He was born in Bloomfield township, Monroe county, Ohio, March 20, 1854, and is the youngest of three children of James and Emily (Carey) Merriman. The father was a native of New York, although his parents were Vermont people. He learned the carpenter's trade in early life and when a young man came to Knox county, Ohio, where he was married and began his domestic life. Later, however, he removed to Morrow county, where he died at the age of forty-eight years. His wife, who was a native of Knox county and here spent her girlhood days, long survived her husband, and passed away when in her eighty-first year.

Dr. Merriman pursued his literary education in the district and graded schools of Knox county, and having determined to

make the practice of medicine his life work began reading the usual text-books on that subject under the direction of Dr. Russell, of Mount Vernon. Subsequently he entered the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, where he was graduated with the class of 1878, and for one year thereafter he practiced in Marengo, Morrow county. The following year, 1879, he came to Centerburg, where he has since remained, his arrival antedating that of any other physician now actively connected with the profession here. He has long maintained a position among the leading and capable members of the medical fraternity in the county, for he has always kept in touch with the advanced thought and investigation which is daily carrying on the work toward perfection.

In 1878 Dr. Merriman married Miss Eva Bird, a daughter of Milton and Melissa (Robertson) Bird, who came to Knox county from Connecticut about 1823. Here Mrs. Merriman was born, and by her marriage she became the mother of one daughter, Zola B., who is now a graduate nurse of the Grant Hospital in Columbus. In his political views the Doctor is a stanch Republican, believing that the principles of that party are most conducive to the welfare of the nation. He does all he can to secure Republican successes, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Centerburg and to the American Medical Society, through which means he keeps abreast with the advancement made in the science of medicine. Close study, earnest investigation and a sympathetic spirit have enabled him to carry on his work most successfully, both from a financial and professional standpoint.

LEVI BUTTLES.

Levi Buttles is descended from an old and highly respected family, the name being formerly spelled Buttolph. His paternal great-grandfather, John Buttolph, was born in 1724 and was a captain in the Colonial army during the struggle for independence. In the latter half of the eighteenth century two of his sons, Jonathan and Levi Buttolph, lived in Granby, Connecticut. The former's eldest son, Elihu, moved to Massachusetts, and while a member of the legislature of that state had the spelling of the name changed from Buttolph to Buttles. This change seems to have been made to conform to a corruption of the pronunciation which had been slowly taking place, transforming Buttolph to Buttol, then to Buttle, and finally, by a very common change in the history of names, adding an "s." The younger son, Levi Buttolph, became the grandfather of our subject. He was born in 1763, at Granby, and his death occurred in 1805. He removed to Worthington, Ohio, in 1803, where he became one of the early pioneers, and there he purchased land of the Connecticut Land Company.

Unto Levi and Sarah Buttolph was born in Granby, September 6, 1791, a son, who was named Roderick. After the removal of the family to Worthington, Ohio, in the autumn of 1803 the son was baptized, and at that time, disliking the name of Roderick, and having always been called by the nickname "Rory," he prefixed an "A" to the latter and chose Arora as his baptismal name. At the same time he adopted the spelling of the family name which his cousin Elihu had introduced, and thenceforth signed his name Arora Buttles. But the four sons of our

subject have decided, with the full approval of their father and mother, to restore the old spelling of the family name. Their chief reason for the change is that the name Buttolph, in the earlier English records also spelled Botolf, Botolph and Butolph, is the historic surname, and that the modern corruption is greatly regretted by most if not all members of the family. Two or three branches of the family in America have steadily preserved the old spelling of the name. Some of the branches which adopted the corrupted spelling have died out in the male line, and it is hoped that the change now made will materially aid in the effort to discard entirely the spelling Buttles in all branches of the family of Buttolph.

Judge Arora Buttles married Harriet Kilbourne, a daughter of Colonel James Kilbourne and Lucy, *nee* Fitch, the daughter of John Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat. He is a representative of Thomas Kilbourne, one of the original settlers at Wethersfield, Connecticut. Colonel James Kilbourne settled at Worthington, Ohio, in 1803; was one of the most prominent men of early days of Ohio; was a member of congress and identified with all the early public life of this state. He came to Scioto county and was instrumental in settling a colony at Worthington. He also founded Bucyrus, Ohio, and his grandson, Colonel James Kilbourne, was lately a Democratic candidate for governor.

Judge Arora Buttles, the father of our subject, became a prominent contractor and builder in Columbus, and was also engaged in the pork-packing business in that city, and there served the public as probate judge for a time. In 1847 he removed to Cleveland, where he was engaged in the wholesale

lumber business until he retired from the active duties of life and removed to Gambier, where he spent his remaining days, passing away on the 2d of April, 1864.

Levi Buttles, whose name introduces this review, was graduated at Kenyon College in the class of 1847, and on putting aside his text-books to engage in the active duties of life he entered upon a business life with his father in Cleveland. In 1858, in company with S. N. Sanford, he assumed control of the Cleveland Female Seminary, becoming one of its proprietors, and so continuing until 1880. Three years later he became identified with the Cleveland Window Glass Company as its vice-president, this concern being one of the largest of its kind in that city. He was a wide-awake, energetic business man of known reliability, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook; but his life's labors were ended in death on the 11th of June, 1891. For many years prior to his death he made his home in Gambier, and was a prominent figure in the social life of the town. He was chosen by the alumni a trustee of Kenyon College, so serving from 1873 to 1881, and as such superintended the construction of Delano Hall.

On the 18th of August, 1858, occurred the marriage of Mr. Buttles and Miss Jane E. Wright, who was born in Portage county, Ohio, a daughter of Rev. Aaron K. and Helen M. (Ashmun) Wright. She was a cousin of Senator Ashmun, of Massachusetts, who nominated Lincoln for the presidency in the Chicago convention. His grandfather, Dr. Amos C. Wright, was an early pioneer of Tallmadge, Ohio, his eldest child having been the first white child born in that township. The Doctor was also one of the

first trustees of Western Reserve College, and for many years he was a prominent and well known physician of his locality. The union of our subject and wife was blessed with six children. The eldest, Edwin K. Buttolph, received his education in Hobart College, and in 1881 he went to China as a missionary, and after his arrival there he became an employe of Tong-Kin-Sin, an electrician in the first coal mine opened in that country. While there Mr. Buttolph built with his own hands a telephone line of about three-quarters of a mile in length, which was the first telephone ever built in China. He returned to accept the chair of Chemistry in Hobart College, resigning to engage in silver mining in Colorado, being an expert assayer there and manager of mines in Equador, South America. The second child in order of birth, Mary, is the widow of Wolcott E. Newberry and a resident of New Haven, Connecticut. Helen A. Buttles is at home. Alfred passed away in death in April, 1891, aged twenty-three years. He, too, was educated in Hobart College. Guy H. Buttolph graduated in Kenyon College with the class of 1892, and is now mining in Equador, South America. Henry W., also a graduate of Kenyon College, in same class and who was valedictorian, is now actuary of the Inter State Life Assurance Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Buttles, of this review, was a Knight Templar Mason, and for many years he was a member of the Episcopal church, in which he was a very active worker. He was treasurer of the diocese of Ohio from 1873 till his death. This was one of the most essential and responsible offices of the diocese. His widow and family are also identified with the same religious denomination.

JOSIAH M. PUMPHREY.

The late Josiah M. Pumphrey, of Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, was one whose life in many ways demonstrated the value of high character and should serve as a guide to young men who would succeed along legitimate lines. Mr. Pumphrey was born in Belmont county, Ohio, June 4, 1821, and died at his home in Clay township December 16, 1894. His parents were John and Martha (Milligan) Pumphrey, and he was their third child in order of nativity. He was reared and educated in his native county and came to Knox county in 1846. He was married, February 24, 1849, in Clay township and removed to Hartford, Licking county, where he remained seven years. Returning thence to Clay township, he followed farming there until his death. He was a member and for many years an elder of the Christian church, of which he was an active supporter and to whose Sunday-school work he was much devoted. In politics he was a Republican from the organization of that party. He served a short time during the Civil war as a soldier in the Union army, and was an honored member of Emerson Updyke Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Martinsburg. In many directions he was prominent in local affairs, and he was well known throughout the county.

Mr. Pumphrey married Miss Celia Ross, who was born in Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, July 4, 1830, a daughter of Samuel and Charity (Montgomery) Ross, he a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ross was married in his native county, and was a pioneer settler in Knox county, Ohio, coming here about 1820, and locating in the woods in Clay township, where he built a

log cabin. This was afterward replaced by a better residence, and he cleared land and improved a fine farm, on which he lived until his death, which occurred when he was in his seventy-sixth year. The old homestead is still owned by Mrs. Pumphrey. He was a devoted member of the Christian church, and in politics was first a Whig and later a Republican. His father, Timothy Ross, was a native of Pennsylvania. Charity Montgomery, who became the wife of Samuel Ross, was born and reared in Maryland and lived to the age of fifty-four years. She bore her husband three sons and three daughters, five of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and of whom Mrs. Pumphrey, the eldest daughter, was the second in order of birth.

Mrs. Pumphrey was reared in Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, and though she attended other schools in the township of a later date she has a vivid recollection of the old log school houses in which the primitive subscription schools were taught. She was married to Mr. Pumphrey September 24, 1849, and has a son, Ross Pumphrey, a farmer in Clay township. He married Emma Caldwell, and their children are Leigh, Merton, Fay and Celia A. Mrs. Pumphrey has three great-grandsons, Francis Burdette and Horace Pumphrey and an infant. One of her sisters, Mrs. Nancy Ingersoll, lives in Bates county, Missouri. Mrs. Pumphrey is the only representative of the family in Knox county.

WILSON S. KERR.

One of the leading representatives of agricultural and commercial interests in Frederickstown and Knox county is Wilson

S. Kerr. "Through struggles to success" is the epitome of his business record. He is possessed of marked determination and unfaltering purpose and has steadily advanced, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by unfaltering industry and capable management. He has spent his entire life in this county, his birth occurring in Pleasant township on the 11th of May, 1839.

His father, Benjamin Kerr, who was a farmer of Pleasant township, was born on the west bank of the Scioto river in what is now Franklin county, Ohio, April 14, 1800. In 1803 he was brought by his parents to Knox county, Ohio, a location being made in Fredericktown, where he remained with his parents until 1827, when he assisted in the erection of a mill, now gone to decay, known as the Kerr or Miller mill. In about 1826 he sank the first well in Gambier, on the public square, for Bishop Chase. On the 30th of October, 1827, Mr. Kerr married Rosa Elliott, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Eaton) Elliott, who came to Knox county in 1806. This union resulted in the birth of seven children: Sarah A., John B., William E., Eliza J., Chambers, Wilson S. and Rose E. After his marriage Mr. Kerr settled on a homestead farm in Pleasant township and remained there until 1838, when he sold the mill property and bought a farm in the same township, and for four score years milling and farming was his principal vocation. He was truly a remarkable man, upright and honest, and in all his dealings he proved to the world he was in all respects a true man.

In the district schools Mr. Kerr, of this review, pursued his education until twenty years of age, and in the meantime had become familiar with all departments of farm

work, being employed in the fields on his father's farm through the periods of vacation. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work, and to-day he is the owner of one hundred and eighty-five acres of valuable land, which is rich and arable and under a high state of cultivation. He carries on general farming and in return for his care and cultivation the well tilled fields yield to him rich harvests. His methods are modern and progressive and everything about his place indicates his careful supervision. In addition to farming he is interested in the business of the exportation of hard wood lumber and logs, to which much of his attention has been devoted for twenty years. His trade has reached creditable proportions and thereby materially increases his general income.

On the 27th of January, 1877, Mr. Kerr was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Coggins, a daughter of Jonathan and Louisa (Marquind) Coggins, by whom he had two children: Sarah, who married Royal Bartlett, and Hattie, the wife of Elcer Slinger. The mother died in 1882 and Mr. Kerr was again married, his second union being with Miss Hattie Hogle, a daughter of Langdon and Amanda (Disney) Hogle. Four children grace this union: Bunyan, Helen, Hazel and Dewitt, all of whom are still under the parental roof.

Many years ago Mr. Kerr became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being initiated into Mount Vernon Lodge, but later he transferred his membership to Fredericktown Lodge, with which he is now connected. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, and in 1900 he was elected trustee of Morris township, in which

capacity he is now serving. He is one of the best-known men of his community and enjoys the unqualified regard of his fellow citizens. He is straightforward and reliable in business, faithful in public office and meets his fraternal obligations with conscientious earnestness. Industry is the foundation upon which he has secured a success which now classes him among the substantial citizens of this portion of Knox county.

LURESTON WILLARD DENNIS.

L. W. Dennis is associated with both the industrial and agricultural interests of Berlin township, where he is now following carpentering and farming. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 12, 1862, and is one of ten children born to William H. and Lydia (Perkins) Dennis. His father was a native of Maryland and when young became a resident of Washington county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. There he learned the millwright's trade, which he followed through much of his active life. At the age of eighteen years he was married to Miss Perkins, who was born in Ohio. Both died in Guernsey county, and of their children one died in infancy, while nine reached mature years.

Abram Dennis, the father of William was a native of New Jersey, and in 1865 came to Knox county, Ohio, where he died in 1874, aged eighty-two years. His four children were William H., Martha, Laura and Philip H. Martha was never married, and her death occurred when she was about fifty years of age. She had been a teacher for some years, ever taking a deep interest in education, and much of her life was de-

voted to those she loved. Laura also has never married, and although well advanced in years she is still living with her nephew, whose tender years were passed under her personal direction. Philip is a retired citizen of Maumee, Ohio, and his daughter Ella is now and has been for nearly twenty years our subject's housekeeper.

The parents of Lureston W. Dennis, of this review, passed from life but a few weeks apart, and soon after their death he became a member of his grandfather's family in Knox county, being then but a lad of four years. When he was twelve years of age his grandfather also died, and he was then carefully trained by his two aunts, but the future they planned for him was somewhat changed by the death of the elder aunt, who passed away about one year after her father's death. She had decided that he should have a thorough collegiate training, an idea which was abandoned when she was taken from the family. Inheriting a natural tendency toward mechanics, Mr. Dennis learned the carpenter's trade, an occupation to which much of his energy has since been devoted, though he also looks after the work of the farm. Ever maintaining a full appreciation for those whose love had done so much for him, he resolved to assume the responsibilities of caring for them when age had made him their natural protector.

In his social relations Mr. Dennis is a member of Theall Lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M., at Fredericktown, also of Clinton Chapter, R. A. M., and Clinton Commandery, both of Mount Vernon, and of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Cincinnati. He devotes considerable attention to lodge work, and attends the state and national conclaves of Knight Templars.

PROFESSOR EDWARD CLOSE BENSON, D. D., LL. D.

The name above is that of one who has long been identified with education in Knox county, Ohio, and who in his work year by year has exemplified all those abilities and attainments which have made educators honored in all parts of our country. Professor Edward C. Benson was born in Thorne, Yorkshire, England, April 26, 1823, a son of John Benson, a barrister, who was in turn the son of a barrister. Soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch, John Benson moved to a country residence, and in 1832 he brought his family to the United States, settling at Peoria, Illinois. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, and his wife, *nee* Harriet Coupland, started to return to England, but at New York sickened and died and was buried in old Trinity churchyard.

In 1840 Edward C. Benson entered Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. After the completion of his freshman course he taught one term of public school and then went to the parish of West Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he became a private tutor in the families of large planters. In 1846 he entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, in accordance with plans long held, in which institution he was duly graduated in 1849 with the degree of A. B. and as the valedictorian of his class. In 1850-51 he was Latin tutor in his alma mater and during this time began his theological studies in Baxley Hall and in 1853 was ordained a deacon by Bishop McIlvaine. Rev. Dr. Alfred Blake established Harcourt School in 1851, in connection with whom E. C. Benson labored successfully for sixteen years. In 1867 he

was, without solicitation or knowledge on his part, elected a member of the faculty of Kenyon College, at Gambier, in which he has served as Professor of Latin and language and literature. Filling this chair with honor for thirty-one years, owing to ill-health he resigned and was made professor emeritus.

September 26, 1854, Professor Benson was married to Miss Sarah White, daughter of Mardenbro White, who came to Gambier with Bishop McIlvaine from Brooklyn, New York, in 1832, and had charge of the college store, and who in 1843 was elected agent and treasurer of the college, a position he filled almost continuously until his death in 1882.

Politically Mr. Benson has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the Republican party. His labors for the advancement of the cause of education have been unceasing and always effectual, he ever being in the van in every movement intended to promote mental, moral and spiritual growth.

JOSEPH LEEDY.

Throughout his active business career Joseph Leedy was prominently connected with the agricultural interest of Berlin township and as an honorable business man and public-spirited citizen he was widely known in Knox county, commanding uniform respect by his sterling worth.

Mr. Leedy was born in Pennsylvania, December 5, 1825, a son of Abram and Elizabeth (Zook) Leedy, who with their family emigrated westward to Ohio when our subject was but four years old. They located

on a farm on which Ankenytown has since been built, and there the little son grew and developed into manhood, pursuing his education in the district schools, while in the summer months he gained practical experience in farming from work in the fields. He was thus well prepared to carry on agricultural pursuits on his own account when he married and began life for himself. He became the owner of a valuable property, the well tilled fields annually returning to him golden harvests. Upon the place were seen substantial barns and outbuildings, good grades of stock, the latest improved machinery and well kept fences which divided the place into fields of convenient size. Everything about the place indicated the supervision of a progressive owner.

On the 5th of October, 1854, Mr. Leedy married Miss Elizabeth Keiser, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, May 12, 1834, daughter of Jacob Keiser, who was a native of the Keystone state and became one of the early settlers of Richland county. He wedded Elizabeth Worst and they became the parents of twelve children, of whom Mrs. Leedy was the sixth in order of birth. Her girlhood days were spent in the county of her nativity and she was trained to the duties of the household. At their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Leedy took up their abode upon the farm which is now the home of the widow, and eleven children were there born unto them: Nancy, the wife of Seth Conrad; George; Sylvester; Josephus; Caleb; Dennis; Sada, the wife of C. V. Humphrey; Cerelda, the wife of W. H. Cocanour; Lenora, the wife of John Fry; William; and Cora May, the wife of V. A. Merrin. All are married and the family circle yet remains unbroken as far as the children are

concerned, but the husband and father was called away, leaving behind him a large circle of sorrowing friends as well as his immediate family, among whom his place can never be filled.

Mr. Leedy was very reliable in all business transactions, and his honesty, as well as his industry and perseverance, was a salient feature in his career. His success as a farmer enabled him to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances. In his political views he was a Democrat, but never aspired to office. He held membership in the Progressive Brethren church and his wife also belongs there. She is still living upon the home farm, which comprises three hundred acres of the rich land of Knox county. The family is one of prominence in the community and well deserves mention among the representative citizens of this portion of Ohio.

CAPTAIN HENRY CLAY HARRIS.

The well known farmer of Miller township, Knox county, Ohio, whose name is above has an enviable record as a soldier and as a judicial officer, and his standing as a citizen is deservedly high. Therefore some account of his creditable career is absolutely necessary to the completeness of this work.

Henry Clay Harris, son of Emor and Sarah (Sweet) Harris, was born in the house in which he now lives, one of the oldest brick residences in the county, September 29, 1832, and it may be said that he practically has had no business except farming during all his active years. His father, Emor Har-

ris, was born in Rhode Island, in 1792, and early connected himself with the minute men of his day and locality, who were ever ready to act instantly in defense of our then young nation. The fact that there is no record that he was ever called into active service does not dim the luster of his patriotic intentions. He emigrated to Ohio in 1816 and located on land now owned by H. Grant Harris, which he secured as military land. He was a man of influence in the community. He married, in 1813 Miss Sarah Sweet, who bore him eight children: Caroline born in Rhode Island; and Emor B.; Sarah, May, Bessie, Lydia, Emily and Henry Clay, born in Ohio. Of this family of children only Emor B., of Red Oak, Iowa, Caroline of Galena, Delaware county, Ohio, and Henry Clay are living. Sarah (Sweet) Harris was a daughter of Philip and Anfillis (Brown) Sweet, natives of Rhode Island, and her father was a soldier in the war for independence.

The subject of this sketch is a charter member of Syramore Valley Lodge, No. 553, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and, having passed all its chairs, is one of its honored past noble grands. He has been once elected treasurer of Miller township and has by successive re-election filled the office of justice of the peace for four successive terms. His military career began early in 1864, when he recruited a company for the United States' service in Pleasant and Miller townships, which became Company C, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and of which he was elected captain at its organization, May 13, 1864. The organization was mustered into the service at Camp Chase, Columbus, and at once left for Fort Lyon

and was under fire almost daily in Grant's line advancing on Richmond until it was mustered out at Camp Chase in September, 1864. He is a member of Fry Post, No. 706.

When twenty-four years of age Captain Harris married Miss Dorcas Gates, who has borne him four children: Mary W., Cyrus G., Carrie A. and Grant. Mary W. married A. E. Lockwood and died in 1891. Carrie A. died in 1893, unmarried. Cyrus G. is a teacher of Brandon. Grant Harris was born April 21, 1867, and was married December 7, 1892, to Miss Ella Barker, a daughter of George W. and Rachal (Moody) Barker, of Brandon. Five years ago he bought his father's old homestead, which was secured by his grandfather in 1816. It comprises sixty-seven acres and devoted to general farming. Is a Republican in his political views. On his twenty-first birthday he was made an Odd Fellow, and has passed the chairs of Sycamore Lodge, and Lyman lodge of Rebeccas was organized under his jurisdiction as Noble Grand.

LYMAN W. ARMENTROUT, M. D.

Dr. Lyman Wright Armentrout, who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Mount Vernon, where he located in 1887, was born in Pike township, Knox county, September 14, 1844, and traces his ancestry back to Germany, where occurred the birth of Henry Armentrout, his great-grandfather. Leaving Germany he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and took up his abode in Virginia. When the Revolutionary war was inaugurated he espoused

the cause of the colonies and fought for the freedom of the American people. Philip Armentrout, the grandfather of the Doctor, was born in the Old Dominion and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Mary Fluke, also a native of that state and of Holland lineage. Emigrating westward they settled upon a farm in Pike township, Knox county, Ohio, where the wife died at the age of fifty years, while Philip Armentrout passed away in 1859, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Among their children was Simon Armentrout, the Doctor's father. He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1810, and was brought to this county by his parents when only seven years of age. Amid the wild scenes of frontier life he was reared and upon the home farm he early became familiar with all the duties incident to the life of the agriculturist. He married Rachel Phillips, whose paternal grandfather was a native of England and sailed thence to the United States, taking up his abode in Maryland. He married a Miss Frizzel and among their children was William Phillips, the father of Mrs. Armentrout. He was about eleven years of age when with his parents he removed from Maryland to Cadiz, Ohio. He was married in Knox county to Miss Polly Walker, who also came from Maryland.

Unto the Doctor's parents were born the following children: William, a resident of Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio; George W., a resident farmer of Shelbyville, Missouri; Simon, who resides near Valparaiso, Indiana; Olive, wife of Cyrus Hunter, of Pike township, Knox county; Samantha, the wife of George Mahaffy, formerly of Knox county, but now of Shelbyville, Missouri; and Lucinda, the wife of John Mc-

Ginley, who was at one time a resident of Knox county but is now living near Valparaiso, Indiana.

Dr. Armentrout, the other member of this family, was reared upon his father's farm in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period, his time being devoted to the work of the fields, to the duties of the school room and the pleasures of the playground. After leaving the common schools he determined to make the practice of medicine his life work and continued his education in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, for a time, completing his professional preparation in the Detroit Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1871. He then located for practice in Belleville, Richland county, Ohio, where he remained until 1882, when he took up his abode upon a farm in this county, remaining there until 1887, when he removed to Mount Vernon. Since his graduation he has given his attention entirely to his professional duties with the result that he is well qualified for his work and receives a large and lucrative patronage.

The Doctor married Miss Maria Tulloss, a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Tulloss, of Morgan township, who has devoted much of his life to the work of the ministry as a preacher of the Baptist church. He was born in this county. Dr. and Mrs. Armentrout now have two children, L. Vance and Lina. The son is a graduate of the high school of Mount Vernon and spent two years in the Ohio State University. In 1898 he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war in Company L, Fourth Ohio Regiment, which company was formed in Mount Vernon, and saw service in Porto Rico. He is now reading law in the office of Judge Wait, of Mount Vernon.

In his political views the Doctor is a Democrat, but has never aspired to public office. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. Not only in Mount Vernon but in the adjoining country the Doctor is known as a skillful physician and surgeon, one who has given years of thought and painstaking preparation to his profession and who is thoroughly qualified for his practice. Nature endowed him with the qualities necessary for success as a practitioner, for he is sympathetic, patient and thoughtful, and in the hour of extremity cool and courageous. Though his practice engrosses much of his attention he still finds time to keep posted upon the practical details in the improvements of the science and avail himself of every development in remedial agencies, thus maintaining his place among the leading physicians and surgeons of his native county.

JAMES MCGINLEY.

Throughout his entire life James McGinley has resided in Knox county, and his career has been honorable and straightforward, a fact which is indicated by the friendship which is accorded him by those who have known him from early youth. He lives on section 19, Pike township, and it was upon this farm that he was born January 16, 1846. His father, Robert McGinley, was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born in 1804. The ancestry is traced back to the Emerald Isle for the great-grandfather of our subject, Robert Mc-

Ginley, was a native of that land and after crossing the broad Atlantic and residing for some time in the east, he became one of the pioneer settlers of Knox county. His son, Samuel McGinley, the grandfather of our subject, spent his entire life in Pennsylvania. When a young man Robert McGinley came to this county and was here married in 1827 to Eve Lindsey. Her mother bore the maiden name of Reed and her father was a colonel under General Washington in the Revolutionary War. He was a most valiant officer, and on the 8th of October, 1901, in commemoration of his able services, a monument was unveiled to him at Morristown, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McGinley was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was brought by her parents to this county when only six years of age. Her birth occurred in 1806. The parents of our subject located upon the farm where James McGinley now resides, the tract of land having been entered from the government by Robert Strain. There the father engaged in farming throughout his remaining days. His death occurred in 1867, while his wife, who long survived him, passed away at the age of eighty-six years. She was a daughter of Jacob Lindsey, a native of the Keystone state, who on casting his lot with the early settlers of Knox county established his home in Pike township, where Mrs. McGinley was reared. By her marriage she became the mother of ten children, three daughters and seven sons, of whom all but one reached mature years. One son died at the age of fourteen years.

In taking up the personal history of James McGinley we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Knox county. He was

the youngest of ten children in his parents' family, and was reared upon the farm where he still resides. In the midst of his farm duties he was allowed time in which to attend the district schools, and thus he became familiar with the work of the fields and with the English branches of learning, which fitted him to cope with the practical and responsible duties of life. After his marriage he brought his bride to the old homestead, where he has since engaged in general farming. Here he owns ninety-four acres of good land, and in connection with the cultivation of cereals best adapted to this climate he is extensively and successfully engaged in the breeding and raising of draft horses.

On the 27th of December, 1867, Mr. McGinley wedded Elizabeth Braddock, a daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Durbin) Braddock, who were early settlers in Knox county, and who has had a family of seven children, Mrs. McGinley being the fourth in order of birth. She was born in Morris township, October 30, 1846, and by her marriage she has become the mother of four children, namely: Kit Estella, of Fredericktown; Walter, who is engaged in the provision business in Fredericktown; Pearl, who is the wife of Howard Huntsberger, a teacher of the same place, and Rollin B., who is teaching in the home district school. Mr. McGinley and his family occupy a prominent position in social circles and he has been honored with public offices, serving both as trustee of the township and as justice of the peace, occupying the latter position for nine years. He was also nominee at one time for sheriff on the Democrat ticket. Socially he is identified with Barthollow Lodge, No. 692, I. O. O. F., which he joined on its organization and

in which he has filled all the offices, taking an active part in its work and exemplifying in his life its helpful and beneficent principles. He also is identified with North Liberty Tent, No. 256, K. O. T. M. In public and private life his many estimable characteristics have gained for him the confidence, regard and friendship of his fellow men, and as one of the leading and influential citizens of Pike township he well deserves mention in the history of his native county.

SAMUEL T. VANNATTA.

Samuel T. Vannatta, who is extensively engaged in the garden seed business, was born in New Jersey in 1835. His maternal grandfather came to this state from Warren county, New Jersey, where he became a wealthy and influential citizen, and his death occurred in Miller township, Knox county, in 1863, at the age of eighty-nine years. His father was a Revolutionary hero. Peter Vannatta, the father of our subject, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, and his death occurred in 1836. One of his brothers, Aaron Vannatta, left home and was never heard from afterward, and his sister, Mrs. Philip Case, is a resident of New Jersey. Her husband is the oldest commission merchant in New York city, being now eighty-two years of age, but he still attends to his business interests. The mother of our subject was called to her final rest in 1882, having reached the seventy-third milestone on the journey of life. She was an active worker in the Christian church and was loved and honored for her many noble characteristics.



S H Vannatta

Samuel T. Vannatta, the immediate subject of this review, came with his mother to this locality in 1841, locating on a farm in Miller township, and the educational advantages which he enjoyed in his youth were those afforded by the common schools of the neighborhood. After laying aside his text-books preparatory to embarking on an active business career he engaged in farming on land belonging to his grandfather, Philip Weller, and after remaining there for a time he removed to the farm purchased by himself and mother. In 1895 he abandoned the tilling of the soil and removed to South Vernon, Clinton township. In 1888 he was elected one of the county commissioners, having been re-elected to that position in 1892, and during both terms he served as president of the board. While filling that responsible position he was instrumental in securing the erection of the viaduct at the foot of Main street, and many other needed improvements were added during his incumbency. For nine years he served as trustee of Miller township and for one term was land appraiser and for two terms appraiser of personal property. Although he does not engage actively in farm labor, Mr. Vannatta is a large land owner, having five hundred acres in Miller township, which is improved with excellent buildings and is under a fine state of cultivation, and also has a farm in Monroe township. In addition to this valuable property he owns residence property in South Vernon, Dayton and Findlay.

The year 1862 witnessed the marriage of Mr. Vannatta and Miss Lovina Hawkins, of Mount Liberty, the eldest daughter of Isaac Hawkins, a prominent stock dealer

and wealthy farmer of Knox county. He came to this locality from Rockingham county, Virginia, in a very early day, and he has now reached the ripe old age of eighty years. His wife was a Miss Hudleston before her marriage, and was also from Rockingham county, Virginia. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Vannatta. The eldest, F. A. Vannatta, is a successful farmer of Miller township. He married Miss Belle West, a daughter of Jay West, also of Miller township, and they have three children—Blanche, Samuel and Charles. The second son, C. O. Vannatta, resides on the old home in Miller township. He married Miss Maud Sperry, a daughter of Newton Sperry, of Miller township, and they also have three children—Olive, Enos and Anna. The only daughter of the family, Emeline, is now the wife of Calvin Forey, of Pleasant township, Knox county, and they have one child, Isabelle. In his social relations Mr. Vannatta is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically he casts his ballot in favor of the men and measures of the Republican party.

LEVI GRUBB.

Levi Grubb was born in Pike township April 14, 1843, and died on the 14th of July, 1901. He always resided in Knox county and his many excellencies of character won for him the trust and respect of his fellow men. He was reared in the place of his nativity and during his youth became familiar with farm work in its various departments. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and when

young he also learned the carpenter's trade, his knowledge of this business proving a value to him as he carried on his work in later life, enabling him to keep everything about his place in excellent repair. In his farming he was progressive, practical and enterprising, and yearly his labors brought to him a good income.

February 1, 1871, Mr. Grubb was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Cole, a native of Knox county, born June 1, 1854. Her father, Isaac Cole, was a native of Connecticut and when a young man came to Ohio, where he met and married Mrs. Rachel Brown, who was also reared in Knox county, her people being early settlers here. Mrs. Grubb spent her girlhood days in Berlin township and there obtained her education. She was only seventeen years of age when she gave her hand in marriage to him whose name introduces this review. They became the parents of three children: Nettie, the wife of Wilson Yanger, a business man of Bellville, Ohio, and they have one child, Paul; Bertie, the wife of John Spohn, a resident farmer of Berlin township, and operating the home farm; and Clarence, who is living with his mother. She is the owner of one hundred and twenty-seven acres of good land, and to its improvement she gives her attention, supervising the work which annually results in good harvests. She is a most estimable lady and her circle of friends is almost co-extensive with her circle of acquaintances. Mr. Grubb was a prominent and influential citizen. In his business methods he was straightforward and honorable. He belonged to the Grange, gave his political support to the Democracy, and was a member of the German Baptist church. One of his marked characteristics was his

fidelity to principle, and in all life's relations he commanded the warm regard and confidence of his fellow men.

BENJAMIN L. GRIFFITH.

A valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Pike township is the property of Benjamin L. Griffith, one of the worthy citizens that Pennsylvania has furnished to the Buckeye state. He was born in Chester county, October 19, 1839, and is of Welch lineage. His parental grandfather was Abel Griffith and the father of our subject was Morris Griffith, the latter also a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and by occupation a carpenter. In 1855 he came with his family to Ohio, locating in Wayne county, but after a year's residence removed to Pike township, Knox county, settling upon the farm which is now the home of our subject and which he made his place of residence until his death. He had passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey when called to his final rest. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Sparr, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and there remained until with her husband she came to Ohio, where she died in her eighty-seventh year. She was a daughter of Frederick Sparr, who was of German lineage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Griffith were born three sons, of whom our subject is the eldest, the second, Nathan, is now deceased, while William M. resides four miles south of Mansfield, Ohio.

Benjamin L. Griffith is now the only living representative of the family in Knox county. He was about sixteen years of age when his parents came to this locality. He had previously attended school in Pennsylvania and in Wayne county, Ohio, and here he continued his education in the schools of Pike township. Upon the home farm he became familiar with all the work of an agriculturist and remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, but in the fall of 1864 he left home, going to Whiteside county, Illinois, where he remained from the 1st of September of that year until September, 1865. Through the eleven succeeding years he resided in Knox county, and in 1866 again went to the Prairie state, where he worked at the carpenter's trade; later he removed to Iowa, spending about three years in Tama and Benton counties, where he followed farming and threshing, and was also identified with the building interests of those localities. On the expiration of that period he returned to Ohio and located on the farm where he now lives, but his residence here has not been continuous, for once more he returned to Whiteside county, Illinois, where he spent five years. Since 1875, however, he has devoted his time and energies to the improvement of the old farm homestead and now has a valuable tract of land comprising a quarter section. He follows general farming and stock raising and his place is an indication that his efforts are meeting with prosperity.

On the 7th of February, 1867, Mr. Griffith wedded Rachel Hiner, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, February 17, 1844, and is a daughter of Leonard and Mary (Spahr) Hiner, who were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Lancaster coun-

ty and the latter in Chester county. They were married in the Keystone state, and afterward removed to Wayne county, Ohio, subsequently to Ashland county. In their family were five daughters and two sons, Mrs. Griffith being the fifth child and the fourth daughter. She was reared in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, until four years of age, after which she spent seven years in Whiteside county, Illinois, and then went to Benton county, Iowa, where she gave her hand in marriage to our subject. They have two sons, William M., who wedded Grace Banks, by whom he has a daughter, Annie L., and Calvin Jay who married Villa O'Brien. They also have a daughter, Florence L.

On questions of national importance Mr. Griffith is a stalwart Republican, but at local elections he considers only the capability of the candidate and feels himself not bound by party ties. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as class-leader. He takes an active part and contributes liberally to its support and does all in his power for the promotion of the cause. There is much in his career that is commendable, including loyalty in citizenship, truthworthiness in business and honor in all the relations of private life.

MAJOR NATHANIEL CRITCHFIELD.

Major Nathaniel Critchfield, one of the prominent early settlers of Knox county, an ex-soldier of the Civil war and at all times a loyal citizen, is numbered among the leading farmers of his locality. He is a native son of Howard township, his birth having here occurred on the 25th of February, 1834,

and he is of German descent. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Critchfield, was a native of the state of Maryland, but in a very early day he came to Knox county, Ohio, entering eight hundred acres of land in Howard township, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in death at a ripe old age. He became a very prominent man in his locality, and for many years he held the office of justice of the peace. The father of our subject, Benjamin Critchfield, was also a native of Maryland, but when only seven years of age he was brought by his parents to the Buckeye state. After his marriage he located on a farm in Howard township, where he followed farming and blacksmithing for many years. His life's labors were ended in death when he had reached the age of eighty-four years. In early life he gave his political support to the Democracy, but after the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, voting for Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Critchfield was married in Howard township, Knox county, to Mary Welker, who also claimed Maryland as the state of her nativity, as did her father, Abraham Welker, and the family was of German descent. Unto this worthy couple were born nine children, but only two of the number grew to mature years. The mother was called to her final rest when she had reached the age of eighty-two years.

Nathaniel Critchfield, whose name introduces this review, was reared to manhood on his father's farm in this locality, and the early educational advantages which he enjoyed were those afforded by the primitive schools of the neighborhood, which he was only permitted to attend during a few months of the year. Later, however, he attended a select

school in Mount Vernon, which was taught by R. R. Sloan. In 1856, when a young man, he undertook the long and tedious journey across the plains, but after reaching Iowa the company of which he was a member disbanded, and he then returned to his old home in Knox county. The year following his marriage the Civil war was inaugurated, and on the 17th of October, 1861, Mr. Critchfield became a member of Company A, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, entering the ranks as a private, but he soon received his commission as principal musician of his regiment, serving in that capacity for seventeen months. He participated in the battle of Stone River, which continued for eight days, was in the battle of Shiloh and also took part in many of the other important engagements of the war. On three occasions he was slightly wounded, but never seriously, and after the close of hostilities, with an honorable military career, he returned to his home to again take up the duties of civil life. He has ever since devoted his attention to general farming. He follows advanced and progressive methods of agriculture, and his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, owing to his diligent labors and careful supervision.

In October, 1860, occurred the marriage of Mr. Critchfield and Miss Ellen E. Cassil, who was born in Howard township, October 14, 1836, a daughter of John and Matilda (Critchfield) Cassil. The father came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to the Buckeye state in a very early day, locating in Howard township, Knox county, and here his remaining days were passed, dying at the age of sixty-five years. The mother was a native daughter of Knox county, and she reached the ripe old age of eigh-

ty-four years. She was an earnest Christian woman, and was a worthy and valued member of the Christian church, in which Mr. Critchfield also holds membership. Mr. and Mrs. Cassil became the parents of three children, two daughters and a son, as follows: Mrs. Critchfield; James R., deceased; and Nancy J., who has also passed to her final rest. The union of our subject and wife was blessed with two children, but both have now passed away,—Johanna B., who died in her twenty-sixth year, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Critchfield is a member of LeRoy Baker Post, No. 150, G. A. R., of Danville, in which he has held many of the offices, and for thirty-five years he has also been a member of the Masonic order, his membership being with the lodge at Danville.

JOHN C. DURBIN.

Many years have passed since John C. Durbin became a resident of Knox county and he has therefore witnessed much of its development and progress as it emerged from a frontier settlement to a county ranking with the best in this great commonwealth. He feels just pride in what has been accomplished and in the work of improvement he has borne his part as a loyal and progressive citizen.

Mr. Durbin was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1839, and is the fifth son of ten children born to John A. and Margaret (Logston) Durbin. He was only five years of age when the parents came with their children to Knox county and there amid the wild scenes of pioneer

life was reared. He lived in Howard township and attended the district schools of the neighborhood, and in the summer months worked in the fields planting, plowing and harvesting. Here he resided until his marriage, which occurred on the 20th of October, 1863, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Colopy, a native of Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, born August 22, 1838, her parents being Thomas and Margaret (Bowman) Colopy. They were natives of Ireland, were married in the Emerald Isle and one child was born to them ere their emigration to America. Mrs. Durbin is their fourth daughter and seventh child. She was reared in Linton township, Cochoc-ton county, the days of her girlhood being passed as that of most of the girls of that period. She attended the public schools and became familiar with the different departments of housework under the direction of her mother.

At the time of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Durbin began their domestic life in Howard township, Knox county, and upon their first farm remained for six years, after which they spent thirteen years upon another farm in the same township. They next removed, in March, 1883, to the farm which has since been their home. Here Mr. Durbin owns and operates ninety-seven acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. There are good buildings, including a new and commodious barn, upon the place, and the farm is divided into fields of various sizes by well kept fences. His is one of the most attractive homes in the county. The cultivation bestowed upon his land results in securing for him rich harvests and annually his income increases.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Durbin have been born eight children: Thomas B., who married Mary Jane Durbin, a daughter of Benjamin Durbin; Francis J., who wedded Agatha Swingle, a daughter of Christ Swingle; Mary C., the wife of Clement E. Durbin; Elizabeth B., the wife of Joseph Grassbaugh; Peter, Ludger, Raymond and Sylvester, all of whom are still with their parents. The family circle is yet unbroken by the hand of death and the youngest child is now twenty-one years of age. All have been well educated and three of the number have been successful school teachers, while one of the sons is engaged in the grocery business in Mount Vernon. The family are all communicants of St. Luke's Catholic church at Danville and Mr. Durbin took an active part in erecting the new house of worship there. He has usually given his political support to the Democracy but has never sought or desired political offices, believing that it would interfere with his business whereby he is winning a comfortable competence.

OTIS SEARL.

The subject of this memoir was one to whom the words of the poet are particularly applicable: "A friend to truth, of soul sincere; in action thoughtful and in honor clear, who broke no promise, served no private end; who gained no title and who lost no friend." He was ennobled by himself and the approval of his own conscience, and in his death, on the 12th of February, 1901, Knox county lost one of its honored pioneer citizens and one whose life has been one of signal usefulness and honest worth. He

came to the county in an early day and located on the farm where his death occurred, having made that place his home for more than half a century, and having ever commanded the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community. It is signally consistent that a memorial tribute to him be incorporated in this publication.

Mr. Searl was born in the town of Lowville, Lewis county, New York, on the 28th of March, 1819, and was reared on a farm in that immediate locality. In the common schools of his native county he secured that preliminary training which so effectively served as the basis of that broad fund of knowledge which he later gained by personal application extensive and judicious reading and by long association with the practical affairs of life. He was a man of distinct individuality and marked intellectual strength, and these attributes naturally gave him an influential position in the community. In the year 1849 Mr. Searl came to Ohio and located in Wayne township, Knox county, on the farm which thereafter continued to be his abiding place until death placed its seal upon his mortal lips. He first purchased a tract of fifty acres, and he later added to the same until he at one time owned an estate of nearly two hundred acres. Upon the homestead he made improvements of admirable order, including the fine residence where his widow still resides, making the farm one of the best in this section of the state. He developed the farm from what was practically a sylvan wild, and here gave his attention to general agriculture, stock-raising and dairying, having had a well-equipped cheese dairy, in which he continued to manufacture the highest grade of products for more than

a quarter of a century. He was a man of initiative power, and thus ever took advantage of new and improved appliances and methods in the conducting of his business enterprises, thus conserving a success above the average. His homestead, which now comprises eighty acres, may well be pointed out as a model farm, and it will ever remain a memorial to his ability and progressive methods.

In his political adherence Mr. Searl was stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, his convictions in this line being well fortified, as were they on all other matters of import, and his eligibility for public office was thoroughly appreciated in the community, as is evident from the fact that he was called upon to serve as township trustee and in other local offices of trust and responsibility. He passed away in the fulness of years and well earned honors, and his memory will be held in lasting veneration by those who came within the sphere of his influence. His complete conversion to the Christian faith was an incident of the last year of his life, in January, 1900. He also became a great reader of the Bible, and thus continued until his eyesight failed, after which his wife continued to read to him from the blessed book. He would often repeat the Lord's prayer. On account of feeble health he never became a member of a church, and his last days were peacefully passed and were brightened by his deep trust in his divine Master.

Mr. Searl was twice married. On the 6th of June, 1849, Miss Pamela Livingston became his wife and she passed away on the 18th of October, 1891, there having been no children of this union. On the 8th of February, 1893, was solemnized his marriage to

Miss Lena Howard, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, the daughter of Henry and Ann Howard, both of whom now make their home with Mrs. Searl, each being eighty-two years of age at the time of this writing (March, 1902). Mrs. Searl resides on the beautiful homestead farm, taking a prominent part in the social life of the community and being held in the highest esteem by a large circle of devoted friends.

JACOB B. MYERS.

Among the worthy citizens that Pennsylvania has furnished to Ohio is Jacob Benjamin Myers, who for many years has carried on general farming in Knox county, but is now living retired in Mount Vernon, enjoying a well merited rest. He was born in Bedford county, of the Keystone state, July 24, 1828, a son of Jesse and Eleanor (Louderbaugh) Myers. The family is of German lineage and was founded in America by the grandfather of our subject, who sailed from Germany and took up his abode in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, when that region was just being opened up to civilization. There he spent his remaining days, but his wife afterward died in Knox county, Ohio.

Jesse Myers, the father of our subject, was born in Bedford county, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Eleanor Louderbaugh, also a native of the same county. In 1837, accompanied by their family, they started westward and took up their abode in Clinton township, Knox county, but afterward removed to Pleasant township, where they remained until called to the

home beyond. The father passed away in 1869, but the mother long survived him and died in 1897. Mr. Myers was a farmer and also engaged in digging wells. He dug many of the early wells of Mount Vernon and was an active factor in reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization, carrying on his farming operations quite extensively. His industry, his honorable business methods and his capable management made him one of the leading agriculturists of the community and he became widely and favorably known. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Myers were born seven children: Mary Ann, the deceased wife of Lloyd McDonald; Elizabeth Ann, the wife of Harvey Branyan; Catharine; Jacob, the subject of this review; John, who was the treasurer and county recorder of Knox county, and was for many years very prominent in public affairs; Eliza, who resides in Mount Vernon; and Jesse F., who is foreman in the paint shops of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, in Mount Vernon.

In the public schools near his home Jacob Benjamin Myers, whose name begins this record, pursued his education, and upon the home farm he was trained to the work of the fields. Like most young men when starting out upon an independent career he desired a companion and helpmate for the journey of life and chose Miss Martha Ann Young, the wedding being celebrated on the 29th of November, 1855. The lady was a daughter of Reese and Eliza (Gates) Young, and died May 14, 1885. For his second wife Mr. Myers married Margaret, the daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Good) Dutt. She was born April 19, 1850, and was married November 18, 1884. Her father was a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and

her mother was born in New Jersey. In 1870 they removed to Marshallville, Wayne county, Ohio, and later went to Medina county, this state, where the mother died June 15, 1876. Subsequently the father became a resident of Gibson, Kansas, where his life's labors were ended on the 18th of April, 1882. They were the parents of nine children: Eliza, deceased; Cortland B., who lives in Akron, Ohio; Anna, the widow of Oscar Carr and a resident of Akron; Sarah, who is the widow of Jacob Hess and makes her home in Cleveland; Margaret, now Mrs. Myers; George, deceased, late of Mount Vernon; Nathan, who is a resident of Kansas; Reuben, who makes his home in Akron; and Mary, the wife of George Drisback, of Bangor, Pennsylvania. The father of this family was a blacksmith and carriage-maker and his life was one of industry and honest toil. For ten years he was postmaster at his old Pennsylvania home. His son, Cortland, was a soldier in the Civil war, and during his service was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he was incarcerated for eighteen months.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Mount Vernon. Politically Mr. Myers is a life-long Democrat, and has served many years in important public capacities. Throughout the years of his active business career he was connected with agricultural interests in Knox county. He was only about ten years of age when brought by his parents to Ohio, and during his youth he shared with the family in many of the hardships incident to life on the frontier. He has done much toward clearing and developing his portion of the county and lived in his present

neighborhood when there was nothing but a great wilderness all around him, there being but two other houses on the Gambier road between him and the city, which then consisted of one store. In addition to the home he also owns what is known as the old Indian field, adjoining the city, upon which for many years the tribe maintained an Indian village. As the years have passed he has aided in pushing forward the wheels of progress and his labors have been very beneficial in developing this portion of the state. He has taken just pride in what has been accomplished in the county and well does he deserve to be numbered among its leading and influential citizens.

ROBERT A. KNOX.

Among the most competent and successful educators of central Ohio is Robert A. Knox, who for a number of years has been an active representative of the schools of Fredericktown. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, December 10, 1856, and is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Jarvis) Knox. On the paternal side he is of Scotch and Spanish descent. His grandparents, John and Mary (Bitner) Knox, were both natives of Center, county, Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Holmes county, Ohio, at an early day, the former bringing with him seventy-five dollars with which he purchased eighty acres of land. Locating thereon he devoted his remaining days to its cultivation, making additional purchases until he was the owner of eight hundred acres of land, he and his wife winning for themselves a place among the representative pio-

neers of the community. Their son, Christian Knox, was born in Holmes county, in February, 1829, and there grew to manhood, assisting in the cultivation of the fields from a youthful age. In 1853 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Jarvis, a daughter of John Jarvis and a granddaughter of John Jarvis. The latter was of English descent and fought for the cause of liberty in the Revolutionary war, while the former defended his country's rights in the War of 1812. He was a native of Virginia and was a farmer by occupation.

Mr. and Mrs. Knox resided in Holmes county until 1865, when they came to this county, settling upon a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Morris township. As his financial resources increased he added to his property until he became the owner of three hundred and seventy-three acres of valuable land, but seventy-seven acres of this now belongs to our subject. He is an enterprising farmer whose long connection with this department of labor has well qualified him for successfully carrying on this work. During the Civil war he was a strong anti-slavery man and took an active part in raising funds for the prosecution of hostilities which were to result in the establishment of the Union upon a firmer basis than ever before. He now votes with the Democracy and has served as trustee of his township. He belongs to the Christian church, and is a man of genuine worth of character. His wife is also living and like her husband enjoys the warm regard of many friends. They had but two children, Robert A., of this review; and Martha, the wife of Joseph Hall, of Berlin township.

Mr. Knox of this review was surrounded by the invigorating influence of nature in his

youth for he was reared upon the farm and the free, untrammelled life brought to him a vigorous physique. His preliminary education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by study in the high school of Fredericktown and by one term's attendance at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. In 1876 he began teaching in the district schools and was thus engaged for ten years, when he accepted a position as teacher in the grammar room of the schools of Fredericktown, and has since served in this capacity, his labors proving highly satisfactory to the citizens of the place as well as to the pupils. He is particularly thorough in his instruction and requires good work from his pupils, realizing that in their school days they are laying in habits and knowledge, the foundation for, the success or failure of their later lives, so that he endeavors to equip them well for subsequent duties.

In June, 1880, he wedded Miss Effie C. Irwin, a native of Berlin township and a daughter of George Irwin, now deceased. She also was a teacher for some years. He is a member of the Christian Church, his wife of the Presbyterian Church, and in his political views he is a stalwart Democrat. Their home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality and they are welcomed into the circles of society where worth and intelligence are the passports.

S. B. POTTER, M. D.

To minister to the sick and suffering, to carry cheer, sympathy and aid to those in pain and affliction—can a nobler field of usefulness be found? Perhaps no one can quite

fill the place of the Christian physician as he goes from home to home in a community, carrying with him an atmosphere of strength, helpfulness and hope. The loved and venerated family physician in many a household in Fredericktown and the surrounding country is Dr. S. B. Potter, who has attained distinction and widespread celebrity for his skill and research during the forty-eight years of his practice here, and who is a valued member of several medical associations.

The Doctor was born in South Bloomfield, Morrow county, November 7, 1828, one of the thirteen children of Lemuel and Anna (Terry) Potter. His grandfather, Jeremiah Potter, was a native of Rhode Island, and at the time the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the ranks of the American army, and with his sons, Jeremiah and Fisher, rendered valiant service for the cause of liberty. He married a Miss Windsor and for many years they resided in Rhode Island, but in 1781, after the war was practically ended, they removed to Herkimer county, New York, where they spent their remaining days.

Among their children was Lemuel Potter, the Doctor's father. He was born in Rhode Island in 1776—the year in which the Declaration of Independence was written. When the country became engaged in a second war with England in 1812, he became a captain in the American army, and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor. In Herkimer county he was married to Miss Anna Terry, and in 1814 they started for Ohio, spending one year in the town of Clinton, Knox county, after which they removed to Sparta. There the mother's death occurred

in 1849, and in 1862 the father removed to a farm three miles south of Fredericktown, where he died in 1860. He made farming his life occupation and acquired a comfortable competence. In politics he was a Democrat, and socially he was connected with the Masonic fraternity. He belonged to the Baptist church, in which he held office for a number of years, and he was ever a man of the highest respectability. Of his thirteen children, four yet survive: T. R., who is a practicing physician of Oletha, Kansas; J. W., a resident of Licking county, Ohio; Samantha J., the widow of Seaman Wright, of Wayne township; and the Doctor, who is the youngest.

Dr. Potter, of this review, was reared in his parents' home, and in the common schools began his education, which was continued in Corlett's Academy in Fredericktown, and in Norwalk College. The elemental strength of his character was early manifest in the fact that he paid his own way through college. He began teaching at the age of twenty and thus he laid the foundation for his later advancement in professional life. In 1850 he began reading medicine with his brother, Dr. T. R. Potter, and in the winter season he taught school in order to meet his expenses. In the fall of 1852 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1854, and in the same spring he opened an office in Fredericktown, where for forty-eight years he has continuously engaged in practice, his patronage being large and lucrative. An innate desire to do his best, to reach perfection as near as possible, has ever been manifest in his professional career, making him a student of the books and magazines that set forth the discoveries

made each year and giving the advanced thought and improved methods which have led to the present proficiency and skill of medical practitioners. In 1872 he took a post-graduate course in Jefferson Medical College.

On the 1st of April, 1855, Dr. Potter married Miss Ellen B. Leonard, a native of Knox county and a daughter of Hon. Byron Leonard, who was at one time the representative from his district in the state legislature and later was warden of the state penitentiary. He was a very influential and prominent citizen and was widely and favorably known. His wife bore the maiden name of Abbie Lewis. For sixteen years Dr. Potter and his wife lived happily together and were then separated by the hand of death, the wife being called to the home beyond. She left two children: Anna, the wife of T. W. Galleher, chief freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at Baltimore, Maryland; and Nellie A., at home. In 1872 the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Delia M. Burns, the widow of Dr. Alfred Burns and a daughter of Dr. A. W. Sweatland. Her death occurred January 27, 1901.

Dr. Potter has always exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. For eighteen years he served as a member of the school board, and the cause of education found in him a warm friend, ever ready to advance the interests of the schools. Other than this he has always refused public office. Socially he is identified with Wayne Lodge, No. 303, K. of P., and in the line of his profession with the Northern Ohio Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Baptist church, and for a

number of years has held office therein. His life has been one of the greatest usefulness to his fellow men, and has been characterized by unflinching devotion to his professional duty. He has the strictest regard for the ethics of the profession, and as a man and citizen his life is above reproach.

URIAH C. WORKMAN.

This prominent citizen of Buckeye City, Union township, Knox county, Ohio, is a reputable and successful undertaker and furniture dealer, and has served his townsmen ably as mayor and in other official capacities. He was born in Howard township, Knox county, November 18, 1851, a son of James Workman, who was born in Union township, Knox county, Ohio, March 26, 1828, and married there.

Joseph Workman, father of James and grandfather of Uriah Workman, was born in Maryland and came to Knox county about 1813 and located in Union township, where he owned a tract of land which embraced the present site of Buckeye City. He died in 1852, and is buried in the Workman cemetery, which is on sections 6 and 7, Union township. He was of German descent, and his first American ancestor was one of three brothers who came early from Germany to Maryland. Four settlers of the name came to Union township about 1813, two brothers named Stephen and Joseph and two brothers of another family named David and Abraham. Joseph and Stephen remained in Union township, David went to Howard township, Knox county, and Abraham settled finally in Coshocton county, Ohio.

James Workman, son of Joseph Workman, married Mary A. Rolston, a native of Harrison township, Knox county, Ohio, whose parents came from Virginia. She died in 1874. Rev. James Workman is living in Brown township, Knox county. They had five sons and a daughter, all of whom grew up, married and had children. Frank, the youngest, was accidentally killed. Silas H. and J. C. live in Berlin township, Knox county. Alonzo R. lives in Brown township, Knox county. Alice married A. Helser and lives in Brown township.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest of his father's family, was only a year old when his parents settled in Brown township, where he was reared and educated in public schools. His educational proficiency was so satisfactory that he was early in life employed to teach two terms of school in Brown township. He remained under his father's roof until September 21, 1873; he married Barbara Workman, daughter of Stephen and granddaughter of David Workman, who has been referred to as a pioneer. Mrs. Workman was born, reared and educated in Howard township, Knox county.

After his marriage Mr. Workman located in Brown township, where he remained three years, devoting himself to farming. He removed thence to Pike township, where he bought a farm, on which he lived three years or until he came to Buckeye City, then known as Roseville, and embarked in the hardware trade, in which he continued successfully for twenty years. Eventually he bought out an old established undertaking business, which he conducted in connection with his hardware store until two years ago, when he disposed of his hardware interest and put in a line of furniture. In 1892 he

took lessons in embalming and holds a diploma as an expert in that art. His trade is large and lucrative and as a business man he enjoys the confidence of the entire community. During the first administration of President Cleveland he filled the office of postmaster. He was elected mayor of Buckeye City in 1894 and by re-election has held the office continuously since. He has been called to other important local offices, and has filled them all with ability, discretion and the strictest integrity. Politically he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist church, in which his father is a minister and in which his grandfather Workman was also a minister. His son, Clifford A. Workman, born July 7, 1882, assists him in his business and is a young man of much ability and promise.

FRANCIS M. STILLWELL.

Francis Marion Stillwell, who is engaged in the livery business in Fredericktown, was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in Knox county, and is widely and favorably known. He is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Perry township, Morrow county, on the 27th of January, 1836. He represents one of the oldest families of this state. His paternal grandfather, Obediah Stillwell, came to Ohio from Virginia and entered land from the government. He then gave his attention to its improvement and developed a good farm. He died April 8, 1850, while his wife, Mrs. Sarah (Warford) Stillwell, lived to the age of one hundred and two years, six months and nineteen days. She was a highly

respected woman and was widely known in Knox county.

Their son, Joseph Stillwell, was born in Virginia, and with his parents came to the Buckeye state when fourteen years of age. Here he was reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life, and to farm work he always devoted his energies. As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life he chose Mrs. Mary (Markey) Wilhelm, who was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and in early womanhood married a Mr. Jacob Wilhelm. After his death she became the wife of Joseph Stillwell, and unto them were born five children: Melvina, Jeremiah, Jacob, Elias and Francis Marion.

The last named pursued his education in the district school near his home, where he mastered the common branches of English learning. His training at farm work was not meager, for at an early age he began work in his father's fields and assisted there from the time of spring planting until crops were harvested in the autumn, but this experience proved of value to him when he began farming on his own account. He followed that pursuit for many years, and successfully tilled the soil, his labors bringing to him good harvests. In the spring of 1901, however, he abandoned farming and locating in Fredericktown established a livery stable, which he is now successfully conducting.

On the 24th of January, 1855, Mr. Stillwell was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Shell, a daughter of Christian and Margaret (Weaver) Shell, who came to America from Wurtemberg, Germany. Eight children have been born unto our subject and his wife: John V.; Wilbert E.; Sarah; Lot C.; Herma, now deceased;

Obie; Maggie C.; and Effie, deceased. Of this family, Lot C. is now a successful attorney. He was educated in the common schools, in the Mount Vernon high school and then engaged in teaching for three years. In the meantime he read law at home under the direction of the Hon. W. M. Koons, and was admitted to practice in 1891, while in 1899 he was licensed to practice in the United States courts. He had become a very capable lawyer, and has a distinctively representative clientage. He was married November 21, 1891, to Miss Gertrude Blair, and they now have three interesting children, Wendall, Madeline and Ruth. Mr. Stillwell, of this review, having spent his entire life in Ohio and much of it in Knox county, is widely known, and his upright manhood has gained for him uniform regard.

AARON DOUGLASS BEERS.

The well known Knox county, Ohio, farmer and Odd Fellow whose name appears above, and who is a resident of Fredericktown, Wayne township, was born at that place May 15, 1852, a son of Joseph and Jane (Douglass) Beers. He was educated in the high schools and early in life gave attention to agriculture, to which he has devoted all his active years. He is a member of Ellicott Lodge, No. 267, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of its past grands, having filled all its official chairs. He is a member also of Knox Encampment, No. 211, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past chief patriarch. In religion he affiliates with the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he is active and

efficient. He is a citizen of recognized influence, which is always exerted in behalf of the best interests of his township and county.

Joseph Beers, father of Aaron Douglass Beers, was born in Wayne township, December 15, 1811, a son of Jabez and Mary (Loveridge) Beers. After acquiring a limited education in the common schools he began at the age of eighteen years an apprenticeship to the mason's trade at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and he was employed as a brick mason and plasterer the most of his life. He purchased the present farm in 1864, and in 1879 erected the present residence and resided here till his death, October 30, 1890. He had survived his wife, who died June 3, 1881. He early identified himself with the Presbyterian church, in which he was called to fill several important offices. He married Miss Jane Douglass on December 14, 1841, and about two years later built the house in which he lived for thirty-six years or until coming to the one in which A. D. Beers now resides. They had two sons, Theodore Leroy and Aaron Douglass Beers. Theodore Leroy Beers became a dentist and began the practice of his profession at Hudsonville, Illinois, whence he removed to Vincennes, Indiana. Later he lived at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and he is now located at Los Angeles, California.

Jabez Beers, father of Joseph Beers and grandfather of Aaron Douglass Beers, was born in New Jersey, March 25, 1781. He married Mary Loveridge November 3, 1803, and in 1805 they located in Morris township, Knox county, Ohio. Mrs. Beers, who was born November 13, 1782, bore her husband six children, who were named as follows: Sarah, Samuel Smith, William Love-

ridge, Joseph, George O. and Mary, all of whom are dead. Aaron Douglass and John, a son of Samuel and a resident of Clinton township, are the only representatives of the family left in Knox county.

Aaron Douglass Beers married Rebecca Cook, June 17, 1884, and their only child is a daughter, Stella, a high school student. Rebecca (Cook) Beers died just eighteen months after her marriage, on December 17, 1885. She was a daughter of William Cook, of Middlebury township, Knox county, Ohio, where she was born. February 22, 1894, Mr. Beers was married to Miss Jessie Burnett, daughter of Robert and Helen Burnett, and they have one daughter, Helen Jane, a child of six years. Mr. Beers owns one hundred acres of land just outside the corporation of Fredericktown, and this was a part of his father's homestead. Here he has resided since the age of twelve years, and the work of the farm has devolved upon him from boyhood. He has here made such improvements as are needed on an up-to-date farm, and is directing his attention principally to general farming, also giving some attention to the line of sheep-raising.

OSCAR RICE.

Oscar Rice, who follows farming on section 11, Brown township, Knox county, was born in Jefferson township, near the village of Greenville, on the 28th of July, 1851, a son of Frederick Rice, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. The latter's father, Isaac Rice, claimed Maryland as the state of his nativity. Soon after his marriage he removed to the Key-

stone state, and in 1829 he took up his abode in Knox county, Ohio, entering a farm in Jefferson township, where he spent his remaining days, passing away at the age of fifty-five years. On that place his son Frederick was reared from the age of seven years, and he was there married to Nancy Jane Withrow, a daughter of the Hon. James Withrow, who came to this locality from Carroll county, Ohio. During the year 1840 he represented his district in the legislature and was a very prominent and influential citizen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rice passed away in Jefferson township, the father dying in 1875, and the mother survived until 1879. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living, namely: Oscar, the subject of this review; C. F., whose sketch will be found on another page of this volume; and Charles P. and Byron L., who are engaged in the implement business at Greenville, Ohio.

Oscar Rice was reared and educated in the place of his nativity, and after attaining his eighteenth year he began the profession of teaching, following that occupation until 1895, during which time he taught in both Indiana and Ohio. However, he followed his profession principally in Jefferson township, and in the task of instructing the young along lines of mental advancement his efforts proved very effective. Since abandoning the teacher's profession Mr. Rice has devoted his time and attention to his farming and stock-raising interests, in which he is meeting with an equally high degree of success.

In 1887 he was united in marriage to Sarah Young, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Mary Young. Mr. Rice gives his political support to the Democracy, and on its ticket he was elected

to the position of assessor of Brown township. He is kind and benevolent, charitable in his opinions of others, yet firm and positive in his convictions, and in the locality in which he has so long made his home he has a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CLAY D. MARTIN.

Clay D. Martin, who is engaged in general farming in Berlin township, was born in Fayette county, Missouri, November 24, 1865, and is the youngest of the three children of John A. and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Martin. The father was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and removing to Missouri there engaged in farming. His wife was a native of Kentucky, and there spent her girlhood days. She was afforded excellent educational privileges and was graduated from Louisville College. She belonged to a very prominent family of that state and was a lady of marked culture and refinement. She died in Kansas when about sixty-eight years of age. In the family were two sons and a daughter, the latter being Laura, the wife of Sterling Curry, a farmer of Vernon county, Missouri.

Mr. Martin, of this review, was reared in the west and imbibed the progressive spirit which has led to the wonderful development of that portion of the country. His youth was passed in Missouri and Kansas, and his education was acquired in the Montevallo schools in Vernon county, Missouri. In 1889 he came to Ohio, making his way direct to Berlin township, Knox county. Here he has a small farm and is successfully engaged in the cultivation of the cereals best

adapted to this climate. In summer the green fields give promise of golden harvests and the neat and thrifty air which pervades the place indicates the careful supervision of the owner.

On the 28th of April, 1887, in Missouri, Mr. Martin led to the marriage altar Miss Elizabeth Leedy, a daughter of Rev. Isaac and Nancy (Bostater) Leedy. Their union has been blessed with four living children: Cora, Pearl, Ollie and Martha. They also lost one child in infancy. They have a pleasant home in Berlin township and delight to entertain their many friends. They hold membership in the Brethren church, and Mr. Martin belongs to the Grange. He has always been a Democrat, and on that ticket he was elected township trustee in 1901. There have been no exciting chapters in his life history, but his career illustrates what can be accomplished through determination and strong purpose. Depending on his own resources he has gained a place among the substantial and leading young farmers of his adopted county.

J. CALVIN LONEY.

The reward of a well spent life is an honorable retirement from labor, and it is meet that after years of industry and strightforward dealing one should enjoy rest from business cares. This has been vouchsafed to Mr. Loney, who is now located in North Liberty, but who through a long period was identified with farming interests in Pike township. He was born in this township January 29, 1835, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of Vir-

ginia. His grandfather, John Loney, was born in the Old Dominion and emigrated westward, settling in Harrison county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. Subsequently he came with his family to Knox county, and here he entered about five eighty-acre tracts of land, afterward giving one to each of his sons. He also assisted his daughters in starting in life. In his family were four sons and two daughters, the third child and second son being John Loney, the father of our subject. His birth occurred in Harrison county, Ohio, and there he was reared until he reached the age of twenty-one years, when he came with his parents to Knox county. He afterward returned to Harrison county and was there married, following which he brought his bride to this county. He wedded Miss Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, a native of the former county, and through a long period they were representative farming people of Pike township. They had three sons and two daughters, of whom J. Calvin Loney was the second. The father gave his political support to the Democracy, and held nearly all the township offices. He had a very wide acquaintance and the salient characteristics in his career commended him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he was associated. He died in his eighty-seventh year.

A life-long resident of Knox county, J. Calvin Loney first opened his eyes to the light of day in a little log cabin which had been built by his father, and when six years of age he began his education in a log school house, walking two miles in order to attend school. Throughout the period of his youth he pursued his studies for about three months during the winter season, and during the summer months he aided in farm

work. On the 13th of December, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Ridenour, a native of Washington county, Maryland, who when about fifteen years of age came to Pike township, Knox county, Ohio, with her parents, Daniel and Sarah (Bene) Ridenour. They, too, were natives of Maryland, and in their family were eight children. On making their way westward they established their new home in a log cabin and experienced the toil and hardships and also the pleasures of pioneer life.

Mr. and Mrs. Loney began their domestic life upon the farm of one hundred and sixty acres which was owned by his father and on which they lived for thirteen years, when he purchased a tract of land on section 3, Pike township, continuing there to make his home until 1892, when he built his present residence in North Liberty. In the meantime he had added to his original tract of land and had become the owner of six hundred acres, but as his children started out in life he divided with them, thus enabling them to secure good homes. He is now living retired, leaving the development of his farm to others, the rented farm bringing to him a good income.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Loney was blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Clarence, who married Louisa Wood and is living in Pike township; John Alvin, who married Sylvia Hibbits and also resided in Pike township; Daniel W., a graduate of the medical department of the state university of Michigan, who married Hallie Fulchs and is now practicing medicine in Norwalk, Ohio; Annie, the wife of George Ridenour, a cousin, of Wayne township; Alice Belle, the wife of R. D. Horn, M. D., of Butler, Ohio; and

Bernice, wife of Charles M. Leedy, a prominent farmer of Pike township. They also have lost three children in infancy. They have twenty-one grandchildren and these and the children of our subject were all born in Pike township with the exception of the two children of Dr. Loney. The family is one of prominence, and its representatives enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of this section of the county. Mr. Loney is and has been one of the leading men of Pike township, and in his political views he is a Democrat. He has held local offices and has ever discharged his duties in a prompt and capable manner, betraying no political trust in the slightest degree. Industry formed the foundation upon which he reared the superstructure of his success. His name in business dealings is synonymous with honesty and in all life's relations he has been found true to upright principles.

JOSEPH A. FISH.

It is most fitting that many years of useful and honorable labor should be crowned with a well earned rest, that retirement from toil should offer opportunity for the enjoyment of life unharrassed by business cares or responsibilities, and such has been vouchsafed to Mr. Fish, who after many years of connection with agricultural interests is living quietly at his pleasant home in Levering. He was born in Congress township, Monroe county, Ohio, September 29, 1838. His father, Henry Fish, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and there spent the days of his youth. He wedded Mary A. Burson, also a native of the same county, and about 1831 they emigrated west-

ward, taking up their abode in Richland county, Ohio, whence they afterward went to Morrow county about 1832. There the parents spent their remaining days. The father was a Whig in early life, and when the Republican party was formed he joined its ranks, giving to it his loyal support throughout his remaining days. For about forty years he was a member of the United Brethren church, and his wife also held membership in that denomination. He passed away in 1884, at the age of eighty-three years, for his birth occurred in 1801. His wife, who was born in 1815, died in 1892. They were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to mature years and were married with one exception.

Upon the homestead farm in Morrow county Joseph Albert Fish remained through the period of his minority. He acquired his education in the district schools, and at the age of fifteen began learning the plasterer's trade, which he followed for about nineteen years. After his marriage he located in Congress township, Morrow county, where they lived for thirteen years, and then came to Middlebury township, Knox county, locating on the farm where they resided until 1901, when he erected their present home in the village of Levering.

On the 13th of October, 1859, Mr. Fish was united in marriage to Miss Mary Finefrock, a native of Richland county, Ohio, born June 11, 1840. Her father, Peter Finefrock, was born in Pennsylvania and when a young man removed to Richland county, this state, where he met and married Elizabeth Wirick, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio. Mrs. Fish is their only child, and was reared in the county of her nativity. Her father

died in 1859, at the age of forty-two years, but her mother lived to be ninety-three years of age, dying on the anniversary of her birth, October 6, 1900. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fish have been born two sons. John Franklin, the elder, married Emma Bayer, and they had one son, who died at the age of eight and a half years. Miles Jefferson wedded Glenn V. Killen, and their only child, a son, died at the age of six and a half years.

Although Mr. Fish now resides in Levering he is yet the owner of a valuable tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres, which is located in Knox, Morrow and Richland counties, and which returns to him a good rental. In politics he is a Democrat and served as trustee of Middlebury township and as school director. He has also filled other local offices, and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed. Socially he is identified with Owl Creek Lodge, No. 686, I. O. O. F., and has filled all of the chairs, acting as treasurer of the lodge since its organization. He has taken a very active part in its work and exemplifies in his life its fraternal and charitable principles. He also belongs to the Grange at Bateman-town. The success he has achieved in life is the reward of his own labors. He entered upon his business career without capital and has steadily worked his way upward, gaining a comfortable competence through unremitting labor and capable management.

JOHN P. BRECKLER.

In Howard township resides John P. Breckler and the farming interests of the community are well represented by him, for

he is energetic and progressive, carrying on his work along modern lines. His birth occurred in Jefferson township January 24, 1848. His father, Francis Breckler, was a native of Pennsylvania and in early manhood came to Knox county, where he married Catherine Heckler, who was born in the fatherland and came to America when a maiden of fourteen years. Mr. Breckler died at the age of thirty-five, after which his widow became the wife of Stephen Blubaugh, and her death occurred when she was sixty-five years of age. By her first marriage she had five children, of whom our subject is the youngest.

John P. Breckler spent the first eight years of his life in his native township, and then removed to Brown township. His youth was one of toil, for at the early age of ten years he began to earn his own living, residing with his brother-in-law, Stephen Blubaugh. There he made his home until his marriage, which occurred September 11, 1871. Miss Laura A. Sapp became his wife. She was born in this county and is a daughter of George and Delia A. (White) Sapp. Two children grace this union, Stephen J. and Charlie C. Mr. Breckler includes in his family an orphan boy of sixteen years, Henry Francis Davis, who was taken by them when a child, and has received the same advantages as his own children.

After his marriage Mr. Breckler located in Brown township, but subsequently removed to Union township, and in 1875 came to Howard township, locating on the farm where he now resides. Here he has one hundred and four acres of good land, much of it being excellent bottom land, and from the time of early spring planting un-

til the crops are gathered in the autumn he is usually busy in the fields and the result of his labors is seen in abundant harvests. He realizes that there is no royal road to wealth and that untiring labor must prove the foundation for success. He voted for General Grant at one time, but has with this exception always given his support to the Democratic party, and in his religious faith he is allied with St. Luke's Catholic church in Danville. His entire life has been spent in Knox county, and as his career has ever been an honorable one he has many friends within its borders.

THOMAS RANDOLPH HEAD.

Labor forms the foundation of all prosperity, and it is to his enterprising and well directed efforts that our subject owes his position as a leading and representative farmer of College township, Knox county. He was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, on the 5th of August, 1823, a son of Nathan and Penelope (Wennon) Head, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Virginia. This worthy couple became the parents of the following children, namely: Mary A., the widow of Joseph Dull; Nathan, deceased; Thomas Randolph, the subject of this review; Joseph and Hannah, twins, both of whom are now deceased; Sarah A., John and Penelope, deceased; and Franklin, who makes his home in Missouri.

Thomas Randolph Head received but meager educational advantages during his youth, attending for a time a primitive log school house in Virginia, to which he was obliged to walk a distance of two miles. In

1835 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Pleasant township, Knox county, Ohio, the family making the journey in a one-horse wagon, and on the trip they were accompanied by another family, making a party of eighteen. In the fall of the same year the Head family took up their abode in Gambier, and our subject at that time was but twelve years of age. Until his twenty-second year he remained on his father's farm and he then began working for neighboring farmers by the month, continuing thus until 1849, when he embarked in the butchering business in Gambier, continuing that occupation for twelve years. His next vocation was that of buying and shipping cattle, hogs and sheep, which he found a profitable source of investment, but in 1898 he abandoned that occupation, since which time he has devoted his attention to looking after his extensive landed interests. He now owns a fine farm of three hundred and sixty-four acres of excellent and well cultivated land, on which may be found all the necessary improvements of a well regulated homestead. For a time Mr. Head served as agent for Kenyon College, looking after its farms, houses and other property, and for a number of years he served as trustee and assessor of College township, discharging his public duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. All his trade transactions are carried on with the strictest regard for the ethics of commercial life, and in business circles his reputation for honesty is above question.

On the 21st of October, 1849, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Head and Miss Angeline Darby, born July 17, 1826, and for just half a century were they permitted the privilege of closest communion, each being

a full complement to the other. On the 21st of October, 1899, just fifty years after their troths were plighted, was the companionship broken, she being called in advance, there to await a reunion that shall know no severance. She had been a patient sufferer for years, but for only a few months had friends feared the result. Hers was a noble life, filled with womanly love and devotion. Her loss was deeply mourned not only by her immediate family, but by a large circle of friends.

The Republican party receives Mr. Head's hearty support and co-operation, while in his social relations he has been a member of the Masonic order for the past forty years, exemplifying its ennobling principles in his every-day life, and he is now a member of the thirty-second degree. Religiously he is a member of the Episcopal church and takes a leading part in its work, doing all in his power to promote its growth and success. Mr. Head contributes liberally of his time and means to all worthy enterprises, withholding not his support from any public movement or measure which he believes will prove of benefit to the community.

JOHN JAMES TULLOSS.

The man whose name is mentioned above has been identified with Morgan township, Knox county, Ohio, for eighty-two years, and during that long period has been not only a living witness of the development of its history and prosperity, but a vital factor in its progress. John James Tulloss, son of John James and Elizabeth (Honey) Tulloss, was born in Morgan township Septem-

ber 11, 1820, was educated in its old subscription schools and has been an independent farmer since he attained the age of twenty-one years except during four years, and has passed his entire life in the township, having his home always on the same piece of ground. In religious affiliation he is a Primitive Baptist. Politically he has been a Democrat during all the years of his manhood, and he has always been influential in local affairs and for six years held the office of township trustee.

October 24, 1844, Mr. Tulloss married Caroline Campnett Smith, daughter of James Harrington and Martha (Davis) Smith, who was born in the township April 8, 1826, and who has borne him children as follows: Emily, who died at the age of sixteen years. Byron Leonard, a druggist at Columbus, Ohio. He married Josephine Van Buskirk and had four children, three of whom died in infancy and one of whom, Clyde E., survives. His second wife was Sarah E. Dennis, who left one child living, Josephine R.; and for his third wife he married Mrs. Maggie Carpenter. The next in order of birth of John J. Tulloss' children was named John James, who died at thirty-one. Reese P., who died at thirty-four of an accident, a ball from a rifle which he picked up carelessly by the muzzle and which was discharged by the hammer coming in contact with a nail, penetrating his heart. Almira Weaver became his wife and bore him three children, named Reese Edgar, De Sylvia and Freddie Wayne. Benjamin Franklin went to Texas and was last heard from twenty years ago through a letter which he wrote announcing his intention of going up in the mountains with a large herd of cattle. George Washington married Rilla

Boner, and lives in Wayne township, Knox county. He is a minister of the Primitive Baptist church. Cynthia Almeda and Caroline Campnett are members of their father's household.

Captain John James Tulloss, Sr., was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September, 1784, and was married in March, 1815, to Elizabeth Honey, also a native of Virginia, born about 1778. They had children as follows: Ann, who married Benjamin Seymour and lives in Kansas; Elizabeth, who married Charles Stevens and lives in Miller township, Knox county, Ohio; William, who married Cynthia Smith and after her death Felicia Scott, of Mount Vernon; Richard S., who was born in 1819, was for twenty years a justice of the peace in Morgan township, where he was a lifelong resident, was a member of the Ohio state constitutional convention in 1870, and at his death, in 1892, left a farm of six hundred acres; he never married; John James, who was next in order of birth; Benjamin, who married Margaret Campbell, and is living in retirement at Mount Vernon; and Susan, who died March 28, 1899; and Rodham, who married Betsy Harris; she died in 1873, he passing away two years later. The father of these children came to Licking county, Ohio, in 1807, and returned to Virginia in 1814, and was there married in 1815. He was the captain of a Knox county company in the war of 1812. He bought five hundred acres of military land in Knox county and improved it into valuable property, which has since been divided into smaller tracts, and is still held by the Tulloss family. While a resident of Licking county he made the first brick ever manufactured in Newark. After his location in

Knox county he was a farmer until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-seven years old.

Azariah Davis, the grandfather of Mrs. Tulloss, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Elsie Van Meter, a daughter of Henry Van Meter and a native of Virginia, who had come on horseback to Greene county, Pennsylvania, and in 1799 they went to Loudoun county, Virginia. James Harrington Smith, the father of Mrs. Tulloss, was born near Hagerstown, Maryland. When quite young he was taken to Pennsylvania, where he subsequently married. He settled in Ohio in 1811 and served his country in the war of 1812. He was the father of children named Azariah, Benjamin, Mary (1st), John, Mary (2d), Sarah, Rebecca, James, Henry, Rachel, Caroline and Reese. Of this family of children Mrs. Tulloss is the only one living. Azariah was a citizen of Knox county. Benjamin lived in Morgan township eighty-nine years. Their daughter lives on their old home farm on the Newark road in that township. Mary married Reese McClellon and she and her husband both are now dead. John died of yellow fever at New Orleans, Louisiana. Sarah married Wesley McCune and had seven children, named Harrington, Charles, Henry, Margaret, Etwinna, Alexander and Charles, all now being deceased. Rebecca married Henry Crumley and they had children named Oscar, Sarah, Margaret and Sarah Adeline. James married Harriet Todd and she lives in Putnam county, Ohio. Their children were named Lafayette, Louisa, Julia, Kossuth, Jefferson and Ammie Caroline. Henry married Sarah McVey for his

first wife and his second wife was Hannah Harris, who also has passed away. Martha, his daughter, lives in Licking county, Ohio. His children by his second marriage were Elzie, Emma, Frank, Carrie; George, Reese and Mammie. The latter married Newton McVey and lives in Carthage, Missouri. Caroline married John James Tulloss. Reese, who married Alice Fly, was killed by Indians in Arizona. Their children were named Cornelius, Reese and Cornelia. Benjamin Tulloss, a brother of our subject, was born December 25, 1768, and became one of the pioneers in Ohio some time after his brother. He married Mary Marshall and died in February, 1847, and his wife February 14, 1846.

DAVID BRICKER ELLIOTT.

The well-known farmer of Morgan township, Knox county, Ohio, whose name is above, and some account of whose useful life should be included in this work, was born in Knox county, August 30, 1856, a son of Samuel and Anna Belle (Bricker) Elliott. He was educated in the public schools near his home and at Utica. He has been a farmer since he was twenty years of age, and has made a success in his chosen field of labor.

David Bricker Elliott was reared in the Presbyterian faith and carefully instructed in everything tending to make him a good Democrat. He has for years been influential in his township, and for a decade and a half has filled the office of school director. He was married December 12, 1878, to Miss Mary Warner, daughter of Jack and Emily

(Arven) Warner, who was born April 13, 1859, and who has borne her husband children as follows: Belle, born October 14, 1879; Samuel Arthur, born June 6, 1883; Emily M., born September 10, 1886, and died when five years old; Nellie, born October 12, 1888; Tressa, June 26, 1892; Helen, February 2, 1895; Florence, November 20, 1896; Wilbur, November 3, 1898; and James, April 15, 1890.

Samuel Elliott, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, December 25, 1839, and was educated in subscription schools near his boyhood home, which were taught in log school houses with puncheon floors and slab seats and writing benches. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a lifelong Democrat, and several times filled the office of township trustee. Anna Belle (Bricker) Elliott was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1837.

Patrick Elliott, grandfather of David Bricker Elliott, was born in Ireland, and when a mere child was brought by his parents to America. The family made the voyage in a sailing vessel and located in Pennsylvania, whence Patrick Elliott came to Knox county, Ohio, at an early date.

JAMES HONEY.

One of those old and honored pioneers who came early to Knox county, Ohio, and assisted literally "to make a wilderness bloom like a rose" and who influenced and participated in all its later developments was the late James Honey, who was born in 1799 and died in 1885.

James Honey was a son of William and Nancy (Lathram) Honey, and first saw the light of day in Fauquier county, Virginia, and was there educated in the public schools. His father died when he was quite young, leaving a family of twelve children, named as follows: John, Elizabeth, George, William, Susan, Margaret, Allen, Ann, Lucinda, Frank, James and Frances, the last mentioned of whom died in infancy. When about nineteen years old he came with his mother to Knox county, Ohio, and bought one hundred and forty-six acres of military land in Morgan township, which he developed into a good farm, on which his daughter, Caroline, now lives, and which she manages with much ability. In politics he was a Democrat of the staunchest type. In religion he was an old-school Baptist. He was a man of much energy and exerted a good influence upon the community in which he lived, and in his later years he took a pardonable pride in the fact that he had cleared a farm in the midst of a veritable forest and developed it into a valuable agricultural property. His oldest brother, John, then quite young, rendered service in the war of 1812.

Mr. Honey was married in 1829 to Susan Sellers, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Beam) Sellers, who bore him children as follows: William, a farmer who lives at Red Oak, Iowa; Nancy, who married William Mercer and died in March, 1901; Mary Elizabeth, who died at thirteen; Caroline M., who lives on her father's homestead; and Margaret Jerusha, who is the wife of James Cooksey, living on part of the old homestead. The mother of these children died in 1876.

LEROY G. HUNT.

Almost continuously through the last decade of the nineteenth century Colonel Leroy G. Hunt was in public office in Mount Vernon and no one has ever more capably, efficiently and faithfully served his fellow townsmen than he. For four years he was a member of the city council and for four years mayor, and throughout the period he exercised his official prerogatives in support of all measures of practical utility, of reform and substantial progress.

Mr. Hunt is numbered among the native residents of Knox county, his birth having occurred at Hunt Station in 1843. In the first decade of the century the family was founded in this county by Jonathan Hunt, the grandfather of our subject, who came from Maryland to Ohio about 1806. Here he began the development of a home upon the wild western frontier and aided in reclaiming this district for purposes of civilization. When the country became involved in a second war with Great Britain he joined the army and fought for the rights of the nation. He married Honor Wells, who resided near Wellsville, Ohio, and among their children was Thomas Hunt, who was born in 1811 upon the same farm where occurred the birth of our subject, and where he died in 1852, being killed by the falling of a tree. He wedded Miss Mary Baxter, a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of Pleasant township, Knox county. In addition to our subject their children were: Thomas, who is now living in Mount Vernon; Honor J., the wife of J. J. Phiffer, of this city; Richard C., who was a member of Company G, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is living in Los Angeles, Cali-



LeRoy Stinch

fornia; and John D., who was a member of the One Hundred and Forty second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is living in Petoskey, Michigan. One son, Ezra Hunt, died in 1893.

It is a well-known fact that the majority of men who become prominent in the various important walks of life come from the farm. Our subject was thus reared amid the beauties of nature, growing vigorous and strong in mind and body, nourished by healthful country food, breathing pure air and from his infancy feeling that freedom and independence which comes to the farmer above all others. He pursued his education in the common schools, and in 1861 he offered his services to the government, becoming one of the boys in blue of Company G, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until 1865, when, the war having ended, he received an honorable discharge. He was under Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, was with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign and went with him on the celebrated march to the sea, being a member of the Seventeenth Army Corps under General McPherson. He was never known to falter before duty and with loyal courageous spirit defended the Union cause until the supremacy of the national government at Washington was established.

After his return to Knox county Mr. Hunt was connected with the building trade for a time and afterward conducted an omnibus line for sixteen years. For thirty years he has been engaged in the livery business in Mount Vernon and has a good establishment, well-equipped with a large line of fine vehicles and many excellent horses. His earnest desire to please his customers

and his reasonable prices have secured for him a liberal patronage.

Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Martha F. Sapp, a daughter of Levi Sapp, deceased, formerly of Mount Vernon. Socially he is connected with the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being the first exalted ruler of the lodge in this place. He likewise belongs to the Grand Army Post, of Mount Vernon, has served as its commander, and was on the staff of the state department commander and for one term on the staff of the national commander. He belongs to the Loyal Legion and is quartermaster general on the staff of General T. W. Minshell, of the Ohio Brigade of the Uniformed Rank of Knights of Pythias, and he commanded the Fifth Regiment of Knights of Pythias in Ohio for over six years. He also served as signal officer on the staff of General Howe of the Ohio Brigade of Knights of Pythias. In his political views he is a staunch Republican, unwavering in his allegiance to the principles of the party. He served as deputy sheriff for one year under Sheriff Steele and in 1891 was elected a member of the city council, serving in that office for four successive years. In 1896 he was elected mayor and continued in that position for four years, during which time he demonstrated that his loyalty to the best interests of his city was as great as that which he displayed toward the Union cause during the Civil war. He studied closely public needs and demands and endorsed every measure which he believed would prove of public good. His course was such as to continue him in the warm regard of his

fellow men which he had long enjoyed, and as a representative citizen of Knox county he well deserves mention in this volume.

HENRY B. BANNING.

Knox county has produced many men who in various important walks of life have honored their native county and prominent among these was General Henry B. Banning. An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have attained to eminent positions and at the same time have reflected credit upon the state to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make reference of him whose name initiates this paragraph. He held distinctive precedence as a member of the bar and also in Democratic circles in the state. He won distinction and glory upon the field of battle and throughout his useful public career he so conducted himself as to win the encomiums of even those who were opposed to him politically.

General Banning was the sixth child of James S. and Eliza (Blackstone) Banning, and was born in Mount Vernon November 10, 1836. He pursued his education in the Clinton school, in Hull Rigsby's private school and in Sloan's Academy, in Mount Vernon. At the age of seventeen he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of Hosmer Curtis and Joseph Devin and after his admission to the bar became a partner of William Dunbar, but his connection with the legal fraternity had continued only a few years when the Civil war was inaugurated. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the south and had determined that if an attempt was made to

overthrow the Union he would aid in its preservation. Accordingly he enlisted in 1861 as a member of the Fourth Ohio Infantry, which was one of the most gallant regiments upon the field of action throughout the war. He was elected captain of Company B and later he was recommended by General Shields for the position of major of the Fifty-second Ohio, but he never joined that regiment, being placed in command of the Eighty-seventh, a regiment enlisted for three months' service. On the expiration of that period he became lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio and served as such until the spring of 1863, when he became colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers. This regiment was at Chickamauga and was led by Colonel Banning in a charge which resulted in the capture of the colors of the Twenty-second Alabama—the only Rebel colors captured in that sanguinary engagement. At Kenesaw Mountain Colonel Banning and his brave men also won other laurels, but the victory cost them dear, over thirty-three per cent. being killed or wounded. The Colonel gave the order for his men to lie down and not retire a single inch until he commanded them to do so. They obeyed and for four hours they lay there, unsupported and exposed to a galling fire of artillery and small arms, upon both flanks and in front. In 1865 Colonel Banning was promoted brevet brigadier general for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Atlanta campaign. His regiment was with Thomas at Nashville and participated in many of the important engagements of the great war which at length brought salvation to the imperilled Union. He was ever brave and loyal in the discharge

of his duty and his own courage inspired his men to deeds of valor. In the spring of 1865 he was given command of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Regiment and served in the valley of Virginia. He was commander of the post at Alexandria and in December, 1865, he was mustered out as brevet major general.

General Banning put aside military honors merely to receive those of civil life, for in 1865 he was elected by Knox county to the state legislature. In 1868 he removed to Cincinnati, where he opened an office and engaged in the practice of law, his comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence, his ability in the court room and his careful preparation of cases gaining for him a large and important clientage. In 1872 he was again called to public life being elected to congress on the Democratic ticket over Rutherford B. Hayes, and later for the same office he defeated Job Stevenson and Stanley Mathews. He was twice re-elected and his work in the council chambers of his nation was of an important character. His loyalty was above question and with unfaltering purpose he supported the measures which he believed would advance the country's welfare. His death occurred December 10, 1881, and Ohio lost a citizen whose career reflected credit upon her military, legal and political history. On the political stage such was his personal popularity and such his personal magnetism that his appearance to address the people was the signal for tumultuous enthusiasm. His was a sturdy American character and a stalwart patriotism, and he had the strongest attachment for our free institutions and was ever willing to make any personal sacrifice for their preservation.

In 1868 Mr. Banning married Julia Kirby, a daughter of Timothy Kirby, of Cincinnati. They had four children: Kirby, deceased; Harry B.; Ella K.; and Clinton K.

MRS. BELLE C. JOHNSON.

Mrs. Belle C. Johnson was born on the farm adjoining the one on which she now resides, and is a daughter of George W. and Margaret (Morton) Davis. She was one of four children, three of whom still survive. Her sister Emma became the wife of Earl Squires, of Granville, Knox county, and her brother, John, is a resident of Mount Vernon, Illinois. The father, George W. Davis, who was born on the farm in Clinton township on which Mr. John S. Abbott now resides, January 9, 1821, was a son of Alexander and Isabelle (Beam) Davis. The Davis family is of German descent, and George Davis, the father of Alexander, came to this state from Culpepper Court House, Virginia, about the year 1800 and settled on the land now owned by M. M. Kelly, which place at the time of the former's death descended to his son Alexander. Alexander Davis was a soldier in the war of 1812, receiving for services rendered land warrants, which he afterward located in Iowa, taking up military lands in that state.

His wife came with her parents from New Jersey to the Buckeye state, and their marriage was celebrated in Knox county. Their original homestead now constitutes the farms owned by John S. Abbott, M. M. Kelly, Ransom Shinabury and C. C. Abbott, but later they sold their holdings here and

went to Warren county, Ohio, where Mr. Davis purchased large tracts of land in the Little Miami bottoms, near Morrow and there his death occurred. George W. Davis, the father of our subject, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Knox county, and after reaching mature years he was given the old home farm, where he spent his entire life with the exception of three years when he made his home near the town in order that his children might enjoy the advantages of the city schools. At his death he owned one hundred and eight acres of land at Hunt's Station, which was afterward sold to E. Hamilton. Eighty acres south of Mount Vernon was sold to Dr. Pumphrey, while his home farm of ninety-two acres is still in possession of his wife, Margaret Davis.

His life's labors were ended in death in 1865, when he had reached the age of forty-four years. He was a Republican in his political views, and, although never an aspirant for political honors, he took an active interest in the issues and questions of the day, and was at all times a public-spirited and wide-awake citizen. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he attended the services of the Presbyterian church, and did whatever he could to spread the cause of Christianity among his fellow men. His wife, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, was a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Welsh) Morton, who came to the Buckeye state in 1835, locating in Clinton township, Knox county. The Morton family is of Irish extraction.

Mrs. Belle C. Johnson, whose name introduces this review, was reared to mature years in the county of her nativity, and was educated in the Mount Vernon High School. In 1879 she was united in marriage to Isaac

Johnson, and he, too, was a native of Clinton township, born on the 20th of December, 1818, a son of Nathaniel and Isabelle (Adams) Johnson. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Knox county and Mount Vernon, after which he became a student in the Dennison University. After his marriage, which occurred in his sixtieth year, he located on the farm on which his widow now resides. He was very successful in his farming and stock raising interests, and at the time of his death his landed property in this county and western states comprised thirteen hundred acres. He gave his political support to the Democracy, but was never a politician in any sense of the word, preferring to give his time to his business affairs. Socially he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He closed his eyes in death at his old home in Clinton township on the 21st of October, 1893. The entire community mourned his loss, for he was a man of incalculable worth to his locality. His career was that of an honorable, enterprising and progressive business man, whose well-rounded character also enabled him to take an active interest in educational, social and moral affairs. In all life's relations he commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact, and the memory of his upright life is an inspiration to the many friends who knew him well and were familiar with his virtues.

Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, namely: Alice, who is a graduate of Harcourt Place Seminary, and attended school at the Granville Female College, is at home; Isaac Sterling is attending school at the Pennsylvania Military

College, of Chester, Pennsylvania; and Harold C. is attending the Doane Academy, of Granville. Mrs. Johnson and her daughter are members of the Presbyterian church.

L. L. WILLIAMS, M. D.

For ten years Dr. L. L. Williams has been numbered among the medical practitioners of Mount Vernon. He is a native of Licking county, Ohio, his birth having there occurred in 1858. His father, John W. Williams, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, and at an early day removed to Licking county, where he died many years ago. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah J. Scott, and was a daughter of James Scott, who removed from Pennsylvania, where his daughter was born, to Milton township, Knox county, Ohio.

Under the parental roof the Doctor spent the days of his childhood and youth and in the public schools acquired his education. When the time came for him to make choice of a vocation which he wished to follow as a life work he determined to give his time and energies to the practice of the healing art and to the alleviation of human suffering. As a preparation for the profession he entered the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia and on the completion of his course was graduated with the class of 1882. He then established an office and practiced in Reedtown, Seneca county, until 1891, when he removed to Mount Vernon to succeed Dr. Robinson, deceased. Here he has since been an active practitioner. He was not long in demonstrating his ability and a liberal patronage was therefore accorded him.

The Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Emma Crumley, of Mount Vernon, a daughter of Samuel Crumley, of Coshocton county. The hospitality of the best homes of this city is extended to them and the circle of their friends is constantly widening as their acquaintances increased. Dr. Williams is a member of the board of education of Mount Vernon, to which position he was appointed in 1899 for a three years' term. The schools find in him a warm friend and he also co-operates heartily in any movement which he believes will be for the general good along any line of progress. He is well known in Masonic circles, is connected with the commandery of Mount Vernon and belongs to the mystic shrine in Columbus. He is justly regarded as one of the skillful physicians of his locality. His knowledge and ability in medical and surgical science and all matters pertaining to the health of the body, his intelligence in other lines of study and his manly character alike entitle him to esteem, and he is regarded with the highest respect in this and other communities.

ROBERT C. ANDERSON.

Robert C. Anderson, a prominent contractor and builder of Mount Vernon, was born in Clinton township, Knox county, Ohio, in 1850, a son of David McCord and Hannah (Hamill) Anderson. Robert Anderson, the grandfather, became a very early settler of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and there spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1823. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Hay. Our subject's paternal great-grandfather married a Miss

McCord, in whose honor McCord's Fort, in Pennsylvania was named. Her family was killed by Indians but she was saved by being placed between two ticks. David McCord Anderson, the father of him whose name forms the caption of this article, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and when twenty-eight years of age he left the place of his nativity and came to Knox county, Ohio, locating on a farm in Clinton township. There he made his home until he was called to his final rest, dying in 1897, when nearly eighty-four years of age. He held many positions of honor and trust in his township, and was one of the leading and influential residents of his locality. As a companion on the journey of life he chose Hannah J. Hamill, who was also born in 1814, a daughter of John C. and Nancy (Stewart) Hamill, who removed from near Parkesburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania, to Clinton township, Knox county, about 1820. The maternal grandfather of our subject participated in the war of 1812, and his older brothers took part in the struggle which brought independence to the American colonies. The Hamills were among the first and leading members of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian church in Chester county, Pennsylvania, which was established in 1720 by Scotch-Irish settlers. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were born five children, namely: Anna Adeline, of Mount Vernon; John H., who, with his wife, has had charge of the children's home in this city since its inception; Thomas M., of Clinton township, Knox county; Robert C., the subject of this review; and Elizabeth, the wife of G. W. Bell, of Bangs, Ohio.

Robert C. Anderson was reared to man-

hood on his father's farm in Clinton township, and after taking up the battle of life on his own account he engaged in contracting and building in Mount Vernon, which occupation has claimed his time and attention for thirty-one years. In his chosen line of endeavor he has indeed met with flattering success, and many of the finest buildings of the city and surrounding country stand as monuments to his thrift and ability. For his wife he chose Miss Alice E. Wilkins, of Clinton township, a daughter of Francis and Emeline (Williams) Wilkins, also of this township. Both the Williams and Wilkins families were among the early pioneer settlers of Knox county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson has been blessed with three children, Walter Stewart, Clarence Hamill and Stella May. Mr. Anderson is recognized as one of the leading contractors and one of the reliable business men of his locality and enjoys the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN RICHERT.

John Richert is a prominent farmer of Brown township and the property which he owns stands in visible evidence of his life industry and enterprise. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, August 23, 1839. His father, George Richert, was a native of Alsace, France, now a province of Germany, and when eighteen years of age he came to America, settling in Stark county, Ohio, whence he removed to Brown township, Knox county, where he is still living, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. He married Barbara Limmans, a native of Ger-

many, and who crossed the Atlantic to the new world when about twelve years of age. She has now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey and this venerable couple enjoy in a high degree the warm regard of friends and neighbors. They became the parents of eleven children, all of whom reached mature years and were married, while ten of them are yet living.

John Richert, the eldest of the family, was but a year old when he came to Knox county. He was reared in Brown township, amid the wild scenes of frontier life and pursued his education in the log school house, furnished after the primitive manner of the times. In 1859 he went to California, making the journey by way of New York, the Isthmus of Panama and Mexico. At length he arrived at San Francisco, whence he went to the mountains, where he was engaged in mining for four years. He was at Virginia City at the time of the first great mining excitement in that town and for a year was engaged in the butchering business there. In 1864 he returned to Knox county, but the following year again went to the "Golden State," making the journey by way of Graytown. After reaching the Golden Gate he once more proceeded into the mountainous districts and was employed as a salesman in a dry goods store at Holland Fleet for about one year.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Richert returned to this county and purchased one hundred acres of land, upon which he now resides, paying four thousand dollars for the place. There were no buildings upon the tract, but with characteristic energy he began to improve his farm and cultivate the fields. He has erected a modern residence, substantial barns and

out-buildings and added all the accessories which are found upon a model farm, which indicate the progressive spirit of the owner. As his financial resources have increased he has added to the property until he now has one hundred and eighty-four acres, constituting one of the best farms in the township. His life has been one of continuous industry. He has placed his dependence in the substantial qualities of earnest labor and perseverance and thus he has continually advanced until he now occupies a position among the best agriculturists of his community.

February 8, 1866, Mr. Richert was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Oswalt, a native of Jefferson township, Knox county, and their home has been blessed with five living children, namely: Sarah L., the wife of W. A. Lifert; George, of Akron, Ohio, who has been connected with the Goodrich Rubber Works for over seven years; Edward, who for five years has been in the employ of the same company in Akron; Walter, a resident farmer of Brown township; and Arthur, at home. They also lost one child, Curtis S. All were born in Brown township, and the family is a creditable one to the parents. Mr. Richert has served as treasurer of his township for seven years and was trustee for nine years, his long continuance in these offices indicating unmistakably his faithfulness to duty and his capability. He votes with the Democracy and does all in his power for its advancement. His religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. Almost his entire life has been spent in Knox county and therefore he has witnessed much of its development as it has been transformed from a wild region into one of the populous

counties of the state. He has ever borne his part in the work of progress and improvement and is a loyal citizen, enterprising farmer and an upright man he is widely and favorably known.

FRED W. JONES.

Fred W. Jones, a prominent railroad contractor and builder of Mount Vernon, is a native son of this city. After attending the public schools here he matriculated in the academy at Denmark, Iowa, where he received excellent educational advantages. In 1867 he became identified with railroad work, first as a brakeman, and later served as a baggage master, conductor and express agent. In 1869 he came to Mount Vernon, entering the office of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad with his father, Goshorn A. Jones, who was manager of the road, and our subject was thus engaged until 1871, when he took his first contract in railroad building. He was employed to build an extension of the road from near Millersburg to Black Creek, a distance of ten miles, and in the following year he was put in charge of the main survey department of the road, having charge of the road bed, bridges and construction on the northern division of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad. After remaining with that company for a time he became identified with the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus road, now a part of the former system.

In 1875 the headquarters of that road was removed to Mount Vernon from Akron, where it had been located since 1869, and Mr. Jones was put in charge of the en-

tire road, which position he continued to fill until 1882, and in that year his father was made receiver of the road. Since retiring from that position our subject has been engaged in railroad contracting and in this undertaking he has indeed met with a very high degree of success. He is a wide-awake, progressive, active and energetic business man, and his name is closely associated with advancement along the line of his chosen occupation.

Mr. Jones was married, in Holmes county, Ohio, to Miss Mira Wholf, a daughter of David Wholf, of Pennsylvania, and they have five children, namely: Carrie, the wife of O. Patterson, of Denison, Iowa; G. A., a prominent railroad builder and contractor of Mount Vernon; Mary B., at home; Fred R., who is engaged in business with his brother, G. A. Jones, business being carried on under the name of Jones Brothers; and Frank B., who is attending school. The family enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of the city, and their own pleasant residence is the center of a cultured society circle.

JAMES DICKSON.

Any work purporting to include the biographical and genealogical data pertaining to the history of Wayne township, Knox county, Ohio, would be incomplete if it did not contain adequate mention of that sterling citizen and successful farmer, James Dickson, and his antecedents and family connections.

James Dickson, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rood) Dickson, was born on the farm where he now lives in Wayne town-

ship, April 11, 1845. After obtaining an education in the public schools he gave his time wholly to farming, in which he has been proficient and successful. He joined Thrall Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 170, about 1881, and is well known in Masonic circles throughout Knox county. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Fredericktown, and as such has done everything in his power to advance its spiritual and material interests. He married Miss Mary Bricker December 14, 1870, and their only child, Ray B., was born September 14, 1879, and remains with his father on the farm. Mrs. Dickson died in July, 1898.

Samuel Dickson, father of James Dickson, was born in the state of New York August 19, 1794. On coming to Ohio he located in Clinton township, Knox county, and later he removed to Wayne township, where he proved himself a progressive farmer and citizen and did much to clear up and improve the country and to enhance its general prosperity. That he was a man of much innate patriotism is evidenced by the fact that when a mere youth he became a soldier under the stars and stripes and served his country admirably in the war of 1812. Elizabeth Rood, whom he married, was born January 12, 1807, a daughter of Noah and Mary (Merrick) Rood. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and her life, which terminated July 1, 1875, was in every way worthy of emulation.

Noah Rood, grandfather of James Dickson in the maternal line, came to Ohio from Redstone, Pennsylvania, at an early date, and was the father of seven children, named William, Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Mariah, James and Anna.

MORGAN HAYS.

One of several citizens of Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, who were especially conspicuous for their sterling worth and who have passed away during recent years was Morgan Hays, who was born May 21, 1821, and died April 22, 1900.

Morgan Hays was a native of Knox county, Ohio, and was the youngest son of James Hays, who was born in Pennsylvania and married a Miss Bell, who was also a native of that state. When he was a small boy death visited his family and made him motherless, and he went to Coshocton county, Ohio, and for a time lived with a brother and with his sister Elizabeth, who had become a Mrs. Boggs. His educational advantages were limited to such as were afforded by the public schools in vogue in his locality at the time of his youth. He was married October 16, 1849, when he was about twenty-eight years old, and located in Harrison township, Knox county, where he lived on one farm for six years and on another farm for eleven years thereafter. He then removed to Pleasant township and afterward to Clay township, where he farmed until 1889 when he retired from active life and bought the homestead in the village of Martinsburg, upon which Mrs. Hays now lives. In politics he was a Democrat and as a man of influence and enterprise he was well known throughout the county.

Deborah A. (Breece) Hays, widow of Morgan Hays, was born in Virginia May 18, 1828, a daughter of Abraham and Eliza (Ward) Breece. Both of her parents died in Coshocton county, Ohio, when she was so young that she had little knowledge of their family history, the youngest child hav-

ing been at the time of the death of her mother only three months old. They left thirteen children, of whom she was the eighth in order of birth, and they found homes with different families, she at the age of twelve years, with Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Boggs, with whom she lived six years. After leaving their roof she supported herself two years at Mount Vernon. She bore her late husband a son and a daughter—Leander Hays, county commissioner of Knox county, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this work, and Elizabeth, of Gambier, Ohio, who is the widow of Mark Workman. Mrs. Hays has three grandchildren, Bertha Hays, Howard Hays and Estella Workman. The last named is the wife of Lewis Horn.

Mrs. Hays, who is a member of the Disciples' church, is a woman of high character and many accomplishments and her circle of acquaintances is large and extremely loyal to her. She is one of the well-to-do women of Knox county, owning a fine farm of eighty acres, which, since her husband's death she has managed with much ability.

HUGH L. GREEN.

If there is a farmer in Knox county, Ohio, who may fittingly be termed a man of public affairs it is the gentleman whose name is above and who was born on the farm on which he now lives, on section eighteen, Harrison township, April 29, 1854.

Daniel Green, father of Hugh L. Green, was born in Licking county, Ohio, and at the age of six years was brought to Harrison township by his parents, William Green and wife. That was as long ago as 1825.

and he grew up and prospered, and died in the township in 1895, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. As a Whig he voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840 and as a Republican he cast his last vote for William McKinley for governor of Ohio in 1893. William Green, his father, was a native of Maryland, and located in Harrison township seventy-seven years ago, taking up his residence in the log house in which he ended his days.

Daniel Green married Lydia Bowman, a native of Virginia, who at the age of twelve years was brought to Knox county by her mother and stepfather, named Whitmer. She died at the age of sixty-six years. Daniel and Lydia (Bowman) Green were the parents of nine children, all of whom are living, the youngest being now a little more than forty years old. Hugh L. Green was the sixth of these children in order of birth. He was reared on the farm which is now his home and attended the common school in the district in which it is included. Later he was a student in the normal school at Liscomb, Marshall county, Iowa, and finished his studies at Delaware, Ohio. He taught school in Harrison and adjoining townships for eighteen years, or until 1892, since which time he has given his attention to other matters. In 1880 he was appointed to a clerical position in the census department at Washington, in which he remained but a few months, and in 1890 he was made census enumerator. In 1899 he was a candidate for a member of the Ohio state legislature. He is a Republican of the staunchest type, always alert and active in political work, always devoted to the principles of the party of Lincoln, of Garfield and of McKinley, always patriotically solicitous for

the progress and prosperity of his township, county, state and country, and is often found as a delegate to the party conventions. He is a member of Lodge No. 199, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bladensburg, and is identified with the Disciples' church in which he fills the office of deacon. He was also a member and was chairman of its finance committee in 1898 at the time of the erection of the house of worship at "the grove." His home farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres and he owns another farm of fifty-three acres in Clay township.

Mr. Green was married August 21, 1888, to Miss Luella Martin, a daughter of George R. and Agnes P. (Shiply) Martin, and a native of Clinton township, Knox county. Mrs. Green was the seventh born of a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity excepting one, who died in infancy. She has borne her husband three children, named Helen Lee, Ruth Elda and Ronald Martin.

The family of Green, of which the subject of this sketch is a representative, is of Welsh descent and for many generations has been prominent in its native land. Daniel Green, father of Hugh L. Green, was the oldest of the family of ten children. In all generations the Greens have given attention to public affairs and Mr. Green's counsel is sought on important matters of many kinds by his fellow townsmen.

GEORGE A. WELKER, M. D.

Dr. George A. Welker is a prominent physician of Ankenytown, for his careful preparation, his broad knowledge of the sci-

ence of medicine and his practical skill in applying it to the needs of suffering humanity, have gained him precedence in his chosen calling. He was born in Union township, Knox county, December 10, 1839, and is a representative of one of the oldest families in this portion of the state. His great-grandfather came to Knox county in 1807, bringing with him his family, but he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home as death came to him. He was of German descent. His son, David Welker, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a young and single man when with his parents he came to the Buckeye state. He married Miss McMillan, who was of Irish descent and their son was Paul Welker, the father of our subject, who was born in Union township, Knox county, in 1813. After arriving at mature years he was there married to Christina Ankeny, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, whence she came to Knox county at about the age of fifteen years. She was a daughter of Hon. George Ankeny, one of the honored early settlers of Berlin township, in whose honor the village of Ankeny was named. By trade he was a blacksmith and there carried on business with creditable success. A man of strong character, he was recognized as a leading and influential citizen of the community and was prominent in politics, serving as a member of the state legislature at the time of his death. His political support was given to the Democracy and his labors contributed largely to its growth and success. He passed away when about fifty-five years of age. The family from which he sprung was of Dutch lineage.

After his marriage Paul Welker began

farming on his own account in Union township and there devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. For about thirty years he served as justice of the peace, proving a most capable officer and at the age of sixty-nine years he was called to his final rest. His wife long survived him and died when about eighty years of age. They were the parents of four children, of whom the Doctor is the eldest, the others being David, Sylvester and Mary B.

Dr. Welker was only four years old when he was taken to Howard township and there he was reared and educated, attending the district schools and also the academy in Millwood. He began the study of medicine at the age of nineteen under the direction of the firm of McMann & Campbell at Millwood. They directed his reading for two years and after attaining his majority he became a student in the medical department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, continuing in that institution for six months. He then began practice, which he successfully followed for twelve years, when he entered the medical department of the University of Wooster, in which he was graduated. In September, 1866, he came to Ankenytown, but for two years previously he practiced at Greensville, and for two and one-half years at Millwood. He has been established in his profession in this place for thirty-five years and is one of the oldest practicing physicians of the county. He has kept in touch with modern methods of progress and has ever enjoyed a large and growing patronage. He owns a good farm of one hundred acres, which is well improved and his interest in agricultural pur-

suits is indicated by his membership in the Grange, of which he is treasurer.

The Doctor was married in 1863 to Miss Emma Giffin, a native of Berlin township and a daughter of Lauriston and Lucia Giffin. They now have two children: Nannie B., the wife of Henry B. Adams; and Harry B., who married Minnie Martin, and resides upon his father's farm.

At one time the Doctor was a member of the North Central Medical Society. He is now associated with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge in Fredericktown. He is also a member of the Christian church and is serving as one of its trustees and is active and influential in its work. Of the Democratic party he is a supporter and for two terms he served as coroner of the county, while for one term he was treasurer of his township. As a citizen, friend and member of the medical profession he ranks high. His work has been of great benefit to his fellow men and his success is a merited reward of thorough equipment and conscientious ability.

JAMES M. CANNON.

James Madison Cannon a son of Zephaniah and Matilda (Painter) Cannon, was born in Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, May 15, 1843, and resided with his parents until nineteen years of age, when, at a call by Abraham Lincoln for troops his patriotism became fully aroused and he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Aaron Channell. Captain, now General, Otis succeeded to the command after the death of Channell,

and they were immediately sent to the front, the company forming a part of Colonel White's regiment. Mr. Cannon took part in about twenty-two battles and skirmishes, the more important ones being Antietam, Cloyd Mountain, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Lynchburg. He was with Colonel Avery for a year in front of Petersburg or until the surrender and evacuation of that place. He was also present at Appomattox Court House when the middle section of the Army of the Cumberland surrendered to the Army of the Potomac.

Returning home at the close of the war Mr. Cannon was married to Miss Margaret Painter, on January 1, 1867. She was born in Fallsburg township, Licking county, Ohio, and they are the parents of eleven children, namely: Melissa; William, deceased in infancy; Edna Elnora; Jacob E.; Gertrude A., deceased; John Wesley; Sadie; Callie; Anna F.; Zephaniah M.; and Charles Albert. Politically Mr. Cannon is a Republican and is highly respected by all who know him.

ANDREW BECHTEL.

Andrew Bechtel, who is now serving as township trustee in Berlin township and is there engaged in farming, is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Huntington county, on the 20th of December, 1829. He is the eldest of the ten children of Peter and Elizabeth (Snowbarger) Bechtel, who were also natives of the Keystone state, the father having been born in Huntington county, while the mother's birth occurred in Bedford county. They had six sons and four daughters. The father was

a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life. He died in the place of his nativity at the age of seventy-eight years, while his wife passed way at the age of eighty-six.

In Bedford county, Pennsylvania, Andrew Bechtel spent the days of his boyhood, his time being occupied with play and work and the duties of the schoolroom. He remained at home until his marriage, which important event in his life occurred in 1852, Miss Elizabeth Brumbaugh becoming his wife. She was born in Bedford county and died in 1861. Of her four children, three are living—Simon, Jackson and Nancy Jane, while Mary Ann is now deceased. For his second wife Mr. Bechtel chose Elizabeth Frederick and unto them have been born four children, the living being Lewis F., Sarah E. and Minnie C. They lost one son, Isaac.

In 1853, Mr. Bechtel arrived in Berlin township, Knox county, locating in the eastern part of the township, where he remained for twenty and a half years. He then came to his present residence and here he owns and operates one hundred and fifty-seven acres of rich land, which yields to him good harvests in return for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields. He erected his residence here and has made many other substantial improvements, which add both to the value and attractive appearance of the place. He follows general farming and stock raising and upon his place are seen excellent grades of stock.

In his political affiliations Mr. Bechtel has always been a Republican, never failing to cast his ballot for the men and measures of that party. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him

township trustee in 1900 for a term of three years. He belongs to the German Baptist church, is one of its trustees and in its work is deeply interested, as is evidenced by his co-operation therein. A public-spirited citizen he accords his support to all measures which he believes will be for the general good and as a man and citizen he is acknowledged to be one of the most worthy representatives of the community.

ISAAC LYON JACKSON.

Almost an octogenarian, Isaac L. Jackson has spent his entire life on the farm where he is now living, his birth having there occurred on the 25th of March, 1823. He has since been identified with the work of agriculture, which Washington said "is the most honorable as well as the most useful business to which man can devote his energies." He is of English and Scotch extraction and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Jackson, was a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and when the colonists fought for freedom he became a major in the American army and valiantly aided in the cause of independence. He was a bloomer by trade, and, living near Valley Forge at the time the American troops were there encamped, he was employed in making chevaux de frise, a large pronged iron to cast in the river in order to obstruct the stream and render it unnavigable. He married Abigail Mitchell, who was also a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and some years after the removal of his son Ziba to Ohio he also came to

Knox county and settled in Morris township.

Ziba Jackson, the father of our subject, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, February 2, 1777, and spent his boyhood and youth in his native state. He began his business career there as a farmer, and for a companion and helpmate on the journey of life he chose Miss Phoebe Lyon, who was born in Sussex county, that state, February 17, 1782, her parents being Abraham and Phoebe (Kitchen) Lyon, who were also natives of Sussex county and belonged to an old family there, the ancestors coming from England at an early epoch in American history. Abraham Lyon was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and his sword, now in possession of Judson Trowbridge, of Michigan, was sent to the family reunion recently held in this county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lyon died in New Jersey.

Two of their children were born to Ziba and Phoebe Jackson in the state of their nativity, and with his little family he started westward in 1805. Being a poor man he had to remain in Pennsylvania for eighteen months in order to earn the funds necessary for the completion of the journey. In 1807 he again turned his face toward the setting sun, arriving in Knox county, Ohio, in the spring of that year. We of the twentieth century can scarcely realize what were the conditions of the country at that time. Nearly all of the land was still in possession of the government and was largely covered with a dense growth of timber. There were marshy districts and here and there, at rare intervals, a blue line of smoke rising from amid the trees indicated that a settlement had been made by some brave frontiersman and the work of improvement had been

begun. Mr. Jackson purchased a small place near the Salem church in Wayne township, and the first year cleared a little patch of ground and planted some corn. Steadily he continued the work of development, planted an orchard and made other improvements, but later he sold that property and removed to what is now known as the old David Ball farm, also in Wayne township. In 1814 he traded that property for the present Jackson homestead upon which our subject now resides. He there built a log cabin and in the spring of 1815 removed his family to his new home, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1848, when he was in his seventy-second year. During the year of 1812 he served his country as first sergeant, and in the paths of peace he also performed an active work for his native land by carrying civilization to the frontier and aiding in reclaiming the wild land for the improvement of the white race. He was a Democrat in politics and for several years he was trustee of his township, proving a very capable officer. His wife passed away July 11, 1836.

Isaac L. Jackson was one of a family of seven children born to this worthy and honored pioneer couple, but only two of the number are now living, the other being Chalon, of Lynn county, Missouri, now in his eighty-seventh year. Amid the wild scenes of frontier life Isaac L. Jackson was reared, sharing with the family in the hardships and trials which are the inevitable lot of pioneer people, but there were certain pleasures to be enjoyed that are unknown at the present time, and thus the years were checkered with work and happiness. In the primitive schools of the time he pursued his

education, and on the 13th of April, 1848, there occurred an important event in his life—his marriage to Miss Sarah A. Jackson, a native of Knox county and a daughter of Ephraim and Nancy Jackson, and who was formerly his pupil. They began their domestic life on a part of his father's farm, of which he had charge from his twenty-first year, receiving a share of the crops. Upon his father's death he purchased the place from the other heirs and has since made his home thereon, through all the years keeping his land under a high state of cultivation and making many improvements, so that the property has ever been valuable and attractive.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson was blessed with seven children, of whom five are yet living: Mary E., the deceased wife of Theodore Haines; Sarah E., the wife of William H. Gordon, of Morris township; George F., of Oklahoma; Nancy S., the wife of Dr. M. F. Cole, a practicing physician of Columbus; Albert M., deceased; Amanda Anna, the wife of G. M. Sipe, an attorney of Utica, Ohio; and Eva B., who married C. K. Conrad, of Mount Vernon. The mother died in 1877, and Mr. Jackson was afterward married, in Delaware, Ohio, in 1878, to Mrs. Sarah J. Converse, nee Douglass. Her death occurred in 1890, and February 16, 1892, Mr. Jackson wedded Miss Anna Moffit, a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, and daughter of Rev. A. S. Moffit, of the Northern Ohio Conference.

Mr. Jackson has been very successful in his farming operations and is now the owner of three farms, aggregating three hundred and twenty-five acres of land. He still gives his personal supervision to the culti-

vation of the home farm, and the rental from his place and the harvests garnered here in Morris township supply him with an excellent income which furnishes him with all the comforts of life. He is a staunch Republican, and though he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, he has served for thirty years as justice of the peace and has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people" by his absolute fairness and impartiality. He has served for several terms as trustee, assessor, clerk and constable. These offices have been conferred upon him from time to time without his solicitation by his fellow citizens, who recognize his worth and ability. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has for many years held office. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He has ever been found true and faithful and his life has been characterized by marked fidelity to duty. In the long years of his residence here he has become widely known and his friends are numbered among the rich and the poor, the old and the young.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO.

True biography has a nobler purpose than mere fulsome eulogy. The historic spirit faithful to the record, the discerning judgment unmoved by prejudice and uncolored by enthusiasm, are as essential in giving the life of the individual as in writing the history of a people. Indeed, the ingenuousness of the former picture is even more vital, because the individual is the national unit; and if the unit be justly estimated the com-

plex organism will become correspondingly intelligible. The world to-day is what the leading men of the last generation have made it. From the past has come the legacy of the present. Art, science, statesmanship and government are accumulations. They constitute an inheritance upon which the present generation have entered, and the advantages secured from such a vast bequeathment depend entirely upon the fidelity with which is conducted the study of the lives of the principal actors who have transmitted the legacy. This is especially true of those whose influence has passed beyond the confines of locality and permeated the national character.

To such a careful study are the life, character and services of Columbus Delano pre-eminently entitled, not only by the student of biography but by every citizen who, guided by the past, would in the present wisely build for the future. To have attained to the extreme fullness of years and to have one's ken broadened to a comprehension of all that has been accomplished within the flight of many days, is of itself sufficient to render a detailed consideration of such a life in a work of this order; but in the case at hand there are more pertinent, more distinguished elements—those of usefulness in positions of high public trust and confidence, of marked intellectual ability, of exalted honor, of broad charity—which lift high in reverence the subjective personality of this veteran statesman, who in his declining days rested secure in the esteem of those among whom so many years of his life had been passed, his beautiful country-seat, Lakehome, near Mount Vernon, Ohio, being a most fit abiding place for one who thus sought release from the pressing cares



Orlando

and responsibilities attending a long and distinguished career as an eminent lawyer, an able business man and one intimately identified with the governmental affairs of both state and nation.

As the name implies, the lineage of the Delano family traces to French origin, through the original American representative. Philip Delano, who came hither from Holland in the *Fortune*, the first vessel that landed at Plymouth Rock after the Mayflower, and thus the family have been identified with the annals of the nation from the early colonial epoch, contributing true and noble men and women to each successive generation through the long intervening years.

Columbus Delano was born in Shoreham, Vermont, on the 5th of June, 1809, being the son of James and Lucinda (Bateman) Delano. His father died when he was about six years of age, and thereupon he was committed to the care of his uncle, Luther Bateman, with whom he removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, in the year 1817. It will thus be noted that Mr. Delano was but a lad of eight years when he came to the locality which afterward continued to be his home and to whose development and substantial upbuilding he contributed in so large a measure. Here was his home for more than a half a century, and these years were to him full of ceaseless toil and endeavor and of distinguished honors. Very early in life Mr. Delano was thrown upon his own resources, and even then did he rise to the exigencies of the situation with that same self-reliance and self-respect which have been characteristic of his entire career. He made good use of such educational facilities as were available, and his keen and alert mentality enabled him to derive more

from little than perhaps the average person could accomplish. Before attaining his majority he had given definition to the course which he should pursue in life, having determined to adopt the profession of law, and bent every energy toward preparing himself for the practice of the same. In the meantime he was compelled to find such incidental occupation as would enable him to meet the current expenses, so that his time was fully filled and his leisure moments few and far between. In 1830 he became a student in the law office of Hosmer Curtis, of Mount Vernon, and under the effective preceptorage implied continued until 1831, when he realized his ambition in being admitted to the bar of the state. As has been said of him by another biographer: "His ambition, talents, excellent habits and exemplary deportment gave assurance of success and distinction in his chosen profession, and his early promise as a lawyer was fully realized in later years. He became eminent as an advocate and criminal lawyer, and no less so as a criminal prosecutor, for soon after he was admitted to the bar he became, by popular election, the prosecuting attorney of Knox county. The prosecuting attorney became an elective officer by act of the legislature in 1832, and Mr. Delano, although a Whig, or rather a National Republican, was elected to that office in a county then decidedly and strongly Democratic, which shows that he was then very popular with both parties."

The safety of the republic depends not so much upon the methods and measures as upon the manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at least proceed. Throughout his entire career Mr. Delano showed himself

to be of stern integrity and honesty of purpose, despising all unworthy or questionable means of securing success in any undertaking or for any purpose, or of promoting his own advancement in any direction, whether political or otherwise. The tongue of calumny has been perforce silenced and the malvolence of detraction has not assumed to assail his private reputation. It is our duty to mark our appreciation of such a man—a man true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust, a statesman diligent in the service of his country and seeking only the public good. His character was of the sturdy American sort, and his patriotism was stalwart, and he had the strongest attachment to our free institutions and was ever willing to make any personal sacrifice for their preservation.

Continuing the tracing of his public career, we find that after a three years' service as prosecuting attorney of Knox county he was elected as his own successor, but that he resigned the position shortly after entering his second term, finding that his increasing and important civil practice placed exacting demands on his undivided attention. His devotion to the profession, his thoroughness and integrity as a lawyer and his uniform success as an advocate soon placed him in a foremost position as a member of the Ohio bar, then justly distinguished for the great ability of its personnel. It was but to be expected that such a man would be uncompromising in his opposition to human slavery, and one who would bring to bear the full force of his strong individuality when this institution threatened the integrity of the nation. In the troublous days attending the war of the Rebellion he was a stalwart exponent of the views of the

Whig party, and, while seeking no official preferment, his influence was thrown actively into supporting the principles and policies of this organization. As has been said in this connection, "surrounded by a cordon of Democratic constituencies in the immediate vicinity of his congressional district, there seemed but little hope of his popular preferment." However, in the year 1844, without solicitation on his part, Mr. Delano was placed in nomination as the Whig candidate for congress from his district. The contest was vigorous, and the personal strength and popularity of our subject were most clearly shown in the results of the election, since he secured a majority of twelve votes over the Hon. Caleb J. McNulty, a Democratic politician of marked popularity and extensive resources and power. The emphatic endorsement thus accorded Mr. Delano is evinced by no one fact more perfectly than in that at the same election the Democratic candidate for governor carried the identical district by six hundred majority. The original Whig candidate from the district comprising the counties of Knox, Licking and Franklin was Hon. Samuel White, of Licking, who had effected the canvass of a portion of the district when a sudden illness finally terminated in his death. He had been considered the ablest and most popular Whig in the district, and he and his opponent were well matched as orators before promiscuous assemblies. The death of Mr. White demanded a careful deliberation on the part of the leaders of the Whig forces in the district, since the emergency was somewhat difficult to meet. Mr. Delano was complimented as being finally selected as the most eligible man in the district to conduct the campaign against Col-

onel McNulty. Each of the opposing candidates felt that he had a foeman worthy of his steel, and the canvass was a most spirited one and the issue one of doubt, as is manifest in the fact that the election was so close that the result was not known until returns had been received from the last township in the district, when the victory was found to be Mr. Delano's, who thus took his seat as a member of the twenty-ninth congress. In this congress he served with signal fidelity to the interests of his state and his constituents, recognizing the important character of the trust conferred and assuming the duties involved with all the potentiality of his sterling and resourceful nature. He served as a member of the committee on invalid pensions, and his speech depreciating the Mexican war policy was a most vigorous one and so cogent in its argument as to demand the consideration of all, without regard to party lines. This speech was widely circulated and did much to establish his reputation throughout the nation. In the Whig convention of 1846 Mr. Delano was a candidate for governor of Ohio, but failed of nomination by two votes, his successful competitor for this position being Seabury Ford.

In 1850 Mr. Delano retired from active practice of the legal profession, in which he had attained to so signal priority, and thereupon removed to the city of New York, where he became a member of the banking firm of Delano, Dunlevy & Company, and where he was concerned in the conducting of a very successful business for a term of five years, after which he returned to his old and cherished home at Mount Vernon, and here turned his attention to exten-

sive agricultural operations and to other business interests of important character.

The interest which Mr. Delano had shown in matters political had shown no signs of waning, and he was very naturally soon brought into prominence. His political adherency had continued with the Republican party, the normal successor of the Whig organization, and in 1860 he was a delegate to the national convention, in Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency; and he rendered valiant service in behalf of the martyred president, seconding his nomination in a speech alive with patriotic utterances and earnest endorsement of "the man who could split rails and maul Democrats." He took an active part in the ensuing campaign. In 1861, at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, a recognition of Mr. Delano's stalwart patriotism and marked executive ability was accorded in his appointment as commissary general of Ohio, in which office he served with signal efficiency until the time when the general government assumed the subsistence of the state troops. In the succeeding year he became a candidate in convention for the United States Senate, and on one ballot lacked but two votes of the nomination. In 1863 official preferment again came to Mr. Delano in his election to the house of representatives in the Ohio legislature, in which body he became prominent through his well directed efforts in shaping the important legislation of the state during the last two years of the war, having been chairman of the committee which determined upon the question relative to the voting of the soldiers in the field.

Mr. Delano was chairman of the Ohio delegation in the national Republican con-

vention held at Baltimore in 1864, and here again it was his to render a zealous support to President Lincoln, for whose nomination he labored earnestly. Within the same year he was elected a member of the thirty-ninth congress, in which he served as chairman of the committee on claims. He was nominated as his own successor in the fortieth congress, but refused to become again a candidate from his district. Of his work in congress we can not do better than to incorporate a summing up which has hitherto been made. "As a legislator he was opposed to free trade, and advocated a protective tariff. He was strongly opposed to the extravagant claims of railroad companies for land grants and government subsidies. His views were regarded as most important on questions of tariff, of taxes and of public debt. To his speech of July 24, 1866, was given the credit of carrying the tariff bill of that session against what has been considered the sense of the house."

When President Grant became president of the United States he conferred upon our honored subject the appointment as commissioner of internal revenue, and in his administration of the affairs of this office he showed the same fidelity and the same disregard for fear or favor as derogating against such fidelity that had ever been typical of his services in positions of public trust. It demanded fortitude and inflexibility of principle to bring about the needed reforms in this department of public service, and it will stand to the perpetual credit of Mr. Delano that he effected a thorough reorganization of the department and corrected many abuses which had been held as privileges by certain powerful organizations which preyed upon the nation. In the year

1870 there came to Mr. Delano a fitting crown to his zealous endeavors in the service of his country, since in that year he became a member of the cabinet of President Grant, succeeding Governor J. D. Cox as secretary of the interior. This conspicuous and important office he filled with signal ability for a term of five years, when he tendered his resignation in order to devote his attention to private pursuits, doubtless feeling that he was entitled to respite from public service after the lapse of so many years. This resignation was accepted by the president with expressions of satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Delano had performed the duties devolving upon him in the incumbency, and with manifestations of regret in view of his desire to retire from public life.

After his retirement from the dignified cabinet office of secretary of the interior, Mr. Delano returned to the place which for more than seventy years he had delighted to call his home. His beautiful country seat, Lakehome, situated about one mile south of Mount Vernon, is one of the finest in the entire state, and to its cultivation and improvement he devoted his attention with that energy which was so characteristic of the man. A more ideal home than this can scarcely be imagined, and the stately demesne, with its fifteen acres of lawn, with its noble trees, winding drives and opulence of floral tributes, can not fail to appeal to the sentiment of any beholder, while the utilitarian aspect is equally insistent in commanding attention, the great area of five hundred acres of well tilled fields or far-stretching meadows adding to the pastoral charms of Lakehome, while the improvements and modern accessories are of such

extent and character as to make the place a veritable model. Mr. Delano did much to advance the agricultural and stock raising interests of the locality, and in his venerable age he did not abate his active concern. Another has written as follows touching the declining years of the honored subject of this memoir: "There, amid the elegance, the quiet, the contentment of a well ordered home, among cherished friends of earlier and later times, he enjoyed the philosophic composure, the sage-like dignity, the leisure, the retirement becoming one whose years of activity, of success, of honor have so largely outnumbered those of mankind generally, whose ways of life have been such that his retrospections would be pleasurable, be recalled with delight and cherished with complacency." So noble and well spent a life manifestly merits immunity from all that is implied in the beautiful litany words, "In any way affected the mind, body or estate," and Columbus Delano, the veteran statesman, the patriot, the noble citizen, commanded the respect and veneration of all who had cognizance of his fruitful and worthy life.

In all that concerned the well being and the advancement of his fellow men Mr. Delano maintained an abiding interest, and this was an interest not only of words but of deeds. As success attended his efforts he had recognition of the higher duties which were imposed upon him in its attaining and the practical philanthropy which he showed stands in evidence of the sympathetic nature, the charity of judgment and the earnest devotion of the man. Temperate and the friend of temperance in all things, the supporter of education and good morals, the schools, colleges and churches always found

in him an advocate. A zealous churchman, he was for many years one of the wardens of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church in Mount Vernon, being such at the time of his death, and to his beneficence the present prosperity of the parish is in a large measure due. He always maintained a lively interest in the well-known church institution, Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and was for many years a member of its board of trustees. To this school he gave a munificent bequest in a fund for the endowment of the grammar department, and the institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He also provided for the erection of Delano Hall at this school.

After retiring from public life Mr. Delano did not abate his interest in the issues and affairs of the day, but kept closely in touch with all questions touching the prosperity of the nation. His advice was sought in regard to the provisions of the McKinley tariff bill, and incidentally he devoted much time and labor to the interest of protection, especially on wool, and until within a few years past was president of the National Wool Growers' Association.

On the 14th of July, 1834, was solemnized the marriage of Columbus Delano and Elizabeth, the daughter of M. Martin and Clara (Sherman) Leavenworth, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. Of their children one is living, Elizabeth, who was born in 1839, and who is the wife of Rev. John G. Ames, of Washington, District of Columbia.

On Friday morning, October 23, 1896, amid the scenes hallowed by long and tender associations, came the final summons to one of nature's noblemen, for, full of years and well earned honors, Columbus Delano

entered into that eternal rest to which he had looked in triumphant faith. The silver cord of life was loosed suddenly and at a time when he was giving directions in regard to his affairs and preparing for the duties of the day. The life infinite took on a new glory when thus was set the seal upon the mortal lips. The cause of death was heart failure, superinduced by advanced age. Columbus Delano lived, labored and died like the truly great man that he was, and the solemn strains of the Nunc Dimittis was never intoned as a requiem to a more faithful and noble servant. His work was done, and the merging of the mortal into immortality was but the consistent end—thus bearing its measure of reconciliation and consolation to those most deeply bereaved.

ALBERT G. BLACK.

Albert G. Black, who wore the blue in the Union army during the Civil war, is now successfully engaged in farming on section 17, Jefferson township. His entire life has been passed in Knox county, his birth having occurred in Union township, October 16, 1840. He is the seventh child and fourth son of Andrew and Sarah (Huff) Black, under whose roof his boyhood days were happily passed. He acquired his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and was trained in the work of the fields and meadows, assisting in the labors of the home farm until 1862, when he could no longer content himself with farm work and enlisted in Company H, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained for three years as a private. He took part in a number of very important

engagements, including the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka and the siege of Vicksburg, being present when the Confederates surrendered that city. He was never wounded or taken prisoner and through his three years' service was only off duty for one week. His was indeed a creditable military record, marked by unflinching fidelity to the cause he espoused.

When the war was over Mr. Black returned to his home and engaged in general farming in Union township. He has also taught school in the same township, has operated a threshing machine and engaged in the manufacture of cider, but all these have been supplemental to his principal work of tilling the soil. In 1900 he took up his abode on his present farm in Jefferson township, where he owns and operates eighty acres of rich land, and the thrifty appearance of the place indicates to the passer-by his careful supervision.

On the 7th of December, 1872, Mr. Black was married to Miss Nancy J. Slaight, a native of Knox county, born in Union township, and a daughter of Henry G. and Lovina (Statlar) Slaight, who were early settlers of Knox county, emigrating from New York to the Buckeye state. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Mrs. Black was the second in order of birth. By her marriage she has become the mother of five children: Nellie M., the wife of Charles Snow, of Danville, by whom she has one son, Harold G.; Henry E., Ida C., H. Wendall P. and Willard B., all at home excepting H. Wendall P., who is in California. In his political views Mr. Black has always been a Republican, and warmly advocates the principles of the party, although he has never sought or de-

sired public office. His attention has mainly been given to his business affairs, and his enterprise and unflagging industry have made him the owner of a desirable property.

NICHOLAS ST. CLAIR TOLAND, M. D.

It is not probable that many physicians in Knox county, Ohio, more fully realize the popular conception of the duties of the family doctor than Nicholas St. Clair Toland, of Martinsburg, Clay township, who has ministered to the medical and surgical necessities of the people of that vicinity since 1867.

Doctor Toland was born in Carroll county, Ohio, December 8, 1832. Benjamin F. Toland, his father, was born in Maryland, and was of Irish descent. He married Martha Denbow, also a native of Maryland, but of English extraction, and soon afterward removed to Ohio. Doctor Toland, the youngest of his parents' children, was reared in his native county and received his primary education in the district school near his home, later attending a special school at Oldtown, Ohio. At the age of eighteen years he went to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and three years later he began teaching school, and thus he obtained means with which to pay for his medical education. He began his professional studies in the fall of 1856 at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and in due course of events attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Wooster. He began active practice at Bakerville, Coshocton county, Ohio, in the spring of 1858 and remained there with considerable success until the fall

of 1864, when he removed to Gnadenhutten, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he recruited a company which became known as Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he did creditable service as first lieutenant until the close of the war, having been mustered out with that rank. In 1867 he resumed his professional work at Martinsburg, Knox county, where he has practiced continuously to the present time. He is the oldest practicing physician in his vicinity and perhaps the oldest in the county in point of unbroken service.

Doctor Toland in 1858 married Miss Rosana Simmons, now deceased, who bore him eight children, but only one is now living—Effie J., the wife of J. Mitchell, of Falls City, Nebraska. Doctor Toland's present wife was Miss Martha Mozelle Ewart. The Doctor keeps alive recollections of his experiences of war by membership with the Grand Army of the Republic, he having filled all the chairs in Updyke Post, No. 486, of Martinsburg, which he has served as post surgeon since its organization. He is a member of the Disciples' church, of Martinsburg, and is well known throughout Knox county as a prominent and influential Republican.

GEORGE T. MURPHY.

George T. Murphy, who is engaged in the insurance business in Batemantown, is an honored veteran of the Civil war and has been a prominent factor in public affairs, holding several official positions, in which he manifested the same loyalty to duty and

the right that characterized his army life when he followed the starry banner of the nation upon southern battlefields. He is numbered among Knox county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Middlebury township, April 7, 1844. His grandfather, Abner Murphy, was born in Pennsylvania, and at a very early epoch in the development of central Ohio located in Middlebury township, his home being in the midst of the vernal forest. There he cleared a tract of land, developed a good farm and reared his family of ten children, all of whom reached adult age. Only one, however, is now living, Enos, of Middlebury township. The fifth of the family was Bazil Murphy, the father of our subject. He was born in the Keystone state in 1812 and with his parents came to Knox county in his boyhood. He was reared and married in Middlebury township and located on a farm within its borders, devoting his entire life to the raising of the cereals best adapted to this climate. His political views in early life were in accord with the principles of the Whig party, and when new issues arose before the people he became a Republican. He was a helpful and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church and held the offices of steward and class-leader. The greater part of his life was passed in Middlebury township, and he died in 1896, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. In early manhood he had married Abigail Johnson, a native of Middlebury township and a daughter of James Johnson, a pioneer settler here. Among his children Mrs. Murphy was the fourth in order of birth, and her childhood days were passed in her native township. She is still living and is now in her eighty-seventh year.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were born four sons and four daughters: Samantha, the wife of William Burkholder; Albert and Sarah, both deceased; Elmer, deceased; Lucretia, the widow of Samuel Poorman, of Middlebury township; James F., of Middlebury township; George, of this review; and Ella, the widow of Frank Thompson, of Middlebury township.

George T. Murphy began his education in the district schools and later continued his education in Fredericktown. At the age of eighteen, his patriotic spirit thoroughly aroused, he offered his services to the government, and in 1862 donned the blue uniform as a member of Company A, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving for three years. He participated in many important engagements, including the battles of Raymond, Vicksburg, Champion Hill and the siege of Vicksburg. In the winter of 1863-4 he was with his command at Meridian and then returned to Vicksburg, and in March, 1864, went home on a furlough. On the expiration of his leave of absence he joined the Army of the Cumberland, participated in the Atlanta campaign and was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, which proved that the Confederate strength was almost expended. After the capture of Savannah he participated in the Carolina campaign, proceeded to Washington, and when the victorious hosts were marshalled in Washington, he, too, participated in the grand review, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere. On the 15th of June, 1865, he was honorably discharged in Columbus, and with a most creditable military record returned to his home.

Mr. Murphy then resumed his education and for two years was a student in Fredericktown, after which he engaged in teaching for a year. He has been honored with public office, being appointed by President Harrison storekeeper and gauger for what is known as the Lost Run distillery, serving in that capacity for four years. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner and filled that position for a similar period. He is now engaged in the insurance business in Batemantown, in company with C. C. Jackson, ex-county recorder of Mount Vernon, and represents a number of the old reliable companies.

In 1868 Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Alice Van Buskirk, and unto them have been born two children: Lillie, the wife of William Alguire; and Inez, the wife of Otho McCarron. After the death of his first wife Mr. Murphy wedded Sarah Lynde, a native of Middlebury township and a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Fowler) Lynde, who had seven children, Mrs. Murphy being the third. Her father was a native of Vermont, her mother of Connecticut. Mr. Murphy is identified with a number of fraternal orders, belonging to Fredericktown Lodge, F. & A. M., and to Jacob Young Post, No. 192, G. A. R., of Fredericktown. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican and is deeply interested in the success of his party and in all measures pertaining to the public good.

COL. ISAAC P. LARIMORE.

Colonel Isaac P. Larimore is one of the old settlers of Hilliar township, where for many years he has engaged in farming. He

was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, now West Virginia, March 10, 1821, and is of Irish lineage, for his grandfather, James Larimore, was a native of the Emerald Isle and when a young man crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Hampshire county, where he became acquainted with and married Susan Brown, a German lady. Among their children was James Larimore, Jr., also a native of Hampshire county, where he spent his entire life. He was educated in its schools, reared within its border, pursued his business career there, and when death claimed him he was still a resident of the county, being then about seventy years of age. In his political affiliations he was an old-line Whig, and in religious faith was a Presbyterian. At all times he was firm in support of his convictions, and his many excellent characteristics commended him to the respect and trust of all with whom he came in contact. He married Naomi Wolverton, a native of New Jersey, who became a resident of Hampshire county, West Virginia, when only three years old, there spending her remaining days. Her father was Joe Wolverton, of New Jersey. Unto the parents of our subject were born fourteen children, of whom he was the second son and seventh child. Of the family of seven sons and seven daughters but five daughters and two sons reached mature years.

Isaac P. Larimore spent the first twenty-three years of his life in the county of his nativity and then determined to try his fortune in the west. With all his earthly possessions in a small parcel, he traveled on horseback through forests and over mountains, and on the night of November 17, 1844, slept for the first time in Knox county,

where he was destined to spend so many years, his residence here covering almost six decades.

For a year Mr. Larimore worked by the month as a farm hand and then married Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Black) Mantonya. Her father was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, while her mother's birth occurred in what is now Hampshire county, West Virginia. Mrs. Larimore, their only child, was born in Licking county, Ohio, May 1, 1829, but from the age of five years was reared in Knox county amid primitive surroundings and pioneer conditions. She attended a log school house and was trained in all the work of the household, so that she was well qualified to take charge of a home of her own. Mr. and Mrs. Larimore began their domestic life upon a farm in Milford township, where they lived from 1844 until 1875, when they came to their present home in Hilliar township. Here Mr. Larimore owns two hundred and sixteen acres of rich land, arable and productive. Through a long period he engaged in its cultivation, but he is now living retired, the income from his farm, together with the comfortable competence he acquired in former years, being amply sufficient to supply him with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Larimore were born eleven children, of whom five are living: Joseph; Harriet, the wife of Elmer Hollister; James; William; and Rose, who married Frank Sutton. Among those who have passed away three died in infancy; Sarah died at the age of fifteen years; Virginia departed this life at the age of twenty-

one; and Emma died at the age of twenty-seven. Mr. Larimore and his family attend the Methodist church, of which he has been a member for fifty years and a local minister nearly all that time. He has also been a life-long Democrat in his political affiliations and has held a number of local offices. He was a member of the agricultural board of the county for ten years, and took an active part in advancing its interests and its influence. He was a member of the Hartford Central Agricultural Society for thirty-five years, wrote its constitution and was its president and vice-president through a long period, while for nearly twenty years he served as its marshal. He has done everything in his power to promote the welfare of the farmer and to introduce improved methods which will lead to better results. He formerly took an active interest in military affairs, his popularity as the fair marshal causing him to be selected as colonel in the Ohio State Militia, his commission being signed by the old war governor Todd. Progress and advancement have ever been watchwords with him, and in all lines of life with which he has been connected he has sought improvement both for himself and others. No man in the community has done more to promote agricultural interests, and his fellow townsmen recognize his worth and honor him for what he has accomplished.

HARMON J. DEBOLT.

Harmon J. Debolt is one of the extensive land owners of Knox county, his possessions aggregating three hundred and

ninety-six acres, constituting one of the finest farms in this portion of the state. It is supplied with all modern conveniences and the well-tilled fields annually return a golden tribute for the care and labor bestowed upon them by our subject who is accounted a most progressive and enterprising farmer.

It was upon this farm in Hilliar township that Mr. Debolt was born on the 9th of April, 1857, and since pioneer times in this portion of Ohio the family history has been interwoven with the annals of Knox county, for Absalom Debolt, the grandfather of our subject, purchased this farm from the government. He performed the arduous task of reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization and succeeded in making it a very productive and desirable tract. William T. Debolt, the father of our subject, was born in Newark, Licking county, Ohio, and was a youth of nine years when he came to Knox county. Here he assisted in the work of clearing the land and cultivating the fields, and throughout his remaining days he resided upon the old family homestead and in Centerburg, successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits after he had attained to man's estate. He married Sarah Hollister, a native of Knox county, who died when about fifty-six years of age. Their only daughter, Mary E., is now the wife of W. B. Pelter, of Centerburg.

Harmon J. Debolt pursued his education in the district schools, and in the fields he assisted in planting crops and caring for them through the months of summer, while in the autumn he aided in garnering the harvests. He has never left the old homestead, which is now his property, and to-day

he has one of the best farms in this part of the state, supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences. In connection with the raising of the cereals best adapted to this climate he also engaged in raising and feeding stock, and this branch of his business adds materially to his income.

In 1878 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Debolt and Miss Emma Dally, a daughter of Ephraim Dally. They now have four children—Clarence L., William, Ephraim and Lelia, all of whom are yet under the parental roof. The friends of the family in this community are many and the hospitality of the best homes is extended to them. Mr. Debolt votes with the Democracy, but while he warmly endorses its principles he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He holds membership with Centerburg Lodge, No. 228, K. P., and not only enjoys the regard of his brethren of that fraternity but of the majority of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

JOHN RANDOLPH LONG.

At the time when the nation was involved in Civil war John R. Long joined the northern army and proved himself a loyal and devoted soldier. He is numbered among the early settlers of Knox county and is a representative citizen of Hilliar township. His birth occurred in Milford township, Knox county, March 29, 1844, and he is a representative of one of the old families of this state. His grandfather, Solomon Long, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and it was in the Keystone state that Rollins Long, the father of our subject, was

born. He was only about two years of age when his parents emigrated westward, taking up their abode near Newark. He was reared and educated in Bennington township, Licking county, and after arriving at years of maturity was married in Knox county to Miss Elizabeth Conaway, a native of this county, whither her parents came from Maryland, being numbered among the early settlers here. Mr. and Mrs. Long began their domestic life in Milford township and throughout his business career he carried on farming. His death occurred in Hilliar township in his seventy-ninth year, and his wife lived to be about sixty years of age. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom reached years of maturity.

The second child was the subject of this review, and under the parental roof he spent his youthful days. Although but a boy when the Civil war was in progress, he responded to his country's call in 1864 for aid and enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Infantry, with which he served for four months. Returning to his home, he resumed farm work, and in 1869 he made preparations for a home of his own by his marriage to Rachel E. Wenger, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Levi and Abbey (Harrison) Wenger. She spent her girlhood days in her native county and there obtained a common-school education. Two children have been born of this union: Rensselaer, who attended the Kenyon College and graduated at the Union Christian College at Merom, Indiana, in 1896, is a minister of the Christian church, and preached three years in Michigan and is now serving the church at Utica and Sparta, Ohio. He married Maud Hoover, of Mich-

igan, and they have a little daughter, Marguerite. Carrie E. is the wife of Bliss Willis, of Centerburg, and they have one son, Elmo Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Long reside in Hilliar township, which has been their place of abode since 1880. He has one hundred and one acres of excellent land, and as the soil usually returns rich harvests he is annually adding to his income and is accounted one of the prosperous farmers of the community. In his political views he is a Populist. Religiously he is identified with the Christian church at Centerburg. Firm in his convictions, he earnestly espouses the cause which he believes to be right and just, and at all times merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

W. O. PHILLIPS, M. D.

In tracing the career of the successful physician it is usually found that he possesses certain marked characteristics in addition to having a thorough knowledge of the healing art and good financial ability. There must be a ready sympathy and a power of entering into the feelings of others, united to that self-poise and conscious strength which naturally emanates from a strong, self-reliant nature. Dr. Phillips is fortunate in being gifted with many of the qualities of the successful physician, and his cheery, helpful optimism is a source of hope and comfort in many a home shadowed by sickness and suffering. He is now the oldest resident physician of Centerburg, where since 1883 he has followed his profession.

The Doctor was born in Morrow county,

Ohio, September 8, 1855. His grandfather, W. O. Phillips, for whom he was named, was a native of Pennsylvania and became one of the early settlers of Knox county. His son, James S. Phillips, the Doctor's father, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and accompanied his parents on their emigration westward. After arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Rebecca Ewalt, a daughter of Richard Ewalt, one of the honored pioneers of Knox county, who took up his abode in Hilliar township, where his daughter was born. Mr. Phillips died in 1868, at the age of forty-five years. Of his three children the Doctor is the eldest. The only daughter died in infancy and R. D. Phillips is now a resident of the state of Washington.

Dr. Phillips was only about four years of age when he became a resident of Knox county, and in 1863 he took up his abode in Centerburg. He pursued his early education in the schools of Mount Liberty and Liberty township, and later became a student in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. For six years he engaged in teaching in the district schools of Centerburg and vicinity, but this was only a means to an end—a step which made possible his desire to fit himself for the medical profession. In 1879 he became a student in the office of Dr. B. F. Jackson, of Chesterville, Ohio, and was graduated in the Cleveland Homeopathic College, in February, 1883. In June of the same year he opened his office in Centerburg, where he has since remained and to-day he is the oldest physician in years of continuous connection with the town. His skill was early manifest in the desirable results which followed his ministrations and in consequence his patronage constantly

grew until the demands made for his professional aid leave him little leisure time. The Doctor is also identified with the business interests of the town as treasurer of the Building & Loan Association.

In May, 1878, occurred the marriage of Dr. Phillips and Miss S. A. McCracken, a daughter of S. S. and Antoinette (Ayres) McCracken. She was born in Chesterville, Ohio, September 19, 1857, and in its schools acquired her education. She is a lady of culture and refinement and presides with gracious hospitality over her pleasant home. By this marriage five children have been born, but the eldest died in infancy and the third, Karl W., died in October, 1895, at the age of nine years. The others are Clarence D., Hulah May and Harry S. M. The Doctor is a very prominent Republican and has served as delegate to various conventions. He takes an active interest in political work, does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party and keeps well informed on the issues of the day. He is president of the board of pension examiners of Knox county and for thirteen years was a member of the board of education of Centerburg, retiring from that office in 1890. He endorses every measure which he believes will promote the intellectual, material, social and moral advancement of the community and his efforts in this direction have not been without result. He is an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is an exemplary representative of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. The qualities of an upright manhood are his and added to his professional skill make him one of the most valuable citizens of Centerburg. The success to

which the Doctor has attained has come only as the result of adhering tenaciously to a well thought-out course, and by the exercise of indomitable determinations of the will, supplemented by willing hand and active brain. The lesson of self-reliance was early learned, whatever honor in the profession or standing in business circles he now holds coming as the result of the intrinsic qualities of the boy developed to mature ripeness in the man.

SAMUEL ORLIN GANTT, M. D.

Although Dr. Gantt has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Centerburg for only the brief period of three years he is already enjoying a large business, which is indicative of the confidence and trust reposed in him by the public. He was born in Hilliar township September 14, 1861, and is a son of Stephen H. and Emily (Barker) Gantt. His father was born in Virginia in 1818, and in 1836 accompanied his parents on their removal to this county, the journey being made across the mountains, through the forests and over the plains with teams in the primitive style of the times, for no railroads had then been built. Mr. Gantt was first married in Mount Vernon to Miss Eliza Loveridge, and they became the parents of six children. The mother died about 1857 and Mr. Gantt was again married, in 1859, his second union being with Miss Emily Barker, a native of England, who was brought to America by her parents when only two years old. The family located in Gambier, Knox county, where she was reared, and in Hilliar township she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Gantt. His death

occurred in 1896, but the mother of our subject is still living. They had five children.

Dr. Gantt is the oldest son and second child of the second marriage and in his parents' home he was surrounded by a refining influence and taught the value of industry and perseverance in the busy affairs of life. In the district schools he obtained his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the Utica Normal School. For a time after completing his school course he engaged in farming, but preferring a professional career he began the study of medicine with Dr. B. F. Humber in 1887. Later he matriculated in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from the Starling Medical College, in Columbus, with the class of 1890. He then located for practice in Martinsburg, where he remained for nine years, and in 1899 he came to Centerburg, where his ability as a physician and surgeon has enabled him to quickly gain a large and lucrative practice.

September 13, 1883, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Emma Teagarden, a native of Milford and a daughter of D. L. and Lucy (Jennings) Teagarden, who had two daughter, Mrs. Gantt being the elder. Three sons and a daughter have been born unto the Doctor and his wife; Dale B., Edith M., Orlin Lowell and Stephen Bryant. In his political views the Doctor is an inflexible Republican, unfaltering in his advocacy of the principles in which he believes so strongly. For some time he has served as a member of the school board and is now acting as its clerk. His entire life has been spent in Knox county and his business has been of such a nature as to gain to him a wide acquaintance, while the sterling traits

of his character have won from among them many warm friends. His practice extends into adjoining counties and he may well be classed among the leading physicians and surgeons of the locality.

STANTON E. DEELEY, M. D.

Dr. Stanton E. Deeley, one of the well-known and successful physicians of Mount Vernon, located here in 1897, and has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. A native of the city of Sandusky, Ohio, he was there reared, receiving his elementary education in its public schools. He is a son of Benjamin E. Deeley, who was also born and reared in Sandusky and has there spent his entire life, having reached the sixtieth milestone on the journey of life. He is a well-known and active citizen of that city, and was formerly engaged in contracting but is now living retired, enjoying the rest which he so richly deserves. The grandfather of our subject, William Deeley, came to this country from London, England, and in the '40s he located in Sandusky, Ohio, where he also became a prominent and influential citizen. He there spent the remainder of his life, passing away at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. He established the first fish house in that city, and became very prominent in that line of trade. Sandusky has now the largest fish house in the world, owned by Booth, of Chicago. Mr. Deeley also established a fish house in Toledo, Ohio. The mother of our subject, who was a native of Erie county, Ohio, bore the maiden name of Jennie Steen, and was a daughter of Robert Steen, who was the first public school teacher in Erie

county. He came from the north of Ireland and was a member of a prominent and influential family of that locality.

Stanton E. Deeley, whose name introduces this review, has for a number of years been recognized as one of the leading members of the medical fraternity in Knox county, having attained high distinction in the line of his chosen calling. He was a student in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in that institution with the class of 1896, and in the following year he located in Mount Vernon, where he has achieved an enviable success and won the favorable criticism of his professional brethren as well as of the public. He has made a specialty of the practice of surgery. For a number of years Dr. Deeley served as physician and surgeon in the Huron Street Hospital, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was associated with many of the eminent medical practitioners of that city, and for two years he was associated in practice with H. F. Beggar, of Cleveland. His knowledge of the medical science is comprehensive and accurate, for he has always been a close student of the profession and has kept in touch with the progress and improvement which mark its advancement at present. His life has been characterized by devotion to every duty and he commands the respect and confidence of all.

JOHN JEPPESEN.

What splendid success has been won by men of foreign birth, as, taking advantage of the excellent opportunity furnished in this land where "labor is king" and where merit and industry form the high road to fortune,

they have steadily worked their way upward and have gained rich reward for their toil. Such is the history of Mr. Jeppesen, who is now proprietor of the Centerburg Creamery and whose investments in business interests and real estate here have been quite extensive and profitable.

A native of Denmark, he was born July 19, 1855, and was reared in that kingdom which, though small, has played an important part in the world's history. After attending the common schools he continued his education in the Abe high school and in the agricultural schools at Seaholt. Later he became overseer on a large estate, occupying that position for four years at Wintersburg, and for a year and a half he was the manager of another estate at Boerumup. For eighteen months he engaged in military service, holding the rank of corporal, his army life covering portions of the year 1878 and 1879 at Copenhagen.

Mr. Jeppesen then engaged in the creamery business in his native land until, believing that he could better his financial condition in America, he sailed for the new world, arriving at New York on the 3d of June, 1890. Proceeding westward to Chicago he there remained for some time, working for a dollar and a half per day. He was first employed in Kirk's Soap Factory and in the spring of 1891 he took a position as butter maker in the employ of the Fox River Butter Company, at Oswego, Illinois, with whom he remained until the following fall, when he returned to Chicago, forming a business connection with the firm of Davis & Rankin. He was employed by them to operate creameries in different parts of the country, one in Indiana, one in Iowa and a third in Centerburg, taking charge in

1892. He continued to conduct the last in the interest of the firm for five years, and on the 1st of November, 1900, he purchased the plant, which he has since conducted with excellent success. He has a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business, keeps informed concerning the latest improvements in this line and adopts all that he believes will facilitate the business and enable him to supply his patrons with better grades of creamery products. The superior excellence of his output has secured to him a very large patronage. Much of the success of Mr. Jeppesen may be attributed to the fact of his having been the inventor and patentee of creamery machinery, such as cream separators, milk elevators, etc. The milk elevator is being manufactured by the Elgin Manufacturing Company and used in the Sharpless creameries, returning to its inventor a handsome royalty.

Mr. Jeppesen is a man of unflagging energy and resourceful business ability and has extended his activities into other fields where his labors have also brought good results. For a year and a half he was proprietor of a lumber yard and was in the implement business for a year. He erected a large store building occupied by Hick & Company, also the one now owned by C. L. Bishop. Thus he has been closely connected with the business activity of Centerburg, his labors proving of benefit to the community while also promoting his individual prosperity.

On the 26th of May, 1897, Mr. Jeppesen was united in marriage to Mildred R. Robinson, a daughter of John and Victoria (Whitney) Robinson, of Buckeye City, Ohio. Prior to her marriage she was a teacher in the high school of Centerburg for

two years and is a lady of superior intelligence and culture. By her marriage she has become the mother of one son, Frederick F. N. Mr. and Mrs. Jeppesen are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On political questions he holds views independent of party ties and at local elections supports the man whom he thinks best qualified for office. He has been a resident of the country for little more than eleven years and what he has accomplished in this comparatively brief space of time seems almost phenomenal, for he only had five dollars when he arrived in Chicago and all that he now possesses has been won since. Brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by determined purpose, through industry, perseverance, capable management and honorable dealing he has gradually added to his financial resources until he is now one of the substantial citizens of Centerburg.

REV. JOSEPH T. WORKMAN.

Rev. Joseph T. Workman is a minister of the German Baptist church and is also identified with the farming interests of Knox county. He is numbered among its native sons, for his birth occurred in Brown township, on the 15th of October, 1847. His father was also a minister of the gospel. He was the Rev. John J. Workman and well known in connection with Christian activity in Knox county. His wife bore the maiden name of Lucretia De Witt. They maintained their home in Brown township, and under the parental roof the subject of this review was reared. He attended the district schools for some time

and afterward spent four and one-half months as a student in a select school. He then returned home and for some time followed the profession of teaching in the winter months, while in the summer season he assisted in the further development and cultivation of the home farm. After his marriage he located upon a farm, where he yet resides, and has since conducted agricultural pursuits, his thorough understanding of the business, combined with knowledge and perseverance, making his labors of excellent financial benefit. He began his ministerial work in 1891, and as pastor of the German Baptist church at Danville he is exercising an excellent influence over the moral development and religious welfare of his community.

On the 5th of November, 1873, Rev. Workman was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Grubb, who is the tenth in a family of twelve children born unto Daniel H. and Elizabeth (Brumbaugh) Grubb, who were early settlers of Pike township. There Mrs. Workman was born, reared and educated. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children, Cora A., Elizabeth and Walter D., all at home. The family reside upon the farm of one hundred and eleven acres in Brown township and Mr. and Mrs. Workman enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of the neighborhood. He votes with the Democracy and is interested in the welfare of the party whose principle he endorses. Every movement which he believes to be of benefit to the community receives his endorsement and his work and influence are of no restricted order. He is most earnest and zealous in behalf of the church, and by example as well as by precept is extending the power of the denomination which he represents.

NOAH NYHART.

Noah Nyhart, who is engaged in farming on section 7, Jefferson township, is numbered among the representatives of an early pioneer family of Knox county. Little is known concerning the ancestral history of the subject, for his grandfather died when in the service of his country in the war of 1812, at which time Jacob Nyhart, the father of Noah, was a small boy. He came from New Jersey to the Buckeye state at an early period in its development and cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of this county. Jacob Nyhart was born in New Jersey, and in his youth and early manhood experienced all the hardship and privation incident to establishing a home upon the frontier. Throughout his business career he was identified with the agricultural interests of the community, and his last years were spent in quiet retirement from labor. He was more than ninety-one years of age when called to his final rest. He always gave his political support to the Democratic party and served as township treasurer and in other offices. He was widely and favorably known in the county and was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He wedded Mary Smith, who was also a native of New Jersey and when a young lady came to Knox county. Her father, William Smith, who was also born in New Jersey, took up his abode in Licking county upon his arrival in Ohio, but subsequently removed to Knox county, where his last days were passed. His attention was devoted to agricultural pursuits throughout his business career. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nyhart were born nine children,

all of whom reached adult age, and six are yet living.

Noah Nyhart, the youngest of this family, was born and reared in Jefferson township, his natal day being March 28, 1851. He attended the district schools near his home and when school was not in session assisted in the work of the fields and meadows. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred in 1874. Miss Amanda Ella Hall becoming his wife. They had two sons who reached maturity, John J. and Charles C., residents of Brown township. After the death of his first wife, in 1882, Mr. Nyhart was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Kaylor, who died June 20, 1896, leaving four daughters and a son, namely: Elizabeth, Jennie, Monha, Edna and Jesse, all of whom are at home.

At the time of his first marriage Mr. Nyhart located upon the farm where he yet resides, and has since engaged in the cultivation of the fields and the raising of stock. He owns two hundred and seventeen and a half acres in the home farm and in Brown township he had one hundred and eighty-nine acres, which he has given to his son. He carries on his work along progressive lines, and his farm, with its rich soil, yields to him a good return for his labors. In 1884 he erected a modern two-story residence, at a cost of about two thousand dollars, and in 1883 he built a barn, thirty-six by sixty feet. He also has another house and barn on this place, north of his own home, and the dwelling is occupied by the family of the man who is employed to assist in the farm work. In his political views Mr. Nyhart is a Republican, but while he

keeps well informed on the issues of the day and earnestly supports his party's principles, he has never sought or desired office, his time being fully occupied with his farm work, which is bringing to him success.

GEORGE W. SHULTS.

George W. Shults is one of the directors of the county infirmary of Knox county and an enterprising agriculturist who lives on section 7, Jefferson township. This was also his birthplace, and his natal day was October 8, 1846. His father, Jacob Shults, was born and reared in Pennsylvania and about 1820 left the Keystone state for Ohio, taking up his abode in Knox county. He resided for a time in Danville and then settled on the farm, then in woods, which is now the home of our subject. There he spent his remaining days, passing away at the venerable age of eighty-three years. He was numbered among the honored pioneers of the county, and experienced many of the hardships and trials of frontier life at the time when he assisted in reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization. His political allegiance was first given the Whig party and later he joined the Republican ranks. He was a member of the German Baptist church and commanded the respect of all who knew him. He had a sister, Sarah, who became Mrs. George Witt, and she also came to Knox county. Mr. Shults was twice married, having by the first union nine children. For his second wife he chose Elizabeth Coleman, and by this marriage there were six children, all of whom reached mature years, while five are yet living.

George W. Shults, who was the second child and son, spent his youthful days in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period, and like most young men starting out in life for themselves, he sought a companion and helpmate for the journey. On the 23d of February, 1871, he was united in marriage to Melvira J. Doty, a native of Knox county, and a daughter of Lot and Nancy (Elliott) Doty. Their union has been blessed with the following named: Elmer O., who married Ufa Nyhart, a daughter of William Nyhart; and Bertha E., who is still with her parents.

For a few years after his marriage Mr. Shults resided upon land belonging to his father-in-law, and then took up his abode on the old Shults homestead. He to-day owns in this tract ninety-six acres, and, in addition, one hundred acres in the northern part of the township. His land is well cultivated and improved, and year by year rich fields return to him a good income. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and in 1899 was elected to the important position of a director of the county infirmary, which office he is still holding. For several years he was a trustee of Jefferson township, and in all public offices he has discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. Socially he is connected with the Knights of the Golden Eagle, with the Maccabees and with the Patrons of Husbandry. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and has taken an active part in its work and in the Sunday-school, and has served as trustee and steward. His life has ever been actuated by honorable and manly principles and he has gained the unqualified regard and confidence of his fellow towns-

whence he removed in 1849 to Gambier, men. He has always lived in this community, and the fact that his warmest friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his record has ever been one worthy of high commendation.

DAVID K. BLYSTON.

Of that good old Pennsylvania stock which for many generations has everywhere in America stood for patriotism and prosperity is the prominent resident of Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, whose name is above.

David K. Blyston, who is living a life of retirement at Bladensburg, in the county and township above mentioned, was born one mile north of that village, October 10, 1838.

His grandfather, John Blyston, was born in Pennsylvania, and located in Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, in 1824. Later he removed to Jackson township, where he died in 1846. He was a wagon-maker by trade, but gave his attention largely to farming. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances Foster, was a daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Foster, in command of a Pennsylvania regiment in the Revolutionary war, dying in the service; and Colonel Crawford, who was burned at the stake near Upper Sandusky by Indians, was her first cousin. She died in 1861, on the old homestead in Jackson township, where they had settled in 1831.

Henry Blyston, the father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1803, and early in life

was brought to Harrison county by his parents. Later he returned to Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and was there married. Returning to Knox county, Ohio, in 1825, he located on the farm on which the subject of this sketch now lives, making a clearing in the woods, on which he built a humble log cabin. After he cleared and improved his farm he removed to Licking county, Ohio, where for some years he was engaged in milling and merchandising. In 1851, however, he returned to his farm in Knox county, where he died in 1879. He was successful as a business man and prominent and popular as a citizen, and in politics was a Whig and later a Republican. He married Mary A. Ritter, who was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, in July, 1811, a daughter of Thomas Ritter, also a native of Pennsylvania, and she died in her fifty-third year. Henry and Mary A. (Ritter) Blyston were the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter grew to manhood and womanhood. David K. Blyston, the fifth of his parents' children in order of birth, is the only one of them now living. He was reared in Jackson township and educated in the common schools taught near his home. In 1862, after having established himself as a farmer, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he saw active service in the Civil war for four months. He then enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but that regiment was consolidated with another to form the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he was a member of Company F of that organization, with which he served two years and eight months.

He was made fifth sergeant of Company F, and early in 1864 he was made second lieutenant of Company C, and in August, 1864, first lieutenant of Company A. He had charge of an ambulance corps during a portion of the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, he was wounded in the right shoulder by a ball fired by a Confederate sharpshooter. At the fight at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, he was shot through the left lung while in command of his company, and was senior officer in line in command of his regiment. In that memorable battle, which was fought in a short time, the total Union and Confederate loss was one thousand seven hundred and sixty killed and about four thousand wounded. The Union loss was one hundred and eighty-eight killed and about two thousand wounded and taken prisoners. After remaining thirty days in Hospital No. 1, at Nashville, Tennessee, Lieutenant Blyston rejoined his regiment at Strawberry Plain, East Tennessee. He afterward saw memorable service at Knoxville, Tennessee, after which he returned to Nashville, where he remained until May 1, 1865. After he was mustered out of the service he returned to his old home in Ohio.

After the war Mr. Blyston farmed until 1869, when he removed to Bladensburg, and there conducted a general store until 1881, when he retired from active business. He was a charter member of Emerson Updyke Post, No. 486, Grand Army of the Republic, which was named in honor of its first commander, and he has passed more years as its commander than any other of its members. He is also a member of Joe Hooker Post of the Grand Army of the

Republic, and has been active in all the work of the organization, having several times been a delegate to state encampments, and once, in 1901, a delegate to the national encampment held at Cleveland, Ohio. He has attained prominence as a Mason, being a member of Ohio Lodge, No. 199, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bladensburg; Clinton Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, of Mount Vernon; and Clinton Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templars, of Mount Vernon. He was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 316, of Mount Vernon, and of the lodge of Knights of Pythias, of Bladensburg. He is an active member of the Christian church and is an elder in the Bladensburg organization of that body, in which he fills the office of secretary. In politics he is a Republican, and as such he has been called to several local offices, among them that of township trustee.

Mr. Blyston married Miss Esther A. Jacobs, November 16, 1863. Mrs. Blyston was a daughter of Charles and Nancy (Melton) Jacobs and was born in Pleasant township, Knox county, Ohio. She was educated in the schools near her home and is an admirable woman of the highest character and of many graces and accomplishments, highly esteemed in a large circle of acquaintances.

WILLIAM R. BODY.

William R. Body is numbered among the native sons of Knox county, and is a progressive agriculturist whose active and well-spent life has won him success in his business career. He resides on section 17,

Jefferson township, where he has a farm of eighty acres well cultivated and improved.

Mr. Body was born in this township, June 22, 1851. His father, Col. John Body, was a native of England and when fourteen years of age crossed the Atlantic to Canada, Knox county, Ohio. He was a shoemaker by trade and there followed that pursuit, making boots and shoes for the students in the college for about two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Danville, where he followed the same calling, and after three years he went to New Castle, Ohio, where he worked at shoemaking until his removal, in 1855, to the farm upon which our subject now resides. He then devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government as a defender of the Union and joined the boys in blue of Company A, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service as a private but was soon promoted to sergeant, afterward becoming second lieutenant, and when honorably discharged was captain of Company A. He served for three years and was ever a loyal soldier, valiantly defending the old flag and the cause it represented. Physical disability necessitated his retirement from the field, preventing him from serving until the close of hostilities, as he wished to do. He is now familiarly known as Colonel Body, and has a war record of which he has every reason to be proud, for he displayed valor on many a hotly-contested battlefield. He took part in the engagements at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and many others. He is still living in Danville, and commands the respect of all with whom he has been associated.

John Body was united in marriage to Mary Greer, who was born in Union township, Knox county, and is a sister of H. H. Greer, of Mount Vernon, and of J. T. Greer, of Toledo. The family was one of prominence in this part of Ohio and was established in Knox county during the days of its early development. Her father, Alexander Greer, was born in Virginia and came to Knox county with his father, Colonel John Greer, who was born in Ireland, and who, at the time of the second war with England, espoused the cause of the American armies, commanding a regiment in the struggle. Emigrating to Ohio, he settled in the midst of the dense forest in Jefferson township, Knox county, and built a log house, becoming one of the pioneers of this locality. Mrs. Body, a most estimable lady, died when about sixty-eight years of age, leaving her husband and a son and daughter to mourn her loss. The daughter is Victoria L., the wife of H. C. Biggs, of Danville.

William R. Body, the only son, was reared upon the farm which is now his home, and his early education was acquired in the common schools, supplemented by study in the Danville high school. He afterward engaged in teaching in the district schools of Jefferson, Howard and Brown townships through five successive winter seasons, and in the summer months he devoted his energies to farming. Since that time his entire attention has been given to the work of the fields, and success has attended his efforts, which have brought to him a comfortable competence.

In 1874 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Body and Miss Lydia A. Bradfield, a sister of Dr. C. R. Bradfield, and their

union has been blessed with seven children, as follows: Charles A. who married Nellie Blair, and who is a railroad employe with the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad; Mary Edith, who is living at home; J. Harry and Robert, both at home; Nora, the wife of Herbert Whitney, of Brown township; James W., assisting his father on the farm; and Herbert, who resides with his parents. In his political views Mr. Body is a stanch Republican and has been honored with several local offices, including that of justice of the peace, in which he served for three years. His life has been quiet and uneventful, yet has been marked by fidelity to duty in every public and private relation. He is widely known for his sterling worth and is an estimable representative of an honored pioneer family.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY COE.

Among the valiant men that Ohio sent to the front to aid in the preservation of the Union in the Civil war was Captain C. H. Coe who is now living a retired life upon his farm in Hilliar township, Knox county. With love for his native land, reverence for its institutions and its government and with a courageous spirit that enabled him to bravely face danger, he rendered to his country effective service and all through the years of his life, whether in times of peace or war, he has been a patriotic and public spirited citizen.

The Captain was born near Fredericktown, Maryland, November 5, 1823. His father, Joshua Coe, was also born in that state and was reared and married there. By occupation he was a farmer, following

that pursuit throughout his business career. In 1825 he emigrated westward to Licking county, Ohio, settling near Utica. In early life he had learned the brickmaker's trade and after coming to Ohio he manufactured all of the first brick used in the construction of buildings in Utica. Subsequently he removed to Knox county, where he died in 1841, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a Whig in his political affiliations and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful part. He held a number of its offices and also filled political positions. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Mary Burgoon, was a native of Maryland, and a daughter of Francis Burgoon, who died in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Mrs. Coe passed away at the age of seventy-three. She was the mother of eight children, but the eldest, a son, died in infancy. The others were Katharine, Mary, Francis, David, Charles H., Thomas D. and William.

Captain Coe was only two years of age when taken by his parents to Licking county, Ohio, in 1825. His childhood days were spent in a manner not unusual to farmer lads of the period. He worked in the fields through the summer months and in the winter season he pursued his education in an old-time log school house. When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tanner and currier, and followed that pursuit until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. On the 27th of July, 1861, he went to Camp Chase, where he was offered the position of quartermaster by Colonel Fuller, but this he declined and was thereupon commissioned adjutant by General Buckingham to recruit soldiers. In

1862, however, he resigned that position and took the place of Elmer McNaughton, one of the drafted men, as a private. In September, 1862, when in camp at Zanesville he was appointed by Adjutant General George B. Wyatt to recruit for independent sharpshooters, securing one hundred and twenty-two men, and with these went to Cleveland to be tested, eighty-two of the number standing the test as marksmen. On the 16th of October of that year Mr. Coe was commissioned as captain of the Sixth Company of Ohio Independent Volunteer Sharpshooters, composed of his own recruits, who were the first soldiers armed with the Spencer rifle, the inventor visiting them and giving the officers a dinner at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Captain Barber, who served as commander of the battalion, was disabled at Murfreesboro and as Captain Coe was the next oldest commanding officer, he took charge of the battalion. On the 24th of June, 1863 they started on the Chattanooga campaign and Captain Coe, with his command, was in all of the engagements with General Rosecrans and was made quartermaster general. Captain Coe was with the forces of General Thomas, when the latter succeeded Rosecrans. In 1864, he was pronounced disabled by the surgeons, and on account of his disability resigned his position and returned home.

On the 10th of November, 1844, Captain Coe had been married to Miss Eliza Ann Conard, a daughter of Joseph Conard, of Utica, the oldest settler of Knox county, having taken up his abode within its borders in 1805 from Fredericktown, Virginia. Fredericktown, Ohio, was named by him and he took an active part in the pioneer

development of this part of the state. His daughter, Mrs. Coe, died December 7, 1873, leaving four children: Alice Filenia, Charles Wesley, Jennie Eliza and Judson Conard. On the 13th of December, 1875, the Captain was again married, his second union being with Miss Sarah E. Mills, the daughter of Samuel Mills. By this marriage there is one daughter, Lelia Pearl, at home and a graduate of the Harcourt Seminary.

In his early manhood Captain Coe voted the Whig ticket and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks and has since been one of its stalwart supporters. In 1851 he was nominated on the Whig ticket to represent his district in the state legislature and was everywhere known as the "boy candidate." Although there was a usual Democratic majority, such was his popularity and personal worth that he succeeded in reducing the Democratic vote until he was defeated by only forty-one majority by John Bell. He has since declined the nomination for county treasurer and also that of state senator, but has held all the local township offices, including that of land appraiser, while for thirteen years he was assessor. Socially he is identified with the Masonic order and also belongs to Debolt Post, G. A. R. in which he has filled part of the offices. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and upright principles have ever actuated his life and shaped his dealings with his fellow men. He is now living retired but he still makes his home upon his farm, which comprises three hundred and fifty-five acres of valuable land in Hilliar township, in addition to which he owns property at Hot Springs, Arkansas. As a soldier on the field of battle, as an

terprising agriculturist, as a representative of fraternal and church relations he has ever commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

C. W. COE.

Through more than a quarter of a century C. W. Coe was a representative of the farming interests of Knox county and is now actively associated with his financial interests as president of the Building & Loan Association of Centerburg and as a stockholder and director of the Centerburg Bank. He was born in Washington township, Licking county, Ohio, December 25, 1848, and is the second child of Captain C. H. and Eliza A. (Conard) Coe. His father, a native of Maryland, emigrated westward to the Buckeye state and after residing for a time in Licking county became a prominent farmer of Hilliar township, Knox county. Mrs. Coe was born on the same farm where occurred the birth of their son, C. W. Coe, and died at the age of forty-nine years. Her children are: Alice P., the wife of George T. Rinehardt, of Hilliar township; C. W., of this review; Jennie, the wife of J. S. Sutton, a resident of Hilliar township; and Judson, who is also living in Centerburg.

C. W. Coe was but fourteen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county and much of his boyhood previously spent had been in working in a tan yard. Here he attended the district schools and his advanced education was obtained by one year's study in the Lebanon Normal, one year in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and one year in the pharmacy

department of the University of Michigan. He clerked for a while in a drug store at Springfield, Ohio, and then located on the old homestead, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising for twenty-seven years. He placed the land under a high state of cultivation and the well tilled fields annually returned to him golden harvests. In 1893 he took up his residence in Centerburg, but he still superintends a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-nine acres, situated in Licking county and which was once the property of his grandfather, Joseph Conard, who came from Virginia to Ohio and secured this tract of land, from which he developed the first farm in Washington township. On coming to Centerburg Mr. Coe took his place as a prominent factor in financial circles and is now the president of the Building & Loan Association, the affairs of which are conducted on such a safe and systematic basis that the stockholders annually receive a satisfactory dividend on their investments, and at the same time the association is of vast benefit to the community, enabling many to obtain homes through the facilities thus afforded.

Dec. 25, 1880, Mr. Coe was united in marriage to Miss Bell Riley, a daughter of John and Susan (Curtis) Riley, who were early settlers of Knox county, and who had a family of twelve children, all natives of this county. Mrs. Coe, who is the youngest, spent her girlhood days here and after attending the district schools was for one year a student in a seminary in Delaware. Since 1893 our subject and his wife have occupied a very pleasant home in Centerburg. Socially he is connected with the Masonic order, being a member of the blue lodge at Centerburg, Clinton Chapter, No. 26, and

Clinton Commandery, No. 5, K. T., of Mount Vernon. In politics he is unfaltering in his advocacy of Republican principles and religiously he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving as trustee. He has a business record which is unassailable and his social qualities and upright nature have gained him the confidence and esteem of many warm friends.

CARY E. WOLFE.

America has so many self-made men that often it is hard to point one out as especially deserving of notice. Self-made men vary in kind as widely as in the sum total of their individual achievements, and if there is any representative of the class who should receive attention in a work of this kind it is the man whose childhood was marked with misfortune and poverty and who in spite of numerous obstacles and discouragements has made his way to noteworthy and respectable success. Such a man is Cary E. Wolfe, a prominent farmer on section 19, Harrison township, Knox county, Ohio.

Mr. Wolfe may be said to be a product of Harrison township, having been born there May 9, 1856. He is a brother of Eli A. Wolfe, of Howard township, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this work. Mr. Wolfe, who is the eldest of his parents' family of two sons and a daughter, was reared in Harrison township, where he received scanty schooling in the Dudgeon district. When his father died he was only six years old, and being the oldest of the family the care of the farm and a great deal of hard work devolved upon him in his ef-

fort to keep their little household together and place the family on a substantial footing. He developed into a practical and successful farmer, and he is now the owner of one hundred and twenty-six acres of good land, which is under a high state of cultivation, is well provided with buildings and is in every way well equipped for successful operations. He is a breeder of thoroughbred American Delaine sheep, of which he has a fine herd, more than twenty-five of his sheep being registered.

February 7, 1878, Mr. Wolfe married Miss Mary J. Ulery, daughter of Valentine and Lydia Ann (Uhl) Ulery. Mrs. Wolfe, who was the second of the five children of her parents, was born at Killbuck, Holmes county, Ohio, but was reared in Harrison township, Knox county, where she was educated in the common schools. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe began housekeeping in a log house on the site of their present residence. The latter was built in 1881 and is a substantial frame structure in every way adequate and comfortable. Mr. Wolfe, who is an ardent Democrat, has filled the office of justice of the peace for more than six years and has for many years been a member of the township school board, in which capacity he was influential in improving the standard of the schools of the township and in erecting modern school buildings. He was received as an Entered Apprentice, passed the Fellow Craft degree and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Ohio Lodge, No. 199, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bladensburg; is a member of the order of Woodmen of America, and is actively identified with the Patrons of Husbandry. He has long affiliated with the Christian church, in which for many years he has filled the of-

fice of deacon, and in the good work of the church he has participated most helpfully.

Cary E. and Mary J. (Ulery) Wolfe have two daughters—Cordia May, who married Walter Earlywine, a contractor and builder in Harrison township, and Estella M., who is the wife of Willis Beboutt, and has a daughter named Mary Elizabeth, who is the only grandchild.

JOSEPH H. HAMILTON.

Rev. Joseph H. Hamilton is a superannuated minister of the Methodist Protestant church, residing in Mount Vernon. For more than a half century he devoted his life to the work of the Christian ministry and the influence of his labors has been incalculable. He came to Knox county in 1855, and during the greater part of the time since that year his time and talents have been given to the work of uplifting his fellow men in this portion of Ohio, spreading the gospel among those with whom he has been associated and thus developing characters that exemplify all that is highest and best in life.

Rev. Joseph Hamilton was born in Muskingum township, Muskingum county, Ohio, July 23, 1826, and is of Scotch lineage, for his grandfather William Hamilton was a native of Scotland and founded the family in America. In West Virginia occurred the birth of the Rev. William Hamilton, the father of him whose name introduces this record. He, too, became a preacher of the Methodist Protestant church, and as early as 1828 and 1829 he was engaged in proclaiming the gospel to the pioneer settlers of this locality. He lived to be seventy-

eight years of age and left behind him the memory of a noble life which remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Springer, was a daughter of John Springer and a granddaughter of Christopher Springer, who settled in Wilmington, Delaware, before the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Hamilton died at the age of seventy years. She was the mother of ten sons and two daughters, and all of the former averaged six feet in height. Four of the number served as soldiers in the Union army, including Captain H. C. Hamilton, of Richwood, Union county, Ohio, who commanded a company of the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry. Another brother, Dr. Isaac Newton Hamilton, of Marysville, Ohio, was a surgeon in the army, while a third, Dr. Thomas Benton Hamilton, was a surgeon with an Illinois regiment and died in Nashville, Tennessee. Another member of the family was Dr. John W. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio, professor of surgery in the Starling Medical College, and his sons are now eminent physicians in Columbus. One of his nephews was Governor John M. Hamilton, of Illinois.

In the common schools Rev. Joseph H. Hamilton pursued his education, and at the age of eighteen he began to preach. His time and talents have ever been devoted to the service of the Master and he has been instrumental in turning many from the errors of their ways to walk in the straight and narrow path which leads unto life everlasting. For five years he was pastor of the church in Steubenville, Ohio, and for two years in Circleville. He also spent two years in Lancaster and for three years occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Protestant

church in Brownsville, Licking county. In 1855 he came to Knox county, locating at Fredericktown, where he preached for the church for a number of years. In 1865 he came to Mount Vernon and was pastor of the church in this place for twelve years. He had been connected with the Mount Vernon circuit for five years, and in his ministerial capacity has traveled extensively throughout this county, preaching and laboring for the upbuilding of the cause of Christianity. During his long connection with the ministry he has attended over fifteen hundred funerals and has performed twelve hundred and seventy-two marriage ceremonies in Knox county. After fifty years of active work in the ministry he was retired in 1894 to a superannuated position, and his rest is well deserved, for with untiring zeal and in the most self-sacrificing manner he has labored for the church, whose interests have from his early life been most dear to him.

Rev. Hamilton was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, in Muskingum county, to Miss Charlotte M. Rodman, a daughter of Joseph Rodman, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and a representative of one of the old families of that state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have been born two sons and a daughter, the eldest being Edward C., a printer of Mount Vernon. The second was Mrs. George Turner, of Mount Vernon, who is now deceased. She and her husband were of great assistance in church work and her loss throughout the community was deeply felt. Mary L., the youngest, is the wife of W. E. Jackson, of Mount Vernon. She is a graduate of Adrian College, of Adrian, Michigan, and is a teacher of music.

For fifty-five years Rev. Hamilton has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for fifty-three years of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a most worthy representative of the fraternal spirit of these orders, whose beneficent teachings are founded upon the instruction which was given by Him who came to minister and not to be ministered unto. He is also identified with the Sons of Temperance, has been representative to the grand lodge and for years served as its grand chaplain. Whatever tends to advance kindness, benevolence, tolerance, the good, the just, the true and the right has received his endorsement and his co-operation as far as it lay in his power to give. His church grew and prospered under his labors, and the influence of his life cannot be measured by any of the known standards of this life.

GOSHORN A. JONES.

General Goshorn Alexander Jones has passed the eighty-ninth milestone on the journey of life, yet is still actively concerned with business interests, managing his extensive realty holdings. His has been an active, industrious, useful and honorable career, and through more than two-thirds of a century he has resided in Mount Vernon, identified with the business affairs of the city and with all movements for the general welfare. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1812. His paternal grandfather was born in the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, and, deciding to try his fortune in America, became the founder of this branch of the Jones family. His son, Jacob Jones, the father of our subject, was also a native of

Franklin county, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Washington county, that state, his death occurring near Pittsburg. He married Elizabeth Goshorn, also a native of Franklin county.

In the state of his nativity General Jones pursued his education in the primitive schools of the times. It was in 1834 that he determined to leave Pennsylvania and seek his fortune in a district further west. Accordingly he made his way to Knox county, Ohio, and for sixteen years was connected with the mercantile interests of Mount Vernon, meeting with good success in that undertaking. In 1850, however, he turned his attention to contracting, and has since been engaged in that business. He has contributed in large measure to the upbuilding and improvement of the city as the years have passed by and now owns a large amount of property here, which he still manages, although he is now eighty-nine years of age. Such a history of continued usefulness should put to shame many a man of much younger years, who, grown weary of the struggle and trials of business life, would relegate to others the burdens that he should bear.

In this city General Jones was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Raymond, a daughter of the Rev. Nathan Raymond, a Methodist Episcopal minister who resided in this city for a number of years, coming to the west from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children, Fred, who takes railroad contracts and makes his home in Mount Vernon, and Ida, the wife of James Israel.

The General has been quite prominent in public affairs aside from his business relations. In 1840 he joined the Ohio militia

as a member of the cavalry, was elected brigade general of the district and served with that rank for nine years, on the expiration of which period he withdrew from military service. For two terms he served as United States marshal under President Zachary Taylor, and for many years he was a member of the city council of Mount Vernon. He was born during the first administration of President Madison and has therefore lived during the rule of twenty-three of the twenty-six presidents of the United States. He has witnessed the wonderful development of the country from a period long remote to that seen by many men who are now prominent in business and at all times he has kept in touch with the universal progress. His life has been one of beneficial activity and in the evening of his pilgrimage he receives the honor and respect which should ever be accorded to one of advanced years.

GEORGE SYLVANUS BENNETT.

Dr. George S. Bennett is a native son of this city, and his early education was obtained in its public schools. His paternal grandfather, Sylvanus Bennett, was born on Long Island, but when a young man removed to a farm adjoining the fort of Ticonderoga. He was a gallant soldier during the war of 1812. His father, John Bennett, was killed during the Revolutionary war. He was a resident of Long Island, where the family had been established at a very early date, they having come to America from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Clark Lester Bennett, the father of our

subject, resided on his father's farm at Fort Ticonderoga for a number of years, and the property is still owned by members of the family. In 1824 he came to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he became well and favorably known. In an early day he served his locality as a constable and as city marshal. As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Bennett chose Nancy Jones, the eldest child of James Jones, who came from Essex county, New York, to Knox county, Ohio, in 1824, where he became a prominent and leading farmer. His death occurred at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Bennett's maternal grandfather, Thomas Patterson, died in Essex county, New York, at the age of one hundred and twenty-four years. Her brother, Lorenzo Jones, was a brave soldier throughout the Texan war. Six children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, and the brothers of our subject are: Captain Henry P., of Mount Vernon; Murry J., who died in Columbus, Ohio, in 1888, at the age of fifty-five years; and J. Burr, who died at Columbus, Ohio, in 1890, at the age of fifty-one years. The first named, Captain Henry P. Bennett, served in the Mexican war as a member of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, while during the Civil war he was first lieutenant of Company B, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently promoted to the rank of captain of Company A, of the same regiment. He died in Mount Vernon, November 2, 1901. J. B. Bennett was a member of Company E, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during that memorable struggle. The daughters of the family were: Elizabeth, who married J. P. Snook, and both he and his wife are now deceased; and Eliza, deceased. She became the wife of B.

A. F. Greer, of Knox county, Ohio. He also offered his services to his country when the trouble arose between the north and the south, becoming a member of the Twentieth Ohio Infantry, and after three years of faithful service he was promoted to the rank of colonel, serving in a regiment in Hancock's Corps. He became very prominent in the public life of this county, and from 1873 until 1875 served as probate judge, and was also a prominent attorney of Mount Vernon. His death occurred in this city in 1880, at the age of forty-six years. The mother of our subject passed away in death in October, 1880, at the age of eighty years, and in the following year her husband joined her in the spirit world, dying at the age of eighty-one years.

George S. Bennett, whose name introduces this review, enlisted for service in the Civil war when eighteen years of age, becoming a member of the Twentieth Ohio Infantry, Company E, with Captain George Rogers in command. After one year's service therein he was made a member of the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Infantry, in which he remained until hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed his services. After his army career was ended Mr. Bennett took up the study of medicine under Dr. Matthew Thompson, remaining under his able instruction for a time, after which he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve College, of Cleveland, Ohio, in which he was graduated in 1868. After leaving that institution he followed his chosen profession at Chester-ville, Morrow county, Ohio, for three years, and then returned to his old home in Mount Vernon, since which time he has been engaged in the livery business. He has met

with success in this line of trade, and his is one of the best equipped and leading barns of the city. As a result of his straightforward dealing and close attention to his business he is now enjoying a liberal patronage, and he has not only secured a handsome competence but has materially advanced the interests of the community with which he is associated.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Bennett was in her maidenhood Miss Olive Long. Her father, Thomas Long, was a resident of Mount Vernon, but his death occurred many years ago. The family came originally from Pennsylvania. In his social relations Mr. Bennett is a member of Joe Hooker Post, No. 21, G. A. R., of Mount Vernon, in which he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades who wore the blue. In politics, he is a true Republican.

SYLVADORE JACKSON.

If there is one characteristic that stands out more strongly than others in the history of the Jackson family it is that of loyalty—a loyalty which has been manifest by active service in the different important wars of the country and by absolute fearlessness in the performance of duty. Sylvadore Jackson has this characteristic of his ancestors and in his life record there is much that indicates a most lofty patriotism. The country owes to him a debt of gratitude for what he accomplished in its behalf, and his name should be placed high on the roll of those whose loyalty to the Union in the dark days of the Civil war resulted in active and beneficial service.

The Jackson family was founded in

America in 1625 by ancestors who came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania. Joseph Jackson, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the Keystone state in 1761, and in 1775, when only fourteen years of age, ran away from his home—in the suburbs of Philadelphia—in order to enlist in the Continental army. He served throughout the war, giving valiant aid to the cause of freedom, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. His brothers, James and Isaac, were both officers in the American army, one serving as captain, the other as lieutenant. Joseph Jackson, many years after the freedom of the colonies had been won, emigrated westward, taking up his abode in Newark township, Licking county, Ohio, in 1805. There he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1818, at the age of fifty-eight years.

His son, Joseph Jackson, Jr., the father of our subject, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and in the war of 1812 he served his country as a member of a Virginia regiment. In 1815 he went to Licking county, taking up his abode in Newark township, where he became identified with industrial interests. He was caught in a fulling mill and was thus scalded to death in 1837, when forty-three years of age. Mrs. Jackson, who bore the maiden name of Mollie Cummins, was a native of Licking county, and a daughter of Thomas Cummins, who came to this state from Union county, Pennsylvania.

Sylvadore Jackson, familiarly known as Saint Jackson, whose name introduces this review, was born in Licking county, in 1832, and there was reared to manhood, pursuing his education in the public schools and working at baker's and confectioner's trades in his youth. From 1856 until 1859 he was en-

gaged in business in the city of Newark, but previous to this time he had rendered effective service in the cause of freedom in Kansas. In the fall of 1855 he went to that portion of the country, and was allied with the "free state" men, being connected with the forces of Montgomery. He aided in driving out the border men and was twice wounded in one night—the night he rode forty miles to assist in the rescue of Lawrence. In 1856 he visited Omaha and Council Bluffs and in twelve days walked from Council Bluffs to Iowa City. He then returned home and took an active part in the Fremont campaign, earnestly championing the first standard bearer of the new Republican party which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. While in Kansas he had known and acted with John Brown.

In November, 1859, Mr. Jackson came to Mount Vernon and established a bakery and grocery, which he conducted for two years. He then disposed of his business and in December, 1861, went to the south, but was taken with rheumatism and for ten months lay in the hospital at Nashville before he could do anything. Unable for field service he soon returned to the north where the work which he performed for the government was of the most important character. Prior to 1863 several provost marshals had been appointed for Knox county but had failed to keep down the spirit of rebellion by not arresting the deserters and rebels. At length the county became overrun with such men. In 1863 Major Hadley spent the entire day of June 17th in the streets trying to find a man who would carry dispatches to the commander in Holmes county, but the danger of such a mission, owing to the presence

of many southern sympathizers, was very great, and no one would volunteer. At length the Major was told that Mr. Jackson would carry the dispatches. The whole county was picketed by the rebels, but Mr. Jackson got Major Cooper to give him a fictitious warrant for a horse thief and he started. He was stopped by two rebels but he told them he was after a horse thief and that the man was an abolitionist, so they let him pass. At length he reached his destination and delivered the messages in safety. This was reported to the government and Mr. Jackson was immediately reported provost marshal for Knox county, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He arrested altogether over three hundred deserters in this county and its borders, and no man that he was after ever got away. He was here and heard Valandingham make the speech for which he was arrested and tried. He also went on special duty a number of times to Holmes county, which was the hotbed of copperheads in this state. Seven times he was shot at during the period of his service as provost marshal and on one occasion while arresting a deserter in Mount Vernon he was so injured that he eventually lost the sight of his eyes. For thirty years he has been unable to recognize any one and for five years has been totally blind. Thus great has been the sacrifice which he made for his country, but he counted not the cost when engaged in the performance of his duty. He never wavered or faltered no matter what the risks, and no greater bravery was manifest on the field of battle. On one occasion three men lay all night by the side of the road where they expected him to pass, intending to kill him, but his horse wandered

off into the wrong road and he was thereby saved. In 1865-66 he served as deputy sheriff.

Mr. Jackson was married in Licking county to Miss Martha Jane Smith, a daughter of Daniel A. Smith, a native of Maryland. He served in the war of 1812 and soon afterward came to Licking county, where he died in 1883, at the very venerable age of ninety-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Mitchell, passed away at the age of eighty-five. Her people came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson was born one son, Charles Ellsworth, who is a graduate of the Cincinnati College of Music and is now located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Such in brief is the history of one of Knox county's most honored and respected citizens,—a man who in every relation of life has been true to what he believed to be his duty, who has conscientiously met every obligation and whose sterling worth of character has gained for him many warm friends.

FRANK WATKINS.

Frank Watkins is numbered among Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Steubenville fifty-seven years ago, his parents being Edwin and Eliza (Brown) Watkins. The former was born in England, but came to the United States many years ago, and died in Steubenville. The latter was a daughter of General Harvey Brown, of Pennsylvania, who served in the Civil war as a brave and gallant officer. Both the Watkins and Brown families were of Eng-

lish lineage. The subject of this review is a cousin of William Dean Howells, the noted American writer of fiction, whose stories, representing the highest type of the realism in art, have found favor with a broader reading public than those of any other American writer. Mr. Watkins is also an uncle of Paul and Vaughn Kester, sons of his sister, Mrs. Hattie Kester. Both gentlemen were born in Mount Vernon and have become distinguished in literary circles. Paul Kester is the author of a most interesting work, *The Life of the Gypsies*, and also dramatized the book *When Knighthood Was in Flower*. He also wrote the play which is now being presented by Ada Rehan, *Sweet Nell of Old Drury*, and is the author of several plays used by Salvini. Vaughn Kester has recently completed and published a work entitled, *The Manager of the B. & O.*, which promises to be very popular. Both brothers attended the schools of Mount Vernon and of Cleveland, Ohio, and Vaughn Kester is now in the office of his cousin, William Dean Howells. They now reside at a beautiful home on the Potomac, seven miles below Washington and in the literary world they have already attained prominence which promises to become greater as the years pass by.

Mr. Watkins, of this review, spent his youthful days in Delaware county, Ohio, and was educated at the Delaware College. About 1874 he came to Mount Vernon, where he has since made his home with the exception of ten years passed in the city of Boston, and for the past twenty-nine years he has been in the employ of the Tabor Art Company, which is now located at Springfield, Massachusetts. He was married here in 1876 to Miss Mary Blackstone Banning,

youngest daughter of James S. Banning, and a grand-daughter of the Rev. Anthony Banning, one of the most distinguished citizens of Knox county at an early day. He became identified with the pioneer development of the state and was not only prominent in business but left the impress of his strong individuality for good upon the public policy of the district and had marked influence in shaping public thought and action. The Bannings have also been leaders in the social life of Mount Vernon from the earliest days and Mrs. Eliza (Blackstone) Banning, the mother of Mrs. Watkins, did much toward raising the standard of culture and refinement when in her early married life she came to Knox county, which was then just emerging from frontier conditions. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have one daughter, Lila. They are widely known in Knox county and the circle of their friends is almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Watkins gives his political support to the Republican party.

GEORGE E. CANNING.

In a review of a list of those who are occupying public positions of trust in Mount Vernon appears the name of George E. Canning, who is administering the business of the post office in the same straightforward and energetic manner that rendered him a prominent factor in commercial circles in this city for fifteen years. He was appointed postmaster by President McKinley in 1898 and through the intervening period he has won high encomiums from the public for his reliability and efficiency.

Mount Vernon is Mr. Canning's native city and to its public school system he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. His father, William Canning, a native of England, is still residing in Mount Vernon and for many years was engaged in wheat buying, acting as general manager for the Norton Mills, but now he is living retired from business cares. He married Rebecca Stinchcomb, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of Enoch Stinchcomb, who formerly resided in Pike township, Knox county, but is now deceased.

In his parents' home Mr. Canning, of this review, spent his childhood days, and after arriving at man's estate embarked in the meat market business in Mount Vernon, conducting his store for fifteen years, during which time he enjoyed a good trade. He became well known as a reliable and trustworthy citizen and therefore received the endorsement of the majority of his fellow townsmen when he was spoken of for postmaster. The appointment came in 1898, and in discharging the duties of the office he has displayed the same energetic business like methods that characterized his conduct of his store.

Mr. Canning was married in Mount Vernon to Miss Lulu Maude Gordon, a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county. Her grandfather, Silas Gordon, resided in Wayne township and was an active and influential citizen, well known throughout this portion of the state. Her father, Dr. J. C. Gordon, was a physician who located in Mount Vernon after the Civil war and practiced here for a number of years, but is now deceased. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Canning has been blessed with one son, George Edward. Our subject

has always been a stalwart Republican in politics and, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, is able to support his position by intelligent argument. For several years he has served on the Republican county executive committee, and his efforts have contributed largely to his party's advancement. He has been identified with the military interests of the state, having, at the age of twenty-one years, become a member of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment of Ohio National Guard, in which he served as second lieutenant for ten months, and at the age of twenty-two was elected captain, acting in that capacity until 1886, when he resigned. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, of which he is a past chancellor and for several years was captain of the Uniformed Rank. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the rank of Knight Templar. His upright manhood, loyal citizenship and genial nature render him a popular and valued resident of his native city.

HON. PATRICK A. BERRY.

Hon. Patrick Austin Berry, who is now representing Knox county for the second time in the state legislature is one of the leading and influential young men of this part of the state, being a recognized leader in political circles as well as in professional ranks, for he is a well known and capable member of the bar. He was born in Howard township, this county, December 23, 1869, and on the parental side is of Irish lineage. His grandfather, James Berry, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, and on coming

to America located in Belmont county, Ohio. There he was married to Lucy Harding, whose people were closely connected with the Masons of the Old Dominion. John Berry, the father of our subject, was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Oct. 11, 1824, but came with his parents to Knox county in 1836, where he has since made his home. He has been prominent in township affairs, serving as trustee and in other local offices, and wherever he is known commands the respect and confidence he so richly merits. He wedded Mary A. Critchfield, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clements) Critchfield. Her father came to this county in pioneer days and was one of the early settlers of Howard township. His father, William Critchfield, was one of the very early pioneers who emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, from Maryland.

In taking up the personal history of Patrick A. Berry we present to our readers the life record of one who is well known in this portion of Ohio, for he has always lived the greater part of his life in this locality and his worth is widely recognized. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, in the Danville Normal Academy, in Bethany College, West Virginia, and in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter institution in June, 1892, with the degree of LL. B. Immediately after graduating he took up the practice of the law in Atlanta, Georgia, but at the end of five years, on account of the climate, was compelled to abandon practice there. Returning to his old home, he took up the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon where he has practiced continually since.

Mr. Berry was united in marriage August 17, 1899, to Miss Elizabeth Kirk Cam-

eron, a daughter of Robert M. and Rachel (Mayers) Cameron, of Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Berry hold membership in the Christian church, and socially he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternity. His political support is unwaveringly given the Democracy, and on its ticket he was elected to represent Knox county in the state legislature in 1899, and re-elected in 1901, although the county usually give a Republican majority. His election was therefore a proof of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, and neither was this confidence abused, for his course in the house was marked by conscientious fidelity to whatever he believed to be beneficial measures for the general welfare. At the bar he is continually giving evidence of increased power and ability as experience and study add to his knowledge and he undoubtedly has a very successful future before him.

WILLIAM E. GRANT.

Admitted to the bar in 1888 William E. Grant has since been a member of the legal fraternity of Mount Vernon and by merit and determination has arisen to an enviable position among the members of his profession in Knox county. He was born in the city which is still his home, his natal day being in 1862. The family is of Scotch lineage and was early founded in New England. Peters Grant, his great-great-grandfather, was captain of a company of the Connecticut militia in the Revolutionary war and with patriotic valor aided in overthrowing British supremacy on this continent. The

grandfather of our subject was Isaac Grant and his father, Benjamin Grant. The latter was born in Vermont and with a hope of bettering his financial condition in the west he emigrated to Ohio in 1854, taking up his abode in Mount Vernon, where he established a dry-goods store. In 1860 he was appointed revenue assessor for this district and for fifteen years he was deputy collector of internal revenue, resigning that position in 1875. He was very active in Republican circles and his long continuance in office indicated unmistakably his capable and efficient service. His death occurred in 1894, when he had attained the age of seventy-two years. He married Elizabeth Ann Willey, of Lancaster, Ohio, a daughter of William Willey, an early resident of that portion of the state. Our subject is now the only representative of the Grant family in the male line. His brother, Charles H. Grant, died in Mount Vernon, January 1, 1898, at the age of thirty-one years. He had completed his education in Kenyon College and for several years was engaged in the men's furnishings business, while for three years prior to his death he was the city editor of the Mount Vernon Republican. There is one living sister, Miss Ella Grant, a resident of this city.

At the usual age William E. Grant entered the public schools of his native city and later continued his studies in the Kenyon Military Academy and Kenyon College. He then began preparation for the bar in the office of Hon. H. H. Greer and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. Immediately afterward he opened his office in his native city, and his career sets at naught the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in his native city,

where he is so well known, he has continually advanced, industriously pursuing a practice which is yearly increasing in volume and importance.

Mr. Grant is quite prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being identified with its various bodies and with the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. A social, genial manner has made him popular and his circle of friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

WALTER H. AND GEORGE E. THAYER

The name of Thayer has long been associated with the history of the promotion of industrial interests in Mount Vernon, and the brothers are now actively engaged in the grocery business on Sandusky street. They are native sons of this city, and during their long residence in this locality they have won and retained the friendship of all with whom they have had business or social intercourse. Their father, Alford Thayer, came to the Buckeye state from Lowell, Massachusetts, and during the Civil war he nobly served his country as a defender of the stars and stripes.

For the past two and a half years the Thayer Brothers have been engaged in the grocery business in Mount Vernon, and they now have six wagons upon the road engaged in gathering produce among the farmers of the surrounding country. They carry a large and complete line of fancy and staple groceries, and the firm are progressive and enterprising men who well merit the success which crown their efforts. Before entering

the grocery trade, however, the brothers were employed as barbers for thirteen years.

Walter H. Thayer was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Stanton, a daughter of James B. Stanton, one of the early pioneers, of Stanton, West Virginia. The youngest brother, George E., chose Miss Casey Pierce as a life companion. She is a native of Washington county, Ohio. The brothers are identified with the Republican party, and from 1895 until 1897 Walter H. Thayer was a member of the city council. In his social relations he is a member of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, while his brother is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Thayer Brothers are indeed successful business men, whose resolute purpose and determination have enabled them to overcome many obstacles and work their way steadily upward to success, and as a result of their well directed labors and straightforward business methods they are now enjoying a large and lucrative patronage.

JOHN KIRK BAXTER.

John Kirk Baxter, superintendent of the Mount Vernon schools, is a native of West Liberty, Muscatine county, Iowa, a son of William A. Baxter, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio. The latter owned and operated mills at East Rochester, at West Liberty, Iowa, and in many other places. His death occurred in 1889, when he had reached the fifty-ninth milestone on the journey of life. His father, Harvey Baxter, was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and the latter's father came to this

country from the Emerald Isle. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Hannah Ball and was a daughter of James and Mary (Baum) Ball, formerly of Columbiana county, Ohio. They afterwards removed to Iowa, and there they passed to their final rest. The father was a very prominent man in Muscatine county, Iowa, where he served as postmaster and also held other positions of honor and trust.

John Kirk Baxter, the subject of this review, was taken to Columbiana county, Ohio, when a child, but afterward removed to Trumbull county, and next took up his abode in Carroll county. At the early age of sixteen years he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in the common schools of Carroll county and in the grammar schools of Malvern, that county, having also for five years served as superintendent of schools at the latter city. He subsequently became a student in Hiram College, graduating in that institution with the class of 1890, and from that year until 1898 he served as principal of the high school of Mount Vernon. During his incumbency the school grew in attendance from one hundred and thirty-five pupils, with three teachers, to two hundred and fifty pupils, with seven teachers. A new building has also been erected, which is used exclusively for high school purposes and contains ten rooms. It also contains an auditorium, which has a seating capacity for seven hundred persons. In 1898 Mr. Baxter was appointed to the responsible position of superintendent of the Mount Vernon schools, succeeding the Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, who filled the position for nine years and is now state commissioner of schools. Mr. Baxter has devoted many years of his life to the task of instruct-

ing the young along lines of mental advancement, and in the line of his chosen profession he has met with a high and well merited degree of success. He now has under his immediate supervision seven school buildings, containing one thousand four hundred and fifty pupils and thirty-two teachers.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. Baxter was in her maidenhood Miss Josephine Ross, of Malvern, Carroll county, Ohio. She is a daughter of Samuel I. Ross, a member of a prominent and honored pioneer family of that locality who have resided here for two or three generations. Mr. Ross took a prominent part in the local affairs of his community, and was recognized as a worthy and representative citizen. In his social relations Mr. Baxter is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and religiously he holds membership in the Christian church, in which he is serving as an elder and is also a member of the official board.

EDWARD CONWAY BEGGS, D. D. S.

Dr. Edward Conway Beggs, the leading dentist of Mount Vernon, is a native son of the Buckeye state, his birth occurring in Gallia county. His father, George W. Beggs, also a native of that county, was prominently engaged in the newspaper business in Gallipolis, Ohio, and in Charleston, West Virginia. He was an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and during the Civil war he served as a member of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiment, in which he rendered efficient service to the Union army. His father, James Beggs, was one of the early pioneers of Gallia county, Ohio, re-

moving to that place from York, Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Taphena McMillen and was a native of Gallia county, her father, Ed T. McMillen, also claiming that county as the place of his nativity. He served as the first sheriff of the county and also held the office of justice of the peace. The McMillens originally came from Pennsylvania, and the maternal grandmother of our subject, Laura Holcomb, was a member of one of the leading eastern families of Gallia county. The great-grandfather of our subject, General Ansel T. Holcomb, was a paymaster in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the early abolitionists of Gallia county, Ohio. Our subject now has three brothers, namely: Frank Leslie, a chemist of Newark, Ohio; Charles T., a prominent salesman of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and W. J., who is engaged in the insurance business in Columbus, Ohio, in company with Hon. William Hahn, of Mansfield, and Colonel Fletcher, of Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Beggs, the immediate subject of this review, received his professional training in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati. In 1891 he took up his abode in Columbus, Ohio, where he was engaged in practice for three years, on the expiration of which period he came to Mount Vernon, where he has built up a large and lucrative patronage, his patrons coming to him from all parts of the state. As a companion on the journey of life he chose Miss Martha Niewvahner, of Jackson county, Ohio, and a daughter of H. Niewvahner, who came to this country from Germany. One child has blessed this union, Mary Taphena. Dr. Beggs is a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian church, and in his social

relations he is a member of nearly all the bodies of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Maccabees. He is now serving as recorder of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. The Doctor occupies a high position in the ranks of the dental fraternity, and is also recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of Knox county.

WILLIAM L. BOTTENFIELD.

The subject of this review is a well-known farmer of Milford township, Knox county, Ohio, whose skill and ability in his chosen calling are plainly manifest in the well tilled fields and neat and thrifty appearance of his place. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of May, 1839. His grandfather, John Bottenfield, was a native of the Old Dominion, of German descent. He subsequently left the state of his nativity and removed to Pennsylvania, and in Greene county, that state, his son, John Bottenfield, Jr., the father of our subject, was born. In October, 1839, the latter came to Knox county, Ohio, locating in Milford township, where he passed away in death in his seventy-third year. He was a farmer and cooper by trade, and was a Democrat in his political views, having on its ticket been elected to many positions of trust and responsibility. For his wife he chose Mary Woodruff, a native also of New Jersey, and she, too, was reared and educated in Greene county, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred when she had reached the seventy-fourth milestone on the journey of life. Her father, Abial Woodruff, of English ancestry, claimed New Jersey as the state of his native-

ity, living near Newark, but in an early day he located near Zollarsville, Greene county, Pennsylvania.

William L. Bottenfield, the youngest of ten children in his parents' family, was but six months old when he was brought by his parents to Knox county, and the educational advantages which he enjoyed in his youth were those afforded by the district schools of Milford township. During his early years he assisted his father with the labors of the farm, and he continued to care for his parents during their declining years. After his marriage he purchased and removed to the farm which he yet owns, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of rich and excellent land, and there he is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. In addition to this valuable homestead he also owns residence property in Newark, Ohio.

September 11, 1872, in Milford township, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bottenfield and Miss Clamana L. Stevens, a native of this township, and a daughter of John and Emeline (Terrell) Stevens. Her father came from Vermont to the Buckeye state, after his marriage, locating in Milford township. The mother was born in Milford township, her parents being Curtis and Phebe (Knowles) Terrell, who in 1816, came from Milford, Connecticut, and was the second family to become permanent residents of this Milford township, which was named in honor of their old eastern home. Their old homestead is still owned by a sister of Mrs. Bottenfield, Linda M. Higgins. One son has blessed the marriage of our subject and wife, Lee M., who is at home, assisting in the operation of the farm. The Democracy receives Mr. Bottenfield's hearty support and co-operation, and on its ticket in

1893 he was nominated for the position of county commissioner, and, although he received the highest number of votes of any man on the ticket, he was defeated with the entire ticket. He has held the position of treasurer of his township, and in the locality in which he has spent nearly his entire life he is honored and respected by all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Active in all that advances the interest of the farm he served for years as a director and as vice-president and president of the Hartford Agricultural Society.

LEWIS BRITTON.

Lewis Britton, who for many years was one of the leading and representative agriculturists of Howard township, Knox county, passed away in death on the 28th of September, 1901. He was the first white child born in Millwood, his natal day being January 29, 1828. His father, James Britton, was a native of New Jersey, but when a child was brought by his parents to Knox county and was reared in Amity. His father, Samuel Britton, was also a native of New Jersey, but became one of the early pioneers of this county. He was a blacksmith by trade and was said to have been a most excellent workman. The son, James, spent his youth and early manhood under the parental roof, often accompanying his father to mill, to which they were obliged to journey on horseback a distance of twenty-five miles. After his marriage he located at Millwood, Knox county, having erected the first house in the village. This was a hewed log structure and is still stand-



LEWIS BRITTON.

ing, although it has been considerably transformed. He also became a blacksmith, following that occupation for many years, but about 1850 he removed to Iowa, locating on a farm in Johnson county, not far from Iowa City, where he made his home until his death, at the age of eighty years. For many years he was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was an active worker and an officer. His political faith was exemplified by the principles of the Whig and the Republican parties.

Mr. Britton's first wife and the mother of our subject, Hannah Porter, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was brought by her parents when a child to Knox county, Ohio, where she died in 1844. Mr. Britton was again married in this county, and after his removal to Iowa he was twice married, and children were born of each union with the exception of the last, there being eight to attain mature years.

Lewis Britton, the eldest, was reared to years of maturity in Millwood, the place of his nativity, receiving his mental discipline in the old log school house of the neighborhood. When yet a boy he began to work at the blacksmith's trade, but in his seventeenth year opened a grocery store in Millwood, which he conducted for about two years. During the following year, in partnership with Dillen Brook, he conducted the "Tavern" and was then employed in the general store of William Dillen, at Millwood, removing the stock for his employer to Marengo, Iowa, where he sold it to the Indians. After one year spent in that state, however, he returned to Millwood and clerked in the general store of George Shaw for a year and for four years in that of Jonathan Hammond. He then purchased

the business of Mr. Hammond and was engaged in its conduct for several years, a part of the time having Christian Peterman as a partner. During those years Millwood was the principal trading point in Knox county, drawing a large trade from an extensive territory. Under the administration of President Buchanan the postoffice was established there and Mr. Britton was the first incumbent of the office. For some years also he was a partner with George B. Potwin in selling goods at Mount Vernon, while the venerable John Ponting, now retired, was his associate and business partner over an extended period. Probably no man had a more extended business acquaintance in Knox and the surrounding counties than Mr. Britton, and certainly no man held more exalted ideas of business honesty and probity, his every transaction having been characterized by open frankness and candor. In the midst of a wide and remunerative commercial activity the death of his father-in-law demanded that personal attention be given to the operation of his estate, Mr. Britton yielding to the demands to the extent of removing, in 1862, to the farm in Howard township, where the remainder of his life was passed. For thirty-five years his attention was more especially given to agriculture, in which he soon became as much interested and of which he made as great a success as he had done in merchandising.

During all this time he was constantly being urged to accept some local office, the esteem in which he was held by all, regardless of party affiliation, being unbounded, and he often served as trustee, treasurer or assessor, discharging all public duties with that fidelity and exactness demanded by his

private business. While yet in his minority he was defeated for coroner of the county by but a small majority, and in 1868 was the Democratic nominee for auditor, lacking but thirty-seven votes at a time when the county was considered largely Republican. In 1876 he was chosen treasurer of the county, residing in Mount Vernon during his incumbency of that position, to the duties of which he brought a clear mind, thoroughly trained through a long career of successful private business, his conduct of the office reflecting credit upon himself and bringing honor to the county. While thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Democratic party and an influential member of the party, many of his warmest friends were found among the Republicans, who recognized in him a man of sterling character and undoubted honesty of purpose. While his later years were passed upon the farm, he ever kept in close touch with the public life of the county, seldom a week passing that did not see him mingling among his old friends and associates in Mount Vernon. His interest in the public welfare never flagged, he ever being an advocate of every measure intended to promote the progress of the community. His homestead consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres of rich and productive land, the well cultivated fields annually returning rich harvests, while the buildings which adorn the place are among the most desirable in the locality.

The marriage of Mr. Britton was celebrated on the 12th of March, 1855, when Miss Elizabeth Critchfield became his wife. She was born on the 19th of October, 1834, a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Barkus) Critchfield, who were among the early pi-

oneers of Howard township, Knox county, their old homestead being the present Britton farm. Here she was reared to womanhood and here her parents lived and died, Isaac Critchfield on the 15th of March, 1862, and Sarah, January 7, 1872. They were among the highly respected citizens of Howard township, contributing in many ways to the growth and development of the county as well as to the temporal, moral and spiritual welfare of neighbors and friends. Five children were born to them, Elizabeth being the youngest. Her two brothers, Basil and Nelson, are deceased, while Melinda is the wife of Vincent Miller and Mahala is the wife of Noah Boynton. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Britton was blessed with four children who reached mature years, two sons and two daughter, namely: LeGrand, at home; Samuel H. Britton, M. D., who graduated with honors at Kenyon College and is now a prominent physician of Marion, Ohio; Eva L., the wife of James M. Berry, of Howard; and Nannie Alice, the wife of Columbus D. McCullough, identified with the commercial interests of Mount Vernon. April 17, 1897, after traveling hand in hand for more than forty years Mr. Britton was called upon to part with the companionship of her whose wholesome advice and sound judgment often proved a true support, and from that time his interest in temporal affairs seemed to yield to the longings for that final rest and consolation that would come when he was once more united for eternity with her whose love and devotion to him and his children had so much to do in shaping his own course. Typhoid fever laid its burning and devastating hand upon him, only to end in freeing the soul from its earthly body, the last hour coming on the

28th of September, 1901, after upwards of a month's distress. On Tuesday, the 1st of October, his body was followed by a large concourse of friends and laid in the Valley church cemetery beside her whose love had sustained him in many an hour of trial. In his social relations he was a member of the Knights of Honor. In all positions which he was called upon to fill he was highly successful; as a business man he was upright, reliable and honorable; in all places and under all circumstances he was loyal to truth, honor and right; and in those finer traits of character which attract and endear man to man in ties of friendship he was royally endowed. Few men had more devoted friends than he and none excelled him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

LeGrand Britton was born at Millwood August 28, 1856, and from the age of six was reared on the present home farm, receiving such education as the country and village schools afforded. His marriage occurred August 24, 1876, when he had just passed his twentieth year, to Miss Ella Critchfield, a daughter of Harris and Sarah (McCarty) Critchfield. In 1890 Mr. Britton became a partner with George W. McNabb in a general store at Howard, removing after two years to Adelaide, Marion county, where for five years he conducted the only store. Suffering a serious loss by the destruction of his store and stock by fire, he returned to assume the management of the homestead for his father, and from that time his attention has been wholly centered upon the requirements of such an estate. Like his father he early became identified with political work, being elected as a

trustee when quite young, a position in which he was retained for thirteen years, resigning only when he removed from the county. He was chosen postmaster, under Cleveland's administration, at Adelaide, where he also served as a justice of the peace, being the only Democrat placed in office in that township. In 1881 he was defeated for infirmity director by a small majority by his old teacher and life-long friend. He was chosen by the court as the Democratic member of the committee to examine the annual report of the county commissioners for 1901, and was later named for a similar place to examine the report of the county treasurer. He is generally selected as a delegate to the various conventions of his party, in the work of which he is an important factor, few men in Knox county having a wider acquaintance with public men or greater familiarity with practical politics than he. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen, being one of the most active local workers in the latter society. His children are: Bertha, wife of James Mitchell, of Marion, Ohio; Lewis H., a student in the Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio; Tamsy, a student in the Gambier schools; and Carl H., a student in the Howard high school.

Columbus Delano McCullough was born on the old homestead known as the Columbus Delano farm, near Mount Vernon, on the 7th of November, 1872, and is a son of Robert and Ellen (Miller) McCullough, who soon thereafter removed to Howard township, where he grew to maturity. At the age of seventeen years he engaged as a clerk in a general store at Howard, an occupation he has since followed with the exception of about five years in which he sold

insurance and worked in a factory in Akron. For about one year he has been associated as salesman with the Stadler Clothing Company, at Mount Vernon, where he is considered a capable and enterprising gentleman. He was married January 19, 1897, to Miss Nannie Alice, the youngest daughter of the late Lewis Britton, and they have one child, Robert, born July 14, 1901.



THEODORE S. PITKIN.

When the tocsin of war sounded and from the workshops, the fields and the office men flocked to the standard of the nation, the patriotic spirit of Theodore S. Pitkin was aroused and when only seventeen years of age he donned the blue as a defender of the Union. On the field of battle he displayed valor and resolution which equalled that of veterans of more than twice his years and not until the war ended and the flag of the Union floated triumphantly over the capitol of the confederacy did he leave the army. From that time forward he has been an active factor in business and public affairs in Knox county and is ever found supporting the cause which he believes to be right and the measures which he thinks will promote the general welfare.

Mr. Pitkin was born in Milford township, Knox county, July 2, 1846, a son of the Rev. John Pitkin, who was born and reared in Vermont. The latter's father died when the son was only eight years of age and largely from that time he depended upon his own resources. In early manhood he came to Ohio and studied for the ministry in Chillicothe, Ohio. He also attended col-

lege in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and throughout his remaining days he devoted his time and talents to the Master's service as a preacher of the Presbyterian denomination. In Chillicothe he married Eliza Wilson, a native of Charleston, South Carolina. Her father, Rev. Robert Wilson, was also a Presbyterian minister and for some time president of Athens College. Rev. John Pitkin served in the war of 1812 and his country and her institutions were ever dear to him. He reached a very advanced age, dying at his ninety-ninth year, while his wife passed away in her sixty-first year. They were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters, and four of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war—John, Samuel, Ebenezer and Theo. S. John and Ebenezer both died in the service. The former served Company G, Twentieth Ohio and Ebenezer was a member of Company A, Ninety-sixth Ohio. Samuel served three years in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded by a bayonet thrust at the battle of Fredericksburg, and he participated in many other important engagements including those of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg and others. He is now living in Portland, Oregon. The other brothers of the family are Robert Pitkin, who was a merchant in Iowa and is now deceased; and Rev. Paul, who is a teacher of languages at Springfield, Massachusetts. The sisters were: Mrs. Elizabeth Camp and Mrs. Mary Smith, both deceased; Emily, of Mount Vernon; and Mrs. Sarah Hookway, who is also deceased.

Mr. Pitkin of this review is the youngest of the family. The days of his childhood and youth were passed in Milford township, where he attended the district schools.

In 1863, he donned the blue uniform of his country and became a member of Company G, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the same in which his brother had served and in which he continued as a private until the close of the war. He participated in the Meridian raid and the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. At Atlanta he was wounded in the right breast by a gun shot and was sent to the Marietta hospital. Later he was in the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, and from there was transferred to the Covington hospital. After an absence of six months he was sent to Hilton Head, South Carolina, rejoining his regiment at Raleigh and participated in the Grand Review in Washington, receiving an honorable discharge at Columbus. Mr. Pitkin returned to his home in Milford township, Knox county, and resumed farming. He was married November 30, 1871, to Miss Mary F. Walton, a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, whence she came to this county when seventeen years of age. For six years she successfully engaged in teaching, following that profession until her marriage. She has become the mother of eight children: Edith Estelle, who was a teacher in the Mount Vernon schools and while taking a drive in company with another teacher and pupils, was killed at Ball's Crossing on the B. & O. Railroad, as was also one of her pupils, Henry Rosenthal. Harry W., who is a graduate of Wooster College, of the class of 1900, and is now a student in the Columbia Law School in New York city; Robert W., Mary F., Walter G., Eva S., Ethel E. and Ruth E., all yet at home. Several of the children have had the advantages of the High school and Normal or College training, it being

their parents' desire to afford each such thorough educational advantages as will amply fit them for any responsible position.

Since his marriage Mr. Pitkin has resided upon his present farm in Milford township, where he owns and operates two farms of two hundred acres of rich land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He also has property in Mount Vernon. He is a member of the Congregational church in Lock, is serving as one of its deacons and takes an active part in its work. In politics he is a staunch Republican and he has been a member of Yager Post, G. A. R., of Mount Liberty, since its organization.

AMASA P. ROBERTSON, M. D.

The qualities which insure success to the representatives of the medical fraternity are possessed in large measure by Dr. Robertson, who is now a prominent physician of Mount Liberty. He was born near Cambridge, in Washington county, New York, January 3, 1843. His father, Ezra S. Robertson, was a native of the same locality, born September 6, 1809. In early life he learned the trade of carriage and wagon making, and throughout his entire life he followed those pursuits. On the 1st of October, 1835, he married Miss Sarah Pratt, who was born December 11, 1812, in Washington county, New York. In 1844 they came to Knox county, locating in Mount Liberty, where they spent their remaining days, the father passing away in 1880, while his wife died in 1889. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, while she belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views Ezra Robert-

son was a stalwart Republican and at all times he was loyal in support of his honest convictions. Both he and his wife were of Scotch descent and they were people of the highest respectability, their upright lives entitling them to the warm regard of all with whom they were associated. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters, seven of whom are now living.

The Doctor had a twin brother, Jesse, who lived to be twenty years of age. They were only a year and a half old when brought to Knox county, and in Centerburg and Mount Liberty Dr. Robertson spent his youth. He began his education in the district schools and in the high school of Mount Vernon continued his studies. He was graduated in the Bryan & Tomlinson Commercial College at Columbus in 1866, and soon afterward began the study of medicine. While thus engaged he taught school in order to meet his expenses while pursuing his studies, which were directed by Dr. T. H. Van Kirk. Later he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati and was there graduated with the degree of M. D., with the class of 1873. He then began practice at Mount Liberty, where he has since remained, and his practice has continually grown until the multiplicity of his professional duties leaves him little leisure time. He receives the patronage of many of the best families of the town and surrounding county, and his success is an indication of his skill and ability.

In November, 1873, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Thompson, a native of Morrow county, Ohio, and a daughter of John Thompson of that county, who removed to Mount Liberty during her early girlhood. By her marriage she has

become the mother of one daughter, Olive, who is now a student in Otterbein University, where she is devoting special attention to music. Fraternally the Doctor is a Mason and in the line of his profession is connected with the Ohio Medical Association. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and in his political views is an earnest and zealous Republican. He belongs to the school board and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. As a citizen he is ever loyal to the best interests of county, state and nation, and at the time of the Civil war he manifested his patriotic spirit by enlisting, on the 1st of September, 1862, as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of hostilities, being promoted from the ranks to the office of sergeant major. He took part in a number of battles, went with Sherman on the march to the sea, and also participated in the grand review in Washington, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen in the Western Hemisphere. He was only away from his company thirty days in three years. Always found at his post of duty, he faithfully defended the cause he espoused and was a valiant soldier. The same fidelity has characterized him through life and has been one secret of his success as a member of the medical profession.

CLAYTON H. BISHOP.

Among the most enterprising and influential citizens of Centerburg and Knox county is Clayton H. Bishop, the present efficient postmaster and insurance and loan

agent. Starting out upon his business career without capital, he has steadily and persistently overcome all difficulties and advanced to a prominent position in commercial circles. He has a wide acquaintance in the county, for he is one of her native sons, his birth having occurred in Milford township, on the 11th of June, 1860. His father, Allen Bishop, was born in the same township and is a farmer by occupation. There he yet makes his home—one of the highly respected citizens of that community. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nettie Wayland, was born in South Bloomfield township, Morrow county, Ohio, and was there reared when that locality was within the borders of Knox county. By her marriage she became the mother of six sons of whom Clayton H. Bishop is the eldest.

On the family homestead in Milford township the subject of this review spent his boyhood days and the work of the farm early became familiar to him through the channels of practical experience. He attended the district schools and continued his education in Mount Liberty. When twenty-one years of age he started out in life for himself without capital and chose as the field of his labors the insurance business, with which he has since been connected. In 1884, when twenty-four years of age, he opened an office on his own account and purchased the agency of Critchfield & Ashley. He has long been well established in this line of work and is now representing the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Royal of New York, the Underwriters, the Franklin of Columbus, the National, the Hartford of Hartford, the Milwaukee Mechanics', the German of Freeport, Fire Association of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Underwrit-

ers' Insurance Company of North America and many other reliable companies. He annually writes a large amount of business and he has three employes in his office.

Mr. Bishop is a man of excellent business ability and executive force and his sound judgment has proven a valuable factor in the successful control of other important enterprises. He is secretary of the Centerburg Building & Loan Association, is one of the stockholders and directors in the Centerburg Bank, and has a farm of three hundred and fifty acres in Milford township, including the old family homestead, to which he has added until it has reached its present extensive proportions. This property yields to him a good income. Added to the management of his other interests he is now capably and acceptably serving as postmaster to which position he was appointed by President McKinley in June, 1897, and on the expiration of his first term, in June, 1901, he was again appointed, so that his incumbency will continue until 1905. In his administration of the affairs of the office he is prompt and notably reliable and has therefore won the unqualified support of the public.

A free delivery was started from this office in December, 1900, and since February 1, 1902, three others have been established, the four routes now serving all the surrounding territory. One office, that of Lock, has been closed.

On the 14th of January, 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bishop and Miss Lizzie Bennington, a native of Pennsylvania, in which state she was reared and educated. Prior to her marriage she was a successful teacher in the public schools of Centerburg. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop now

have two sons, Ray B. and Guy C., both at home. He is a staunch Republican in his political affiliations and warmly endorses the principles of the party. Socially he is connected with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and religiously with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving as trustee. The qualities of an upright manhood are his, and though his life history contains no startling or exciting chapters there is much in his career that is worthy of emulation, notably his fidelity to duty and the determination and energy with which he has advanced in business.

H. H. ROBERTSON.

One of the boys in blue of the Civil war, and at all times a loyal citizen, true to the interests of county, state and nation, H. H. Robertson is numbered among the representative business men of Mount Liberty. He was born in Washington county, New York, on the 4th of September, 1840, and is a brother of Dr. A. P. Robertson, whose sketch, containing the family history, will be found on another page of this volume. Our subject is the third child in order of birth in his parents' family, and his twin brother, John T., is now a resident of Hilliar township, Knox county.

When only about four years of age the subject of this review accompanied the family on its removal to Knox county, Ohio, and he was reared in Mount Liberty and Centerburg, also spending about fourteen years on a farm in Hilliar township. During his youth he attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and completed his education

in the high school of Mount Vernon. When the Civil war was inaugurated he went to the front as a defender of the Union cause, enlisting on the 5th of June, 1861, in Company B, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During his army career he participated in twenty-seven battles, among them being those of Winchester, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and although he took part in many hard-fought engagements during the contest he was never wounded, but for three months, on account of disability, he was confined in a hospital. After a faithful service of three years and fifteen days he was honorably discharged, returning to his home with a most creditable military record. After the close of his army experience Mr. Robertson was engaged in farming near Mount Liberty for the following three years, but on the expiration of that period he abandoned the tilling of the soil to embark in mercantile life, opening a general store at Mount Liberty, and he is now the oldest merchant in years of continuous service in the village. He first began business here in a small way, but as time has passed by, success has rewarded his efforts and he is now the proprietor of a large and well stocked store. His success is largely due to his capable management, splendid executive ability, untiring efforts and firm purpose, and his reputation in commercial circles is above question.

The marriage of Mr. Robertson was celebrated in 1866, when Miss C. Scarborough became his wife. She is a native daughter of Knox county, her parents, James and Eliza (Breckenridge) Scarborough, having been among the early pioneers of this locality, locating in Liberty township as early as 1838. Three children have been born unto this union: Josephine, William N. and Ar-

thur E., the latter attending school at Mount Vernon. The daughter is a graduate of music at the Boston Musical Conservatory, and her husband, the Rev. A. E. Winter, is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church at Sandusky, Ohio. Rev. William N. Robertson is a graduate of the Ohio Western University, and is also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, being now located at Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio. He married Miss Daisy McLellan. Mr. Robertson, of this review, is a staunch Republican in his political views, and socially he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Knights of Honor. His religious views are in harmony with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has long held membership, and for many years has served as a steward therein. His friends have the highest appreciation of his many excellent qualities, and all esteem him for a life over which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

BENJAMIN DURBIN.

Benjamin Durbin, who is now living retired at his pleasant home in Danville, enjoying the fruits of his former toil, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 8th of May, 1828, a son of Baptist and a grandson of John Durbin, both natives of Maryland. In early life the latter was employed as a distiller, but he was a weaver by trade and followed that occupation after coming to Ohio. His death occurred in Howard township when he had reached the eighty-second milestone on the journey of life. He was of German descent. His son and the father of our

subject left his native state when a young man and removed to Belmont county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until 1832, the year of his arrival in Knox county. Locating in Howard township, he there carried on agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life, passing to the home beyond when he had reached the age of seventy-four years. In Belmont county, Ohio, he was united in marriage to Catherine King, a native of that county, and she passed away in death at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. Her father, John King, came to this country from Ireland, his native land. Unto this union fourteen children were born, eleven of whom grew to years of maturity. After the death of the mother of these children the father was again married, but there were no children by the second union.

Benjamin Durbin, the second of his parents' fourteen children, was but three years of age when he was brought to Knox county, Ohio, and his education was obtained in the district schools of Howard township. Remaining with his father until his twenty-first year, he then, in 1850, went to Wyandot county, Ohio, where he remained for the following three years, on the expiration of which period he again went to Howard township. From that time until his marriage he remained with his father on the old homestead, and about 1863 he came to Union township, purchasing and locating on the farm which he still owns. His home place consists of two hundred and forty acres of excellent land, all of which is under a fine state of cultivation, and everything about the place bears evidence of a progressive and thrifty owner. Success has abundantly rewarded the well directed efforts of Mr. Durbin, securing for him an excellent compe-

tence, and in 1898 he was able to put aside the active duties of a business life and spend the remainder of his days in quiet retirement, removing to Danville.

Mr. Durbin has been twice married. In 1857 he wedded Margaret McNaman, and they had the following children, namely: William B., deceased; Alice, deceased; Clement, a prominent farmer of Union township; Salora, the wife of Albert Loysdon, of Wyandot county, Ohio; Mary J., wife of Thomas Durbin, of Howard township; and Bertha, wife of William Grassbaugh, who resides on a farm belonging to our subject in Union township. For his second wife Mr. Durbin chose Elizabeth Porter, the widow of Francis McNamara. He cast his first presidential vote for Scott, and his ballot was afterward cast in favor of Whig and Republican candidates until he supported Buchanan in 1856, and he also voted for Bryan at both elections. For six years he served as trustee of Union township. Religiously he is a member of St. Luke's Catholic church, and has assisted in the erection of its three houses of worship in this township, the last one having been erected in 1895.

JACOB H. DELONG.

Jacob H. Delong is numbered among the native sons of Knox county, his birth having occurred in Jefferson township, August 21, 1839, and since he has arrived at years of maturity he has been an important factor in agricultural circles. As a progressive citizen he has aided in the work of development and improvement in the county and well

does he deserve representation among the leading farmers here. His father, John Delong, was also a farmer by occupation and entered land from the government in Jefferson township. The latter's father was a sailor, but John Delong always devoted his energies to the work of tilling the soil, and upon the original homestead in this county he passed away at the age of forty-five years. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Schultz and was born in Union township, Knox county, her parents being honored pioneers of this locality, whither they came from Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Delong were born ten children, all natives of Knox county. One of the number is B. F. Delong, a twin brother of our subject and now a resident of Butler township, Knox county. One brother, Louis, enlisted in the Union army and died in the service of his country. The daughters of the family were Martha, the wife of M. Simpson, of Jefferson township; Elizabeth, the wife of George Stockman, of Shelby, Ohio; and Rose, who married Felty Derr, of Ashland county.

On the old family homestead, J. H. Delong was reared, and in his early youth he pursued his education in a log school house of the neighborhood. Very early in life he started out on his own account, working by the month or day as a farm hand in the district in which his parents resided. When he had attained to man's estate he chose as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Miss Louisa Horn, the wedding being celebrated in Jefferson township January 15, 1863. She was born in this township, a daughter of Abram and Rebecca (Staats) Horn, who were early settlers of Knox county. Their union has been blessed with

five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Benjamin F., who married Edith Pinkley and resides in Brinkhaven; Eldora, the wife of Porter Matthews, of Brown township; Rebecca, the wife of Emmerson Kunkel, also of Brown township; Abram J., who married Della Yarger, and is a farmer of Brown township; and Eldon Roy, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Delong began their domestic life upon a rented farm in Jefferson township, there residing for about fifteen years, at the expiration of which period Mr. Delong purchased the farm which is now their home and to the cultivation of which he has since devoted his time with excellent results. He owns one hundred and twenty-nine acres in this tract, fifty acres adjoining the home place and one hundred and forty acres in Jefferson township, so that his landed possessions aggregate three hundred and sixteen acres. For about thirty years he was also engaged in the shipping business, buying and selling stock in connection with farming. He is well known throughout the county as a reliable business man, and well has he earned the title of a self-made man, for his prosperity is the outcome of his own earnest and honorable efforts. His political allegiance is given the Democracy and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Jelloway, in which he has taken an active part in its work and upbuilding, and is a member of its board of trustees. In 1861 he manifested his loyalty to the government by enlisting in the Sixty-fifth Ohio Regiment, with which he went to Columbus, but there he was rejected on account of physical disability. At home, however, he did all in his power to advance the Union cause and the same determined spirit has ever marked the

discharge of his duties of citizenship. Having spent his entire life in Knox county his fellow citizens are familiar with his record, which at all times has been worthy of commendation and those who have known him from boyhood are among his staunchest friends.

DAVID T. BEST.

The celebrated English historian has said: "A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations." A published family history, however, is proof that those who bear the name of Best are interested in the ancestral history as far as it is known and as through several generations members of the family have resided in Knox county and have borne an important and honorable part in its development and progress it is expedient that mention be made of their work in this volume, containing the records of the prominent citizens of the community from pioneer times down to the present period of modern achievement. David Best has for six decades resided in Knox county. He was born in New Jersey, January 5, 1832, and is the sixth of the eleven children, nine sons and two daughters of Peter and Mary (Trimmer) Best.

It is believed that the Best family is of Scotch lineage, but when it was founded in America is not known. There is only a traditional history back of the grandparents of our subject, for in the midst of busy lives the ancestors did not pause to think that their work and records would some day be valued by their posterity. John Best, the

grandfather, was born in New Jersey, June 15, 1759, and his brothers were James, William, Cornelius and Michael, and a half-brother, Daniel. John Best wedded Mary Haas, who was born May 10, 1767, and was of a Holland Dutch family, but her ancestral history is even more obscure than that of the Best family. The marriage, which occurred November 2, 1784, was blessed with the following children: Mary, who was born June 6, 1788, and became Mrs. Rush; John, born April 3, 1791; James, born April 23, 1794; Peter, born May 13, 1797; William, born March 27, 1800; Mrs. Eleanor Bond, born December 7, 1802; and Jacob, born April 11, 1804. The children became widely scattered as they married and left home. The parents both died in Pennsylvania, the mother April 24, 1822, the father in April, 1839, when he was laid by her side in the Chillisauqua graveyard in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Peter Best, the father of our subject, though born in New Jersey, was reared just across the Delaware river in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. At German Valley, in the former state, however, he was married, January 2, 1823, to Mary Trimmer, who made for him a happy home and was a loving and devoted mother to their children. She was born June 5, 1802, the eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lantermann) Trimmer, who were married in New Jersey, September 12, 1801. The father was of German descent, born in 1781, and the mother's birth occurred March 12, 1779. Leaving their two married daughters in the east they removed with their younger children to McLean county, Illinois, and there secured from the government a home-

stead, but the father was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death there occurring October 3, 1826. In that frontier region the mother then reared her children in a manner that made her memory revered and honored by them. She died April 7, 1847.

Peter Best and his wife began their domestic life on a rented farm near Hacketts-town, New Jersey, the young husband sturdily tilling the soil through the first year with the aid of only one horse, but the little home was blessed by the presence of a son, their first born. They afterward returned to German Valley and during their eight years' residence there four more children were added to the household and still four others were born in New Germantown, that state. The following is the record of their family: John, born October 3, 1823; William, June 9, 1825; Jesse, January 7, 1827; Jacob, January 14, 1829; Mary E., October 25, 1830; David T., January 5, 1832; Lydia E., May 20, 1834; Ananias, July 10, 1836; Peter, September 5, 1838; James, October 25, 1840; and Sylvester, January 30, 1843. The last two were born in Ohio. Of this number Peter died at the age of fourteen and William died September 12, 1877. It was in the fall of 1839 that Peter Best with his wife and children started westward in the manner of "movers" of that period and on the 3d of October crossed the Ohio river into this state, making their way to Gambier where lived David Trimmer, an uncle of Mrs. Best. The mother and children remained at his home while the father sought a favorable location. He finally purchased one hundred acres of land near Centerburg, in Hilliar township, afterward known as the Best homestead. The family moved into a

log cabin, which, about 1846, was replaced by a more commodious and comfortable frame residence. Peter Best, with the aid of his sons, performed the arduous task of clearing the land for the plow and cultivating the first crops, but in course of time the farm returned to him a good living. His wife aided in the establishment of the home by her neat and frugal management of the household and the years were thus passed; but as there were no railroads and as it was almost an impossibility to hold any communication with people in other parts of the county, this immediate family lost all trace of their relatives, as did the latter of them, and it was not until many years afterward, through the genealogical research of Dr. Robert B. Rush, that the separated families were once more brought in touch. In this way Jacob Best came to know of his brother Peter's whereabouts and resolved to visit him. One night he arrived in Centerburg and unannounced he walked into his brother's sitting room. They had not seen each other for forty years, but the recognition was mutual and instantaneous, and it may readily be imagined that the reunion was a most happy one.

The greatest grief which came to the pioneer home was in the death of the wife and mother, Mrs. Mary Best, July 22, 1856. The husband survived almost twenty years, passing away September 12, 1875. They were both earnest Christian people and brought up their children in the fear and admonition of the Lord. Their names were long on the membership rolls of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Centerburg, and their lives were in harmony with the teachings of the Master.

The following is a brief record of their

children, with exception of Peter, whose death has been chronicled: John Best went to Champaign county, Ohio, in 1842, and has since lived near Cable. He was married November 29, 1849, to Mary Jane Yocom, who died August 17, 1894. They had three children—Enola Jane, wife of Staton E. Middleton; Carrie Belle, wife of David Perry; and John W. P.

William Best was married November 15, 1846, to Sophia Houk and located on a portion of the home farm, where he died September 12, 1877, his wife March 22, 1884. Their children were Ananias Trimmer; Laura Josephine Isable, the widow of John R. Headington; Malissa Adaline; Peter Leroy; and Mary Loella, the wife of William A. Palmer. All are deceased with the exception of the married daughters.

Jesse Best spent the winter of 1854-5 in Lexington, Illinois, and in the latter year removed to Clarksville, Iowa, but after eleven years went to Neosho Falls, Kansas, where he has followed farming. He was married November 30, 1856, to Mary E. Spawr and died December 20, 1901. Their children are Elizabeth Ellen, wife of William Cooke; William James; Peter Sylvester, deceased; Lydia Olive; Jesse Jasper; Frank Leslie; and Myrtle Imogene, deceased.

Jacob Best went to Lexington, Illinois, in the fall of 1853 and became a successful lumber merchant, but retired from business in 1891. He was married February 24, 1874, to Isabel Garrett, and they lost two children, Saidee Belle and Leonard Garrett.

Mary E. Best was married April 13, 1854, to Lemon Chadwick, and in 1868 they removed to Woodson county, Kansas, where they followed farming until about 1893, when they went to Nevada, Missouri. They

had four children: Laura Adaline; Alson E., Annia Matilda and Effie Ellen. All are married and the first named is now deceased.

David T. Best is the next of his father's family.

Lydia E. Best was married October 19, 1880, to John McGuire and they reside on a part of the old homestead.

Ananias Best went to Clarksville, Iowa, in 1861 and after following farming with success for a number of years is now living retired on a small tract of land near the town. He was married May 31, 1863, to Catherine R. McCreary, and they have two sons, Jacob Samuel and John William, both married and living near their parents.

James Best secured a collegiate education in Waynesburg College, of Pennsylvania, and in 1867 was ordained a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He preached at various places for that denomination, but recently he became identified with the Presbyterian church. The family home is in Westerville, Ohio. He married Narcissa M. Conner, of Cumberland, Ohio, and their children are Nolan Rice, Ernst Merton and Mary Iva.

Sylvester Best, when a young man of nineteen, enlisted as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made a corporal. He took part in some of the most hotly contested engagements of the Civil war and at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, was seriously wounded. He was sent to a hospital at Nashville and for several months it was impossible to tell whether he would live or die, but after many weeks of suffering he finally recovered. He was married May 19, 1866, to Miss Martha Annett, and unto them were born six children: Car-

rie Bernice, who died at the age of one year; Sylvester Robert; Jesse Taylor; Charles Sherman; an infant daughter; and Guy Spenser.

We now take up the personal history of David T. Best, whose name introduces this sketch and to whom we are indebted for the facts concerning this honored pioneer family. He was only about eight years of age when his parents came to Knox county, settling near Gambier. Upon the old family homestead he was reared and experienced all the hardships and trials incident to life on the frontier, but there were also many pleasures to be enjoyed, which are not known at the present time and altogether the life was a happy one. It is true he bore his share in the farm work, but this proved an excellent training for him so that when he began farming on his own account practical experience fitted him for the work.

On the 4th of January, 1855, Mr. Best was united in marriage to Miss Susannah Addleman, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and came to Knox county when about seven years of age. Her parents were John and Mehitabel (Clawson) Addleman. For thirty-eight years Mr. and Mrs. Best enjoyed a happy married, and then, on the 9th of January, 1893, this worthy couple were separated by the hand of death, the wife being called to the home beyond. They were the parents of three children, of whom two are living, John and Lydia Ellen, both of whom are with their father; and Wilbert Irvin, who died May 22, 1897. He had married Lydia Ross and at his death left a widow and three children, David Irvin, Gladys Leora and Minnie Florabell.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Best

located on the farm where he yet lives and has since engaged in general farming and stock raising. When a boy he learned the plasterer's trade and followed it before his marriage and to some extent afterward, but his attention has been chiefly occupied with his agricultural interests. He has a quarter section of land in the home place and in addition owns a tract of one hundred and five acres known as the Merritt farm, also in Hilliar township. His systematic methods, his enterprise, unflagging industry and perseverance have brought to him very gratifying success. In his political affiliations Mr. Best has always been a Democrat and at one time served as trustee in his township. For many years he has been a member of the Freewill Baptist church, takes an active part in its work and has filled many of its offices. His life has been in harmony with its teachings, and the sterling qualities of his character have won him the high regard of many friends.

LUTHER L. HYATT.

Nature seems to have intended that the closing years of life shall be a period of rest and inactivity. In youth one possesses vigor and strength and the courage that dares to undertake almost any task; as middle age comes on judgment and experience direct into safe channels the labors of younger years and make profitable the honest toil; then if one has carefully husbanded their resources in the evening of life there is plenty to meet the needs of man and also to supply him with many of the luxuries that go to make life worth the living and

thus a rest may be enjoyed as the fitting reward of the work of former years. Such has been the career of Mr. Hyatt, who was long connected with the agricultural interests of Knox county and is now living retired in a pleasant home in Mount Vernon.

He is among the worthy citizens that Maryland has furnished to Ohio, his birth having occurred in Montgomery county, of the former state, on the 22d of May, 1823, his parents being Phillip and Rizbah Norwood (Watkins) Hyatt. It is said that the family was founded in America by three brothers, Meshac, Shadrach and Abdenego Hyatt. Jesse Hyatt, the grandfather of our subject, became a resident of Maryland and laid out the village of Hyattstown, which was named in his honor and from which he received large rentals during his life, while his descendants yet obtain a good income from the property which was formerly owned by their ancestor. Jesse Hyatt married Ann Riggs, and they became the parents of five children: Elisha, Phillip, Jesse, Sarah and Caroline. Of this family Phillip Hyatt was the father of our subject. He married Rizbah N. Watkins, and unto them were born twelve children: Luther L., Ann Riggs, Susan Matilda, Phillip Hammond, Joseph Hamilton, Elizabeth Sarah, Caroline, Olive, Maria, Columbus D., Columbia and John Thomas. The last named died in the Civil war. The father, Phillip Hyatt, was a soldier of the war of 1812, enlisting from Maryland and serving until the close of hostilities, during which time he experienced many of the hardships and rigors of war. He followed farming as a life work and died in Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1882.

The foundation for the education of

Luther L. Hyatt was laid in the schools of his native county, which he attended for one year. When a lad of nine summers he accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county, Ohio, the family taking up their abode in Liberty township in 1832. In the old-time subscription schools here Mr. Hyatt completed his education. The school house was built of logs, the floor was constructed of puncheons, the seats were of slabs and the writing desk was formed of a long, rough board fastened to the wall and extending the entire length of the building. One entire end of the room was occupied by the fireplace, which was large enough for a big log to be rolled into it. After acquiring his primary education amid such primitive surroundings Mr. Hyatt spent one year in a select school in Mount Vernon, and in the meantime he aided in the arduous task of clearing the wild land, converting it into fields ready for cultivation and raising the first crops, which were planted among the stumps, for the roots of trees were so thick that it was impossible to use a plow and an old straight-tooth drag was utilized in loosening the ground so that the seed could be planted. One of the first tools that Mr. Hyatt ever handled was an ax weighing four pounds, and with this he cut a great many trees while clearing the land of his father's farm. He continued to use that implement for many years, and with other primitive farm machinery aided in carrying on the farm work. Mr. Hyatt developed into a practical farmer and continuously engaged in the raising of the cereals best adapted to this climate until 1881, when he retired from active business life and purchased a handsome residence on North Main street,

where he is still living. He still owns a valuable farm of one hundred and five acres of highly improved land in Wayne township, the greater part of which is under cultivation and from which he derives annually a good income.

In March, 1853, Mr. Hyatt secured as a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Miss Malinda Smith, a daughter of Preserve Smith, and unto them were born four children: Charles Hamilton, a farmer of Wayne township; Louella, the wife of Alonzo Rock, of Canton, Ohio; Carrie Josephine, the wife of Frank McFadden, of Mount Vernon; and John, who is living in Red Lodge, Montana. After the death of his first wife Mr. Hyatt wedded Matilda Ann Walker, a daughter of William Walker. She, too, died and he married Miss Catherine Davis Wolfe, a daughter of Eli and Caroline (Hyatt) Wolfe.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Hyatt put aside all personal consideration and in 1864, in Mount Vernon, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one hundred days' service. He participated in several skirmishes, but was mostly engaged in guard duty, and at the close of his term was honorably discharged and mustered out at Columbus. He is now a member of Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., of Mount Vernon, and in politics he is a stalwart Republican. He has held several township offices and in 1870 was made county infirmary director, which position he held for two terms. He has always been prominently identified with movements for the general good, co-operating heartily in advancing many such measures. Great changes have occurred since he came to the county and a wonder-

ful transformation has been wrought, for the wild lands have been reclaimed for purposes of civilization, and where once stood dense forests are now seen fields rich in golden grain. The work of progress has been carried steadily forward and no one has taken greater pride in what has been accomplished than this honored pioneer, Luther L. Hyatt, who for seventy years has resided within the borders of Knox county.

JOSEPH ADDISON MCFARLAND.

The subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Holland ancestry, early representatives of the family of McFarland having fled from Scotland to Ireland to escape persecution in their native land and come over later in the Mayflower to America, and his mother's forefathers having been born and having lived for many generations in Holland.

Joseph A. McFarland is a son of William Scott and Anna (Pierson) McFarland, and was born in Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, October 16, 1824. He began his education in the district schools of that township, and when he was seven years old accompanied his parents to Morgan township, settling on the farm which is now his home. After that he pursued his studies in the public school near by and at the old academy at Martinsburg. He was early instructed in the mysteries of successful farming, has been a farmer all his life except during one year, when he was a clerk in a general store in Martinsburg and now owns a home farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres in Morgan township and an eighty-acre farm in Clay township. While doing general farm-

ing he has devoted himself especially to the breeding of Merino sheep, being now the owner of a fine flock of one hundred and sixty-five head. Mr. McFarland's long and useful life covers much of the period of the development of the country around him, and in his early days he helped to clear land and put it under cultivation, and since then he has stood shoulder to shoulder with those who have been most active and influential in making the improvements now visible on every hand.

Mr. McFarland affiliates with the Presbyterian church, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He had voted at but two presidential elections prior to 1856, and that year he voted for John C. Fremont, and he takes pride in the fact that he has voted for each successive Republican nominee since that time. February 10, 1858, he married Margaret H. Graham, a daughter of John and Mary (Ross) Graham, who has borne him children as follows: Hannah Mary, who married David Harriman and lives at Newark, Ohio; Orra Jean, who is a member of her father's household; Carrie, who died in November, 1883, aged twenty-two years; John Howard, who married Grace Pierson, who is now dead, and is a school teacher at Bank Station, Knox county; and Emma and Libbie, residents of Martinsburg. The mother of these children died December 21, 1875, and December 25, 1876, Mr. McFarland married Mrs. Flora Morrison, daughter of Patterson P. and Nancy (Kirkpatrick) Pierson.

William Scott McFarland, father of Joseph Addison McFarland, was born in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1811 emigrated to Ohio, settling in Clay township, Knox county, where

he bought eighty acres of land, which he owned until his death in 1865. His wife, Anna Pierson, daughter of John and Sarah (Van Dyke) Pierson, survived him until 1871. They were the parents of six children, named as follows in the order of their nativity: John M., who died at seventy-eight years of age; Jane, who died an infant; Emily, a maiden lady; Thomas, who died in infancy; Joseph Addison, who is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Samuel, who died at the age of sixty-five. Mr. McFarland's great-grandfather, Colonel Daniel McFarland, commanded a regiment in the colonial service in the Revolutionary war, and his maternal great-grandfather, John Pierson, also fought for American independence.

MATHEW WELSH.

For many decades Mathew Welsh has been a highly respected citizen of Knox county, and is well deserving of a place in a volume which contains the histories of the county's most substantial men. He has made an untarnished record and unspotted reputation in industrial circles, and in all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly regarding his own self-respect as infinitely more desirable than wealth, fame or position.

Mr. Welsh was born in Lower Canada, about nine miles from Montreal, on the 2d of October, 1839. His father, Morris Welsh, was a native of Ireland, but when a young man he left the land of his birth for the new world, locating in Vermont, where he was married to Julia Dewire. Afterward

he removed with his wife to Canada, and about 1845 they came to Ohio, locating in Richland county. In the following year they took up their abode in Howard township, Knox county, and the father's death occurred in Paulding county, this state, when he had reached the age of sixty-three years. His wife died at the comparatively early age of forty-three years. She, too, was a native of the Emerald Isle. Unto this worthy couple were born six children, five sons and one daughter, namely: Edward, who laid down his life on the altar of his country, having been killed at the battle of Gettysburg; William, who is engaged in the insurance business in Mount Vernon; Mathew, the subject of this review; John, a retired farmer of Nebraska; Johanna, the wife of William Sapp, of Knox county; and Morris, who is a painter of Centerburg, Ohio.

Mathew Welsh was about six years of age when he was brought by his parents to Knox county, Ohio, and in the district schools of Howard township he received his early educational privileges. He was left an orphan when eleven years old, and at that early age he was thrown upon his own resources to fight life's battles as best he could. He has indeed battled earnestly and energetically, and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and affluence. In 1859 he crossed the plains with an ox team and cart to Pike's Peak, seven weeks and four days having been consumed in the journey from St. Joe to Denver, Colorado, and in that state he was engaged in mining for the following three years. In 1862 he returned to Knox county, and in the following year he offered his

services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company I, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, entering the ranks as a private. During his army service he took part in many of the important battles, and for three months served as a guard to General Scofield. During his entire term of service he was never wounded, but at the battle of Morristown he received nine bullet holes in his clothing, one bullet having passed through his hat. For meritorious conduct on the field of battle he was promoted from a private to first sergeant of his company, and at the close of hostilities, in 1865, he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, after which he returned to his old home in Knox county. After his marriage, which occurred in 1866, he located on a farm in Howard township, where he remained until 1892, and from that time until the 1st of May, 1901, he made his home upon a farm of one hundred and forty acres which he had purchased in Monroe township. At the latter date he retired from the active duties of the farm and located in Howard, where he is now living in quiet retirement, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

On the 14th of November, 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. Welsh and Miss Eleanor Critchfield, who was born in Howard township, Knox county, on the 15th of April, 1844, a daughter of Lewis and Mary J. (Dawson) Critchfield and a sister of Joseph Critchfield, whose history, together with that of the family, will be found on another page of this volume. Mrs. Welsh, the fourth child and eldest daughter in her parents' family, was reared and educated in the place of her nativity. By her marriage with Mr. Welsh she has become the mother of two sons,—Lewis C., who married Cora

Leonard and resides on the home farm; and Charles Francis, who married Sarah B. Brillhart, and is a prominent agriculturist of Knox county. He has one daughter, Julia May. Mr. Welsh, of this review, is a member of Joe Hooker Post, No. 20, G. A. R., of Mount Vernon, being transferred from Leroy Baker Post at Danville, in which he had filled all the chairs, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 316, of Mount Vernon. Religiously he is a worthy member and active worker in the Christian church at Millwood.

MARK WORKMAN.

Mark Workman, deceased, was a native son of the Buckeye state. For many years he made his home on the farm which his widow still owns, and was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, being an industrious, enterprising and energetic man, of good business and executive ability. His birth occurred in Brown township, Knox county, on the 19th of April, 1852, and he was early inured to the labors of field and meadow, while the educational advantages which he received in his youth were those afforded by the common schools of his locality. After putting aside his text-books as a scholar he again entered the school room as an instructor, and for a considerable period instructed the young along lines of mental advancement. On the 27th of December, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Hays, and their union was brightened and blessed by the presence of one daughter, Estella, who became the wife of V. L. Horn, a prominent and successful ag-

riculturist of Pleasant township, Knox county.

Soon after their marriage the young couple removed to the farm in Pleasant township which Mrs. Workman still owns, and here our subject was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits until his life's labors were ended in death, passing away on the 11th of April, 1885, in the faith of the Brethren or German Baptist church, of which he was a worthy and acceptable member, ever doing his full share to promote the cause of Christianity. His life was one of marked industry and enterprise, in which a resolute spirit and untiring labor enabled him to advance steadily step by step until he occupied an enviable position on the plane of affluence.

Mrs. Workman resided upon the farm in Pleasant township until 1889, when she removed to Gambier and erected the beautiful residence which she now occupies, but she still retains possession of the homestead farm, which consists of two hundred and ninety-seven acres of rich and fertile land. She still holds faith in the same religious society, and her life has been one in which many acts of kindness have gained for her the esteem and friendship of all who know her.

CHRIS SWINGLE.

Chris Swingle is numbered among the progressive farmers of Jefferson township and owns and operates one hundred and one acres on section 12, while elsewhere in the township he has another farm of one hundred and forty acres. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, February 28, 1849,

a son of John G. and Barbara (Loose) Swingle. The father was a native of Prussia, but came to America when twenty years of age, locating first in New York, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade: He also followed that pursuit in Canada and in Ohio. He was married in Buffalo, New York, and then removed to Canada, whence he went to Muskingum county, this state. After conducting a smithy for a time he purchased a farm in that county, and when he sold his property there came to Knox county in 1852. Here he purchased land in Jefferson township and continued to make his home therein with the exception of one year, when he was engaged at his trade in Danville, Ohio, until his death, which occurred just eighteen days before the eighteenth anniversary of his birth. He died on his third farm in Jefferson, one mile north of Brinkhaven. He was reared in the Lutheran church, but became a prominent member of St. Luke's Catholic church at Danville. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Barbara Loose, was a native of Hesse, Germany, and prior to her marriage crossed the Atlantic to the new world. She lived to be seventy-eight years of age and passed away two years prior to the death of her husband. They were the parents of five children, four of whom reached mature years: Mary, wife of Enoch Spencer, is deceased; Jacob, who enlisted in the Union army and died at Mount Vernon in the service when less than sixteen years of age; Chris; George, who owns and lives on the old homestead near Brinkhaven; and one that died in infancy.

Chris Swingle, the fourth in order of birth, was but three years old when the family came to Knox county, and in Jefferson township he was reared and pursued his ed-

ucation, also attending the schools of Danville. When nineteen years of age he engaged in teaching, at which he continued for eleven terms, all in this township, eight being spent in the home district; but while he was a successful and popular educator the greater part of his time and attention has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. At the time of his marriage he bought the old family homestead, where he has since remained. The place, comprising one hundred and one acres, is well equipped with modern improvements and accessories, with substantial buildings and in appearance is neat and thrifty. His attention is now wholly devoted to the farm.

On the 13th of April, 1871, Mr. Swingle wedded Miss Florence Blubaugh, who was the seventh child and fourth daughter in the family of Benjamin and Charlotte (Heckler) Blubaugh. She was reared and educated in Jefferson township, and for two years was a student in the school taught by Mr. Swingle, to whom she later gave her hand in marriage. They have nine living children: Agatha, the wife of Frank J. Durbin, a grocer of Mount Vernon; Bertha, an artist, who is teaching painting in the Art Institute in St. Mary's convent at Columbus, Ohio; Jennie, Mary, Lucy, Katie, all at home; Eddie, who is engaged in teaching in the home school; George and Chris, who complete the family. They also lost one child, Rilla, who died at the age of two and a half years.

Mr. Swingle exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, and for six years he served as justice of the peace of Jefferson township, proving a most commendable official. He and his family belong to St. Luke's Cath-

olic church, of Danville, and in the community are widely and favorably known. He has been one of its stanch supporters, contributing liberally to the construction of the present handsome edifice.

DAVID BULYER.

A fine farm of two hundred acres on section 24, Middlebury township, is the property of David Bulyer and is the visible evidence of his life of industry and perseverance. He owes his success entirely to his own efforts and his reward is well deserved. His birth occurred in Pike township, Knox county, February 4, 1838. His father, John Bulyer, was a native of Pennsylvania, born August 16, 1814, but he was reared in Pike township, this county, and throughout his business career carried on farming in order to provide for his family. He married Rachel Blakeley, who was born in Pike township, September 3, 1816, belonging to one of the old families of that locality. Unto them were born two children, the daughter being Hannah, who became the wife of Robert C. Sweeney, and died in 1901. The father died August 13, 1838, and the mother also passed away when quite young.

David Bulyer is thus the only surviving member of the family. He was less than a year old when his father died, after which his mother married John Wineland, and he lived with his stepfather until eleven years of age, when he began earning his own living, and since that time he has depended upon his own resources, so that whatever success he has achieved has come as the direct result of his earnest toil. He attended

school, whose sessions were held in a log building, but his educational privileges were rather meager, owing to the fact that the schools were of a primitive character and that it was necessary for him to earn his own living. He worked as a farm hand in Pike township until after his marriage, which was celebrated in 1863, the lady of his choice being Amanda Reep, a native of Pennsylvania, who in her early girlhood was brought by her parents, Charles and Sarah Reep, to Knox county. Her father and mother were also natives of the Keystone state.

After his marriage Mr. Bulyer located at North Liberty, where he was employed on a farm by Jacob Smith for about one year. He then removed to a farm near Fredericktown, where he worked for one year for Moses Blackburn. He next went to the McKinney place, and after being employed by the month by William McKinney for some time he entered the service of C. R. Hooker, on whose farm he remained for four years, engaged in packing eggs and butter. On the expiration of that period he rented a farm of Mr. Hooker, paying four hundred dollars cash rent for one year, after which he removed to Berlin township and rented a farm for two years. He then lived nine years in Wayne township, where he operated a farm on the shares, after which he removed to another farm in the same township, for which he paid a cash rental of nine hundred dollars per year for nine years. While there he was engaged in raising fine horses, some of which sold as high as one thousand dollars, while others brought eight hundred and five hundred dollars. He did a large business in that line, and with the proceeds he purchased the farm

upon which he now resides, comprising two hundred acres of productive land, on which he has since been engaged in general farming. He is recognized as one of the practical, enterprising and progressive farmers of the community and annually his labors increase his income.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bulyer was blessed with two children. Herbert, the elder, married Nettie Silman, and they have three children—Herbert and Elmer, twins, and Homer. The daughter, Lucy, is now the wife of George Rodgers, of Chesterville, Ohio, and they have four children—Hoy, Dorothy, Dewey and Pauline. Mr. Bulyer exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, but has never aspired to office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with excellent success, his life record demonstrating that success is not a matter of genius, but may be won through earnest effort, guided by sound business judgment. His example should encourage and stimulate others to labor earnestly that prosperity may eventually crown their toil.

PROFESSOR C. M. GRUBB.

Professor C. M. Grubb is now principal of the schools of Howard and for a number of years has been accounted one of the most acceptable and capable teachers in the county. Perhaps no public position is as difficult to fill as that of the teacher. He must not only possess strong intelligence, but must be capable of imparting clearly and concisely to others the knowledge he has ac-

quired, must be able to maintain discipline, and moreover he has to please not one but many. The tide of public opinion must be in his favor and the individuals constituting the public all feel that the work of the teacher, more than of any other one, is a personal concern. It is therefore an indication of ability when the favorable criticism of the public is won and the words of commendation expressed of Professor Grubb indicates his high standing in the public regard.

A native of Knox county, he was born in Morris township September 29, 1867. His father, Henry Grubb, was also a native of the county, born and reared in Pike township, and in the common schools he pursued his education. He has made farming his life work and now resides in Monroe township. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Mary Ann Jeffries, was born in this county, and as she was left an orphan at an early age she was reared in the family of Daniel Brumbaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb are the parents of three sons and a daughter, yet living: Wilson, who engages in drilling wells in Knox county; Celestia, at home with their parents; C. M., of this review; and D. B., who is now studying law with the firm of Cooper & Moore, in Mount Vernon.

Professor Grubb began his education in the district schools of Monroe township and was afterward a student in the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, for two and a half years. He was married, November 5, 1890, to Miss Jennie Loney, a native of Brown township and a daughter of William and Mary (McClurg) Loney. Her father was born and reared in Pike township, while her mother was a native of Westmoreland coun-

ty, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of ten children, of whom Mrs. Grubb was the ninth in order of birth and the fourth daughter. She was reared and educated in her native county and attended the normal in Danville, Ohio.

For a year Professor Grubb and his wife resided in Mount Vernon, and he engaged in teaching school in the country. He then removed to a farm in Brown township and engaged in teaching through the winter months, while in the summer season he followed farming. In 1898 he removed to Howard and continued to teach in the schools of the township, being in charge of one school for seven years. In 1901 he was elected principal of the schools of the town, and is now occupying that position. There are two rooms in the school and an assistant teacher is employed. He has always succeeded in raising the standard of education in every school with which he has been connected, and has been an active factor in the intellectual development of the several communities in which he has labored and wrought for the mental good of the young.

Socially the Professor is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic lodges. His religious belief connects him with the Christian church, of which he is a most consistent member. He is now serving as elder and is also teacher of the Bible class in the Sunday-school. In his political faith he is a stanch Democrat, has labored earnestly to insure the success and promote the growth of the party, and has served as a member of the county committee. His genial manner, unfailing courtesy, his earnest devotion to his work and to every cause in which he believes—all these

have made him popular and won him the warm friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

CHARLES E. CRITCHFIELD.

The subject of this review is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining public right. For thirty-six years he has been a member of the bar of Mount Vernon and has long maintained a foremost position among the representatives of the law in Knox county. He has been honored with judicial and legislative offices and his public and professional career have been alike above reproach.

Judge Charles Edward Critchfield is so widely known in this portion of the state that his life history can not fail to prove of interest to many of our readers. He was born in Coshocton county, near the Knox county line, November 25, 1836, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, who was of German lineage, having fought for independence in the war which gave rise to the American republic. William Critchfield, the grandfather of the Judge, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and in 1812 emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, where his death occurred. He was one of the honored pioneer settlers, who aided in laying the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of this portion of the state.

Charles Critchfield, the father of the Judge, was born in Somerset county, Penn-

sylvania, and during his early boyhood accompanied his parents to Knox county, whence he afterward removed to Coshocton county, but when our subject was a lad of twelve years he returned with his family to this county and located upon a farm which is still in possession of his descendants. He followed agricultural pursuits throughout the greater part of his life and was an enterprising farmer and honorable man. He married Matilda, daughter of Benjamin Butler, who, with Joseph Walker and Thomas Bell Patterson, at one time owned the town site of Mount Vernon, and laid out the town there in 1805. Mr. Butler came from Virginia to the Buckeye state. It will thus be seen that on both the paternal and maternal sides the Judge is a representative of families that have been identified with Knox county from the days of its earliest settlement. There were but three children in his father's family and his brother is now a resident of California, the sister died at about twelve years of age.

In the public schools Judge Critchfield pursued his literary education and afterward began reading law in the office of Major William R. Sapp. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, and, opening an office in Mount Vernon, has since engaged in practice. His is a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity and with resolute will he set himself at the task of winning a prominent place at the bar. He knew this could only be done by close application, thorough study and absolute devotion to his clients' interests and those qualities have ever characterized his professional career. With the exception of the time when he served on the bench his practice has been of a general character and on all departments



C. Hitchcock



of the law he has comprehensive knowledge. In 1869 he was elected probate judge of Knox county for a term of three years, and that he most capably and fairly discharged his duties is indicated by the fact that he was thrice elected, thus being continued in the position for nine years, although the service was not consecutive, there being an interval of three years between his second and third terms. Other public offices have been conferred upon him. He was a member of the city council for one term and from 1893 until 1897, during President Cleveland's second administration, was postmaster of Mount Vernon. He has been a life-long Democrat, and on that ticket in 1889 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature. It was during the ensuing session of the general assembly that Calvin S. Brice was elected United States Senator.

In 1862, in this county, Judge Critchfield was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Vincent, a daughter of Alexander and Eliza (McElroy) Vincent, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, whence they came to Ohio, locating on a farm in Knox county. The Judge and his wife have two children: Charles Vincent, who is manager of the electric light and gas plant in Hillsboro, Ohio, and Nellie, at home.

The Judge has a wide acquaintance in this portion of Ohio where his entire life has been passed, and the marked strength of his character, his ability and enterprise have secured to him professional and political honors and successes. His public career has ever been marked by fidelity to duty and in the course of several decades he has always commanded the confidence and good will of his fellow men.

WILLIAM HENRY EASTMAN, M. D.

Dr. William Henry Eastman, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Levering and throughout the surrounding country, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, near Galion, July 3, 1863, and his father, Daniel Eastman, was born on the same farm. There he remained until 1870, when he removed with his family to Morrow county, where he still resides. He is engaged in farming, and has gained a comfortable competence through his well directed efforts. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Vincent, was also born in Crawford county, and by her marriage she became the mother of ten children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood.

The Doctor was about seven years old when the parents went to Morrow county, where he was reared, his youth being passed in a manner similar to that of most boys of the period. He began his education at Maple Grove, Crawford county, and afterward attended the schools at Whetstone, in Congress township, Morrow county, and for one year was a student in the Northwestern Ohio Normal University, at Ada. Thus having acquired a broad general knowledge, he determined to prepare for a profession and decided upon the medical as the one which he wished to make his life work. Accordingly he entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, and was graduated in 1892. Being thus well prepared for the work of alleviating human suffering, he at once located in Levering, where he opened an office and began practice. His patronage now comes not only from the town, but from outlying districts in Knox, Richland and Morrow counties.

In April, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Eastman and Miss Mildred Lemon, a daughter of Henry and Susan Lemon, of Galion, Ohio. She was born in Williams county, Ohio, and has become the mother of a son and daughter, Sylva and an infant. The Doctor and his wife enjoy the hospitality of the best homes in Levering and have many warm friends throughout the community. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, deeply interested in the growth and success of his party, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees. He also belongs to the Ohio State Medical Society, and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession and the improved methods which indicate the rapid progress being made by the medical fraternity.

JOHN TYLER ROBERTSON.

Although for only a brief period John T. Robertson was numbered among the soldiers of the Civil war, he was engaged in very active service and sustained a severe wound. The same spirit of loyalty which prompted his enlistment has ever been manifest in the discharge of his duties of citizenship, and he is accounted one of the leading and influential farmers of Hilliar township. He is the twin brother of Henry H. Robertson, while another member of the family is Dr. A. P. Robertson, of Mount Liberty. The subject of this review was born in Washington county, New York, September 4, 1840, and was named in honor of John Tyler, while his twin brother was

given the name of Henry Harrison, called after the candidates for vice-president and president, respectively. They were about five years of age when their parents removed to Knox county, settling in Mount Liberty, and in Hilliar and Liberty townships Mr. Robertson, of this review, was reared and educated. He pursued his studies in the district schools and in an institution of learning conducted by a well known teacher at Centerburg.

In 1863 occurred the marriage of our subject and Miss Maria Holister, a native of Liberty township and a daughter of Harmon Holister, one of the pioneer settlers of Knox county. They took up their abode in Mount Liberty, where they remained for a year when Mr. Robertson, feeling that his duty was toward his country, put aside all business and personal considerations and joined the "boys in blue" of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Infantry, as a private for one hundred days' service. The regiment was transferred to the front to take part in the siege of Petersburg, where he was under fire for seventeen days, and there he was badly wounded in the left side, while engaged in building fortifications. From the effects of this injury he still suffers, but such are the fortunes of war; and the men who enter the army are called upon to make great sacrifices for country and for principle. A debt of gratitude is certainly due to them, which can never be paid, but they are held in grateful remembrance by their fellow men. Mr. Robertson received an honorable discharge at Camp Chase, Ohio, and was there mustered out.

Returning to his home, he has since engaged in farming, and in 1869 located in Hilliar township, where he is yet living. All

of the improvements upon his place stand as monuments to his handiwork. He built the dwelling and the barns now upon the premises, and has otherwise developed his place of one hundred and twenty acres, which is now classed among the desirable farms of the neighborhood. By his first marriage he had one child, Ella, now the widow of Charles Beach, of Columbus, Ohio. For his second wife Mr. Robertson chose Miss Mary Hawkins, and unto them were born three children: Nina, the wife of Fred Graves, of Licking county; Isaac L., and Fannie, who are still at home.

Mr. Robertson is a member of Debolt Post, No. 369, G. A. R., of Centerburg, and holds membership relations in the Free-Will Baptist church. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and for eleven years he served as township trustee, while in other local offices he has capably served his fellow citizens, showing that the trust reposed in him has been in every way merited. Whether upon the field of battle or in public or in private life his course has been such as to win for him the high esteem of many friends.

ALFRED FISH.

In past ages the history of a country was the record of wars and conquests; to-day it is the record of commercial activity, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are the leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, not of man over man, and the victor is he who can successfully establish, control and operate extensive commercial enter-

prises. Alfred Fish is one of the strong and influential men whose lives have become an essential part of the history of Knox county. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense, guided by great will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. He is now connected with many leading interests of the community, and his efforts have brought to him gratifying success.

He was born in Octronton, Lancashire, England, on the 8th of February, 1848, a son of William and Winnifred (Parker) Fish, natives also of that locality. In his native land the father served an apprenticeship of seven years at the stone-mason's trade, and after its completion, in 1849, he crossed the broad Atlantic to New York, first working at his trade in the Empire state. He then made his way to Ohio, where he was engaged as a journeyman workman in Cleveland and Akron until the fall of 1857. In that year he received the contract to erect Ascension Hall, at Gambier, which occupied the following two years, and he then built Bishop O'Dell's residence. After following contracting in that city for nine years Mr. Fish removed to Columbus and erected the Trinity Episcopal church, also the City Hall building, the Huntington and Hayden Bank buildings, the Deshler Bank building and many others of equal importance, and he also did much building at the state penitentiary. During most of this time he had his own stone quarries at different places, and also established the first stone sawmill in Columbus, which was erected in 1868, and was used for sawing stone for building purposes. Mr. Fish's life's labors were ended

in death on the 13th of April, 1891, when he had reached the seventy-eighth milestone on the journey of life, and thus passed from earth one who had long borne an important part in the progress and upbuilding of his adopted state. In his business affairs he was signally successful, becoming the possessor of a comfortable competence. An earnest Christian gentleman, he held membership in the Episcopal church, and in his life exemplified his belief. His political support was given to the Republican party. His widow is still living, and now makes her home at Gambier, being now in her seventy-ninth year. She is also a worthy member of the Episcopal church. They became the parents of seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, the widow of Henry Prince, of Palmer, Nebraska; Alfred, the subject of this review; William H., a prominent contractor and builder of Columbus, Ohio; Jennie, the wife of D. W. Harrison, an ice cream manufacturer of Cleveland; Winnifred, the wife of Clarence Powell, of Central City, Nebraska; Joseph, who died in 1866; and Mary, a resident of Gambier.

Alfred Fish enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of his locality, and when nineteen years of age he entered into partnership relations with his father and brother, the latter, William H., having been taken into the business at the age of twenty-two years. The firm then became known as Fish & Sons, which relationship was maintained until 1888, when a stock company was formed, under the name of the Fish Stone Company, of which he was vice-president. In 1877 he removed with his family to Gambier, although he still continues his business in the capacity of acting president at Columbus. In 1884 they estab-

lished the Fish Pressed Brick Company, of Columbus, in which he holds the same relation. The father had visited England in 1883, and there witnessed the manufacture of brick from shale, and upon his return to America he immediately began making brick from that substance, having been the first in America to manufacture shale brick, a line of manufacture now quite generally adopted. Mr. Fish has also for ten years been considerably interested in farming, having two good farms near Gambier, devoted to breeding, growing and feeding the famous English red polled cattle. His herd of sixty head includes the best strain of this celebrated breed of cattle.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Fish was in her maidenhood Miss Florence White. Their wedding was celebrated May 26, 1870, and the lady is a daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Dial) White. This union has been blessed with four children, namely: Carrie White, Stella Elise, Herbert William and Alfred Roger. Herbert W. is now attending Kenyon College, and is a graduate of Nulty Academy. All have been given the best school advantages, Carrie having taken courses in both Harcourt Place Seminary and Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, while Stella is a graduate of the former institution. The religious preference of our subject is indicated by his membership with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views he is a staunch supporter of Republican principles.

ALBERT S. KIRKPATRICK.

The desirability of Knox county as a place of residence is indicated by the fact that so many of her native sons have con-

tinued to make their homes within its borders to the present time. Among this number is Mr. Kirkpatrick, who was born on section 12, Pike township, while his home is now on section 13. His natal day was October 14, 1847, and through the intervening years, since arriving at the age of accountability, he has been identified with agricultural pursuits, his energetic labors winning him rank among the leading and influential farmers of the community.

The family is of Scotch and Irish descent and was established in America at an early day in the history of colonization in the new world. The grandfather of our subject became a pioneer of Ohio and died in Harrison county. His son, Robert C. Kirkpatrick, was a native of Maryland, and removed thence to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he decided to make Ohio his home and took up his abode in Harrison county. His next removal brought him to Pike township, and from the government he entered a tract of land on section 12, where he built a log cabin and began the development of a farm. He was one of the first settlers of the township, and around him stretched the wild regions just as they came from the hand of nature. He married and had three sons and two daughters, all of whom reached mature years. For his second wife Mr. Kirkpatrick chose Nancy Vernon, and their union was blessed with four children who reached adult age.

A. S. Kirkpatrick was the third of the number. His early years were passed in a manner similar to that in which most boys of the period spent their time, his educational privileges being those afforded by the district schools. In the summer months the

work of the farm claimed his attention, and he continued to engage in the cultivation of the fields upon the old homestead until twenty-seven years of age, thus gaining that experience which has made his own farm labors profitable.

On December 24, 1878, Mr. Kirkpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Francy E. Arnold, a daughter of William M. and Ann (Stohl) Arnold, who removed from Pennsylvania to Wayne county, Ohio, and afterward came to Knox county. Mrs. Kirkpatrick is their third child and was born in North Liberty, Pike township, July 13, 1851. Four children have been born unto our subject and his wife: Reece E., L. Blanche, Charles E. and William A., and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. They reside upon a fine farm on section 13, Pike township, where Mr. Kirkpatrick owns one hundred and ten acres of valuable land. There he carries on general farming and stock-raising, and for the shelter of grain and stock he has provided good buildings. Excellent improvements are found upon his place, and his labors are manifest in the neat and thrifty appearance of his property.

In his political views Mr. Kirkpatrick is a Democrat, and on that ticket he was elected trustee of his township. For many years he was a member of the school board, and the cause of education profited by his efforts in its behalf. He withholds his co-operation from no movement or measure that he believes will contribute to the general welfare and therefore he is justly accounted one of the valued citizens of the community. Socially he is identified with the Knights of the Golden Eagle, with the Knights of the Macabees and with the Grange of North Lib-

erty, and in all of these he has filled various offices,—a fact which indicates the regard in which he is held by his fellow townsmen.

HARRISON FERRIS.

Harrison Ferris was born on the farm on which he now resides, on September 29, 1842, a son of Embry and Phebe (Holmes) Ferris. The father was born in Dutchess county, New York, and after arriving at man's estate he there learned the wagon-maker's trade. He was also married in his native county, and there two of his children were born. In 1832 he family emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land where our subject now resides, most of which was covered with a dense growth of timber. He at once erected a log cabin and began the arduous task of placing his fields under cultivation. Their primitive log cabin served as a habitation for a number of years, after which it was replaced by a modern frame residence, but ere its completion both the husband and wife were called to the home beyond. They were prominent members and active workers in the Baptist church, and he was a Whig in his political views. Five of their eight children still survive, namely: William, of Tama county, Iowa; Egbert, a resident of Henry county, Illinois; Harrison, the subject of this review; Oscar, also of Tama county, Iowa; and Sarah, the wife of Dr. Fred Gager, of Rochester, Missouri.

Harrison Ferris was but nine years of age when he was called upon to mourn the loss of his parents, and he afterward made his home with different residents of the neighborhood, working for his board. At

the age of fifteen years he was employed as a farm hand by Lemuel Beckley, and from that time on he was employed by different farmers until September, 1859, when he joined the gold seekers to Pike's Peak. After a short time spent in the mines, however, he contracted chills and fever, and he was advised by a physician to leave the mountains, which he did during the following winter, returning to Knox county, Ohio. Here he again began work by the month, thus continuing until August, 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During his army career he took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamagua, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, also many other engagements and skirmishes. He was wounded at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 20, 1865, and on the 18th of May, of that year, was honorably discharged from the service at Camp Denison, returning to his home with a most creditable military record.

After his return from the war Mr. Ferris resumed work as a farm hand. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Darling, a native also of Wayne township, Knox county, and a daughter of Abraham Darling, now deceased. After his marriage our subject located with his bride on a small farm near Mount Vernon, but after a residence there of one year he rented a place near Fredericktown, where for the following three years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. On the expiration of that period he removed to Fredericktown, where for about three years he was engaged in the livery business, and on selling his interests there he purchased thirty-six acres of land

one mile west of his present home. There he made his home until 1887, when he sold that tract and purchased another of one hundred and fifteen acres, sixty-four acres of which was a portion of the old Ferris homestead and the remainder was a portion of an adjoining farm. There Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have since made their home, surrounded by the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He is a practical and progressive agriculturist, and his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, owing to his consecutive labors and careful supervision.

Unto our subject and wife were born eight children, but only four are now living, namely: Minnie B., the wife of William G. Norris, of Richland county, Ohio; Norma, the wife of Frank Cramer, a resident of Liberty township, Knox county; Embury R., and Frederick, at home. The Democracy receives Mr. Ferris' hearty support and co-operation, and in 1896 he was elected a county commissioner of Knox county. He was also land appraiser in 1890, and has held a number of other offices of honor and trust. Socially he is a member of Thrall Lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M. He is highly respected by those who have known him from boyhood, and is indeed a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family. At all times he has been safely relied upon to use his influence and means in the advancement of whatever has been for the good of the community.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN BALDWIN.

The late William Franklin Baldwin, of Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, was born in Medina county, Ohio, January 4,

1846, and died at Mount Vernon April 3, 1892. His parents were Fowler and Eliza (Harris) Baldwin, and he was a descendant of the Baldwin family who were emigrants to Connecticut. He began his education at Medina and completed it in the high school at Mount Vernon, to which place his parents moved while he was yet quite young. He began his active business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store, and after some years' employment in that capacity he engaged in the retail grocery trade at Mount Vernon. Three years later he accepted an appointment as a mail clerk in the local post office, the proffer of which was secured for him by his brother, who was assistant superintendent in the office. Eventually he resigned this position and engaged in the lumber business. His next venture was in the hat, cap and fur business, in which he remained for eight years, until, with Dr. Joseph Taylor, he purchased the Mount Vernon Republican, of which he thus became half owner. Later Dr. Taylor sold his interest in the enterprise to Mr. Baldwin's brother, Charles, and Mr. Baldwin was a partner in the concern until his death. In 1864, when about eighteen years old, he enlisted in the Union army, in which he served about one hundred days as a private, being on active duty at the seat of war. Politically he was a strong Republican, and at one time he was a member of the school board of Mount Vernon. He was long a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, in which he was a vestryman and choir master. Mr. Baldwin was very prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity and was one of its most influential members in the state. He gave inception to his Masonic career on July 21, 1871, and he was an officer

in the grand lodge of Ohio at the time of his death. In the chivalric department of the order he was a member of Clinton Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, at Mount Vernon, and was a member of the grand commandery of the state. He had attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Masonry, and had he lived until September, 1892, he would have received the thirty-third degree, the highest conferred in America. He was also a noble of the Mystic Shrine, having been affiliated with Alkoran Temple, in the city of Cleveland.

Mr. Baldwin was married, January 17, 1872, to Miss Ella Winne, daughter of George and Sarah E. (O'Hara) Winne, who bore him two children: Winnie, who is Mrs. William M. Coup, of Mount Vernon, and Charles Fowler Baldwin, an electrical engineer, of Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Baldwin's ancestors in the paternal line were of Welsh extraction, and some of them lived at Rochester, Utica and Albany, New York. Her mother was a relative of Gen. James O'Hara, of Revolutionary fame. Her great-grandfather, Hugh O'Hara, brother of James, was a merchant at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and amassed considerable property, but the records of his holdings were destroyed by fire, and it has never been possible for his descendants to benefit by his thrift and enterprise. He was murdered at Cheat Mountain, while traveling to Philadelphia for goods. Killian Winne, Mrs. Baldwin's grandfather in the paternal line, married a Mrs. Fellows, a widow, and they had several children. Mrs. Baldwin's father and mother were the parents of children named Belle, who married Edgar A. Clark, of Chicago, Illinois, and is now deceased; Ella W., who

married William Franklin Baldwin; Frank, who died in 1890; and Kate, a maiden lady who lives in Mount Vernon. Mr. Winne died in 1898, and his wife in February, 1878. Mr. Winne came to Mount Vernon at the age of fifteen years with his brother from Utica, New York, and the latter became a dry goods merchant at that place. Eventually he erected a hotel, the Kenyon House, which he conducted successfully for thirty years or until his retirement from active life. For three years he was in the internal revenue office. Frank Winne, his brother, served under General Morgan in the Mexican war and was stabbed by the Mexicans while on an expedition for provisions. His clothes were sent to his family and Mrs. Baldwin now has a peculiar pin which he obtained in Mexico and wore on the lapel of his vest. Jacob Winne, Mrs. Baldwin's great-grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier.

WILLIAM L. ELY, M. D.

As a practitioner of medicine and surgery Dr. Ely has won the success which follows merit and has advanced to an enviable position among the representatives of the profession in Knox county. In tracing his ancestral history it is found that his great-great-grandfather was a native of Germany and became the founder of the family in the new world, while Michael Ely, the great-grandfather, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. It was in the same locality that Lewis Ely, the Doctor's grandfather, was born and reared. He married a Miss Porter and is still living, a hale and hearty old man in his eighty-fourth

year, his home being in Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio.

Abram Ely, the Doctor's father, is a native of Knox county, his birth having occurred in 1838. He was but a boy when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Morrow county. His father, however, possessing somewhat of a roving disposition, lived in various places and Abram was therefore reared in Knox, Morrow and Henry counties of Ohio and in Indiana. He was married in Mount Vernon to Mrs. Olive (Gray) Dehority, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and was twice married, her first husband being William Dehority, a native of Delaware and a prominent farmer of Morrow county. They had two children: Martha and Irene, the latter the wife of Samuel Osborn, of Morrow county. After the death of her first husband she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Ely and they also have two children, but the Doctor is the only survivor. At the time of his marriage the father located on a farm near Sparta, Morrow county, and after five years went to Missouri, operating sawmills in Macon, Shelby and Sullivan counties, that state, for three years. In 1873 he returned to Morrow county, settling about a mile south of South Woodbury, where he still resides, having an excellent farm there.

Amid the refining influences of a good home Dr. Ely was reared and was early taught the value of industry and honesty in the active affairs of life. He pursued his education in the select Quaker schools of Morrow county and in Sparta, where he continued his studies under the direction of Professor Bonebrake. Determining to follow a professional career and choosing that of medicine, he began reading under the direc-

tion of Dr. J. H. Tims, in 1889, and in the fall of 1890 he entered the Cleveland Medical College, in which he was graduated on the 23d of March, 1893. On the 28th of the same month he opened an office in Fredericktown and has since built up a lucrative and constantly growing practice. His reading has been wide and thorough, and he is very accurate in applying his knowledge to the alleviation of human suffering.

On the 23d of December, 1883, Dr. Ely was united in marriage to Miss Maria C. Tims, the only child of Dr. J. H. Tims, of Sparta, and unto them have been born two children, Lona E. and Florence. The Doctor gives his political support to the Democracy, and for two years he served as a member of the town council, while at the present time he is a member of the school board. He is deeply interested in the welfare of the town and belongs to that class of public-spirited men who desire the advancement and improvement of the town and hesitate not in giving their co-operation and substantial support to those measures which will prove of general good.

MAJOR WILLIAM McFADDEN.

William McFadden, the well known resident of Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, a brief account of whose busy and useful career it will be attempted by the writer here to give, is of Irish and German ancestry, and his first American ancestors in both lines of descent came over the sea to the land of liberty about the same time. His parents were Henry and Hannah (Stinemetz) McFadden, and he was born in Clinton

township, Knox county, Ohio, November 25, 1828. He acquired such education as was available to him in old-fashioned subscription schools taught in log school houses, with slab seats and plank desks or writing tables extending the full length of the room, the latter secured to the walls with wooden pins. Such primitive school houses had big fire places at one end that would hold several large logs at a time. The floors of these school houses were made of split logs laid flat side up, and the arrangement of their seats was such that the backs of the pupils were always turned toward the teacher. Until he was eighteen years old Major McFadden attended such schools in the winter months and helped to clear land and carry on the work of the farm during the spring, summer and fall months. After that for about fifteen years he was a clerk in the dry goods store of Judge Miller. At the time of the gold excitement in California he narrowly escaped being a "Forty-niner" only because he was unable to leave for the gold fields before 1850. Then, in company with others, he made a ninety-four days' journey across the plains to the land of gold. He remained four years in California as a miner and farmer, spending two years in the Pajaro valley, and during that time he made and lost considerable money. October 1, 1854, he embarked on a vessel at San Francisco for a voyage across the isthmus to his old home. The ship left San Francisco on Saturday, and the next day, Sunday, was wrecked at Yankee Blade, and two hundred out of the twelve hundred on board lost their lives. That night a dense fog settled over the waters, rendering it impossible for any one to see the length of the ship, and the next morning, while they waited for

some signs that would enable them to leave the stranded vessel, the curtain lifted from the surface of the water almost as an immense stage curtain would have done, so far as appearances went, and revealed to those on board a strange ship, the crew of which speedily came to the rescue of Mr. McFadden and his unfortunate companions. After more interesting experiences he resumed his homeward journey.

Major McFadden located in Richland county, Ohio, after his return from California and was engaged in the dry goods business there until October, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment, New York Vounteer Infantry, at Belleville. He was mustered into the service at New York city as a private and in November of that year was promoted to second lieutenant. In April, 1862, he was made first lieutenant; in October, 1862, he was raised to the rank of captain; and in May, 1864, he was honored by promotion to be major of his regiment, in which office he served gallantry until he was finally mustered out of service. He led his regiment in a memorable fight before Richmond in 1862 and fought at Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He fought in the second Fredericksburg battle in May, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg he commanded his regiment. Later he participated in the fights in Virginia, in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. June 22, 1864, he was made a prisoner of war on the Jerusalem plank road and was confined in Libby prison and later transferred to prisons at Macon, Georgia, and Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina. He made his escape at Columbia, November 1, 1864, and traveled

across the Carolinas and Tennessee to Knoxville, which point he reached after twenty-seven nights of travel, hiding and resting in the day time. Nathan Bostwick, also an escaped prisoner of war and also a native of Knox county, Ohio, was his companion on this memorable journey. At Knoxville they obtained transportation to their old home in Ohio, which they visited on a thirty days' furlough, at the expiration of which Major McFadden rejoined his regiment near Richmond, serving with it until his discharge in 1865, at Syracuse, New York. His escape was noteworthy and a brief account of it will be appreciated in this connection. At Columbia the prisoners were kept in a large space and around them was drawn a dead line, eighty feet from which guards were stationed on all sides with instructions to shoot them should they attempt to cross it. Another prisoner, who had been detailed to carry wood outside of the prison camp was led to quarrel with Major McFadden and accused him of laziness. Their war of words was a heated one and it resulted in the Major's crossing the dead line, supposedly to carry wood. After carrying one armful he started on his long and tedious journey. That same day more than one hundred men escaped in a similar manner. On their travels he and his companion were sheltered and guided by colored people, upon whose fidelity they were able to rely to the utmost.

August 14, 1855, Major McFadden married Emma B. Ward, daughter of Levi and Mary (Freeman) Ward. Their six children named, as follows, were: Herbert, deceased; William C., a banker at Fargo, North Dakota; Charles, deceased; Mary R., who married Dr. Charles H. Wikenson, of

Canon, Colorado, and is now dead; Emma, deceased; and Carrie Y., who is a member of her parents' household.

Mrs. McFadden's parents were early settlers in Knox county, Ohio. Rufus Ward, her grandfather, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, fought for American independence in the war of the Revolution. Her father was born at Brandon, Vermont, in 1808, her mother in Connecticut, in 1815. Her father was young when his parents removed to Knox county, Ohio. They settled in Miller township and became prosperous farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Ward were married in 1832, and had five children, as follows: Roxanna S., who married Mitchell Young, a jeweler, an early settler at Mount Vernon and a soldier in the Civil war; Mrs. McFadden; Sarah E., who married John M. Ewalt, and is now dead; Charles Carroll, of Mount Vernon; and Freeman F., who is a practicing physician and surgeon and lives in New York city.

CHARLES C. IAMS.

The Mount Vernon Republican, of Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, was established in 1840. It was continued as a weekly until in 1885, when it became a semi-weekly, attaining a large circulation. C. F. & W. F. Baldwin, both now deceased, were then the proprietors, Col. C. F. Baldwin being the editor. A few years later the paper was purchased by the Republican Publishing Company, and in September, 1897, the publication of a daily edition was begun. The next year the word "News" was added to the original name, the publi-

cation of the company now being known as the Mount Vernon Daily Republican-News. The paper enjoys a wide circulation and is classed in the "Blue Book" as among the best in Ohio. The company does a large job printing business. A linotype machine was installed August 25, 1900. Ben Ames is president of the company; Charles C. Iams, vice-president, editor and manager; and L. A. Culbertson, secretary and treasurer.

Charles C. Iams was born October 23, 1860, at Tomah, Monroe county, Wisconsin, and came to Ohio with his parents, the late Rev. Francis M. and Mary M. Iams, in the early seventies. November 11, 1875, the family located at Mount Vernon, Knox county, where Charles C. has since made his home. In December, 1875, he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade in the office of Park's Floral Magazine, and about fifteen months later became a "devil" in the office of the Mount Vernon Republican, then a weekly paper published by Wilkinson & Knabenshue. He passed successively through the stages of pressman, job printer and foreman, and in 1887 became city editor, under the chief editorship of the late Col. Charles F. Baldwin, whom he succeeded as editor in the fall of 1894. In January, 1900, the Republican Publishing Company, publishers of the Mount Vernon Daily Republican-News and the Knox County Semi-Weekly Republican-News, was organized as follows: Ben Ames, president; Charles C. Iams, vice-president, editor and manager; L. A. Culbertson, secretary and treasurer. These are the officers at the present time.

November 25, 1880, Mr. Iams married Miss Katharine M. Hill, daughter of J. M.

and Elizabeth Hill. One daughter, Edythe, was born to them. Mr. Iams has been a life-long and ardent Republican worker, but has held no public office except trustee of the city water works, to which he was elected in the spring of 1899. He is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and Mason, having passed the chairs in subordinate lodges of these orders, as well as in the chapter, council and commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Mystic Shrine.

HENRY R. ELLIOTT.

Henry R. Elliott was for many years a highly respected citizen of Berlin township, and it is most appropriate that his history be given in this volume among the life records of men who have conferred honor and dignity upon society here. He was born in Berlin township December 4, 1835. His parents, Gideon and Rebecca (Roberts) Elliott, came from Maryland to Ohio and cast their lot with the early settlers of Berlin township, Knox county. Our subject was the eldest of four children, and in the place of his birth he was reared, while in the common schools he pursued his education. Early he became familiar with the work of the farm and assisted in the cultivation of the fields on his father's homestead until his marriage, which important event in his life occurred May 17, 1859, the lady of his choice being Eliza Elma Willits. She was born in Berlin township August 10, 1837, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Purvi-ance) Willits. Her father came to Knox county in its pioneer days and was actively

identified with the primitive development here. He wedded Miss Purviance, a native of Belmont county, Ohio. She died when about thirty years of age, and of her three children one died in infancy, while David, the brother of Mrs. Elliott, is also deceased. She, therefore, is the only one of the family remaining. She was reared in Berlin township, and in the district schools began her education, which was continued in Fredericktown, while for one year she was a student in the Wesleyan Female College at Delaware, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were born two daughters, Lamira E., the wife of William H. Rucker, of Berlin township, by whom she has two children, Elma J., wife of Charles W. Champion, at Mount Vernon, and Mabel E.; and Mary Ellen, the wife of J. T. Brown, who is living near Lexington, Richland county, and has two children, Elliott Ray and Delpha E.

After his marriage Mr. Elliott took his bride to the Williams farm in Berlin township, where they remained for a year, going thence to Ankenytown. After residing there for five years they removed to a farm lying just across the road from the place upon which Mrs. Elliott now resides, and in 1868 took up their abode at her present home. He successfully carried on general farming and stock raising, and his capable management of his business interests, combined with unflagging industry, enabled him to win creditable success. From the time he started out in life independently he owed everything he had to his own labor and diligence. He was a very stanch Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the party and taking an active part in its work. Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Fredericktown he was

an exemplary member and by that society his remains were laid to rest in the Friends' cemetery. He passed away March 20, 1900, and the community mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens, his neighbors a faithful friend and his wife and daughters a loving husband and father. Mrs. Elliott resides on the homestead, where she owns two hundred and fifty-six acres of land which she rents, deriving therefrom a good income. She is a member of the Presbyterian church at Fredericktown. Her entire life has been passed in this locality, and therefore, owing to her many excellencies of character, her circle of friends is very extensive.

CHARLES C. JACKSON.

For a number of years a representative of the commercial interests of Mount Vernon, Charles C. Jackson is one of the most highly respected citizens of Knox county, and his life record forms an important chapter in the history of the county. He was born at Mount Liberty, Knox county, July 27, 1869, a son of John W. Jackson, who was born in Connecticut. When seven years of age he came with his parents to the Buckeye state, and in 1855 took up his abode in Knox county, becoming one of the influential early settlers of the locality. On coming to this state his parents first located in Knox county, but afterward removed to Marion county, and after a time spent in that locality they again took up their residence in Knox county. Their son, John W. Jackson, was a gallant soldier during the Civil war, having served for four years in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry. He was a brave and faithful soldier, and during his military service

was ever found true to duty and to the cause which he espoused. He married Mary Jane Weaver, of Morrow county, Ohio, and a daughter of John Line Weaver.

Charles Jackson, the subject of this review, received his education in the Mount Liberty public schools, and after putting aside his text-books as a scholar he again entered the schoolroom as an instructor, following the teacher's profession for twenty-two terms in Knox county, and for eighteen terms he taught continuously in one school. It will thus be seen that he was an efficient worker in the task of instructing the young along lines of mental advancement which are the source of preparation for the responsible duties which devolve upon each individual as he puts aside the text-books to take up the work which must follow the labors of the schoolroom. In 1895 he was elected to the responsible position of county recorder, but in 1898 was defeated for that office by three votes, although he ran three hundred and eighty-three votes ahead of his ticket. In 1898 he purchased the business of the Howard Harper real-estate and insurance agency, which had been established for twenty years, and Mr. Jackson is now conducting that enterprise with a high degree of success, being recognized as one of the leading and influential real-estate, loan and insurance men of Mount Vernon. A leading feature of Mr. Jackson's business is as the representative of the Home Insurance Company of New York, for which he has exclusive control of Knox and adjoining counties, he having seven agents who travel solely in the interests of this well-known and popular company. He is also local secretary and treasurer of the Centerburg Building & Loan Association Company.

The marriage of Mr. Jackson was celebrated in Knox county, Miss Minna B. Mitchell becoming his wife. Her father, William H. Mitchell, who is engaged in mercantile business, was born in Milford township, Knox county, his father having been among its earliest pioneers, locating here in the '30s, and he erected the first brick house in the township. In his political views our subject is a Republican, and socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men. The business career of Mr. Jackson is one that should encourage others to press on. Earnest labor, unabating perseverance, good judgment and a laudable ambition,—these are the elements which have brought him prosperity and have made him one of the substantial business men of the county. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity, while his devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in his fellow men.

HENRY LAMBTON CURTIS.

From the earliest period in the development of Mount Vernon, Ohio, the name of Curtis has been associated with the history of the progressive old town. The excellent work instituted by the father, Henry B. Curtis, was carried forward by the son, Henry Lambton Curtis, who, faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, added new lustre to the family record.

Mr. Curtis was born in Mount Vernon, May 7, 1841, a son of Henry B. and Elizabeth (Hogg) Curtis and the youngest of their eight children. His birth occurred at the old homestead at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, now occupied by the Hon. and Mrs. J. C. Devin. At the usual age he began his education in the public schools of Mount Vernon and was for a time a student at Sloane's Academy. In 1856 he entered the Kenyon grammar school, now known as Kenyon Military Academy, where he was prepared for Kenyon College, which institution he entered in 1858 and at which he was graduated in 1862. While in college he became a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, in the welfare of which he was deeply interested during the remainder of his life. The Civil war broke out while Mr. Curtis was yet in college and after he was graduated he enlisted, May 13, 1864, as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front. He was soon promoted to be quartermaster sergeant, a position which he ably filled until he was mustered out of the service at the expiration of his term of enlistment, September 21, 1864. May 7, 1892, he was mustered into Joe Hooker Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic, of Mount Vernon, of which he was a member until his death.

After his return from his service in the war Mr. Curtis entered the law office of Curtis & Scribner, and having mastered the principles of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was identified with the law firm mentioned for a number of years and after Mr. Scribner's removal to Toledo and his father's retirement from act-

ive practice he practiced independently until he formed a partnership with the Hon. J. C. Devin, which existed seven years, until the death of Henry B. Curtis, when he retired from the profession to assume charge of his father's estate. His devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial and he prepared his cases with great thoroughness and precision. While practicing his profession he was never an active pleader at the bar but devoted his time and attention to office work, for which he was especially adapted and in which he was remarkably proficient.

Mr. Curtis was a man of resourceful ability and his attention was by no means confined to one line of labor. Upon the death of his father in 1885 he was elected the latter's successor as a member of the board of directors and president of the Knox National Bank and remained at the head of that sound financial institution until his own death twelve years later, and during that period his admirable business policy fully sustained the high reputation which the bank had always enjoyed. He was one of the alumni trustees of Kenyon College and a member of the executive committee of the Kenyon Alumni Association, and was a director of the Mount Vernon Gas and Coke Company. He was a member of the various Masonic bodies of the city, and he was one of the original incorporators of the Masonic Temple Company, serving from the time of its organization as a member of its board of trustees and as a member of its building committee, thus having much to do with the erection of the Masonic Temple.

The marriage of Mr. Curtis to Miss Lucia B. Chittenden, of Keokuk, Iowa, was celebrated October 28, 1868. Of this

union four children were born: Ada B. Curtis; Carita Belknap Curtis, who died in 1895, at the age of twenty-one years; Henry Barnes Curtis, of Mount Vernon; and Walter Chittenden Curtis, who was graduated at Kenyon College in 1901, and is now in the real-estate and insurance business at Mount Vernon. Lucia B. (Chittenden) Curtis died in 1880, and June 10, 1885, Mr. Curtis married Elinor C. Shaw, who survives him. He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Ella C. Devin.

Mr. Curtis, whose death occurred at his home, Round Hill, March 27, 1897, was prominently identified with the best interests and welfare of the city and was a leader in all good works in the community. A broad-minded, public-spirited man, he acquired large business interests in a legitimate way and exerted a marked influence upon his fellow citizens. Quiet and unostentatious, his opinion upon many public questions was eagerly sought and had great weight. In his business relations he was scrupulously honest and in his home life he was a model husband and father; to everyone he was a polished and courteous gentleman. He was ever a loyal citizen, interested in the welfare of his county, state and nation, and at the time of the Civil war, as has been seen, he gave evidence of his patriotic spirit by doing a soldier's duty. He was prominently connected with church work and was a liberal supporter of religion, giving generously toward the maintenance not only of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which he was a life-long member and for more than twenty-five years was connected with its vestry, but also to other churches of various denominations. In educational matters also he took an active part, assist-

ing not only Kenyon College but doing much in a general way to promote popular learning. It has been said of him that he never withheld his support and co-operation from any movement or measure which he believed would promote the general good, and it seems untimely that a career of such wide usefulness and helpfulness should have so soon been brought to an end; yet Mr. Curtis accomplished more in the business world and more for his fellow men than many useful men whose lives span a much longer period than his. He left to his family and friends an untarnished name which they consider not the least of their heritage from him.

HAUPHREY SHERWOOD.

Hauphrey Sherwood, whose residence is at No. 708 East Gambier avenue, Mount Vernon, is one of the oldest and has long been one of the most respected citizens of Knox county, Ohio. He was born in the town of Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, November 19, 1806, a son of Stephen and Rebecca (Meacham) Sherwood.

Stephen Sherwood, Sr., father of Stephen Sherwood and grandfather of Hauphrey Sherwood, was born in England and came to America at the age of ten years with his parents and two brothers and served in the patriot army in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. He lived in Connecticut and there married Betsy Raymond, who bore him children named Stephen, Betsy, Catharine, Mary and Rebecca. Stephen and Rebecca (Meacham) Sherwood had nine children, named as follows: Asa, Lyman, Reuben, Cynthia,

Hauphrey, Salmon, Marilla, Stephen Henry and Sarah. The father of this family died at the age of thirty-nine years, when the subject of this sketch was five years old.

Hauphrey Sherwood, of this review, received but limited educational advantages. He states that he attended subscription schools to some extent, but from the time when he was a mere lad nearly all his waking hours were given over to work with the ax, the grub hoe and agricultural implements of different kinds. From that time forward for many years he devoted himself to farming and occasionally to other country work. November 19, 1833, his twenty-seventh birthday, he was chopping wood on James Martin's place. In 1834 he went back to Vermont and brought out to Ohio with him his mother and sister, who kept house for him until his marriage.

On the 20th of February, 1839, Mr. Sherwood married Miss Susan Johnson, a daughter of Nathaniel and Phoebe (Adams) Johnson. His young wife died eleven months after they were married and eventually he married Antoinette Wing, a daughter of John and Phebe (Terrill) Wing. Again left a widower, he was married, August 23, 1877, to Miss Sarah Larrabee, daughter of Lyman and Hannah (Rose) Larrabee, who was born in Howard township, Knox county, Ohio, November 19, 1849. Mrs. Sherwood's parents came to Knox county in 1833 from Vermont. Her mother died when she was but a small child and she was raised by relatives until the age of fourteen, when she entered the family of Harrison Greer, with whom she lived until the age of sixteen years. Her father had two brothers and a sister, and the latter, while a student at Oswego College, in the

state of New York, eloped with her lover and was married.

Hauphrey Sherwood has been a life-long member of the Congregational church. As a Democrat he cast his first presidential vote for General Jackson in 1828. Later he became a Whig and then gradually developed those political principles which made him a Republican when that party was organized, though he still retains the same general views as in Jackson's time. For a man of his age he possesses unusual health, and it has not been necessary for him to take any medicine during the past eight years. He is fond of out-door exercise and during the warmer months of the year he takes care of a large double lot surrounding his residence, the grass on which he cuts not only with a lawn mower but when occasion requires with a scythe in the old familiar way. When he began to raise a beard there were no barbers in his vicinity and he learned to shave himself and has done so regularly down to the present time; and it is worthy of remark that his hand is strong enough and true enough to do the work safely and successfully at his advanced age. He has many old friends who join the writer in the hope that he may survive many happy years.

ALBERT WRIGHT.

Albert Wright is a well-known agriculturist of Knox county, and the success which he has achieved is the merited reward of his own labors. He has worked his way steadily upward, overcoming all the difficulties and obstacles in his path by determined purpose. His resolute spirit has

enabled him to advance steadily, and to-day he is one of the most substantial citizens of the community, his labors having brought to him a handsome competence.

Mr. Wright is a native son of Mount Vernon, his birth having here occurred on the 9th of April, 1846. His father, William Wright, was born in Suffolk county, England, and came to America, landing in New York city, but after a few years' residence in the metropolis he made his way to Gambier, Ohio, coming to this state with a four-horse team. The following fall after his arrival here he was married to Mary Ransom, and they became the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, and eight of the family are now living. For a time after coming to the Buckeye state Mr. Wright was employed by Bishop McIlvaine, after which he came to Mount Vernon, where he owned the first house in the city. In 1860 he leased the college land at Gambier and removed to that city, and there his death occurred in 1885, passing away in the faith of the Baptist church, of which he was a worthy and acceptable member.

Albert Wright, whose name introduces this review, was a lad of fourteen years when he came with his parents to Gambier, and for a number of years thereafter he was engaged in agricultural pursuits with his father. After the latter's death he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead and has ever since carried on operations at the old home place, which consists of sixty acres of fertile and well-improved land, and there he is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. His capable management, his untiring industry and his thrift have secured to him marked

success, and he is widely known as a most enterprising and progressive agriculturist.

Mr. Wright has been twice married. First he wedded Miss Elizabeth Thorp, and they became the parents of two children, Edgar T. and Willie. For his second wife our subject chose Ella South Piper. Mr. Wright has a very wide acquaintance in this section of the state, and his honesty in all trade transactions, his reliability in discharging his duties of citizenship and his fidelity to the interests of private life have won him marked esteem.

JAMES W. DAVIS.

This name is one known throughout Knox county, for here Mr. Davis has passed his whole life and here his parents lived for many decades. He was born in Monroe township, June 9, 1849, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Downs) Davis. The father was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 4th of April, 1800, and died on the 12th of September, 1857. He was a son of Henry and Christina (Swope) Davis. The former was born in Germany, and there learned the tailor's trade, but when a young man he left the home and friends of his youth and came to the United States, locating in Maryland. In later life he engaged in the milling business, owning flour mills on the Potomac river. In 1808 he made his way to the Buckeye state, locating in Knox county, and a short time afterward he was here joined by his wife and family, his son Jacob being then a lad of eight years, and they made the journey on horse-

back. After his arrival in Knox county Henry Davis opened a flour mill in Mount Vernon, and as the years passed by he became known as one of the prominent and leading business men of the county.

Jacob Davis, the father of our subject, became his father's assistant after attaining to mature years, and from that time until his twenty-seventh year he had almost entire charge of his father's extensive business interests. In 1827, after his marriage, he removed to Monroe township, where he was engaged in the milling business on his own account. Success abundantly rewarded his well-directed efforts and he soon took rank among the leading business men of his locality. He became the owner of three flouring-mills, a carding-mill, a woolen-factory, where he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of cloth, and also became the owner of about one thousand acres of land, but the latter was taken from him through a partner's loss and by going security for others. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he was a liberal supporter of all churches, the cause of Christianity ever finding in him a firm friend. His political support was given to the Democracy, and for many years he held township offices. Mr. Davis was married in Mount Vernon, Miss Elizabeth Downs becoming his wife. She was born in Clinton township, Knox county, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Thrift) Downs, both natives of the Old Dominion. After coming to the Buckeye state the father acquired considerable land in Clinton township, which is now known as the Sperry farm, and also became the owner of six hundred and forty acres in Monroe township. Mrs.

Davis was an excellent business woman, and after her husband's death she succeeded in retrieving many of his lost possessions. They became the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living, namely: Catherine, the wife of Silas Young, of Monroe township; Harriet, who makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Young; Margaret, the wife of W. R. Young, also of Monroe township; Christiana, the wife of John McArdle, of Buckeye City, Knox county; and James W., the subject of this review. The mother of this family passed away in death in September, 1873.

James W. Davis acquired his early education in the common schools of his locality, and afterward became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, entering that institution with the intention of preparing himself for a profession, but after two terms there spent he was called home on account of his brother's sickness. In accordance with the wish of his mother, he then took up the quiet duties of the farm, which has ever since claimed his time and attention. After his marriage he located on a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of his present homestead, a part of which was willed to him by his mother, and the remainder he secured by purchasing the interest of the remaining heirs. In 1882 he also purchased the old home farm of one hundred and thirteen acres, and in addition he owns a tract of seventy-five acres in the northeast corner of Monroe township, all of which is under his immediate supervision. His home farm is one of the best improved in the township, and the many valuable improvements which now adorn the place stand as monuments to his thrift and ability. He is

very enterprising and progressive in his methods, and his well-directed efforts and unflinching perseverance have succeeded in winning for him a handsome competence.

On the 14th of December, 1876, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Davis and Miss Jennie Daymude, a native of Monroe township and a daughter of William Daymude, who was called to his final rest in 1861. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Davis has been brightened and blessed by the presence of five children, four of whom still survive,—Elmer, a prominent farmer of Monroe township; and Herman, Belle and William, at home. Mr. Davis casts his ballot in favor of the men and measures of the Democratic party, and for over twenty years he has faithfully served his township as clerk. In his social relations he is a member of Mount Zion Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., of Mount Vernon; Clinton Chapter, No. 26, and Clinton Commandery No. 5, also of Mount Vernon; and of the Grange, No. 874, P. of H.

JOHN COCHREN.

One of the earliest families making permanent settlement in Knox county, Ohio, was that now worthily represented in this section of the state by the gentleman whose name forms the heading of this sketch. For many years the Cochrens have been identified with the agricultural interests of this community, aiding materially in the development of the resources of this section and taking an active part in everything calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the majority.

John Cochren was born in Mount Ver-

non, Knox county, on the 14th of November, 1821. His father, William Cochren, was a native of the Emerald Isle, but when a small boy he crossed the briny deep to the new world. Shortly after their arrival in America his parents died, and Mr. Cochren was thus early left an orphan, a stranger in a strange land, and when but a lad he was obliged to begin the active battle of life on his own account. When a young man he came to Knox county, Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but removing to Henry county, Illinois, in 1850, he spent the remainder of his life, passing away at the age of seventy-two years. He was married in this county to Lydia Moriarity, a native of Knox county, her parents having been among the early pioneers of this locality. Her father, John, came to this state from New York. She reached the ripe old age of eighty-four years, dying in Henry county, Illinois.

John Cochren, the eldest of twelve children, and the only representative of the family in Knox county, spent his early life in the city of Mount Vernon, and on the removal of the family to Howard township he accompanied them hither, where he remained until June, 1846, when he enlisted in Company B, Second Ohio Regiment, for service in the Mexican war. His military career covered a period of one year, during which time he was promoted from a private to corporal, and he served under General Taylor and Colonel George Morgan, of Mount Vernon. He is now the sole survivor of Company B living in Knox county, and only one other, George Woolford, was living at the time of Colonel Morgan's death. After the close of hostilities Mr. Cochren returned to Howard township,

where he engaged for a time in teaming and at any occupation that would yield him an honest living. In the spring of 1850 he removed to Morrow county, Ohio, but after a residence there of seven years he came again to Howard township, purchasing in 1857 the farm on which he now resides. His home place consists of fifty-one and a half acres of land, and he also owns a sixty-two-acre tract in Harrison township, Knox county.

April 6, 1850, in Howard township, Mr. Cochren was united in marriage to Miss Delia A. Welker, a member of a prominent early family of this locality, her father, Powell Welker, having taken up his residence here before the organization of the county. Six children have blessed the union of our subject and wife, namely: Rose, the wife of Lewis Lepley; Lydia, the wife of John O. Harris; Flora Alice, the deceased wife of Fletcher Porter; Craig, whose wife was Jincy Lima and who resides on the farm on which his mother was born, in Harrison township; and Newton and Jasper, twins. The former married Miss Dell Thompson, and for his wife the latter chose Miss Clarinda Drake. All of the children reside in Knox county. Mr. Cochren is now one of the oldest native sons of the county, where he has spent his entire life with the exception of eight years, one in the Mexican war and seven years in Morrow county, and he is also the only representative of the Second Ohio Regiment, in which he rendered such valuable aid to his country, in Knox county. He is a life-long Democrat and a member of the Christian church, in which he has held the position of trustee for many years. He is a valued fac-

tor in church and social circles, where his upright life and genial temperament make him a general favorite.

GEORGE M. DUTT.

George Marshall Dutt, now deceased, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February, 1851, a son of Reuben and Sarah (Good) Dutt. His early boyhood days were spent in his native state, and in its public schools he pursued his education. At the age of sixteen, however, he came to Ohio, locating in Marshallville. Subsequently he learned the carriage-making trade in Ashland, serving an apprenticeship to Mr. Ogburn, and continuously followed that pursuit until 1881, when he came to Mount Vernon. Upon his arrival here he secured a position in the car shops of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad Company and there worked as a car carpenter until his death. He was an excellent mechanic, industrious, reliable and capable, and for twelve years he occupied the same position—a fact which indicates his efficiency and the confidence reposed in him.

On the 18th of June, 1876, occurred the marriage of Mr. Dutt and Miss Mary Almira Bost, a daughter of Mahlon and Jane Hersey (Beans) Bost. She was born December 18, 1857, in Carroll county, Ohio, and their marriage was blessed with six children: Roy Queen, who was born April 5, 1877, and married Hattie Scott; Bessie M., who was born October 11, 1881, and is now the wife of John Bunyan Hyatt, of

Mount Vernon; Earl Cranston, born April 10, 1885; Harold, born January 21, 1887; Ethel May, born June 7, 1889; and George Lester, born January 6, 1892. With the exception of the eldest two all are still with their mother.

In 1893 Mr. Dutt became a member of the National Union. His political support was given the men and measures of the Republican party, but he never sought office as a reward for party fealty. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church of Mount Vernon, and in that faith he died on the 18th of July, 1896. His life was quietly passed, yet it contained many lessons worthy of emulation, notably his fidelity to duty, his trustworthiness and his resolution in defending a course which he believed to be right.

JAMES M. BERRY.

It is not alone the man who bestows rich gifts for charity or for public improvement that is of greatest aid to his fellow men, for he who promotes important business interests may also contribute largely to the general prosperity. In this direction Mr. Berry has performed a work which is creditable, for as a dealer in a breed of fine horses he has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in Knox county, where prices have been augmented and the prosperity of the farmer has thereby been increased. He has a wide reputation as a dealer in fine horses and for many years carried on this business in Howard township.

Mr. Berry was born in this township, August 23, 1854, and is the second child of John and Mary A. (Critchfield) Berry. He

was reared in this locality and pursued his education in the schools of that day, remaining at home until he had attained his majority, when he began farming on his own account. In 1889 he began dealing in fine horses, having considerable racing stock. He built a large barn in Howard and kept there about eight horses. He owned the noted pacer Edinburg, Razor Blade and Jack, all horses of high grade. The first has a record of 2:20, the second of 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$ and the third of 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$. He also owned other good horses and his business was prospering when, on the 27th of April, 1899, he suffered serious loss by fire, his barns being burned to the ground and a number of horses lost their lives in this catastrophe. His loss amounted to ten thousand dollars, with only fifteen hundred dollars insurance. Mr. Berry was offered thirty-five hundred dollars for Edinburg the day he fell dead on the track at Lancaster just after winning a heat, and previous to that time he had been offered four thousand dollars. With characteristic energy he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and continued as a dealer in horses. He is now the owner of two fine stallions, Tom Howard, a pacer with a record of 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$, while the other is Sam Shire, an imported English draft horse. In connection with his brother, P. A. Berry, he owns a farm of two hundred and thirteen acres in Howard township, which he manages.

On the 29th of December, 1889, Mr. Berry married Miss Eva Britton, a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Critchfield) Britton, in whose family she was the fourth in order of birth. Her girlhood days were passed in Howard township and her education was acquired in the public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry now have two children, Arthur Britton, born in 1894, and Mary Elizabeth, born in 1896. Their home is a pleasant residence in Howard, which was erected by Mr. Berry in 1889. His political support is given the Democracy, and for seven years he was trustee of Howard township, his services being most acceptable and commendable. He is a very busy man and the multiplicity of his duties leave him very little leisure time, and to this quality of his character may be attributed his success.

JOHN HOWARD NORRICK, M. D.

In this enlightened age when men of industry, energy and merit are rapidly pushing their way to the front, those who by their own individual efforts have won favor and fortune may properly claim recognition. When success is gained in the medical fraternity it is by reason of personal merit for the accident of inherited fortune or of influential family can avail naught in a calling where strong mentality, close application and profound knowledge must win advancement. The qualities of the capable physician are largely possessed by Dr. Norrick, who for about three years has been practicing in Fredericktown.

The Doctor was born in Jelloway, Knox county, Ohio, May 17, 1867, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Arbaugh) Norrick. His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Capper) Norrick, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and were of German extraction. Their son, John W. Norrick, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1825, and in his native county

spent the days of his childhood and was married. About 1848 he came with his family to Knox county, locating on a farm near Jelloway. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and gave the greater part of his attention to cabinet-making and undertaking, although he superintended the work of his farm, upon which he resided until 1887, when he sold his property and took up his abode with his son Thomas in Amity, where he is now living. In early life he gave his political support to the Whig party, and on its dissolution he became a strong Republican, continuing to aid in the advancement of that party until 1885, since which time he has been allied with the Prohibition party. He was an active worker in the Wesleyan Methodist church until 1887, when he joined the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1829, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Stonecipher) Arbaugh, who were of German lineage and removed from Maryland to Harrison county. Mrs. Norrick died in 1896, in the faith of the Wesleyan Methodist church, of which she had long been a consistent member. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Norrick were born twelve children, of whom seven are now living: Daniel W., of Perryville, Ohio; Melinda, the wife of C. J. Beeman, of Amity; Elias L., a carpenter, of St. Louis, Missouri; William C., also a merchant of Amity; Thomas O., who follows carpentering in Amity; J. H., of this review; and Minnie B., the wife of Loren Weirick, of Muncie, Indiana.

It is a noticeable fact that the majority of successful business and professional men come from the farms. The free, untrammelled life, the invigorating influences of nature, produce usually a strong physical de-

velopment that will prepare men in later life to meet the demands that different vocations bring. On the old homestead the Doctor was reared, and his preliminary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by study in the graded school in Amity. In the autumn of 1888 he took up the study of medicine, reading under the direction of Dr. L. H. Conley, then of Amity, but now of Gas City, Indiana. In September, 1890, he matriculated in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, and in March, 1892, was graduated in that institution. When May came he was established in an office in Butler, Richland county, where he began the practice of his chosen profession. On the 1st of October, following, he removed to Pennsville, Morgan county, Ohio, where he remained until August, 1899, when he came to Fredericktown, where he has built up a lucrative and gradually increasing practice.

On the 21st of April, 1892, occurred the marriage of Dr. Norrick and Miss Lena Bartlett, a native of Mount Vernon and a daughter of George Bartlett, a prominent farmer of Monroe township. Two children grace this union, Grace M. and George W. The parents hold membership in the Methodist and Baptist churches respectively, and the Doctor belongs to Ellicott Lodge, No. 267, I. O. O. F., in which society he passed the chairs at Pennsville. He is a member of the board of education in Fredericktown and is ever ready to endorse progressive measures for the schools, realizing how important is education as a preparation for life work. He keeps in touch with the progress that is being made in his profession through his membership in the American Medical Association, and is quick to

adopt any improvements that will render more effective his labors in behalf of mankind.

HON. EDWARD A. CAVIN.

Hon. Edward A. Cavin, deceased, was born in Ashland, Ohio, on the 18th of March, 1848, a son of Edwin and Mary (Shekles) Cavin. The father was a native of County Caven, Ireland, but when only five years of age he was brought to this country. When a young man he located in Ohio, and at one time owned a large tract of land in Ashland county. His wife's people resided near Bellville, Richland county, Ohio, where they were also large land owners.

Edward A. Cavin, one of twelve children, entered the Civil war as a drummer boy when only fourteen years of age, in 1861, entering Company B, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sherman's Brigade. In 1864 he became a regularly enlisted soldier, was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea and his services extended through Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas. After the close of hostilities the Fourth Army Corps, of which our subject was a member, was sent to Texas, and this order caused not a little trouble among the men, as they advocated that they had enlisted to put down the Rebellion and not to take part in any possible trouble with Texas, believing that those who had enlisted at the eleventh hour should be sent out and not the veterans. They spent about two months in New Orleans and during their six months' stay in the south they suffered many hardships and privations. While there Mr.



E. A. Cavin

Cavin contracted malarial fever, from which he never fully recovered and it eventually caused his death. After his return from the army he made his way to his old home in Ashland, and soon afterward engaged in the sewing machine business in Mount Vernon, which line of trade he followed for two years. On the expiration of that period he engaged in the sale of organs and pianos, traveling over the state of Ohio, and he soon became recognized as one of the best salesman in his line on the road. He possessed an extremely genial and social nature, with an inexhaustible fund of wit, and was always welcome at any social gathering. In his political affiliations he was a staunch supporter of the Democracy, and in many election campaigns throughout various parts of Ohio he made speeches in favor of the party, and his addresses were always sparkling with wit and humor. At one time his name was before the Democratic convention of this county for representative.

Mr. Cavin was married in 1869, the lady of his choice being Miss Clarinda Hollister, a daughter of Almon and Nancy (Myers) Hollister, of Milford township, Knox county. The father was born in Connecticut, but when a boy he accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county, Ohio. Mrs. Cavin's maternal grandmother, *nee* Coleman, was a first cousin of Martha Washington, and her grandfather, Jacob Myers, assisted in running up the first stars and stripes ever raised. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Cavin was blessed with three children: Ollie, at home; Wilda, the wife of Frank Scott, of Mount Vernon; and Josephine. Mr. Cavin was a kind, indulgent husband and father, had a kind word for

every one he met and was generous to a fault. He had a very affectionate disposition, always ready to forgive and trying to make every one around him cheerful and happy. His aim was to please, and his life was ever like a ray of sunshine. He passed away in death on the 5th of April, 1900, at the age of fifty-two years. His life has here been but briefly reviewed, but we have found him to have been a noble and upright citizen. In boyhood, ambitious; at the battle front a brave soldier; at home a good citizen, always and everywhere doing the best he could not only for himself, but for those by whom he was surrounded. But the hopes of his youth have faded away, the din of battle with him is hushed forever, the work of his life is finished. But in memory he still lives, and the good he has done lives after him.

HOMER B. LEVERING.

Homer B. Levering is now one of the most extensive and prosperous dealers and shippers in live stock, hay, grain and feed in Knox county. It is always a pleasure to see true merit suitably rewarded, to behold the prosperity of those who eminently deserve it, as does the subject of this review. At an early age he learned one of the great lessons of life—that there is no royal road to wealth, and as he was not above work he toiled industriously until he won not only a very comfortable competence but also the esteem and confidence of the people with whom he has been associated. Work, the true friend of mankind, has developed his latent resources and brought out the strong, self-reliant force of his character.

Mr. Levering was born in Morrow county, December 14, 1874, and he and his elder brother and partner, Milton G. Levering, are the only children of Charles B. and Mary J. (Grove) Levering. The father was born in Waterford, Knox county, in 1839, and died in 1893. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Grove, and then located on a farm in Middlebury township, where he made his home for a number of years. He then removed to Morrow county and resided in Franklin and Chester townships until his death, his efforts at farming and purchasing shipping stock being crowned with prosperity.

Under the parental roof Homer B. Levering spent the days of his childhood, and in the common schools he attained his early education, which was followed by a course in the Austin high school. When only fifteen years of age he began his career as a stockbuyer, and as time passed his business in that direction increased until he has long been ranked among the leading stockbuyers and shippers in this portion of the state. After his father's death he and his brother purchased the home farm and later bought an adjoining tract of land of sixty-five acres. In April, 1900, they bought the warehouse and business so long conducted by M. J. Simons, and they are now extensive buyers and shippers of hay, grain and feed, as well as of live stock, Milton G. Levering, however, being interested only since April, 1900.

On the 14th of October, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Eva Boone, a native of Fredericktown, and a daughter of Charles Boone, a prominent farmer of this county. They now have an interesting little son, Harold W. In his

political views Mr. Levering is a liberal Democrat, voting for the party, but never seeking office, for his attention is fully occupied by his large business interests. His keen perception of business possibilities and his improvement of opportunity have led to success, and his reputation for straightforward dealing is unassailable.

RAPHAEL DURBIN.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of Knox county, which has been his home since his boyhood days. He began his career here in the early pioneer epoch of the county and throughout the years which have since come and gone and has been closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. He is a native of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in Lancaster county, on the 26th of October, 1833. His father, John A. Durbin, claimed Maryland as the state of his nativity, where he was born in 1800, and was there reared and married. In 1843 he made his way to Knox county, Ohio, locating in Howard township, on the farm which was occupied by a brother of our subject, Simeon Durbin, until his death, and there the father's life's labors were ended in death, at the age of fifty-three years. He was identified with the Whig party and was a member of St. Luke's Catholic church, at Danville. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Margaret Logsdon, and she, too, was a native of Maryland. Her death occurred when she had reached the age of seventy-five years. This worthy couple became the

parents of eleven children, ten of whom grew to years of maturity, seven sons and three daughters, and of these six are still living.

Raphael Durbin, the third in order of birth in the above family, was a lad of ten years when he came with his parents to Knox county. His boyhood home was located on the line separating Pennsylvania and Maryland, their house having been located in the former state, while their barn was in the latter, and in his native place he attended the log school houses common in those early days. After coming to this state he remained with his mother until his marriage, after which he purchased and located on the farm which he still owns. His place now consists of two hundred and thirty-three acres of excellent and well-cultivated land, on which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. By persistent energy and the display of considerable foresight he has succeeded in his chosen occupation, and in 1880 he erected the large and tasteful residence which now adorns the place.

In 1861 occurred the marriage of Mr. Durbin and Miss Barbara A. Buck, who was born in Union township, Knox county, and was a member of one of the early pioneer families of that locality. Her parents, Everhart and Adeline Buck, were natives of Germany, and came from that country to the United States. On the 2d of October, 1881, while the family were crossing a stream, Mrs. Durbin, her sister Martha and one child, Mary, were drowned. Another child, Julius Peter, is also deceased, and seven still survive,—Edward, who is married and resides in Howard township; Joseph A., John S., William E., Gertrude,

Frances and Leo, at home. The family are members of St. Luke's Catholic church at Danville, in which Mr. Durbin is an active worker, and he assisted materially in the erection of its house of worship in this city. In political matters he is a firm believer in the principles of the Democracy. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend, and for one term he served as a director of schools. In manner he is courteous and genial, and among the people with whom he has been so long connected he is quite popular.

JOSEPH STAATS.

A good deal might be written about the influence of Virginia pioneers upon the history and development of Ohio. Knox county was fortunate in being the objective point of many emigrants from that state and one Virginia family worthy of especial note is that of Staats, which is represented in Butler township by Joseph Staats, who became well known as an abolitionist and temperance man and who is now one of the prominent retired farmers of Knox county.

Joseph Staats was born in Butler township, Knox county, Ohio, May 8, 1823, a son of Joseph Staats, a native of Virginia, who was a pioneer in Knox county where he took up land and cleared and improved it until it was one of the best farms in its vicinity. He married Catharine Hull, also a native of Virginia, who had come to Knox county while quite young.

Joseph and Catharine (Hull) Staats had four daughters and eight sons and the subject of this sketch was their eighth child in

order of birth. Mr. Staats was educated in subscription schools and early instructed in all the hard details of clearing and cultivating wood farms. He assisted his father until he was twenty-one years of age and then bought a farm, on which he made many improvements and which he tilled successfully until in the course of events he sold it to Mrs. McCament.

In 1846 Mr. Staats married Eliza J. McCann, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Knox county when she was twenty-two years old and who bore him eight children, named as follows, in the order of their nativity: Esther E., Ellen, Jane, Jefferson, William, Teissy, Amanda and J. Burton, who died in infancy. Mr. Scott is an up-to-date, progressive man, who takes a deep interest in every vital question of the day. He has in many ways shown that he possesses ample public spirit and has the development and prosperity of his township and county close to his heart and he has been elected to many important local offices.

REV. JAMES L. SNYDER.

It is with pleasure that we present to our readers a sketch of one of whom his locality may well be proud, one who has filled his daily life with brotherly love and Christian charity and has been a light guiding many to the better way. He was born in Millwood, Knox county, Ohio, on the 23d of February, 1864. His father, Samuel Snyder, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and when nine years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to

Knox county, Ohio, where he died in 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Grace Workman and was a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, where she was also reared and educated. Her death occurred in the year 1879. Her father, Amos Workman, also claimed Ohio as the state of his nativity, and his life occupation was that of a farmer. Five children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, of whom our subject was the fourth child and second son in order of birth.

In early life he attended the primitive log school houses of this locality, and later became a student in the normal school at Ada, Ohio, where he remained for a few terms. At the age of seventeen years he began the profession of teaching, following that occupation for nine terms, and during that time he also attended school at Mount Vernon and studied for the ministry with Rev. Ashley S. Johnson, of Tennessee. In 1885 he was ordained at Millwood, and for five years preached at Kilbuck, Black Creek and Monroe Center, and for the next four years he was located at Millwood, ministering also to the Dennis and Milford churches. On the expiration of the latter period, in January, 1898, he became a resident of Howard, where he has since labored earnestly and effectively in the cause of the Master. The Howard society is one of the strongest congregations of the Christian church in Knox county, numbering about one hundred communicants.

On the 14th of July, 1885, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Marietta Humbert, who was born in Howard township, Knox county, Ohio, but being left an orphan, was reared from a child in the home

of Mr. John Campbell in Butler township. She attended the public schools of the neighborhood and the Art School of Mount Vernon, and was also a student in an art school in Wheeling, West Virginia. She is a most estimable and highly cultured lady, and is very proficient in the art of portrait painting in oil. Rev. Snyder possesses a deep religious nature, is thoroughly earnest and sincere in all his thoughts, words and deeds, and his noble, manly life has proved an inspiration to many of his friends and associates.

HARMON WHITE.

The name of Harmon White is deeply engraved on the pages of Knox county's history, for through many years he has been an important factor in the agricultural interests of this section of the state. He was born on the farm on which he now resides on the 1st of January, 1842, the eldest of eight children, six of whom grew to years of maturity, of Joseph White. The latter was a son of Thomas White, a native of Kentucky, and who after coming to the Buckeye state entered the land on which both his son and grandson were born. Thomas White there spent his entire life. For a companion on the journey of life he chose Hannah DeWitt, a native of Brown township, Knox county, where her father, Barney DeWitt, located in a very early day.

Harmon White, the immediate subject of this sketch, has also spent his entire life on the farm on which his grandfather entered, and in the primitive log school house of the neighborhood he received his early education. When a small boy he took his

place in the fields, and the occupation of farming has ever since claimed his entire time and attention. His place now consists of one hundred and sixty-four acres of land, and in the cultivation of this valuable tract he has met with marked success. He has steadily worked his way upward to a position of affluence, overcoming many difficulties and obstacles in his path and advancing step by step along the tried paths of honorable effort until he has reached the goal of prosperity.

On the 28th of September, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. White and Miss Louisa Ganes. She is one of eight children of Thomas B. and Susana (Burkholder) Ganes, who came from Virginia to Ohio in a very early day, locating in the woods of Brown township. Five children have been born unto the union of our subject and wife, as follows: Dr. C. C., a graduate of the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and now a practicing physician of Mineral City, this state; Rosa, wife of Ira M. Lybarger, of Mount Vernon; J. B. and William E., at home. Lucy, the third child, died when only two years of age. In political matters Mr. White staunchly upholds Democratic principles, and he has held many positions of honor and trust in his township. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Danville.

OLIVER P. BAKER.

Oliver P. Baker, a prominent and successful farmer of section 10, Jefferson township, is a native son of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Jefferson township,

Knox county, on the 1st of April, 1828. His father, Philip Baker, was born on a farm in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, but in an early day he came with his parents, Peter and Susana Baker, to Union township, Knox county, Ohio, where the grandparents died. Philip was reared and educated in Union township, and as a life occupation he chose the tilling of the soil. He was there married to Sarah Butler, a native of Knox county and a daughter of John Butler, who was among the early pioneers of this commonwealth, coming to this state from Kentucky, but his birth occurred in the Old Dominion. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born eleven children, four of whom still survive, namely: Hester, the widow of William Denkins; Oliver P., whose name introduces this review; Caroline, wife of A. W. Greer, whose sketch will be found on another page of this volume; and James W., a prominent farmer of Butler township, Knox county. The mother of this family was called to her final rest at the age of seventy-seven years, but her husband survived her a number of years, dying at the age of eighty-five years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was a Democrat in his political views.

Oliver P. Baker enjoyed but limited educational privileges during his youth and early manhood, as he was only permitted to attend school twenty-six days during the year, pursuing his studies in an old log cabin school house at Greenville. When only nine years of age he took his place in the fields, and from that time to the present he has devoted his undivided attention to the work of the farm. He assisted his father in the care of the old homestead until his marriage, which occurred on the 19th of June, 1849, Miss

Elizabeth Beck becoming his wife. She was born in Brooke county, West Virginia, November 16, 1833, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Seaman) Beck. In 1836 the parents came to Knox county, Ohio, locating in a log cabin in the woods of Jefferson township, and there they spent their remaining days, the father dying at the age of forty-eight years. The mother, who was a native of Brooke county, West Virginia, reached the age of seventy-three years. This worthy couple became the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, and four of the number are now living, namely: Frank, Elizabeth, Nancy and Samuel V. Nancy is the widow of Henry Monger. Mrs. Baker was but three years of age when she accompanied her parents on their removal to this state, and her home was located but three miles distant from that of her husband.

After his marriage Mr. Baker brought his bride to the farm which they still occupy. At that time the place consisted of two hundred and ten acres, but as the years passed by and success rewarded his honest toil he was enabled to add to his landed possessions until at one time he was the owner of eight hundred acres. He has since, however, divided this tract among his children, and has also given them three thousand dollars in money, thus ably assisting them to start on an active business career. He still retains possession of the old homestead farm of two hundred and ten acres, which contains many and valuable improvements, and his is one of the best improved and most productive farms of the locality.

Nine children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, namely: Susanna, the wife of Benjamin Humphrey, a promi-

ment agriculturist of Holmes county, Ohio; Sarah, the widow of Culvin Humphrey and a resident of Brown township, Knox county; Mary M., wife of Joseph States, of Wood county, this state; Philip, who married Alice Severns and makes his home in Brown township, Knox county; Nancy, at home; Druzilla, the wife of Wilson Rice, of Jefferson township; Samuel V., who married Hattie Workman, a daughter of Bennett Workman; and two who died in infancy. All of the children, with the exception of the eldest, were born on the farm on which the parents still reside. Mr. Baker has been a life-long Democrat, and his religious views are in harmony with the Methodist church, of which he is a worthy and consistent member.

JOHN C. GILMORE.

John C. Gilmore, who is serving as justice of the peace in Berlin township, is one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of that locality. He was born in Pike township February 26, 1874. His father, William J. Arnold, was a native of that township and his people were among the pioneer settlers of the county. He died when his son was only two years old, and a year later his mother, Mrs. Amanda (Gilmore) Arnold, also passed away. She was born in Berlin township and belonged, also, to one of the pioneer families of this portion of the state.

Thus early left an orphan, the subject of this review was adopted by his grandparents, Alexander and Margaret Gilmore, and to him they gave their name. He became a member of their household on the 5th of

July, 1877, and lived with them until twenty-one years of age, during which time he assisted in the work of field and meadow and through the winter season pursued his education in the district schools of Berlin township. When he had attained his majority he started out in life for himself and as a companion and helpmate for the journey he chose Miss Ella E. Grubaugh, the wedding being celebrated on the 3d of April, 1895. The lady is a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of James and Lydia (Stoner) Grubaugh, pioneer people of that county. Mrs. Gilmore is the eldest of their six children, three sons and three daughters, and was reared under the parental roof in the county of her nativity. Three children have been born unto our subject and his wife, namely: Howard J., Jay C. and Floyd E.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Gilmore took up his residence in Mount Vernon and thence came to his present home in Berlin township, where he inherited two hundred and seventy-seven acres of land from his grandparents. He raises grain to some extent but makes a specialty of stock raising and is very successful in that branch of business. He now has on his place about fifty head of cattle, one hundred head of sheep and also good hogs and horses. His sales and shipments are large and his thorough knowledge of the best methods of handling stock has made him quite prosperous in his business career.

Mr. Gilmore exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy and keeps well informed on the issues of the day so that he is able to support his position by intelligent argument. On the 2d day of April, 1900, he was

elected justice of the peace and has proved a most fair and impartial official. He was at one time a member of the Patrons of Industry, and is well known throughout the county as an enterprising and progressive farmer, a loyal citizen and a man of straightforward and honorable principles.

DAVID MCDANIEL.

Among the leading and progressive farmers in Berlin township is numbered David McDaniel, who there owns and operates a valuable tract of land of one hundred and four acres. He was born on the farm where he now lives, his natal day being September 2, 1830. His father, David McDaniel, was a native of Ireland and when a young man sought a home in America, taking up his abode in Maryland, whence he afterward came to Knox county. Here he first located in Mount Vernon, but at a later date he settled upon the farm which is now the home of our subject. It was then a densely wooded tract, but with characteristic energy he began to clear away the trees and put the land in condition for cultivation, so that in the course of time the fields yielded to him good harvests. He voted with the Democracy and was ever true to his duties of citizenship. His death occurred when he was seventy-eight years of age. Mrs. McDaniel, the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Christina Lett, and was a native of Germany, coming to the United States with her parents. In Maryland she gave her hand in marriage to David McDaniel, and in a wagon, according to the primitive manner of the times, they journeyed westward

to Knox county, where she spent the rest of her life, passing away when about seventy-two years of age.

David McDaniel, whose name introduces this record is the youngest of this family of five sons and four daughters, all of whom, with one exception, were born in Knox county. The old homestead farm was his play ground in youth and it was there that he was prepared for the particular and responsible duties of life. He has seldom been away from home, never further than Michigan, and throughout his entire life he has devoted his energies to the work of the farm. His tract of land of one hundred and four acres is under a high state of cultivation, for the methods he follows are progressive and fail not to bring good results.

On the 21st of October, 1852, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McDaniel and Sarah E. Ewers, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, and was there reared and married. After thirty-eight years of happy married life she was called to the home beyond in 1890. Of the eleven children born unto them, nine are yet living, namely: Mrs. Alice Baldwin; Lovila, deceased; Le Grand; Luella; Charlie, deceased; Lewis M.; Mrs. Mary E. Stahl; Frank; Mrs. Lunette Hosack; Laura; and Clarence. All were born on the old farm where Mr. McDaniel yet resides. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the Democratic party but has never been an aspirant after office. He is well known in Berlin township, where he is one of the oldest residents, and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are numbered among those who have been acquainted with him from boyhood is an indication that his career has ever been honorable and straightforward.

JOHN THORNTON WHITWORTH.

One of the enterprising agriculturists of Knox county is John T. Whitworth, who for many years has been identified with the interests of this locality and is ranked among the representative citizens of the community. He was born at Murfle, Yorkshire, England, November 27, 1841, a son of Abraham Whitworth, also a native of that country. The latter's father was a coal miner, and was killed when the son was a small boy, and his mother, Martha Whitworth, reached the age of eighty-seven years, dying in her native land. Abraham Whitworth served a seven years' apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade in the land of his birth, and after his arrival in the United States, in 1842, located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he followed his chosen occupation for a number of years, working for the government and also for the steamboat trade. In 1857 he came to Knox county, Ohio, purchasing the farm on which our subject now resides, and in addition to its cultivation he also conducted a blacksmith shop. His life's labors were ended in February, 1880, when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. He was well known and active in Republican circles in his locality, and socially was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, joining the order in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

As a companion on the journey of life Mr. Whitworth chose Margaret Thornton, and she, too, was a native of England, where she was reared and educated. Her birth occurred on the 4th of March, 1820, and at Mount Vernon, on the 10th of June, 1896, after a useful and well-spent life, she

was called to the home beyond. Her father, John Thornton, was born in England, and there spent his entire life, dying in old age. Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth became the parents of eleven children, three of whom grew to years of maturity, our subject being the second child and eldest son in order of birth, and his two surviving sisters are: Sarah, the wife of William Welsh, of Mount Vernon; and Elizabeth, the wife of J. W. Hill, of Bayard, Iowa.

John T. Whitworth, of this review, was only about six months old when he was brought by his parents to the United States, the family locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until his sixteenth year, and while there he learned the glass-maker's trade, following the same for three years. In 1857 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county, Ohio. On the 5th of June, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company A, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and his military services covered a period of three years and two weeks. During that time he participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, including those of Rich Mountain, Harrison's Landing, Goldsborough, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and all others in which the Army of the Potomac participated. During his service he was never wounded, but on one occasion was hit in the knee by a spent ball. Receiving an honorable discharge on the 21st of June, 1864, Mr. Whitworth then returned to his home in Knox county, where he took up the quiet pursuits of the farm. After his marriage he located on the homestead which he yet owns and occupies, consisting of two hundred acres of rich and fertile land, and there he is extensively en-

gaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is industrious, persevering and discriminating, and the prosperity which has come to him is indeed well merited.

November 24, 1867, occurred the marriage of Mr. Whitworth and Miss Mary Jane Critchfield. She was born June 19, 1848, in Howard township, Knox county, and has here spent her entire life. Her parents, Lewis and Mary (Dawson) Critchfield, were among the early settlers of this locality. A son and daughter have brightened and blessed the home of our subject and wife,—Abraham L., who married Catherine Singer, and conducts the farm; and Sarah E., at home. In political matters Mr. Whitworth gives his support to the Republican party, and in his social relations he is a member of Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., and of the U. V. L. Encampment at Mount Vernon.

DRS. WALTER SMITH AND ROBERT
PUTNAM.

For a number of years the Putnam brothers have been engaged in the practice of medicine at Brinkhaven, Knox county, Ohio, and the name is a household word in the homes of this county. Their long identification with the place and their prominence here entitle them to more than a passing notice in a work of this character, devoted as it is to a portrayal of the lives of representative men and women of the county.

Dr. Walter Smith Putnam was born in Brinkhaven, on the 23d of September, 1863. His grandfather, George Putnam, was one of the early pioneers of Knox county, and

his son, Isaac, who was descended from German ancestry on his mother's side, was born near Danville in 1825. When the time came for him to assume the active duties of life on his own account he chose the profession of medicine, later graduating in the medical department of the University of Wooster, and for twenty-six years he was an able and successful physician at Brinkhaven, Knox county. He was a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was a stanch Republican in his political views. He was but forty-nine years of age when his life's labors were ended in death, in 1873. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Cunningham, was a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and she passed to her final reward when she had reached the fifty-fifth milestone on the journey of life. This worthy couple became the parents of four sons, all of whom grew to manhood,—William Henry, who has now passed away; Robert, whose history will be found in this sketch; David E., who has also been called to the home beyond; and Walter S., of this review.

The latter received his education in the schools of Millersburg and Ada, and after completing the branches of learning taught in the public schools he entered upon the study of medicine, matriculating in the medical department of the Western Reserve College. He then graduated in the class of 1887 in the medical department of the University of Wooster, after which he entered upon the practice of medicine in Brinkhaven, in company with his brother, Dr. Robert Putnam. His professional career has been attended with marked success. His promptness, his systematic nature, and his gener-

osity are well known factors in his makeup, and those who have known him longest esteem him most highly. He is a prominent member of the State Medical Society. He has also attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, having been a member of the fraternity since 1890, and he is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. In political matters he is a staunch supporter of Republican principles.

In 1889 Dr. Putnam was united in marriage to Margaret Peppard, a native of Wayne county and a daughter of Hon. W. C. and Mary Peppard. They have three sons,—Isaac Smith, George Wise and Robert Bruce.

Dr. Robert Putnam is also a native son of Brinkhaven, his birth having occurred on the 24th of February, 1852. He, too, chose the profession of medicine as a life occupation, and in 1872 he graduated in the medical department of the University of Wooster, entering immediately upon the practice of his profession in Brinkhaven, in company with his father, Dr. Isaac Putnam. The Putnam brothers now take rank among the leading medical practitioners of Knox county and are enjoying a large and lucrative patronage, which has come to them as a reward of their ability and thoroughness.

As a companion through the journey of life the Doctor chose Miss Hannah Fouch, their wedding being celebrated on the 17th of April, 1873. The lady was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, a daughter of James and Mary Jane (Thompson) Fouch. Three children came to bless this union, but all have passed away in death,—Roland, James and one who died in infancy. The Republi-

can party receives the Doctor's hearty support and co-operation, and in his social relations he is a Knight Templar Mason.

GEORGE EDWIN MCKINNEY.

The farm which is now his home was also the birthplace of George E. McKinney, who there first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 7th of October, 1844. He owns a good tract of land in Middlebury township and has always engaged in farming. It is thought that George McKinney, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland. Coming to America, he established his home in Virginia and served in the war of 1812. He was one of a family of five brothers and two sisters. The latter and two of the brothers came to Ohio and aided in the pioneer development of the state. George J. McKinney, the grandfather of our subject, spent his last days in Wayne township, Knox county, where he died at the age of eighty-four years on a farm adjoining the present home of his grandson.

His son, William T. McKinney, the father of our subject, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and when fourteen years of age, in 1825, he came with his parents to Ohio, the family locating in Perry county, whence they removed to Knox county about 1830. He was married in this county to Louisa Spencer, a daughter of George Spencer, also one of the early settlers near Waterford, Middlebury township. He was of the Society of Friends or Quakers and came from Pennsylvania. Unto the parents of our subject were born eight children, three of whom reached mature years and are still

living. Elizabeth, widow of Oliver Harlan, and Mary Ellen, widow of John Brollier, both near Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and Melville C., residing near Cardington, Ohio. The mother died at the age of thirty-nine years and the father afterward married Phoebe Beaty, by whom he had three children, but only one is now living,—Thomas, a resident of Wayne township. After his marriage William T. McKinney rented a farm in Middlebury township and then became the owner of a tract of land there, securing the old homestead in 1858, which he operated until his death, in August, 1867, when in his fifty-sixth year. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, generously gave of his means to its support and was active in promoting its cause, serving as trustee and class leader. His life was an upright and honorable one and his influence for good was widely felt. He was survived by his estimable wife for thirty-three years, she dying April 18, 1900, aged seventy-five years. She had lived in Fredericktown after her husband's death.

The McKinney family have long been numbered among the most prominent and valued citizens of Knox county and George E. McKinney has ever worthily upheld the family record. He was reared on the farm where he now lives and in the district schools he obtained his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in Fredericktown through four years. He then taught school for one term, but throughout his business career his attention has been chiefly given to agriculture.

On the 22d of October, 1868, occurred the marriage of Mr. McKinney and Miss Rebecca E. Huggins, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, born January 31, 1844, a

daughter of Thomas and Nancy J. (Moore) Huggins, natives of Pennsylvania. In Guernsey county, Ohio, however, they were married and later they came to Morrow county, settling here in 1845. The father died at the age of seventy-six, but the mother is still living with Mrs. McKinney in the eighty-first year of her age. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, Mrs. McKinney being the third in order of birth. She was reared in Morrow county, there remaining until her marriage, by which she has become the mother of three children. The eldest is Rev. William T., who married Jessie Hefleman and resides in Erie, Michigan, where he is now pastor of the Presbyterian church. He is quite prominent in that denomination. They have two children, twins, Paul and Pauline. John M., the second of the family, married Ida C. Ackerman, by whom he has one son, George L. He is now engaged in farming in Morris township. He is a graduate of the University of Wooster, being educated for the ministry but failing health would not permit him to follow that holy calling. Edwin H., the youngest, is now a student at the Ohio State Medical University at Columbus. The children have all been given excellent educational privileges and all have been successful teachers.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinney still reside upon the old McKinney homestead, which comprises one hundred and nine acres of excellent land. The productive qualities of the soil are indicated by the good harvests that are annually garnered, and the green fields and verdant meadows attest the careful supervision of the owner, who is widely known as a practical and progressive farmer. He has lived upon this place for fifty-seven

years, and annually the circle of his acquaintances is extended and the number of his friends increased. He votes with the Republican party, gives an earnest support to its principles and keeps well informed on the issues of the day. He has held local offices in his township and fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows lodge at Fredericktown. In an analyzation of his character we will find those qualities which insure success in business and which win regard in public and private life.

JOHN GILMORE.

When a life record is ended we are apt to review the history just closed, noting its salient points and commending or criticising as the life has been fraught with good or evil. In the career of John Gilmore many characteristics worthy of emulation are found. Although he lived the quiet life of the farmer he was energetic, resolute and above all honorable in his dealings to his fellow men; considerate of others; kind and friendly. Therefore as a representative citizen of Knox county he well deserves mention in this volume for though he has passed away his influence, ever for good, is still felt by his family and those who knew him.

Mr. Gilmore was born in Pike township, November 14, 1845. His father, William Gilmore, was a native of Maryland and became one of the pioneers of Knox county, taking an active part in reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization. He wedded Mary Simpson, a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and among their ten children John Gilmore was the sixth in order of birth. He

was reared in Pike township and the district schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges, while on the home farm he was trained to the work of field and meadow. He remained at home until his parents died, their deaths occurring but four weeks apart.

November 24, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Clawson, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Davy) Clawson. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and when sixteen years of age accompanied his widowed mother to Delaware county, where he engaged in farming. There he married the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Leatherman) Davy, and they became the parents of nine children, four of whom died in childhood, Mrs. Gilmore being the second member of the family. She was reared in her native county and acquired a common school education. By her marriage she became the mother of five children who are yet living, while one has passed away. Those who still survive are Lovena, the wife of Solomon Rice, of Danville, by whom she has two sons and two daughters, John, Elizabeth, Vesta and Arthur C.; Edward, who married Lovila Brown, of Shelby, and has three daughters, Clara, Nellie and Lizzie; Walter, who married Cora Cutnaw, of Pike township, and has two children, Dwight and Ruth; Bernice and Royal, who are at home. William died at the age of five years.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore located on the farm which is yet her home. He was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and in stockraising. He owned eight hundred acres of land in Pike township, much of which he had under cultivation, and from the richly tilled fields

he gathered abundant harvests. He was also extensively engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of sheep, and this also added materially to his income. He was widely known throughout this part of the state by reason of his large business interests, and in industrial circles he sustained an unassailable reputation by reason of his honesty and fairness. His political support was given Democracy. He died November 17, 1898, and his remains were laid to rest in North Liberty cemetery.

Mrs. Gilmore, who still survives her husband, resides on the old homestead in Pike township, where she has one hundred and fifty acres of rich land, and in addition to this she has a farm in Delaware county. Her true womanly qualities, her social nature and her true hospitality have gained her many friends, and her acquaintance in the county is very extensive.

JAMES P. WILSON.

So long has Mr. Wilson resided in Knox county that he is numbered among its early settlers and from the age of twenty years he has made his own way in the world, so that whatever success he has achieved is the just reward of his labors. He now lives on section 24, Pike township, where he owns and operates a good tract of land.

Mr. Wilson was born in this township May 30, 1839. His grandfather, Aaron Wilson, became one of the pioneer settlers of this county, as did Lewis Wilson, the father of our subject, who took up his abode here when a young man. He married Hannah Cochran, a native of the county and a

representative of one of its early families. When she was a maiden of ten summers she attended a school taught by the gentleman whom she was afterward to marry. James P. is their second living child and was reared in Pike township, where he also acquired his education, pursuing his studies in a log school house with a clapboard roof. He remained at home until twenty years of age and then started out upon an independent business career. At the time of his marriage he located upon a rented farm and later purchased fifty acres of land, upon which he lived for a year, removing thence to his present home on section 24. He has carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life and thereby acquired a comfortable competence.

January 20, 1861, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Reed, also a native of Pike township, born September 24, 1836, on the farm which is now her home. She is a daughter of John and Nancy (Phillips) Reed, pioneer settlers of Knox county. They were natives of Maryland but were married in Knox county, to which place the mother had also come from Maryland when a widow with four sons and three daughters, all now deceased. When John Reed settled on this farm, it was then a wilderness, but he succeeded in placing about one hundred acres under cultivation. Here this worthy couple spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying March 18, 1873, aged seventy years, and the mother on March 26, 1885, aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Wilson is the fourth of their five children, all of whom were reared on this farm, and all are still living.

Unto our subject and his wife was born one daughter, Elda Ann, who became the

wife of Dr. Edward Leonard and died leaving an infant son, Eldon, who was born April 8, 1885, and who has always made his home with his grandparents. They have a very pleasant home in the midst of one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, which was formerly the Reed homestead, and there Mr. Wilson's time is passed in general farming. He gives the political support to the Democracy, though prohibitionist in principle, for he is a man of strong temperance principles and sometimes votes with the party which advocates the abolition of the liquor traffic. He is a consistent and active member of the Methodist church, in which he has served as steward and has taken a very active part in church work. Socially he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Barthalon Lodge, No. 692, at Amity, in which he has passed the clairs and is a past noble grand.

DANIEL W. STAHL.

Daniel W. Stahl has for many years been connected with educational interests, either directly or indirectly. For a long period he was a successful teacher and on putting aside the more active duties of the schoolroom he began selling school supplies and is now engaged in the sale of blackboards, his patronage extending over a very wide territory. He is an enterprising and energetic business man and is widely known in Knox and surrounding counties.

Mr. Stahl was born in Wayne county, Ohio, near Wooster, on the farm where the county infirmary is now located, January 31, 1845. His grandfather, Frederick Stahl, was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1817

came to Ohio, locating near Canton. In the year 1849 he came to Knox county, and his death occurred in Pike township the following year. His son, Anthony Stahl, the father of our subject, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1816, and the following year was taken by his parents to the district bordering Canton. Later he went with them to Wooster, Wayne county, and there he met and married Miss Sarah Snyder, who was also a native of the Keystone state, and was reared there until eighteen years of age, when she accompanied her family to Wayne county, Ohio. For two years after his marriage Anthony Stahl lived upon his father's farm and then removed to a farm in Wayne county, near Fredericksburg, in 1853 going from there to the farm upon which our subject now resides. In 1877 he took up his abode in the village of North Liberty, where he died March 23, 1885. In politics he was a life-long Democrat and in religious faith was a Lutheran. His wife passed away in 1888, at the age of seventy years. They were parents of three sons and three daughters, and with one exception all have married. Maria, the eldest daughter, died October 11, 1876.

Daniel W. Stahl, the eldest, was a youth of eight summers when brought by his parents to Pike township, Knox county. He had begun his education in Wayne county, continued it in this county and when about twenty years of age he began teaching. For two years he was a student at Lexington Seminary and thus became well prepared for his chosen calling. He also studied in Kenyon College, at Gambier, and taught in the Milner Hall Military Academy for about a year. His work as a teacher covered altogether about twenty-three years, during

which time he was connected with the educational interests of Knox, Wayne, Licking and Morrow counties. He was superintendent of the Hanover Union schools, principal of the schools of Apple Creek, Wayne county, and for several years taught at Fredericktown, while for two years he was principal of the schools of Sparta. He was a very successful and competent educator and in his work he exemplified the thought of Sydney Smith, who said: "The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, life more dignified and useful and death less terrible."

In the spring of 1889 Mr. Stahl abandoned the active work of the schoolroom. He was married on the 13th of June of that year to Miss Lillie May Rice, a daughter of Rosella Rice and granddaughter of Alexander Rice, of Perrysville, Ohio. She was there born and was a student in the Greentown Academy and in the Granville Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl now have three sons, Francis Clark, Russell Eugene and Wilber Carol.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Stahl established his home in Mount Vernon and engaged in traveling in order to introduce slate blackboards for school purposes. He remained in Mount Vernon for seven years and then located on the farm where he now resides in Pike township. He is still engaged in the blackboard business and his trade now largely extends over the state. In his political views Mr. Stahl usually endorses the Democratic principles, yet he votes for the man whom he thinks best qualified for office rather than for party. Socially he is con-

nected with the Royal Arcanum. He belongs to the Lutheran church, but is a Presbyterian in religious faith. He has one hundred and twenty acres of land in the old homestead and there he and his family have a pleasant home. Mr. Stahl is an enterprising business man, a progressive citizen and a gentleman of sterling worth and well does he deserve mention in this volume.

HENRY HIBBETS.

Through almost the Psalmist span of three score years and ten Henry Hibbets has been a resident of Union township, Knox county, his birth having occurred upon the farm where he now lives, his natal day being August 14, 1832. His father, John Hibbets, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America with his mother when a small boy, his father, James Hibbets, having died on the ocean voyage and was buried at sea. The mother and son located in Charleston, West Virginia, and there grew to manhood. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Susan Hoagland, a native of the Keystone state, and with his wife removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, where they remained for a year, coming thence to Knox county. He was the first white man to settle on the Mohegan river in Knox county, taking up his abode on a tract of land which was developed into the farm upon which our subject now resides. When it came into possession of John Hibbets, it was a wild forest tract and soon the woodman's ax was heard while the monarchs of the forest fell before his sturdy strokes. Mr. Hibbets built a small log house and with characteristic en-

ergy began the development of his place, making his home there until his death, which occurred in February, 1844, when he was seventy-three years of age. His political support was given the Whig party. His wife passed away twelve years later, at the age of sixty-nine. They were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom were born on the family homestead in Knox county, while twelve of the number reached years of maturity, although only two are now living, Henry and Susan, the latter the wife of William Snow, a resident of Sullivan county, Missouri.

Henry Hibbets is, therefore, the only representative of the family still living in Knox county. He can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer life here, for with the family he experienced the hardships and trials incident to the frontier, as well as its pleasures and happiness. He was educated in the common schools and early became familiar with the work of the farm in all its departments. May 18, 1857, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Martha Gann, who was born two miles distant in Union township, September 6, 1838, a daughter of George and Sarah (Bridgett) Gann. They have three children: Osbin, who married Margaret Huffman, of Union township; Zachariah Lincoln, who wedded Clara Lilly, of Union township; and Charlie, who married Junietta House, of Brinkhaven, where he is now serving as postmaster. Osbin has five children, Pearl, Helen, Henry, Mildred and Jennie.

Mr. Hibbets, of this review, has spent his entire life upon the family homestead. He has one hundred and forty-four acres of excellent land lying along the Mohegan river, which is now farmed by his son, Lincoln,

and is now living practically retired from active business. In early life he was a Whig and from the organization of the Republican party has been one of its staunchest supporters, casting his vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. His last ballot supported the late lamented William McKinley. He has been trustee of his township and was justice of the peace for about one year. In the section of the county where he makes his home he is the oldest resident. His farm is endeared to him through the associations of boyhood as well of those of later life. From this point he has witnessed the progress and developments made in the county, taking an active and prominent part in the work incident thereto. He has seen land all around reclaimed for purposes of civilization, wild tracts transformed into rich farms, while all modern improvements have been added. His has been a career well worthy of emulation in many respects and with pleasure we present his life record to our readers.

WILLIAM B. ADAMS.

One of the able and representative agriculturists and stock-raisers of Knox county is the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He is one of the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred in Monroe township, on the 8th of August, 1857, a son of Allison and Elizabeth E. (Dowds) Adams. His paternal grandfather, James Adams, came from Pennsylvania, his native state, to Knox county, Ohio, on foot at a very early day, and soon after his arrival here he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred and eighteen acres of which is

still in the possession of the family, while the remaining is known as the Hunt farm. In 1836 he purchased the farm where our subject now resides, and there he spent his remaining days. He became an extensive property owner in this county, and was a leading and highly esteemed citizen. His wife was a native of the Old Dominion, and she, too, made the journey to this state on foot, coming here when a girl with her parents. She bore the maiden name of Newell, and was one of seven children, all of whom lived to be over eighty years of age.

Allison Adams, the father of him whose names forms the caption of this article, was born in Monroe township, Knox county, in 1818. He was bereft of his father's care and advice at the age of nineteen years, and he then purchased the interest of the remaining heirs in the old homestead, also acquiring ninety acres in Putnam county which his father had owned. Mr. Adams continued to make Monroe township his home until his death, which occurred on the 21st of December, 1892. He was a practical and progressive agriculturist, and at the time of his death his landed possessions consisted of four hundred and thirty-seven acres. The Democracy received his political support, and for many years he was a leader in the public affairs of his locality, having served his township as its clerk for a period of twenty-one years, while for thirty years he held the office of justice of the peace, and he was repeatedly solicited to allow his name to be used as a candidate for a county office, but he steadfastly refused. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served his country as a member of Company H, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

William B. Adams, of this review, began

the active battle of life for himself at the early age of sixteen years, at which time he began buying and raising calves, but this occupation not proving as remunerative as he desired, he began purchasing steers when two or three years old and feeding them for the market. At the age of twenty-one years he took charge of the homestead farm, at the same time continuing his stock business, and this he has gradually extended until he is now recognized as one of the leading buyers and shippers of Knox county. He has also added to his realty possessions until he is now the owner of two hundred and eighteen acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and is supplied with all the improvements and accessories known to the model farm of this period. He enjoys an enviable reputation for business sagacity and uprightness in all his dealings, and all honor and esteem him for his manly and straightforward course in life.

On the 25th of September, 1880, occurred the marriage of Mr. Adams and Miss Ollie Young. The lady is a daughter of W. R. Young, one of the prominent farmers of Monroe township. Unto this union have been born two children: Harry C., a teacher in the district schools, and Hattie M., who is devoting some attention to music. Of the Democratic party our subject is a staunch supporter, and for two terms he served as a trustee of his township. His life has been well spent, and his activity in business affairs has been rewarded by a well-merited competence. He forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution, is progressive and resolute, and as the result of his capable management he has gained a place among the substantial citizens and most highly esteemed business men of his county.

A. G. WATSON.

Among the best citizens of Knox county, esteemed alike for his sterling worth of character and his activity in the business world, is A. G. Watson, the efficient cashier of the Danville Bank. He was born in Jefferson township, Knox county, Ohio, and is a son of Hiram and Margaret (Norris) Watson, both also natives of Knox county and members of prominent pioneer families of this state. Our subject, the youngest of their seven children, received his elementary education in the district schools of Jefferson township, and later attended the public and normal schools of Danville. At the age of twenty years he became a teacher in the schools of this neighborhood, which profession he followed for seven years, on the expiration of which period, in 1894, he graduated from Parsons' Commercial College, at Columbus, Ohio. Again taking up the work of an instructor, he spent one year in the public schools of Brinkhaven, was three years at Danville and another year was spent at the district schools. On the 9th of June, 1897, he entered upon the duties of cashier of the Danville Bank, and has ever since continued to discharge the duties of that important position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Watson is also engaged in farming, owning the old Watson homestead, four miles north of Danville in Jefferson township, which consists of ninety-four acres, and which was improved from its wilderness condition by the family.

In his social relations Mr. Watson is a member of the Masonic Order at Danville, and in the Chapter and Council at Mount Vernon, exemplifying in his every-day life

its beneficent and helpful teachings. In political matters he is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, and for two terms he has served as treasurer of the township. He is a man of rare intelligence, which, coupled with his amiable disposition and companionable manner, has made him one of the leading men of the community, and the honor and esteem in which he is held by all with whom he comes in contact is but a just tribute to his worth.



R. T. BEUM.

R. T. Beum, a veterinary surgeon and blacksmith of Danville, was born in Howard township, Knox county, Ohio, on the 23d of June, 1848, a son of Isaac T. Beum and a grandson of Thomas Beum. The latter became one of the very early pioneers of Knox county, and his death occurred when his son Isaac was only about one year old. The family is of Scotch origin. Isaac T. Beum was also a native of Howard township, having been born on a farm on the present site of the village of Howard, but the place was then known as Kinderhook. He became a prominent farmer and stock-dealer of his locality, having been extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock. He was called to his final rest in the year 1898. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Matilda Robinson and was a native of Union township, Knox county, her birth having occurred in 1818. She was called to the home beyond when she had reached the age of seventy-two years. Her father, William Robinson, was born in England, where his family belonged to the nobility, but when

a young man he left the land of his birth and came to the United States, first locating in Pennsylvania. He soon made his way to Knox county, Ohio, where he became a prominent and leading farmer. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Isaac T. Beum were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, our subject being the second child in order of birth, and six of the family are now living.

R. T. Beum was reared in the county of his nativity until his ninth year, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Coshocton county, this state, where he spent the following ten years. During the Civil war he three times sought to enlist as a defender of the stars and stripes, but on each occasion he was rejected on account of his extreme youth. At the age of nineteen years he came to Danville, where he supplemented his district school education by a course at the normal school. After completing his education he served an apprenticeship of two years at the blacksmith's trade, and on its completion he opened a shop for himself in this city. During this period he had also studied veterinary surgery, which he now follows in connection with his blacksmithing business, and in both branches he is meeting with a very high degree of success.

On the 24th of August, 1868, Mr. Beum was united in marriage to Arabelle Welker, who was born in Union township, Knox county, July 14, 1848, a daughter of Simon and Catherine (Reeser) Welker, early pioneers of this locality. Her grandfather, David Welker, came from Pennsylvania to Knox county, Ohio, in 1809, locating in Union township. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania, but was only twelve years of age when she was brought by her parents

to this county. Mrs. Beum was the only daughter in her parents' family, but she has three brothers living,—Daniel, Paul and William. Four children have blessed the union of our subject and wife: Alice Russell, who resides with her parents and has one daughter, Nellie Russell; Corlin O., of Mount Vernon; Clarence O., deceased; and Agnes A., at home. Mr. Beum is a life-long Republican, and he is now holding the position of constable of this township. He is a man of sterling worth, and justly merits the high regard in which he is held.

JOHN SIMPSON.

John Simpson, a prominent early settler of Howard township, was born in Brown township, Knox county, Ohio, September 2, 1841. His father, Samuel Simpson, was a native of Pennsylvania, but when a young man he came with his parents, Jesse and Margaret Simpson, to Ashland county, Ohio, the family locating in Hanover township. Shortly afterward, however, they took up their abode in Brown township, Knox county. In Jefferson township, this county, Samuel Simpson was united in marriage to Olive Melton, who was a native daughter of Knox county and a member of an old and prominent family of this locality. After their marriage they began their domestic life on a farm in Brown township, where the father passed away in death in 1846, aged thirty-two years. After his death his widow returned to Jefferson township, and was there married to William Blair. She was called to her final rest in 1892, at the age of seventy-

two years. By her marriage with Mr. Simpson she became the mother of two children, and the brother of our subject, Meshic Simpson, is a prominent farmer of Jefferson township.

John Simpson, the immediate subject of this review, was only five years of age when his father died, and after his mother's second marriage he and his younger brother made their home with their grandfather, John Melton, in Jefferson township, our subject remaining with him until his eighteenth year. He then began the active battle of life on his own account, and for the following year was employed as a farm hand in this locality. He then removed to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where for nine months he found employment in a sawmill, on the expiration of which period he returned to Jefferson township, Knox county, and for the following eight months was employed as a farm hand by Alexander Greer. After his marriage, which important event occurred in 1861, he located on a rented farm in Jefferson township, where he remained until the spring of 1864, and in that year he removed to Union township, Knox county, where he also rented land for one year. In 1865 he came to Howard township, but four years later he removed to Union township, there spending the following two years, when, in 1871, he came again to Howard, purchasing the farm on which he now resides. At the time of the purchase his farm consisted of eighty-six acres, but as the years have passed by and success has rewarded his well-directed efforts he has been enabled to add to his original purchase until his landed possessions now consist of three hundred and twenty-seven acres of as good land as can be found in Knox county. His land is di-

vided into three tracts. Industry and perseverance have been Mr. Simpson's chief characteristics through life, and have been the means of winning for him a desirable competence. He has risen to the high position which he now occupies in Knox county alone and unaided, and all that he now possesses stand as monuments to his thrift and business ability.

The lady who bore the name of Mrs. Simpson was in her maidenhood Miss Drusilla Clark, and their wedding was celebrated in Jefferson township, Knox county, in 1861. The lady was a native of this county and a daughter of Robert and Cynthia (Adams) Clark, prominent early settlers of this locality. They came from Pennsylvania to the Buckeye state. Twelve children were born unto the marriage of our subject and wife, namely: Salora, the wife of O. M. Drake; Elmer, who married Mary Deacons; John, who married Jennie Matison and makes his home in Berea, Ohio; Grant, who married Allie Barker, and resides in Monroe township, Knox county; Quincy, who married Gertie Smith and makes his home in Howard township; William, who married Jennie Williams and is a resident of Morrow county, Ohio; Elizabeth, at home; Charles, at home; Garfield, who is engaged in the hardware business at Fredericktown; Arthur, Harley and Lucy, at home. The children were all born in Knox county. Mrs. Simpson died February 20, 1885, and our subject was again married, February 23, 1887, to Mrs. Ehretta (Boone) Clark, of Howard township. Her two children are Bertie, wife of Frank Linn, of Wayne township, and Hyla, wife of Harry E. Cassil, of Fredericktown, Ohio. Mr. Simpson has given an unflinching support to the Repub-

lican party, and for eighteen years he served as township trustee, while for many years he has been a member of the school board. His social relations connect him with the Masonic order, belonging to Danville Lodge, No. 546, F. & A. M.

MICHAEL BLACKFORD.

Many years have passed since the Blackford family was established in Ohio, and since that time its representatives have been largely connected with farming interests here. Michael Blackford was a native of New Jersey, born in Sussex county, that state, on the 25th of August, 1797. There he was reared to manhood and after attaining adult life he was married to Miss Hiley Poulison, who was born in New Jersey, January 17, 1802. In the year 1831 they decided to seek a home in the west—as it was then called—and made their way to Morrow county, Ohio, where Mr. Blackford secured a tract of land and followed farming until his death.

Unto this worthy couple were born the following children: John; Charlotte; Lovina, deceased; Martha Elizabeth; Isaac; William; Abbie Jane; Lovina; and Phineas, who has also passed away. Of this family Martha E. was married on the 17th of December, 1857, to Jonathan Olin, a son of Jonathan and Amy (Johnson) Olin. He was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, August 25, 1838, and Mrs. Olin was born in New Jersey, January 3, 1829. They resided upon a farm in Knox county, and although their lives were quietly passed, both command the warm regard of those with whom they came

in contact, so that Mr. Olin's death, which occurred February 22, 1887, was deeply regretted throughout the community.

Isaac Blackford, a brother of Mrs. Olin, married Lucinda Iden and they had three children: Alta M., the wife of William Gunsaulus, a resident of Mount Gilead, Ohio; Ella, deceased; and Wilbert Edson. The last named, born January 21, 1869, a nephew of Mrs. Olin, resides with her and operates the farm. He married Daisy Irwin, a daughter of George and Minnie (Dalrymple) Irwin. She was born May 3, 1873, and by her marriage has become the mother of two children: Robert Neal, born November 6, 1896; and Ina May, born February 24, 1901.

Mrs. Olin has forty-six acres of fine improved land situated on the main road two miles from Fredericktown. There she has a beautiful residence, and the property, well improved, is very desirable and valuable.

CHARLES WRIGHT DURBIN.

The subject of this sketch, who was a prominent citizen of Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, was born in Morris township, that county, August 17, 1864, and died at Fredericktown, December 25, 1891. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Wright) Durbin, who settled at Fredericktown when Charles was six weeks old. There the boy grew up and was educated in the village school, later taking a classical course at the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. For five years succeeding his graduation he was superintendent of schools at Fredericktown, and for about four years he filled

the office of county examiner of teachers. In politics he was a Republican, and his convictions on religious questions led him to affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Durbin married, December 28, 1886, Lina Craven, daughter of Leander and Leonora (Ewers) Craven, who bore him three children: John Vincent, born May 2, 1888; Pauline, born June 29, 1889; and Elizabeth, born September 7, 1891. Mrs. Durbin was born in Wayne township, Knox county, March 7, 1865, and was educated in the district schools near her childhood home and at the Union school at Fredericktown, graduating in the latter in May, 1882. Her parents were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia. Her father was born in 1818, her mother in 1824, and the former died November 28, 1895, the latter June 20, 1898. They were the parents of five children. Their daughter Clara died in infancy, their son, William Franklin, at the age of seventeen years, and their daughter, Marcella, married Elias Cooper and died in 1886, aged thirty-eight years, leaving daughters named Mildred and Ada. Their daughter, Lilian Elizabeth, married Milton Grove and lives in Morrow county, Ohio.

Mrs. Durbin's paternal grandfather, Mahlon Craven, was born in Virginia March 13, 1786, and married Hannah Iden March 11, 1810, and they had children named Shelton, Samuel, James, Leander, John W., Thomas, Martha, Sarah E., Eliza and Mary. When their son Leander, father of Mrs. Durbin, was about fifteen years old they located in Knox county, Ohio, and in 1857 Leander settled in Wayne township, where he cleared and improved a large farm. Mrs. Durbin's maternal grandfather, Gregg

Ewers, married Elizabeth Ashford, who bore him the following children: Leonora, Elizabeth, Harriet, William Fenton and Mary. Leonora and William Fenton Ewers are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Ewers were of English birth, and they seem to have been brought when young to America by their parents. Mrs. Durbin has a sugar bowl that one of her great-grandmothers brought over with her from her native land, a memento which Mrs. Durbin prizes highly and which is an object of much interest to her many friends.

JAMES BELL.

There are capitalists who take up farming and there are farmers who by good management and close attention to financial interests develop into capitalists, and of the latter class is James Bell, land owner and money loaner at Martinsburg, Clay township, Knox county, Ohio.

James Bell was born in the township in which he now lives September 20, 1839, the fifth child in order of birth of Meeker and Rachel (Crane) Bell, who had three sons and three daughters, and it is a noteworthy fact that he was their youngest son. A biographical sketch of his brother, Isaac Bell, now deceased, appears elsewhere in these pages. The young man was a member of his father's household until he attained his majority, meantime obtaining a fair education in the public schools of his day and locality. He then took up the battle of life independently, engaging in stock-raising, farming and in the wool trade. For three years he lived in Jackson township, Knox county. In 1868 he located in Clay

township, adjoining his father's old homestead, where he remained until 1886, when he bought the house and eight acres of land in Martinsburg where he now resides. He still has the care and supervision of over four hundred acres in Clay township, but the farming is carried on by tenants. He devotes himself principally to general farming, but gives considerable attention to stock-raising and formerly gave considerable attention to the settlement of estates. Politically he is a Democrat, and as such has been elected to many important township offices. He has lived the most of his life of sixty-two years in Knox county, where he is well known and highly esteemed by all classes of citizens.

May 6, 1865, Mr. Bell married Sarah Paul, who was born in Clay township, a daughter of James and Sarah (Bane) Paul, who were pioneers from Pennsylvania in Knox county, where they located in the woods and took up the labor of improving the home farm. Mrs. Bell, who is the sixth in order of birth of the seven children of her parents, was educated in the public schools of Martinsburg and Fredericktown, and for some time before her marriage was a successful teacher. They have one daughter, Otta S., who is a member of her parents' household.

THOMAS H. TRIMBLE.

Thomas H. Trimble is an enterprising and wide-awake business man of Mount Vernon, where he has been engaged in the grocery business for the past ten years. He enjoys a large and constantly increasing trade, his straightforward business meth-

ods, energy and unfailing courtesy securing to him a liberal and well-merited patronage. He is therefore justly numbered among the representative business men of this section of the county, and with pleasure we present the record of his life to our readers.

Mr. Trimble is native son of Knox county, his birth having occurred here in 1841. He is descended from Revolutionary ancestry, his paternal great-grandfather having participated in that memorable struggle for American independence. Thomas Trimble became the grandfather of our subject, and the latter's father, Samuel W. Trimble, came from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, to Knox county, Ohio, in 1839, and here he spent the remainder of his days, passing away in death in 1855, at the age of forty-one years. He was one of the early abolitionists and was an active and prominent worker in its cause. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary A. Caldwell, and was a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Andrew Caldwell, also of the Keystone state.

Thomas H. Trimble, whose name introduces this review, enlisted for service in the Civil war in 1862, becoming a member of the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, Company A, in which he served until the close of the struggle. He was made a member of the department of the Mississippi Gulf, and with his command he participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, including those of Mobile, Fort Morgan, Fort Gains, Spanish Fort, Whistler, Chickamauga, Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads and many others. He was mustered out of service on the 7th of July, 1865, and immediately returned to his home to take up again



Thomas H. Frisbie

the duties of a business life. For the past ten years he has been engaged in the grocery business in Mount Vernon, and in this undertaking he has met with a high and well-merited degree of success, and his is now one of the leading business houses in that line in this city.

The marriage of Mr. Trimble was celebrated in Mount Vernon, Miss Ella Dickey becoming his wife. She is a daughter of James Dickey, a prominent farmer of Clinton township, Knox county. One son has blessed this union, Joseph D. Politically Mr. Trimble has been a life-long Republican and has always contributed his full share to the success of that party. In his social relations he is a member of the Joe Hooker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternity. Honorable in all his business dealings, courteous in all life's relations, he commands the respect and confidence of his fellow men and is well known as an enterprising and reliable citizen of Knox county.

EDWIN J. CAMPBELL.

This influential citizen of Morgan township, Knox county, Ohio, is a son of James and Eliza A. (Sperry) Campbell, and was born on the farm on which he now lives May 8, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of district No. 3, Morgan township, and in a Cincinnati college, where he was a student for one year. After leaving school he engaged in farming on the old Campbell homestead and soon developed into one of the most successful farmers in the township. He now owns two hundred

and ninety-six acres of rich farm land, nearly all of which is under cultivation, and besides raising general crops gives much attention to stock-raising. His home is one of the most attractive in this vicinity.

In religion Mr. Campbell affiliates with the Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican, and he is an active and influential Patron of Husbandry. He has filled the offices of secretary, overseer and master of his grange, and is thoroughly devoted to all its interests. He was married, May 24, 1893, to Margaret D. Lewis, daughter of Samuel and Mary J. (Gallant) Lewis, a woman of high character and many accomplishments, who had been to him in every sense a worthy helpmeet.

David Campbell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Ohio from Virginia and settled in Butler township, Knox county, afterward removing to Morgan township, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 14, 1820. James Campbell, father of Edwin J. Campbell, married Eliza A. Sperry and died March 21, 1894, aged seventy-four years. They had seven children, as follows: David Presley; Mary Angeline; Martha; Elizabeth, who married William Sellers and died in February, 1894; Hugh S.; Edwin J.; and Clyde Ernest. Samuel Lewis, father of Margaret D. (Lewis) Campbell, was a son of John Lewis and was born in Wales, August 8, 1832. He married Mary J. Gallant, a daughter of Elisha and Eleanor (Moore) Gallant, and had five children, as follows: Ella, who married Edward E. Jones and lives at Richwood, Ohio; Elisha Judson; Minnie, who married Walter Cox, of Radnor, Delaware county, Ohio; Margaret D., wife of the subject of this sketch; and Elizabeth, who married Chauncey Prouty and is now a widow

living at Radnor, Ohio. The father of these children died February 21, 1891, aged sixty-nine years; and the mother died August 20, 1900, aged sixty-four years.

MONROE JACOB SIMONS.

The late Monroe Jacob Simons was born near Brandon, Licking county, Ohio, July 6, 1832, and died at Fredericktown, Ohio, September 8, 1897. He passed his childhood and youth in Homer, Licking county, and in 1852, at the age of twenty years, settled at Fredericktown, where he remained until his untimely death at the date above given, when he was accidentally smothered in a bin of wheat. His parents, Horton and Isabel (Dill) Simons, were people of intelligence and forceful character. Monroe Jacob Simons inherited much of their excellent business traits, and for nearly thirty years was a dry goods merchant, and from 1885 until his death was a leading grain merchant in Fredericktown. He was a member of Thrall Lodge, No. 170, Free and Accepted Masons, at Fredericktown, a Knight Templar at Mount Vernon, and a Scottish Rite Mason at Cincinnati. His life was ruled by kindness and benevolence, having united about 1884 with the Presbyterian church and thereafter was devotedly helpful to its interests. He held several township and city offices with honor and dignity, and was specially useful to his fellow citizens as a member of the board of education.

He was married to Miss Alice Smith, August 20, 1855. She was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Miller) Smith and was born at Henrysburg, Lower Can-

ada, April 13, 1835, and in 1848, at the age of thirteen years, came to Knox county, Ohio, where she made her home with Charles R. Hooker, who had reared her from a child of two and one-half years. Her father was born in Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to Canada in 1832, where his death occurred when Alice was but a small child. Her mother was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1811, and bore three children,—James J., John J. and Alice Smith, her death occurring June 21, 1892.

Monroe Jacob Simons and Alice (Smith) Simons had six children, who were born in the order here mentioned: Charles Hooker, 1857; Fred Decker, 1860; Albina, 1863; Maud E., January 13, 1865; George Lewin, 1867; John B., 1870. Charles Hooker, Fred Decker and John B. are business men of fine ability and high reputation. The two former are farmers, horse raisers and dealers, and their well cultivated land and other evidence of material prosperity speak well for their energy and good management. John B. is an enterprising shoe merchant of Belleville, Ohio. Albina died October 28, 1863. Maud E. was educated in the schools of Fredericktown and in 1880 entered the Wesleyan College, at Delaware, Ohio, from which she went to the Missionary Training School for Home and Foreign Missions, at Chicago, Illinois. She took high rank as a student and developed marked artistic tastes, excelling in painting and wood-carving. She was deeply and fully converted during a revival season, and after having been given special training she was sent to Japan by the foreign branch of foreign missions, sailing for Nagasaki in 1889 for a stay of three years. She was successful in her chosen work and in 1892 was

made treasurer of the missionary organization of her church in South Japan. She was at that time transferred to Yokahama, where for six years she faithfully and earnestly performed her allotted task as teacher in day schools and overseer of buildings destroyed first by earthquakes and then by fire, a heavy responsibility which she accepted cheerfully and discharged efficiently. Another of her duties was the preparation and publication of conference minutes. She remained in Japan to finish this last mentioned task and at its conclusion expected to return home by the next steamer, when suddenly she was called from her labor to her reward, being killed July 29, 1898, by a Japanese junk while she was out on the bay bidding God-speed to friends who were preceding her to America. She was buried on the afternoon of July 30, from her school chapel. The services were conducted by her pastor, Bishop Cranston, and her favorite chapter of the bible (John XIV) was read and her favorite hymns sung. She left her work in perfect order. She was to have come home to rest, but the heavenly gates opened suddenly and she passed within to be forever with her Master. While buried in a foreign land, yet she is buried among God's people. Her grave will be visited for all time to come by American missionaries and those whom she has taught the way of eternal life. In the spring time flowers will bloom over her form, planted by loving hands. In the Northern Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church September 24, 1898, the Rev. W. F. Whitlock offered a resolution to the effect that the conference had learned with sorrow of the tragic death of Miss Simons, mentioned her beautiful character and her splendid mission work in Japan which had endeared her to the whole church,

and expressing deep sorrow because of her loss to the church and to her family and friends. Especial memorial funeral service was held in her honor by her sorrowing friends and relatives at Fredericktown.

JOHN McDANIEL.

John McDaniel, who for many years was engaged in farming in Knox county, took up his abode within its borders in 1834, when the work of development here was still in its primitive stages. He was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Bedford county, that state, on the 17th of January, 1813, and his parents being Joel and Catherine (Smith) McDonald. His father was a carpenter by trade and also engaged in the manufacture of coffins and in the undertaking business. When the country became involved in war with Great Britain in 1775 he espoused the cause of the colonies, and, entering the Colonial army, served under General Washington in the struggle for independence.

John McDaniel, of this review, pursued his education in the schools of his native county, and when a young man accompanied his parents on their removal to Licking county, Ohio. There he remained until 1834, when he came to Knox county, settling in Wayne township. For fifteen years he was engaged in clerking in Licking county, but after coming to Knox county he engaged in farming, which he followed until his life's labors were ended in death.

On the 15th of April, 1850, Mr. McDaniel was married to Miss Catharine Hughes, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Woods) Hughes. She is a granddaughter

of Captain Elias Hughes, who won his title by valiant service in command of a company in the Revolutionary war. He was the first white settler in Licking county, Ohio, and entered large tracts of land from the government, but afterward lost much of it on account of the depreciation in the value of continental money. During the war of 1812 he served as captain of scouting parties in Licking county and killed many a hostile Indian who was connected with the bands of treacherous savages that menaced the frontier settlers. John Hughes, the father of Mrs. McDaniel, was born in Wales in 1785, and was about three years old when brought by his parents to America, the family locating in Virginia, where they remained until the son was a youth of ten, when they came to Ohio and were the first settlers of Licking county. He was married in that county to Rebecca Woods, who was born in 1802, and her brothers and sisters were William, George, Nancy, Clementine, Diana and Rachel. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes died in Licking county, the father in 1847, the mother in 1844. Mrs. McDaniel was born in Licking county, June 15, 1832, and came to Knox county at the time of her marriage. By this union were born seven children: Willard N., an engineer of California; Elizabeth, who is living in Cleveland; Isabel, of Mount Vernon; Susan, wife of George Walters, of Coshocton avenue, Mount Vernon; Aaron D., who lives in California; Charles R., also a resident of that state; and Henry C., who is connected with the gas business in Mount Vernon.

Mr. McDaniel exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, but was never an aspirant for office. Fraternally he was con-

nected with Newark Lodge, I. O. O. F., and held membership in the Lutheran church. He passed away January 15, 1895, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years, and thus the community mourned the loss of one whom it had esteemed and a faithful citizen and an upright man. Mrs. McDaniel still survives her husband and occupies a pleasant home on East High street in Mount Vernon, where she is surrounded by many friends.

ROLAND CRITCHFIELD.

Of all the men who have acquired their educational discipline in Knox county and have had their characters molded and developed in its institutions, receiving there the impetus toward progress and advancement, certainly none have reflected greater credit upon the county than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this review.

Mr. Critchfield was born in Howard township, Knox county, Ohio, March 23, 1839. His father, Benjamin Critchfield, was a native of the state of Maryland, but when only about six years of age, in 1803, he was brought by his parents to Knox county, Ohio. He was here married to Mary Welker, also a native of Maryland, and they began their domestic life on a farm in Howard township, here spending the remainder of their days, the father passing away at the age of eighty-six years, and the mother at the age of eighty-seven. They reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, our subject being the youngest in order of birth, and only two sons and one daughter are now living.

Roland Critchfield, whose name introduces this review, attended the primitive log school houses of Howard township in his early youth, and afterward became a student in the high school at Spring Mountain. In 1861, while preparing himself to enter college, the Civil war was inaugurated, and, putting aside all personal consideration, Mr. Critchfield nobly offered his services to his country, enlisting at the first call for troops, in 1861, in Company B, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service for three months, and on the expiration of that period, in August 1861, he veteranized, becoming a member of Company A, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until January, 1864, when he again re-enlisted, in the same company, and thus served until the close of hostilities. He received an honorable discharge at Victoria, Texas, November 30, 1865, his military service having covered a period of four years, four months and seven days, during which time he took part in every battle in which the Army of the Cumberland participated, from Shiloh to Nashville. He was never absent from duty until in July, 1865, near Victoria, Texas, when he was afflicted with breakbone fever, and since that time he has never enjoyed good health. He was twice slightly wounded, first at the battle of Chickamauga, in which he received a bullet wound in the left fore finger, and at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he was wounded in the thigh. By reason of his bravery and meritorious service on the field of battle he was promoted from the ranks of a private to that of first sergeant, and as such was mustered out of service when the war had ended.

Returning to his home with an honorable

military record, he remained with his father on the old home farm for about three years, when, in 1868, he purchased the Jelleway mill property in Howard township, which he has ever since conducted. He now has a residence in the course of construction in the village of Howard, and when completed he will there take up his abode. On the 24th of January, 1864, while on a furlough, Mr. Critchfield was united in marriage to Margaret E. McElroy, a daughter of John and Mary (Cassil) McElroy, who were among the early pioneers of Knox county, having located in the neighborhood as early as 1840. Mrs. Critchfield was born in Monroe township, but when quite young she removed to Howard township. The union of our subject and wife has been blessed with two daughters,—Lavilla, at home; and Minnie O., the wife of A. C. Norrick, of Howard. Mr. Critchfield is a lifelong Republican, his first presidential vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln, and since that time he has done all in his power to promote its growth and advancement. He is a member of LeRoy Baker Post, G. A. R., of Danville, Ohio. Devotion to his family and friends, fidelity to every trust reposed in him and advocacy of all that tends to benefit mankind,—these are the salient characteristics of Roland Critchfield.

LAWRENCE KING.

“We build the ladder by which we rise” is a truth which is certainly applicable to Lawrence King. He is a type of the progressive spirit of the age, a spirit which has given America pre-eminence along its vari-

ous business lines; and the undaunted enterprise, indomitable perseverance and resolute purpose which have characterized him have been the means of raising him to his present high position.

Mr. King is a native of the far-off country of Germany, his birth having there occurred in Baden, on the 15th of August, 1821. He was reared and educated in his native land until his thirteenth year, when he accompanied his sister Tarecia on the long voyage across the Atlantic to the United States, locating in the state of New York, and for a time after his arrival in this country our subject worked at any honorable occupation which would yield him a living. After two years' residence in the Empire state he made his way to Ohio, where he found employment on the construction of the road from Rochester to Roscoe, and for a time thereafter he was engaged in agricultural pursuits near the city of Cincinnati. His next place of residence was in Holmes county, this state, where he purchased and improved a farm, but eight years later he sold that place and removed to Harrison township, Knox county, where he was engaged in farming until 1884, the year of his arrival in Howard township. Since his residence in this township he has made his home on one farm, which consists of one hundred and eighteen acres, and in addition he also owns a tract of one hundred acres in Harrison township and one hundred and forty-seven and a half acres in Howard township, the latter being operated by his son. Thus his landed possessions now consist of three hundred and sixty-five acres, and he is regarded as one of the leading and representative farmers of Knox county. In addition to the raising of the cereals best

adapted to this soil and climate he has also made a specialty of the breeding of fine horses, in which branch of his business he is meeting with an equally high degree of success. Mr. King has not only worked his own way through life and secured for himself a desirable competence, but he has also purchased a farm in Holmes county, this state, for his sister.

In Holmes county, in 1848, was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Hannah Draper, who is a native daughter of Knox county, born on the 26th of March, 1828. Her parents, Jacob and Mary (Derbin) Draper, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Maryland, came from the former commonwealth to Ohio in a very early day, locating in Union township, having been among the first families to locate there. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Mrs. King was the youngest in order of birth. The father had been previously married, and by the first union there were also born eight children. The union of Mr. and Mrs. King has been blessed with seven children, all of whom were born in Knox county, namely: Mary, the wife of Absalom Buckingham, of Mount Vernon; Albert, at home; Lillie F., wife of Clem Sapp, a prominent farmer of Howard township; Julius, who married Ollie Durbin and is engaged in farming in Harrison township; Thomas, who married Agnes Eckenrode and is a stock buyer and shipper in Howard; Alice, who is unmarried and makes her home in Columbus; and Clem, who married Tina Smithhisler and makes his home at Akron, Ohio. Mr. King is a prominent member of St. Luke's Catholic church at Danville, and has assisted materially in the erection and maintenance of the church, the

edifice having been built at a cost of thirty-two thousand dollars. He also donated two altars for that church, each costing three hundred dollars. In political matters the Democracy receives his hearty support and co-operation, and he is always loyal in his support of all measures calculated to benefit the community or the general public.

WILLIAM WILSON WALKEY.

From the days of early development in Knox county, William W. Walkey has resided within its borders, his home being on section 23, Pike township, where occurred his birth on the 9th of December, 1837. His great-grandfather was a native of France, and on the maternal side he is of German lineage. His father, John Walkey, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in 1836 arrived in Knox county, locating on the farm where our subject is living. There he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits for many years with good success, and in 1884, when in his eighty-eighth year, his life's labors were ended in death. He voted with the Democratic party and served as trustee of his township. In the war of 1812 he rendered valiant aid to his country as a soldier, and at all times was true to its best interests. His Christian belief was indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church and by a life in harmony with his professions. He married Margaret R. Binsinger, a native of Union county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1886 in her eighty-seventh year, leaving to her family the precious memory of a devoted mother. She had three sons and four daughters, of whom five grew to mature years.

Squire Walkey, as he is usually known, was the youngest of the family and is the only living son, while his only surviving sister is Mrs. Rebecca Lambert, who resides in Iowa. In the usual manner of farmer lads he was reared, devoting his time to play and work and to the duties of the school-room. In early life he assisted in the operation of flour and sawmills, beginning that work when a small boy, and in the former branch of the business he continued until 1874. The sawmill, which was built in 1849, he has since conducted, it being the only one of the kind in the county. His career has been one of industry, and his property possessions are the merited reward of his earnest labor. In addition to the mill he owns eighty-five acres of valuable land, constituting a part of the old homestead, which has always been his place of residence.

On the 23d of October, 1859, Mr. Walkey was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Lewis, a native of Knox county, and a daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Glasscock) Lewis, who were early settlers of Knox county. She died in 1893, leaving a daughter, Eva, who is now the wife of John A. Kost, a resident of Monroe township, Knox county, by whom she had two children, Clarence and Florence C., but the latter is now deceased. Our subject was elected justice of the peace in the '60s and for six years filled that position in a most creditable manner. For a number of years he has acted as notary public and for seven years he was township treasurer, while for five years he filled the position of township trustee. He has often been called upon to settle estates, and in all public duties has been found reliable, prompt and honorable. He holds membership in the Masonic fraternity,

belonging to Mount Zion Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., of Mount Vernon, since 1869. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as steward and trustee, and is most earnest and zealous in advancing the cause of the society. That his staunchest friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that he has been an honorable career, that his life has been true to manly principle and that his business dealings have been conducted along the lines of strict commercial ethics.

WILSON S. MCGINLEY.

The foundation of success is earnest toil, supplemented by perseverance, and in the life record of W. S. McGinley we see an exemplification of this truth. He is numbered among the prosperous and enterprising agriculturists of Pike township and is also one of its early settlers. He resides on section 7, and in this township he was born August 24, 1843, a son of Robert McGinley, whose birth occurred in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. When a young man the latter came with his mother to Knox county, Ohio, and was here married to Eve Lindsey, a native of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was the ninth in the order of birth.

Upon the home farm in Pike township W. S. McGinley was reared, and in a log school house near his home he pursued his primary education, which was supplemented by two years' study in the schools of Amity and one year in the Fredericktown schools.

He assisted in the work of the farm until his enlistment, on the 18th of August, 1862, as a member of Company B, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years. He was promoted to the position of chief musician and participated in the following important engagements: Chickasaw Bayou; Arkansas Post; the siege of Vicksburg; and the battles of Jackson and Grand Coteau, where he was taken prisoner, but on the 9th of May, 1864, he was exchanged. Later he took part in the engagements at Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile, and with his regiment he was mustered out July 7, 1865. On one occasion he was taken prisoner and for a time was incarcerated at Alexandria, Louisiana, but was there paroled and sent within the Union lines, where he was exchanged. For three years he was in the army without being off duty, and was a brave and valiant soldier, unflinching in support of the Union cause as he followed the starry banner over the battlefields of the south. He received an honorable discharge at Columbus July 29, 1865, and thence returned to his home in Knox county.

It was on the 20th of December, 1866, that Mr. McGinley was married to Honor Phillips, a daughter of Brice and Honor (Durbin) Phillips. She was born on the farm where she now lives, March 19, 1845, and is the ninth in a family of seven sons and three daughters, eight of whom reached mature years. By her marriage she has become the mother of five children: Charles F., who married Bertie Spayde, of Richland county; Frank D., who wedded Julia Clendenning and is a bookkeeper for the Illinois Leather Company of Chicago, Illinois; Llewlyn D., who is a graduate of the Uni-

versity of Athens, Ohio, and married Anetta Wier, their home being in Hamilton, Ohio, where he is engaged in the insurance business; Bertha, who is a graduate of the Butler, Ohio, school and is with her parents; and Ethel, the wife of William Murrey, of Mount Vernon.

At the time of his marriage Mr. McGinley located on a farm south of Mount Vernon, where he remained for one year, after which he spent two years on the farm near Fredericktown. On the expiration of that period he located at his present place of residence, on section 7, Pike township, having here since made his home with the exception of four years spent in Butler, where he was engaged in the agricultural implement business. He is now devoting his energies exclusively to farming and stock-raising, and is the owner of one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land. His labors have resulted in making this a very valuable property, and, while the fields are well tilled, in the pastures and barns are also found high grades of stock. His labors are conducted in harmony with the most progressive methods of farming. His land was entered from the government by his father-in-law, who lived upon the place for sixty years, taking possession thereof in 1826. Mr. McGinley is a member of Samuel Bell Post, G. A. R., of Butler, and is likewise connected with the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Amity. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has been honored with a number of local offices. He has been justice of the peace, road supervisor, land appraiser and trustee, and in all of these he has discharged his duties in a most prompt and capable manner, winning high encomiums from all concerned. He holds

membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler, and his life is in harmony with his professions. He is to-day as true to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the stars and stripes upon southern battlefields, and the fact that his staunchest friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his career has ever been worthy of the confidence and regard of his fellow men.

WILLIAM HAWN.

In all American communities there may be found quiet retiring men, who never ask public office or appear prominent in public affairs, yet who, nevertheless, exert a widely felt influence in the community in which they live and help to construct the proper foundation upon which the social and political world is built. Such a man is William Hawn, who for sixty-nine years has been a most honored and respected citizen of Knox county. He has been long and prominently identified with agricultural interests, and belongs to that class of representative Americans who advance the general prosperity while promoting individual success. He commands the respect and esteem of his fellow men by his upright life, and has ever borne a reputation unassailable, his word being as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal.

Mr. Hawn was born in Union township, Knox county, Ohio, November 14, 1832, and is of German descent. His grandfather, John Hawn, was a native of the fatherland, and after coming to this country he served for eight years in the Revolution-

ary war as a private under General Washington. After the close of the struggle he took up his abode in Maryland. John Hawn, his son and the father of our subject, was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1776, and was there reared to years of maturity. Subsequently he removed to Pennsylvania, where he was married to Sarah Hickman, a native of Greene county, that state, and in that locality they began their domestic life. In 1802, however, they left the Keystone state and came to Knox county, Ohio, locating in Mount Vernon, where Mr. Hawn followed his trade of a hatter for many years. During the war of 1812 he was made quartermaster of a regiment, serving in Ohio. After the close of hostilities he engaged in the stock business, purchasing his stock in this county and driving them to Baltimore, and on his return he would bring sheep. He was also the first to introduce oysters into Knox county. He also bought fur on the islands in Lake Erie, which was used in his hat factory. He was among the very early pioneers of Knox county, and became a prominent man in his locality. About 1814 he removed to Union township, and erected the Millwood Mill, which he conducted for many years, and was also extensively engaged in mercantile interests, owning a store at Millwood and one in Marion county. He also dealt largely in lands, and at one time, in company with John Worden, owned two thousand, four hundred acres in Howard township, which he afterward sold. Mr. Hawn gave his political support to the Whig party, and for a time he served as sheriff of Knox county. His social relations connected him with the Masonic order, of which he was a staunch adherent, and his lamb-skin apron is still

owned by his son. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hawn was blessed with ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom were born in Knox county and all grew to years of maturity, but William, the youngest in order of birth, is now the only survivor of this once large family. The parents both passed away on the present homestead of our subject at the age of seventy-five years.

William Hawn, whose name introduces this review, was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to the present home, and the first school which he attended was a log structure in this locality. After his father's death, when he was nineteen years old, he took charge of his farming interests, and during his entire business career he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, both branches of his business having proved very remunerative. Until within the last few years he was extensively engaged in buying and handling stock, having followed that vocation for thirty years. He has been an invalid for more than thirty years, and for six years he was confined to the house. His farm consists of two hundred and thirty acres of rich and productive land, and his farming operations are carried on by the assistance of hired help, though all under his immediate direction. Since its organization Mr. Hawn has given an unwavering support to the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Fremont, in 1856, and in 1860 voted for Lincoln, and since that time has cast his ballot in support of every Republican presidential candidate. He is at all times a public-spirited and progressive citizen, is honest, conscientious and reliable in business, and by reason of his well

spent life enjoys the high regard of his fellow men. For many years his widowed sister, Catherine Hawn Rogers, was his housekeeper, her supervision of the domestic affairs being broken only by her death some six years since, and she was succeeded by her granddaughter, Miss Nannie Isreal.

GEORGE SWANK.

George Swank is a retired farmer living on section 5, Pike township, and his rest is well merited, for through many years he was an active factor in agricultural circles, his life being one of honest industry. He was born in this township April 13, 1825, and is the eldest son and second child of Christian and Susan (Downing) Swank. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and in early manhood came to Knox county, casting in his lot among its pioneer settlers. He was a blacksmith by trade and in connection with that pursuit he followed farming. His political support was given the Democracy, and he lived to a good old age, respected by all who knew him. He was married in Pike township to Miss Downing, who died when about fifty years of age. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are living.

Mr. Swank, of this review, was reared in his native township and pursued his education in a log school house supplied with slab seats and other primitive furnishings. His training at farm work, however, was not meager, and he assisted in the cultivation of the fields on the old homestead until his marriage to Miss Anna Gilmore. After the death of his first wife he married Sarah

Yarger, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hageman) Yarger, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They became early settlers of Wayne and Ashland counties, Ohio, and in this state reared their family of four sons and four daughters, seven of whom are yet living. Mrs. Swank lived at various times in Wayne, Ashland, Richland and Knox counties, and in the district schools pursued her education. By his first marriage Mr. Swank had five children,—Christ; Ellen; Eliza, deceased; John; and Amanda. All were born in Pike township and with the exception of John all are married.

Throughout his business career Mr. Swank followed farming and was very successful in his chosen work. He was at one time owner of three hundred acres of valuable land, but has given to each of his children a good start in life and his donations of land have reduced his farm to one hundred and sixty acres. As the result of the care and cultivation bestowed upon this he has annually a good income which he richly merits. His life has been one of untiring industry and his perseverance and capable management have enabled him to acquire a handsome competence, so that it is now possible for him to live in retirement from business cares. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat.

WILLIAM McCLUER.

William McCluer, a retired farmer residing on section 21, Middlebury township, Knox county, was born near Bellville, Richland county, Ohio, March 23, 1832. His

father, Thomas McCluer, was a native of Virginia, and in his boyhood came with his uncle to this state, settling in Bellville in 1808. There he was married to Susanna Trux, a native of that county, and they took up their abode two miles east of Bellville on what is known as the Garble farm. Subsequently that place was sold and they removed to Illinois, where the mother of our subject died. The father then returned to Richland county, where he spent his declining years, passing away in 1864, when about seventy-four years of age. He was a zealous and consistent member of the Disciple church, and in his political affiliations in early life he was a Whig. Being an opponent of the slavery system of the south, when the Republican party was formed to prevent its further extension he joined its ranks and remained one of its advocates until his death.

William McCluer, whose name introduces this review, was the fifth in order of birth in his father's family of seven children. He spent his early boyhood days in Richland county, and when about seven years of age accompanied his parents to Perry county, Illinois, the family locating in Jackson township. Two years later he accompanied his father on his return to Ohio, and remained in Richland county throughout the remainder of his minority. His preliminary education obtained in the district schools was supplemented by study in a select school taught by Mr. Wilcox at Bellville. He afterward began teaching, and followed that profession through the winter season for five years, but with that exception he has always followed farming as a life work.

In 1857 Mr. McCluer was joined in wedlock to Miss Catherine A. Leedy, a na-

tive of Richland county, born January 17, 1833. She is a representative of two of the honored pioneer families of that locality. Her father, Lewis K. Leedy, was born in Pennsylvania and became one of the early settlers of Richland county, locating there in 1811. The entire region was an almost unbroken forest through which the Indians stalked in motley garb, for they had not then been driven westward before the oncoming tide of civilization. Wild animals also lurked in the forest, and the hand of man had not yet changed the face of nature. There in the midst of the forest Mr. Leedy established a home. He married Hannah Myers, a native of Richland county and a member of an old family that came to Ohio from New Jersey. Mrs. McCluer was their second child and eldest daughter, and was reared and educated in Jefferson township, Richland county, pursuing her studies in a log school house, seated with slab benches and furnished in the primitive manner of the times.

Mr. and Mrs. McCluer began their domestic life in Richland county, where they remained until 1865, when they went to Missouri, spending a year and a half in that state. On the expiration of that period they returned to Richland county, which continued to be their home until 1871—the year that witnessed their arrival in Knox county. They located on the farm where they now live, a tract of sixty acres, which Mr. McCluer successfully operated, the arable soil yielding excellent crops. He followed farming for a number of years, but is now living retired and rents his land. He and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the Baptist church in Fredericktown, in which he is serving as deacon, and in its work they

take an active part. They are people of the highest respectability, whose lives are consistent with upright principles; and in central Ohio, where they have so long resided, they command the trust and esteem of all with whom they have been associated in business or social relations. They have had no children of their own, but their hearts and home have been open to the inception and accommodation of twenty-two children or young people who have found a home with them, two of whom are still members of the family. They are Charles R. Leedy, a nephew, and Hallie Hardwidge, a niece. This remarkable fact indicates the genuine Christian spirit animating the hearts of this venerable couple, whose thoughts and efforts in life here apparently have done more to alleviate the conditions of those around them than to contribute to their own temporal advancement.

GEORGE SELLERS.

The subject of this sketch was long a popular, enterprising citizen of Morgan township, Knox county, Ohio. He was born in that township May 8, 1825, and died there May 25, 1898. His father, Jacob Sellers, Sr., gave him such education as was obtainable in subscription schools and in a school taught in an old log church building long known as the Owl Creek Baptist church, of Morgan township, and brought him up to the hard but useful life of a farmer. The elder Sellers had taken up government land and this the young man helped to clear and put under cultivation. He followed farming until the end of his days, with considerable financial success. While still a young

man he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, but later was identified with the Christian church. In political affiliation he was a strong Republican during most of active life, and he was twice elected trustee of his township.

George Sellers was married March 11, 1847, to Adaline Knight Hughes, a daughter of Jonathan and Lavina (Davis) Hughes, who was born December 7, 1829, at Utica, Licking county, Ohio, where her father, from Shenandoah county, Virginia, was an early settler and carpenter. The latter was born January 14, 1796, in Harrison county, Virginia, one of the sons of Captain Elias Hughes, who is celebrated in history as a scout and Indian hunter. With his father, mother and their family, he came in 1797 from Virginia to Muskingum county, Ohio. Some of the family belongings were brought in a huge canoe ("pirogue") hewn out of a large poplar tree, which was wide enough inside to admit barrels laid crosswise. Some of their goods were packed on horses and the mother rode a horse and carried Jonathan, her eleventh child, then her baby. Such of the family as were able to walk were obliged to make the journey in that way. Mrs. George Sellers is now living on a part of the land entered by Jacob Sellers, who at the time of his death owned about fifteen hundred acres.

George and Adaline Knight (Hughes) Sellers had eight children, five of whom are living: Orcelia L., who married John B. Oldacre, of Milton township; Zepha Clarinda, who married Aaron Channell and lives in Burlington township, Licking county, Ohio; George H., who lives in Morgan township, Knox county, Ohio; Jacob D., who died in 1881, aged twenty-nine years;

Rosa D. is the wife of John Hulshizer, a miller of Granville, Ohio; Mary Victoria, who married Louis Hall and is a member of her mother's household; Cora Etta, who married Clement Couffman and died in 1888, aged twenty-three years; and John Douglass, born in 1858, who died in infancy.

WILLIAM I. DEBOLT.

The old and respected citizen of Morgan township, Knox county, Ohio, whose busy and useful career it is the province of the writer now to consider, is entitled to honor not only as an upright and successful citizen but as a soldier who risked his life in defense of his country, and the following brief biographical sketch will be doubtless read with much interest by men who have met him going and coming on the roadway of life.

William Debolt, son of Reuben and Sarah (French) Debolt, was born in Licking county, Ohio, September 15, 1841. His grandfather, Jacob French, from Greene county, Pennsylvania, saw service as a soldier during the entire period of the war of 1812. As a youth Mr. Debolt was educated in the old free and subscription schools and learned to clear land and to put it under cultivation, and during all his active life he has been a farmer, enterprising and progressive, and satisfactorily successful. In religion he is a Baptist and politically he is a Republican, and he has always wielded a recognized influence in the affairs of his township and county.

May 20, 1861, Mr. Debolt enlisted at Utica, Ohio, in Company E, Twentieth Regi-

ment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the service at Camp Dennison and participated in the fights at Skerry Creek, Kanawha river and minor engagements, in the battles fought in West Virginia, in the second Bull Run fight, in the battle of Antietam, in the fighting at South Mountain and in the engagement at Berryville, where, July 24, 1864, a ball passed entirely through his face from cheek to cheek, tearing away the roof of his mouth, causing his disfigurement and terrible suffering and shattering his health. He was in the hospital until the November following, when he was sent to Washington, D. C., where he was honorably discharged August, 1865, and mustered out of the service. After the first three years' service he served in Company H, Twenty-third Ohio (McKinley's) Regiment, and was transferred at Washington to the Twelfth Veteran Reserve Corps, from which he was finally discharged.

Mr. Debolt returned to his old home after the war and has lived in Knox county, Ohio, continuously since that time, except during three years, when he was a resident of White county, Indiana. He was married September 12, 1867, to Matilda Blackburn, daughter of Anthony and Hannah (Crawford) Blackburn, who was born near Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, September 21, 1835, and who has borne him children as follows: Angie, who married William Arrington, and lives in Morris township near Mount Vernon; Rosa, who is a member of her father's household; Chauncey, who married Zonie Mossholder; Minnie, who married Elmer Mossholder and lives in Miller township. Chauncey lives with his father and assists him in the management of his farm.

J. K. HAYDEN.

Hon. J. K. Hayden is one of the most prominent and influential residents of Knox county. He has been actively identified with its agricultural, mercantile and financial interests for many years and has represented his county in the state legislature. Thus, in many fields of activity his labors have been a potent factor and Centerburg numbers him among its most distinguished citizens.

Mr. Hayden was born in Hilliar township, Knox county, upon the farm which he yet owns, his natal day being March 21, 1838. His father, David Hayden, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a native of western Pennsylvania and there resided until after his marriage, when, in 1833, he came to Knox county, locating upon rented land in Morgan township. In 1837 he purchased the farm which is now the property of our subject. It was then a tract of wild timberland and in the midst of the dense forest he built a little log cabin, after which he began to clear away the trees and cultivate the fields. In course of time the farm became valuable and thereon he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1859, when he was fifty-five years of age. In his political views he was a Democrat and he held a number of township offices, being land appraiser at the time of his demise. Long a leading member in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, he was one of its elders and took a very active part in its work. He married Sarah Bottenfield, also a native of the Keystone state, and surviving her husband for many years she passed away at the ripe old age of seventy-four.

Their only child is J. K. Hayden of this review, who was reared upon the home farm

and attended the public schools of the district and a select school in Centerburg. After his father's death he took charge of the farm, which he managed for his mother throughout her remaining days. He carried on general farming and stock raising and in his early experience in this line of work made his labors at this time profitable. He was married on the 26th of October, 1876, to Miss Eliza E. Halsey, a daughter of David and Lucinda (Wolf) Halsey. Her father was quite prominent in political circles and for two terms served as county commissioner. He came from New Jersey to Knox county and took an active interest in its development and progress. He held membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mrs. Hayden, the youngest of his children, was educated in the common and select schools and by her marriage she has become the mother of one son, Charles D., who is attending college in Granville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden also lost one son, John H., who died at the age of fourteen years.

Mr. Hayden continued his farming operations until 1882, and still owns the old homestead of two hundred acres, but in that year he removed to Centerburg and was interested in organizing the first bank in this place. He also engaged in merchandising. He did quite an extensive probate court business from 1870 until 1890, settling many estates and acting as guardian. He is a man of determined purpose, of excellent business ability and capable management and he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Hayden exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy and is a leader in local Democratic circles. In 1897 he was elected to

represent his district in the state legislature, and on the close of the term declined a second nomination. He has filled many of the offices of his township and for twelve years has been a member of the board of education of Centerburg, of which he is now president. He is regarded as one of the most reliable and trustworthy men of the community. Long a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, he has served as one of its elders for thirty years.

LEWIS B. HOUCK.

Almost ten years' connection with the bar of Knox county has indicated that Mr. Houck possesses those qualifications which lead to success in the legal profession, and since opening an office here in 1892 he has gradually advanced to a creditable place among the foremost representatives of his chosen calling. He was born in the village of Bladensburg, Knox county, April 19, 1867, and belongs to one of the pioneer families. His grandfather, William Houck, who resided in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, served his country as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His son, Washington Houck, the father of our subject, was a native of the Keystone state and in 1822 started from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, making the entire journey to Knox county on foot. He established his home in Jackson township, laid out the village of Bladensburg on his farm and built the first house there. In connection with general farming he also conducted a general mercantile store for a number of years and was an enterprising resident of that com-

munity. In early days he filled various local positions of trust in his township and he was also an active factor in the moral development of the community. In 1822 he organized a Disciple church in his own home in Bladensburg, which was the first Disciple congregation in Ohio. He was made an elder in the church and ever labored earnestly to advance its cause through example as well as precept. His uncle, Jacob Houck, laid out the town of Centerburg, Knox county, in 1817, and thus the family contributed in a large measure to the work of advancement and progress in the early days of Ohio's history. Washington Houck was united in marriage to Avaline Bebout, who was born in Clay township, this county, and is still living at the age of seventy-six years. Her parents were Lewis and Elizabeth Bebout, who removed from Green county, Pennsylvania, to Clay township, Knox county, about 1826.

In the public schools Lewis B. Houck began his education, attending the high school in his native village, also the Normal School in Martinsburg and Oberlin College, in Oberlin, Ohio. With broad general learning on which to rest his professional knowledge, he took up the study of law under the direction of H. D. C. 'field, who is now general counsel for United States Telephone Company at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar and has since built up an excellent practice in the various departments of law. With a clientele of important character, whereby he is connected with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the district, he is continually displaying his ability to master the intricate problems of jurisprudence and has won many notable successes.



Lewis B. Houck

Before his admission to the bar he had engaged in teaching in the county for eight years, and for nine years, from 1888 to 1897, he was school examiner in Knox county, his incumbency covering a longer period than that of any other official in the same office. In 1898 he was elected to the city council of Mount Vernon and in 1900 was re-elected, so that he is now serving in that position. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, has served on the county committee and as chairman of the central committee of the county, rendering effective service to the Democratic cause.

Mr. Houck is very prominent in fraternal circles, belongs to the various Masonic bodies; is past chancellor of Timon Lodge, No. 45, K. P.; past grand of Quindaro Lodge, No. 316, I. O. O. F.; and is regent of Mount Vernon Council, No. 11, R. A. He has served as representative to the grand lodges of both the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and his religious views are in harmony with the doctrines of the Disciple church, in which he was reared, although he is not a member of the congregation.

On the 12th of December, 1894, in this county, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Houck and Miss Arla B. Nicholls, of Bladensburg, a daughter of Daniel and Caroline (McCammet) Nicholls. Her grandfather, Thomas Nicholls, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, located in this county about 1810, coming from Brook county, Virginia, and her maternal grandfather, John S. McCammet, was also a pioneer settler, coming to Ohio from his old home in Green county, in the Keystone state. He was active and influential in pub-

lic affairs and served as one of the early county commissioners, while for three terms he was an infirmary director and for thirty years was justice of the peace in Jackson township, his equity and fidelity winning him "golden opinions from all sorts of people." The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Houck has been blessed with one son, Lewis Daniel, who is now three years of age.

Such, in brief, is the history of Lewis B. Houck, a leader in his profession and in his political party and a favorite in social circles. His professional duties leave him little leisure time, for his clientage has steadily increased. Absolute fidelity to the interests of his clients, a wonderful capacity for hard work and systematic preparation of all cases entrusted to his care have been some of the noteworthy factors in the achievement of Mr. Houck's success.

DANIEL NIXON.

The life of Daniel Nixon, of Morris township, Knox county, Ohio, was one of earnest endeavor, high integrity and well earned success and one which in many ways demonstrated the value of sturdy Irish character as a factor in our American civilization.

Daniel Nixon was a son of John Nixon and was born in Ireland August 10, 1805. When quite a young man he came to America and at a somewhat later date located in Knox county, Ohio, where he became a farmer of progressive ideas and an upright, influential and highly respected citizen. Beginning active life a poor boy, by indefatigable industry he rose step by step to an honored position in the community and num-

bered among his friends persons in all walks of life. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he was actively identified for many years. Charitable in all things and to an uncommon degree public spirited, he took a deep and abiding interest in everything tending to the benefit of his community and the advancement of mankind. In all business matters he was strictly just and when occasion required he was always generous rather than exacting. His neighbors respected his judgment and sought his counsel in affairs of moment. He thought out every position which he took and his opinion was always based on sound reasoning and so convincingly and so pleasingly was it advanced that he seldom had difficulty in bringing the most stubborn opponent to his way of thinking. October 4, 1829, he was married by the Rev. James Hair to Nancy Rush, a daughter of Peter and Clarissa Rush, who bore him children as follows: Jesse P., born March 2, 1832; Oliver E., born March 5, 1835; Lovina J., born October 31, 1837; John B., who was born October 23, 1840, and died in infancy; Clarissa A., born January 28, 1843; Mary E., born May 19, 1847; and Sarah E., who was born December 3, 1850, and also died in infancy. Jesse, the eldest, went overland to California in 1851, encountering many hardships and adventures by the way and remained there seventeen years as a superintendent in gold mines. He returned to his old home in 1868 and took up farming, in which he continued until his death, which occurred May 28, 1899. Clara and Mary never married and live on the old family homestead in Morris township, the work of which is carried on successfully under their personal supervision. Peter and Clarissa

Rush, the parents of Mrs. Nixon, were natives of New Jersey, but settled early in Knox county, where they lived out their days. They were the parents of four children, named in the order of their nativity: Sarah Loree, Emily, Nancy and John. Nancy, who became Mrs. Nixon, was born March 10, 1812. Mr. Nixon died January 14, 1877, on the farm which had been his home and that of his family for many years, and in his death Harris township suffered an irreparable loss.

ALBERT I. WOLFE.

Albert I. Wolfe, proprietor of the Danville Bank, of Danville, Knox county, Ohio, is a native of this county and a worthy representative of one of its sterling pioneer families, having been born on the old homestead farm, in Butler township, on the 11th of June, 1858. His paternal grandfather, Peter Wolfe, was a native of the Keystone state, was of German descent and became one of the early settlers of Butler township, Knox county, Ohio, the land on which he originally located, in the early pioneer epoch, being still in possession of the family. His first residence was a primitive log cabin, in which he and his family made their home for a number of years. He married Nancy Richmond and they made their home in that section of Virginia which is now West Virginia until the year 1814, when Mr. Wolfe came to Knox county, taking up a tract of government land, clearing a field and putting in corn, while he also erected his little cabin which was to serve as the family home. He returned to West Virginia at the expiration

of six months and on his return to the frontier home in Ohio was accompanied by his wife and seven children. At this period there were neither churches nor school houses in this locality, and the settlers were few and far between. Four children were born to this honored pioneer couple after their removal to Ohio, and of the eleven children all but one were reared to years of maturity, all being familiar with the incidents, privations and hardships which attended life on the frontier and each contributing a due quota to the work of development and progress. The sons assisted in the construction of roads through the forest wilds and in the reclamation of the homestead farm, while in the early days the corn raised was utilized for food by being pounded into hominy, there having been no mills accessible; and in securing the necessary supply of salt and other provisions it was necessary to go to Zanesville, a distance of thirty-six miles, a road being blazed through the dense forest, requiring no little engineering skill and implying herculean labor. In the present day, with the wonderful facilities available, it is hard to realize the conditions which existed in the pioneer days and to have a full comprehension of the arduous labors, courage and self-denial of those noble men and women who laid the foundations of our great and prosperous commonwealth.

Isaac Wolfe, the father of our subject, was the eighth child in the family and was born in Butler township, this county, on the 18th of July, 1816, being reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the district schools of the place and period. The other children established

homes of their own, all, save one of the sons, devoting their attention to agricultural pursuits and all being worthy of the highest confidence and esteem. Isaac Wolfe devoted his early years to farming, but the greater portion of his business career was in connection with the banking business, in which he was associated with two of his sons, Albert I., and Willis M. He was for more than a half a century a devoted member of the Christian or Disciples' church, being an active worker in the cause of the divine Master and doing all in his power to promote the same among his fellow men. On the 20th of May, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet McVey, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 28th of January, 1828, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Jones) McVey, both of whom were born in the state of Pennsylvania, where their marriage was solemnized, and whence they removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, in the year 1813, locating in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Carlisle, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Henry McVey was of Irish lineage, his father having emigrated, in company with his brother, from the Emerald Isle to America, both taking up their abode in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Upon his removal to Coshocton county he began the work of clearing and improving his farm, the original home having been the little log cabin in common to the locality and period. He became the father of thirteen children, of whom only four survive at the present time. Henry McVey died in 1850, his widow surviving him about twenty years. They were types of the sterling men and women whose lives counted for good and whose names deserve

a lasting place on the scroll where are inscribed the names of Ohio's honored pioneers. Henry McVey died at the age of sixty-seven years, and his widow passed away at the venerable age of eighty-seven.

Isaac and Harriet (McVey) Wolfe became the parents of five children, concerning whom we enter the following brief record: Lucina M. was first married to Martin Lubarger, and they became the parents of two sons, the elder of whom died at the age of twenty-three years, leaving a widow, while the younger son, Orley, who is an artist, resides with his mother at Hicksville, Defiance county. Seven years after the death of her first husband Mrs. Lubarger married Hugh Nelson, who died on the 1st of March, 1901, his widow having a good farm near Hicksville and a pleasant residence in the village. Peter R., the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, is a prominent lumberman and esteemed citizen of Marshall county, Kansas, where he has resided for nearly thirty years, his father having purchased land in that locality many years ago. He has three children. Landora, the third child, is the wife of Denton Burton, of Baldwin, Kansas, who is the owner of a fine farm in that section, and they have one son and two daughters. Albert I. was the next in order of birth and is the immediate subject of this sketch. Willis M. married Jennie Smith, in July, 1889, and his death occurred in 1896. His wife now maintains her home in Mount Vernon, Ohio. Isaac Wolfe, the revered father of these children, died on the old homestead farm September 19, 1891, secure in the respect and esteem of the community where his long and useful life had been passed. He thus was not permitted to

take up his residence in his new town house. His devoted and cherished wife still resides in the attractive home in Danville, the residence having been erected by her husband only a short time prior to his death, while she also retains possession of the old farm. Mr. Wolfe was a man of stanch integrity of character, was ever active in good works and a citizen of prominence in the community. He was not active in politics, but gave his support to the Democratic party. In the church Mrs. Wolfe is still an active worker and she retains the love of a large circle of devoted friends in the county where she has practically passed the greater portion of her life. She was a liberal contributor to the erection of the new church.

Albert I. Wolfe, whose name introduces this review, was reared to agricultural pursuits on the old homestead farm in Butler township, receiving his educational discipline in the public schools. After putting aside his text-books to assume the active duties of life on his own responsibility, he chose the vocation with which his father had been long identified—that of banking—and this has figured as his life work. He first entered a bank at Utica, Ohio, where he was employed about six months, after which, in July, 1884, he associated himself with his father and brother, Willis M., in the establishing of a banking business in Danville. After the death of their father the two brothers continued to conduct the business until the death of Willis, since which time our subject has individually continued the enterprise, which is one of importance, the institution standing in high favor and being known as one of the solid financial concerns

of the county. In addition to his extensive interests in the village of Danville Mr. Wolfe also owns much valuable country property, having farms in Butler, Union, Brown and Pike townships, with an aggregate area of four hundred and fifteen acres. His life has been one of industry and enterprise, and his untiring and well directed efforts have been attended with a splendid and well merited success, while he holds the confidence and respect of all who know him, in either business or social relations. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Christian church, in which he has served as trustee and treasurer. He is a worthy representative of one of our honored pioneer families and as a man and a citizen certainly merits the esteem and warm regard in which he is uniformly held in the county where he has passed his entire life.

In the year 1895 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wolfe to Miss Pearl V. Swigert, who was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, the daughter of H. W. and Ellen Swigert, the latter of whom died when Mrs. Wolfe was twelve years of age. Her father subsequently married Eldora Beckley, and they still reside in this county. One little daughter, Rosalie, has come to brighten and bless the home of our subject and his wife.

Probably the most exciting night ever experienced by citizens of Danville had greater interest for Mr. Wolfe than for any other resident of the place. In the early morning hours of October 15, 1901, the stillness was suddenly broken by the noise of an explosion, which was quickly succeeded by others, rousing the people from their

slumbers and soon calling many citizens on to the streets, when it was learned that a desperate attempt was being made to secure the contents of the bank safe. Armed citizens soon appeared on the scene, only to be met by a fusillade from the burglars, of whom it was learned there were eight. The exchange of shots between the citizens and the guards of the robbers soon became so furious that those inside the bank found it necessary to abandon their nefarious work, though they had succeeded in blowing the doors from the safe. They had secured none of the valuable contents and now realized the imperative necessity of attempting to escape with their lives, as many men, armed with such weapons as were available, were pushing forward to protect the bank. The robbers beat a retreat to the southward, one of them being apparently wounded and being assisted by two of his companions. Horses had been tethered just outside of Buckeye City, and four of the robbers took flight in one buggy, while the horses of the other four broke loose, making it necessary for each to seek safety as best he might. Horses were secured by the citizens and a ready pursuit was instituted, resulting in the capture of four of the men on the following day, near Utica, about eighteen miles distant. At the ensuing trial all pleaded guilty and were given sentences varying from six and one-half to eight years. The bank safe was badly wrecked, one large piece of the same being driven completely through a thirteen-inch brick wall. Mr. Wolfe has recently installed in the bank a burglar-proof safe of Moseler's latest pattern, and thus the greatest possible security is assured to the funds in the care of the institution.

ROBERT CASSIL.

One of the old and honored residents of this locality, Robert Cassil, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1818. He is descended from good old Irish stock, his paternal grandfather having emigrated from the Emerald Isle to this country when a young man, taking up his abode in Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his life. In Washington county, that state, John Cassil, the father of our subject, was born, and he was there reared and married. In an early day, however, he came to Knox county, Ohio, locating on a farm in Howard township, where he passed away at the age of sixty-five years. While in the Keystone state he became a member of the Baptist church, and in political matters he was first a Jackson Democrat, later a Whig and after the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, having been the first man in Howard township to vote that ticket. During the war of 1812 he was a brave and loyal soldier.

For a companion on the journey of life Mr. Cassil chose Nancy Welsh, who also was born and reared in Pennsylvania. Her father was born in Wales, but when a young man he left his native land for the United States, locating in Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his days. Mrs. Cassil reached the age of seventy-five years, when she, too, was called to her final rest. Mr. and Mrs. Cassil became the parents of eight children, all of whom grew to years of maturity, as follows: William, who died at the age of about sixty years; Mary, who became the wife of John McElroy and died at the age of seventy-five years; John, who

reached the sixty-fifth milestone on the journey of life; Nancy, who became the wife of Nelson Critchfield and died when seventy years of age; James, a resident of Hutchinson, Kansas, having reached the age of eighty-seven years; Robert, the subject of this review; Esther, who became the wife of Nathaniel Critchfield and died at the age of sixty-five years; and Colonel Alexander, whose history will be found on another page of this volume.

Robert Cassil, whose name forms the caption to this article, was about fifteen years of age when he came with his parents to Knox county, Ohio, and prior to his removal here he had attended the common schools of Washington county, Pennsylvania. After his arrival in this county he assisted his father in the work of the home farm during the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the primitive log school house of the neighborhood. After his father's death he and his brother, Alexander, became owners of the old home place, but after the close of the Civil war the property was divided, and by purchasing his brother's interest our subject became owner of two hundred and forty-nine acres, including the old homestead of one hundred acres. There for many years Mr. Cassil was successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, but in his later years he has deeded his land to his children and is now enjoying the rest which he so richly deserves, his many years of laborious and persistent labor having brought to him a well merited competence. For seventy years has this locality been his home, and during all these years he has so lived as to win and retain the love and respect of nearly all with

whom he has had business or social intercourse. In his early life he gave his political support to the Whig party, but after the Republican party was formed, to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks and has ever since been numbered among its staunchest supporters. His first presidential vote was cast for Harrison, in 1840, and he has voted for the Whig or Republican candidates since. For many years he served as a trustee of his township, and for a long period he has been a deacon in the Christian church, of which he is a zealous member and active worker.

The marriage of Mr. Cassil was celebrated in March, 1844, when Miss Sally Tracy became his wife. She was a native of Knox county, Ohio, a daughter of Marion and Susanna (Welker) Tracy, and during her entire life she was never absent from this locality except on occasional short visits. Her father was from Connecticut and served as county auditor for ten years and also represented his county in the legislature for two terms. Her death occurred in 1889, at the age of sixty-five years. Five children were born unto the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cassil, namely: Emma J., the widow of Lyman Barker, of Monroe; John, whose history will be found below; Ella, who was a successful teacher prior to her marriage to A. Gardner, and who is now deceased; and two children who died in infancy. In company with Grant Simpson, who resides on the Billy Green farm on Schank's creek, Monroe township, Emma J. owns the old Cassil homestead.

John A. Cassil, a son of Robert and Sally (Tracy) Cassil, was born on the old Cassil homestead on the 14th of April, 1850. He was reared and received his education in his

native locality, and has here spent his entire life. He makes his home on the farm adjoining the old homestead on the east, thus relieving his father of much care and responsibility in his declining years. He carries on both general farming and stock raising, and in both branches of his business he is meeting with a high degree of success. He was married February 25, 1882, to Miss Belle Humbert, a daughter of John and Susan (Coleman) Humbert. They have five children, four daughters and one son—James R., who was born February 26, 1884; Frances E., who was born December 11, 1885; Ella, born June 24, 1888; Louise, born March 30, 1890; and Madge, born January 22, 1893. Mr. Cassil is a Republican in his political views, and socially is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge, chapter, council and commandery in Mount Vernon and to the Royal Arcanum.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM GREER.

Throughout his entire life, covering a period of seventy-one years, Alexander W. Greer has resided in Knox county, and has been actively identified with its mercantile and farming interests. His birth occurred in Jefferson township February 7, 1830. The family is of Irish lineage, and the grandfather of our subject never left the Emerald Isle. His son, Robert Greer, the father of Alexander, remained in Ireland until eighteen years of age, when he came to America, accompanied by his two brothers, Richard and James, four sisters, Martha, Mary, Jane and Margaret; and his mother, who died in Jefferson township, Knox county, Ohio,

when seventy years of age. The family made their home for nearly one year in Maryland, and in 1826 all came to Knox county, where they cast in their lot with the early settlers. Richard Greer was a farmer in this neighborhood, and his death occurred when he had reached the age of sixty-seven years. James Greer owned a farm near Danville and he died at about seventy years of age. Martha married James Greer, a son of Colonel John Greer. Mary married Jonathan Totten, and afterward returned to Maryland. Jane married Arthur Greer, a son of Colonel John Greer. Margaret died at the age of thirteen years. Robert Greer, expecting that the Ohio canal would be extended up the Mohegan valley, secured twelve acres of the Isaac Enlow farm, and about 1840 laid out a village, which was named in his honor. There for several years he was the only merchant and his trade was very extensive, reaching several miles in each direction.

Robert Greer, the father of our subject, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, March 12, 1806. He became a very active and influential citizen of the community, and served as the first clerk of Jefferson township. He was also a justice of the peace for many years. After his marriage he located on what is known as the Levi Butler farm, and there lived until Alexander was about three years of age, when he removed with his family to the farm upon which our subject now resides. There he spent his remaining days, following agricultural pursuits until his life's labors were ended in death, March 13, 1865, when he was about fifty-nine years of age. He had a wide acquaintance and his upright life made him worthy of the highest regard. For many

years a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, he took an active part in its work, doing all he could for the promotion of its welfare and influence. He was married April 16, 1829, to Miss Sarah Severn, who was born April 14, 1803, in Monongalia county, Virginia. When a child of ten years she accompanied her parents, Joseph Severn and wife, on their removal to Coshocton county, Ohio, a location being made near Newcastle. Mrs. Greer survived her husband, and died November 11, 1869, at the age of sixty-six years.

Alexander W. Greer was their only child. He was reared on his present farm, and in a log school house pursued his education in youth, while later he continued his studies in academies at Martinsburg and at Oberlin, where he was a student in 1851. He made his home upon his father's farm until his marriage, which was celebrated May 18, 1856, Miss Caroline Baker becoming his wife. She was born in Jefferson township, this county, December 26, 1835, her parents being Philip and Sarah (Butler) Baker, who were early settlers of Knox county, coming to Ohio from Pennsylvania. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Greer was blessed with eight children: Emma, who is the wife of J. F. Beatty and who resides near the old home; Ella A., deceased; Elmer C., who married Nona Shrimplin and lives at Greersville; Elsworth B., deceased; Edith J., the wife of Aquilla Barnes, of Brinkhaven; Edwin R., of Greersville, who wedded Ora Scott; Eldon P., who spent about three years as a telegraph operator but is now assisting his father; and a daughter who died in infancy.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Greer engaged in merchandising at Greers-

ville, and continued in this line of enterprise about twenty years, meeting with gratifying success. Disposing of his stock, he then devoted himself to his farm, which he had conducted during the meantime. He owns four hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, completely surrounding Greersville, so that one can not visit or leave that place without traveling roads passing through his farm. His life has been characterized by industry, and now he is enjoying a well earned rest, the income from his farm supplying him with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Greer formerly supported the Republican party for many years but at later presidential elections voted for the Prohibition candidates. He has long been a staunch temperance man, giving his aid and influence to the advancement of the cause. He has served as treasurer, trustee and school director in his township and has been a trustee and class leader in the Wesleyan Methodist church, in the work of which he has long been actively interested.

ELIAKIM E. LOCKWOOD.

The subject of this review is one whose ancestral history touches the pioneer epoch in the annals of the Buckeye state, and its members have ever been loyal and valorous, having served their nation faithfully in times of war, and he himself has left a military record which has added new honors to the name. Eliakim Ellison Lockwood was born in Knox county, Ohio, September 2, 1838, a son of Nelson and Hannah (Lockwood) Lockwood. The father was born in Windsor county, Vermont, but in an early

day he located in Knox county, Ohio. He was united in marriage with Hannah Lockwood, who also was born in Windsor county, Vermont, and they became the parents of four children: Henry H., who was born September 17, 1837; Eliakim E.; Nolan P., born January 23, 1840; and Rufus R., born January 2, 1841. The eldest son, Henry H., was a soldier in the Civil war, and he was called upon to lay down his life on the altar of his country, having been killed at the battle of Bolivar, Tennessee. Both he and our subject were members of the same regiment and both enlisted at the same time.

Eliakim E. Lockwood, of this review, received but limited educational advantages during his youth and early manhood, as his time was principally occupied by the duties of the farm. When the Confederate guns were turned upon Fort Sumter his patriotic spirit became aroused, and at the age of twenty-three years he enlisted for service in the war, becoming a member of Company G, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting for three years, and on the 31st of December, 1863, he received an honorable discharge. However, he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer on the same day of his discharge, and with his old company and regiment he served until July 15, 1865, when he was again discharged. During his military career he participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, including those of Vicksburg, Iuka, Big Shanty, Port Royal, Shiloh, Black River, Atlanta and many others. At the last named engagement he received a gunshot wound, and for six weeks thereafter was confined in the hospital at Rome, Georgia, after which he was discharged at the capital of his country, which he had fought so valiantly to sustain. After

the war had closed and he had returned to his home he was again ready to enter the private walks of life, and in times of peace he has been as true to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the starry banner on the battlefields of the south.

Mr. Lockwood has been twice married, his first union having been with Frances A. Dean, and they became the parents of four children: Charlie, Bertha, Eva and Alice. The last named is now deceased. For his second wife our subject chose Armetha Beardsley, who was born in Knox county, a daughter of William and Dorcas (Oliney) Beardsley. The father was born in Albany, New York, September 3, 1814, and was but an infant when he was brought to Knox county, Ohio. He is now living in Topeka, Kansas, at the age of eighty-seven years. In 1901 he made a visit to his old home in Miller township, Knox county. His wife was born in Rhode Island on the 8th of June, 1817, and was called to her final rest in the fall of 1865. In their family were six children: Arminta, Armenia, Amanda, Armetha, Adora and William P. By his second marriage our subject has one son, Harry B.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

The subject of this sketch enjoys the distinction not only of being a successful farmer but of having been a railroad man of much experience, and his fellow citizens of Knox county, Ohio, recognize him as a citizen of standing and influence.

Joseph Scott, a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Walker) Scott, was born March 19,

1833, at Toxey, Lincolnshire, England. He attended the public schools there until he was sixteen years of age and then emigrated to America, locating first at Mansfield, Ohio. After devoting a year to farm work, at nine dollars a month, he began his railroad career with a construction gang and later became a section hand on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark railroad. He was employed by that road for fifteen years, eventually becoming a section foreman at Shelby, on the Mount Vernon and Fredericktown railroad. In 1864 he entered the employ of the Erie Railroad Company as foreman of a construction gang, and assisted in building the Silver Creek branch of that line in Medina county, Ohio, having his headquarters at Wadsworth. He was made assistant roadmaster at Jamestown, New York, on the division from Meadville, Pennsylvania, to Salamanca, New York, and three years later was made road master of that division. Two years after that promotion he was appointed general assistant road master of the entire road, with full charge of the Mahoning division, with headquarters at Niles, Ohio. After serving in the capacity for two years, making in all twenty-five years of railroad service, he retired from that life and purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Wayne township, Knox county, Ohio, which is under a fine state of cultivation and is supplied with ample farm buildings of all kinds. Mr. Scott retired from active farm life in 1893, when he bought a fine home on the border of Fredericktown, although he still retains his farm interests.

In Morris township, on November 27, 1856, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Louisa M. Ball, a daughter of Silas and Mary (Broadwell) Ball. She was born December

16, 1829, and died May 1, 1884. February 17, 1887, he married Miss Phoebe A. Cosner, a daughter of John and Phoebe (Leonard) Cosner. He has never been blessed with children of his own, but has reared from early childhood to manhood Charles Sloan. Mr. Scott took out naturalization papers in Richland county in 1855, thus becoming an American citizen in all that the term implies. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Scott's father, Joseph Scott, died in England. Our subject afterward sent for his mother, who was born in Feltingham, England, February 22, 1800. She came to Mansfield, Ohio, where she died February 9, 1882. The children of Joseph and Mary Ann (Walker) Scott were: William, George, Joseph, Maria, Rebecca, Mary and John. The last mentioned lives in Mansfield, Ohio. Rebecca lives at Toledo Junction, Ohio, and is the wife of William Brooks. Mr. Scott's father, John Cosner, was born in Hardy county, Virginia, and at the age of eight years was brought to Knox county, Ohio, by his parents, Philip and Dorothy (Coler) Cosner. Philip Cosner and his wife were of German ancestry. The former was born in Virginia and the latter in Germany, and both died in Knox county, Ohio. They had twelve children, named as follows: Henry, Jacob, Philip, Mary, John, David, Christian, Adam, Elizabeth, Isaac, George and William. Left a widower, her grandfather Cosner married Eliza Dever, who bore him two sons, James and Robert. John Cosner had three children: Lovina, deceased; John L., who lives in Knox county, Ohio; and Phoebe A., who is the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cosner died February 16, 1901, and his wife, November 17, 1900.

ADAM C. WEIDER.

The career of this once well-known citizen of Middlebury township, Knox county, Ohio who was born there in October, 1844, and passed away June 20, 1874, when not yet thirty years of age, illustrated the value of character as a factor in worldly success and not the least valuable of his legacies to posterity was a priceless good name. His father, Philip Weider, was a pioneer in Knox county where, with the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, he settled in the woods at a comparatively early date. His mother, Melinda Hall, was a native of Knox county and a daughter of a pioneer in that part of Ohio. The eldest of a family of two sons and two daughters, Mrs. Weider was reared to the work of the farm and educated in the public schools in the winter months and in other convenient intervals of farm labor. During the Civil war he served three years as a member of Company A, Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under General Sherman, and participated in numerous hard-fought engagements and otherwise acquitted himself admirably as a soldier.

After the war Mr. Weider returned to Knox county, where he married Sarah Tobin, a native of Guernsey county and a daughter of Wesley and Barbara (Mott) Miller. For about two years after his marriage Mr. Weider lived on a farm in Middlebury township, whence he removed to Sterling, Illinois, where for the succeeding four years he was engaged in the livery business. Returning to Knox county, he located on a farm in Middlebury township, which he improved and operated successfully until his death, which was the immediate result of a kick given him by a horse, in a vital

place. He was a prominent Mason and was buried by his brethren of Salome Commandery of that order. He was no more prominent in Masonic than in Grand Army circles and he was mourned sincerely by such of his former comrades-in-arms as survived him. In the work of the Methodist church he was active, and for years he officiated as Sunday-school superintendent and was an incumbent of that office at the time of his death.

Mr. Weider was the father of a son and three daughters. The first mentioned is Charles M. Weider of Chicago, Illinois. His daughters are Lena B., wife of Frank Amsbay, of Knox county, Ohio; Lizzie M., wife of S. M. La Fount, of Chicago, Illinois; and Dollie L., wife of George Tobin, of Guernsey county, Ohio. In all the relations of life Mr. Weider was a man to be depended on to do what could be reasonably expected of him. He was a liberal contributor not only to his church but also to many other worthy causes, and was a steadfast and active friend of public education. His public spirit was never called in question and he contributed his full share in all ways to the upbuilding of the best interests of his township and county.

J. S. SUTTON.

During his entire lifetime of sixty-two years J. S. Sutton has resided upon the farm which is now his home and which is therefore endeared to him through the associations of his boyhood as well as those of maturer years. He has always carried on farming, and in his youth gained practical experience in that department of activity.

Mr. Sutton was born October 4, 1839, and is of English lineage. His grandfather, John Sutton, was a native of Pennsylvania, and, emigrating westward, cast in his lot among the pioneer settlers of Licking county, Ohio, where he married and where he made his home for many years. There his son, Gideon Sutton, was born and reared, and after attaining to man's estate he married Eliza Shaver, who was born in that county and was a daughter of Nicholas Shaver, one of the pioneers of Licking county. He was a miller by trade, and he built a number of mills and factories that contributed largely to the industrial development of this portion of the state. In the early '30s Gideon Sutton came to Knox county and located on the farm where our subject now resides. He built a little log cabin in the midst of the forest and spent about five years on that part of the farm. In 1838 he erected the residence in which his son, J. S. Sutton, is living, it being one of the first frame houses of the township. By trade he was a stone-cutter, and he assisted in the erection of the first stone building in Newark, Ohio, hauling the stone with ox-teams. He was one of the first clerks of his township, was justice of the peace for eleven years and also served as township trustee, discharging all his public duties with absolute promptness and fidelity. He gave his political support to the Democracy until Buchanan became president, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, and ever afterward continued one of its staunch advocates. He was a member of the Free-will Baptist church, and his life was ever honorable and upright, winning for him the regard of all who knew him. He died in his eighty-eighth year and his wife passed

away in her seventy-fifth year. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters, all yet living: Rebecca, the widow of D. H. Patton and a resident of New York; Jasper N., of Hilliar township; Joseph S.; and Samantha A., the wife of Dr. W. S. Pollard, a prominent physician of Evansville, Indiana.

J. S. Sutton, of this review, was reared upon the home farm, where he yet resides, and from an early age worked in the field, assisting in the plowing, planting and harvesting. His preliminary education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by study in the college at Hillsdale, Michigan. He was married, June 4, 1872, to Miss Jennie E. Coe, a daughter of Captain Charles H. Coe. She spent her girlhood days in Hilliar township, and the district school afforded her her educational privileges. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton began their domestic life on the old homestead farm where they are still living, and here they reared their daughter, Altazane, the wife of Charles V. Critchfield, the only son of Judge Critchfield, of Mount Vernon. Mr. and Mrs. Critchfield reside in Hillsboro, Ohio, where he is secretary and treasurer of the Light & Fuel Company.

Mr. Sutton is the owner of two hundred and fifty acres of valuable land and is successfully engaged in general farming. His fields are well tilled, his stock of good grades and all modern equipments are found upon his place so that his work may thereby be facilitated. In the midst of his business career he has yet found time and opportunity to travel, thus becoming acquainted with his native land, for he has visited twenty-nine different states of the Union. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lin-

coln and has since supported every presidential candidate of the Republican party whose principles and policy he warmly endorses. He was township trustee for seventeen years and a member of the board for the special schools. He has taken an active interest in every movement for the general good and has great love for his native land and her institutions. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to Bloomfield Lodge, No. 422, F. & A. M., in which he has filled all the offices; Clinton Chapter, No. 27, R. A. M.; and Clinton Commandery, No. 5, K. T. In Christian work he is active and zealous, having served for fifteen years as recording steward, while for some time he has been class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he holds membership. His has been an honorable life, consistent with manly principles, and a creditable career has won him many staunch friends.

JAMES F. EWERS.

This prominent farmer of Middlebury township, Knox county, Ohio, whose home is within the boundaries of section 12, was born in that township February 16, 1856, a son of an honored resident of Knox county, a biographical sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. He was reared to the busy and useful life of a farmer and was educated in district schools. In 1880 he married Alice E. Armstrong, daughter of Josiah and Catharine Armstrong, and soon afterward located on his present farm. He has added to his landed possessions until he now owns three hundred acres in Middlebury township and seventy-five acres

in Richland county, Ohio, and his success has been so considerable that he is regarded as one of the leading farmers in his vicinity. While giving attention to general farming, he has devoted himself especially to stock-raising. His residence, erected in 1888, is the best house in the township. This beautiful structure cost about three thousand dollars and it is surrounded by ample barns and other outbuildings.

Mr. Ewers, who is a staunch Republican and a prominent member of the Grange, has held several important township offices, and has otherwise been prominent in local affairs. He has three children,—Bernard F., Cassius H. and Lela A. Ewers. In all things he has always shown himself to be progressive and public spirited, thoroughly up-to-date in his business methods and solicitous for the welfare and advancement of his community, an earnest, helpful citizen who may be safely relied upon in any emergency.

E. S. GRAHAM.

An energetic and progressive farmer and an honored citizen of Monroe township is E. S. Graham, who has spent his entire life in Knox county, his birth here occurring on the 14th of January, 1836. He is a son of Henry and Martha (Stevens) Graham. The father was a native of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in Washington county, and there he grew to mature years on his father's farm. Shortly after his marriage, about 1815, he came to Knox county, Ohio, locating in the southern part of Pleasant township, where he secured two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, and there he made his home until his death, passing

away at the early age of forty-two years. He became the father of seven children, two of whom are now living,—John, a prominent farmer of Milford township, Knox county; and E. S., the subject of this review.

The latter was but four years of age when his father died, and he afterwards remained with his mother on the home farm until his marriage, when he located in the city of Mount Vernon, where he was engaged in buying and shipping stock for ten years. In 1868 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the farm which he now owns, which was then covered with a dense growth of timber land, but he at once set to work to clear his land and in a short time had converted the timber into lumber and had placed his fields under cultivation. In 1870, however, he disposed of that place and for the following two years again made his home in Mount Vernon, but in 1872 he traded his town property for his present home farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he made his home for the following ten years. On the expiration of that period he removed to an eighty-acre tract in Clinton township, south of Mount Vernon, on which he resided until 1896, when he returned to his old homestead. As the years have passed by and prosperity has rewarded his efforts he has added to his original purchase until his landed possessions now consist of two hundred and eighty-one acres, constituting one of the best and most productive farms in the township. His present commodious and attractive residence was erected in 1896, and in the following year he built his large barn, while many other equally valuable and substantial improvements stand as monuments to his thrift and energy.

The marriage of Mr. Graham was celebrated in 1861, when Miss Elizabeth Young became his wife. She is a native of Monroe township and a daughter of Hubbel Young, who came to Knox county from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. This union has been blessed with six children, namely: Howard, of Monroe township; Ada, the wife of F. F. Hosack, a druggist of Fredericktown, Ohio; Charles C., who is engaged in business in New York city; F. Grace, the wife of Grant Walker, a dentist of Mount Vernon; Catherine, at home; and Walter, who is employed as shipping clerk for the Anchor Silver Plate Company, of Chicago, Illinois. Since attaining to years of maturity Mr. Graham has given his political support to the Republican party, and in 1890 he was nominated for the office of county commissioner, and in the same year was elected land appraiser. He is a worthy and acceptable member of the Presbyterian church, and for the past eleven years he has served as an elder therein.

DANIEL MCGUGIN.

One of the aged and venerable citizens of Knox county was Daniel McGugin, who passed away in death on the 4th of February, 1902, aged ninety-two years, ten months and one day. His was a busy and useful life, —a life filled with arduous and honorable toil for the good of his family and others, and all who knew him respected and revered him.

Mr. McGugin was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of April, 1809. His father, David McGugin, was born in Mount Pleasant township, Washing-

ton county, Pennsylvania, in 1775, and there he spent his entire life, passing away at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a farmer by occupation, was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was first a Democrat and afterward a Whig in his political views. The McGugin family is of Scotch descent. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jane Vincent, and she, too, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where she lived to the age of eighty-seven years. Her father, Alex. Vincent, was of Irish descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McGugin were born eight children, and with the exception of one all grew to years of maturity, but only one now survives, Alexander, who still resides on the old farm in Washington county, Pennsylvania, which his grandfather improved.

Daniel McGugin, the eldest of the family, was reared to agricultural pursuits in the county of his nativity, and the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth were those afforded by the district schools of his locality. After attaining to years of maturity he engaged in farming the old home place with his brother James, but in 1846 he left the land of his birth and came to Knox county, Ohio, locating on the farm on which he spent the remainder of his life, it being located in Howard township. The place consists of two hundred acres of rich and fertile land, all of which is under an excellent state of cultivation and adorned with neat and substantial buildings. This is one of the fine country seats of the locality, and in the line of his chosen vocation Mr. McGugin met with a high degree of success.

In Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, he was united in marriage to Eliza-

beth Campbell, who was there born and reared. After a happy married life of many years this worthy couple were separated by the hand of death, the wife having been called to her final rest in 1888, when she had reached the eightieth milestone on the journey of life. They became the parents of seven children, namely: David, deceased; Sibella, deceased; Daniel L., a resident of Howard township; Jesse, who also makes his home in Knox county; Franklin, a prominent agriculturist of Ringgold county, Iowa; William, of Knox county; and Jane, deceased. They also had twenty grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. In early life Mr. McGugin gave his political support to the Whig party, and was an ardent abolitionist, and after the organization of the Republican party he was a staunch supporter of its principles. In 1860 and 1864 his presidential vote was cast for Lincoln, and he afterward voted for every Republican presidential candidate, and during his fifty-five years' residence in Knox county he never missed a spring election. His worth and ability were widely recognized in the community in which he so long made his home, and for a number of years he served as assessor of Howard township. From 1835 until the time of his death he was a member of the Presbyterian church, during which time he labored earnestly for the cause of Christianity among his fellow men, and for thirty-five years he served as a leader of the choir in his church. At the time of his death he was the oldest living resident of Howard township and the third oldest man in Knox county, and during his long and useful life he so lived as to win and retain the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

HENRY WAGNER.

Henry Wagner has well earned the proud American title of a self-made man—the only title which this land confers upon her citizens. He has gained a position among the prosperous citizens of his community entirely through his own efforts, his success being due to untiring labor, strong purpose and unflagging perseverance. His life history proves what can be accomplished through such means in a land where effort and ability are not hampered by caste or class. He now resides in Middlebury township, where he owns a good farm of one hundred and thirty acres, upon which he is quietly passing the evening of life, having now attained the age of four score years.

Mr. Wagner was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1822, and is a son of George and Mary (Beam) Wagner, both of whom were natives of Germany and crossed the Atlantic in the same vessel. The former was sold, according to the custom of the times, in order to meet the expenses of the passage, which he thus worked out. He was afterward married and located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and for some time conducted a hotel on the Susquehanna river. About 1824 he came with his family to Knox county and located in Middlebury township, settling in the midst of the forest on a heavily timbered tract of land of fifty acres adjoining the present farm of our subject. There he built a log cabin and throughout his remaining days devoted his energies to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. He was one of the honored pioneer settlers of Knox county and aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for its later development.



Sarah A. Hayner



Henry Wagner

Both he and his wife were about seventy-eight years of age when they died. They held membership in the Lutheran church and in order to attend its services would ride seven or eight miles on the same horse to the little log meeting house in Richland county. Of their twelve children eight sons and a daughter reached mature years, but only two are now living, Henry and Lewis, the latter of California.

Henry Wagner, the ninth member of the family, was about two years old when brought by his parents to Knox county and amid the wild scenes of frontier life he was reared, his childhood's home being near the farm upon which he now resides. He became familiar with the branches of learning taught in the primitive schools, which were conducted in a log building, with the punch-con floor, slab seats and writing desks formed by placing a board upon wooden pins driven into the wall. The room was lighted by one window and the schoolmaster believed in the adage "spare the rod and spoil the child." As soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields and assisted in the cultivation of the home farm until twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life on his own account. With his brothers, George and Isaac, he cleared a piece of land known as the Smidley farm, and thereon raised tobacco.

His home was presided over by a lady who bore the maiden name of Sarah Ann Jeffreys, whom he married March 6, 1846. She was born in Wayne township December 22, 1825, a daughter of Parson and Sarah (Dickinson) Jeffries, who came from New Jersey to this state in the days of early development in Knox county. Mrs. Wagner is their sixth child and was reared in Mid-

dlebury township from the age of ten years. After their marriage our subject and his wife lived upon the Smidley farm for about three years and then removed to her father's farm, which was their place of abode for seven years, after which they came to the old homestead, upon which Mr. Wagner's father had settled in pioneer times. In 1875 they removed to their present farm, he having erected his house the previous year, and the following year he built his large barn. In 1876 he and his wife enjoyed a very pleasant vacation, attending the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, as they did also the World's Fair in Chicago. They became the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters: Susan M., now deceased; George P., a prominent farmer of Middlebury township; Sarah E., the wife of Robert Martin, owning the old Wagner homestead; William, a successful agriculturist of Middlebury township; John L., also a farmer; and Mary E., deceased.

Mr. Wagner is the owner of a model farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Middlebury township, and in addition to this he owns other property, being a partner with his sons, William and John L., in a one hundred and ninety-acre farm. He has aided all of his children in getting a start in life and the living ones now reside upon farms adjoining his own. At the time of the war of the Rebellion he was drafted for service, but on account of his invalid mother and brother, who needed his care, he remained at home, paying a substitute four hundred and fifty dollars to go in his place. This was Thomas Runyan, and the term of enlistment covered three months, but on the expiration of that period Mr. Runyan remained in the service for three years longer and had

the sight of both eyes destroyed by a gunshot. Mr. Wagner cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay and in 1860 supported Lincoln, since which time he has always voted for the presidential nominee of the Republican party. He has served as township trustee for more terms than any other man in the township—a fact which tells the story of faithful and efficient service. Such is the history of one whose eighty years have been a period of usefulness and honor, and who in the evening of life receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to an honorable old age.

GEORGE E. HENWOOD.

The Henwood family is one that has long been identified with the development of the farming interests of Knox county, and the subject of this review is now a worthy representative of the time-honored occupation of agriculture. He was born in Monroe township, Knox county, on the 1st of February, 1860, a son of John and Ellen (Daymude) Henwood. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject, Elijah Henwood, was born in Germany, but when a young man he left his little German home across the sea and came to the United States, locating in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until his death. His wife bore the maiden name of Rhoda. Their son John became the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1801, and was there reared to years of maturity. In 1840 he came to Knox county, Ohio, purchasing the one hundred acres of land

which is now owned by his two grandsons, Albert and William, but as the years passed he added to his landed possessions until he became the owner of two hundred and fifty acres. His death occurred on the 24th of August, 1870. For his wife he chose Jane Taylor, who was born in Ireland, October 12, 1802, but when only six months old she was brought by her parents to the new world. She was a daughter of William and Eliza (Anderson) Taylor, and her mother died during the ocean voyage.

John Henwood, the father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of November, 1829, and on his father's farm there he was reared to years of maturity. After his marriage he assumed entire control of the old homestead, which he continued to operate until his life's labors were ended in death, on the 12th of December, 1892. After his father's death he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old home place, and later in life, with the assistance of his sons, he bought two other farms, thus increasing his landed possessions to four hundred and twenty-five acres. During the last five or six years of his life he suffered greatly from rheumatism. He gave his political support to the Democratic party, and on its ticket he was elected to many positions of honor and trust, having served for twenty years as a township trustee. For a companion on the journey of life he chose Ellen Daymude, and they became the parents of four children, namely: James E. and George E., twins; William M., a prominent agriculturist of Monroe township; and Albert, who also follows the tilling of the soil in this locality.

George E. Henwood, the immediate subject of this review, acquired his education in

the common schools of Monroe township, and early in life he was inured to the work of field and meadow. He now farms one hundred acres of the old home place, and in addition he is the owner of sixty-two and a half acres of the old Drake farm. He was married on the 27th of October, 1883, to Miss Laura M. Drake, a native of Howard township, and a daughter of Smith Drake, who was a prominent agriculturist of that township, but is now deceased. Two children have graced this union,—Rosa P. and Maud E. Mr. Henwood also gives his political support to the Democracy. He is a member of the Disciples church, in which he has long held the position of deacon. In every position in which he has been called upon to fill he has been highly successful. As a business man he is upright, reliable and honorable. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly regarding his self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow men as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position. Few men have more devoted friends than he, and none excel him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

JOHN J. HYATT.

One of the well known and energetic citizens of Brown township, Knox county, is John J. Hyatt; who is extensively engaged in shipping stock and in superintending his farming and landed interests. He makes his home in Jelloway, and was born in that village August 7, 1873. His father, Dr. A. J. Hyatt, was a native of Coshocton county,

Ohio, and in his early manhood engaged in teaching school. In his leisure hours he devoted his attention to the study of medicine and became a prominent practicing physician, following his profession for thirty-five years in Jelloway. He died in 1898, and in the community his loss was deeply mourned. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic order and politically with the Democracy. A self-educated man, he made the most of his opportunities through life and his merit won him advancement. He married Emma G. Gaines, who was born in Brown township, Knox county, and who still survives her husband. They became the parents of four children, of whom John J. is the eldest. The others are: Dwight H., who is attending school in Ada, Ohio; Robert, deceased; and Louis D., who also is a student in Ada.

John J. Hyatt, of this review, began his education in the common schools of Scio and then was matriculated in Kenyon College at Gambier, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1896. He then took up the management of his father's business interests as administrator of his estate. He is also in partnership with N. M. Ross, in buying and shipping stock on a commission basis, representing about six firms. Mr. Hyatt is a young man of excellent business ability and his efforts are permeated by a laudable ambition. In his life he manifests that same progressive spirit which has led to the wonderful development of this country and which will make him a very successful man.

In his political views he is a Democrat and is now serving as justice of the peace of Jelloway, discharging his duties in a very capable manner. He also belongs to the tent

of the Knights of the Maccabees in his native town and has filled most of its offices. Throughout the county where his entire life has been spent, he has a wide acquaintance and is a popular young man, whose genial and cordial disposition has gained for him many friends.

DAVID L. NYHART.

For more than half a century David L. Nyhart has resided in Knox county, where he has a very wide acquaintanceship. He was born in Jefferson township, August 27, 1846, and represents an old family of Pennsylvania, which was established in Ohio during the early part of the nineteenth century. Jacob Nyhart, his father, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and about 1812 accompanied his parents to Knox county, a settlement being made by the family in Harrison township, where Jacob Nyhart was reared and married. He then located in Jefferson township, but spent the last three years of his life in Brown township in the home of his youngest daughter, Mrs. Mary C. Scholes, passing away in his ninety-second year. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, took an active interest in its work and labored earnestly for the support of Christianity among his fellow men. His political support was given to the Democracy for many years, but in his later life he espoused the cause of the Prohibition party. He was left fatherless at the age of six, and from that time forward was largely dependent upon his own resources, so that he deserved great credit for what he accomplished in life. He wedded

Mary Smith, a native of New Jersey, who died when more than eighty years of age. Her father, William Smith, came to Knox county at a very early day and bore his part in the development of this region. He died in Harrison township at the very venerable age of ninety-nine years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nyhart were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom reached adult age; namely: John; William; Jacob, who died in the army; David L.; Noah; Mrs. Margaret Hess; Mrs. Sybil McKee; Mrs. Barbara Ann Maxwell and Mrs. Mary C. Scholes.

David L. Nyhart, the fourth son of the family, was reared in Jefferson township, where he remained until after he had attained his maturity. Like most young men, on starting out in life on his own account, he sought a companion for the journey and wedded Mary E. Banbury, who was born in Jefferson township, a daughter of Charles and Barbara (Robinson) Banbury, who were early settlers of Knox county, their home being in Jefferson township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nyhart have been born two daughters, Ottes Mollie and Etta Mildred. They also lost one son, Charles Orley, who died of sarcoma, at the age of seventeen years.

In 1871 Mr. Nyhart located upon the farm which is still his place of residence. Here he owns one hundred and seven acres of rich land and in addition to the cultivation of the crops best adapted to this climate, he is making a specialty of raising fine Poland China hogs. He also handles thoroughbred cattle and Delaine sheep, and this branch of his business is now extensive and profitable. He is prominent among the leading farmers and stock-raisers of his community and the

success which he has gained is well earned. He votes with the Republican party and is unfaltering in his allegiance to its principles. His church relationship is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and he takes an active part in church work. He has been steward, class-leader, trustee and superintendent of the Sunday-school, acting in the latter capacity for almost fifteen years, at different intervals. He has likewise been identified with the educational interests of Jefferson, Brown and Pike townships, for during twelve years he has taught school through the winter months while in the summer his attention has been devoted to farm work. His life has been upright; his conduct straightforward and his word reliable, and thus the qualities of an honorable manhood have secured to him the confidence and friendship of those with whom he has been associated.

C. F. RICE.

C. F. Rice, who for more than six years filled the office of county commissioner with marked ability and to the satisfaction of all concerned, is a successful and extensive farmer of Knox county, living in Jefferson township. He was born in this township, December 10, 1854, a son of Frederick and Nancy J. Rice. His childhood and youth were passed in a manner common to boys of that period, and in the district schools he acquired a fair knowledge of those common English branches of learning which are of such practical value in the active affairs of life.

Mr. Rice remained at home and assisted his father in the cultivation of the home

farm, and after his father's death assumed the management of the place, which he operated for his mother until she, too, was called away. He is to-day the owner of four hundred acres of good land in Jefferson, Brown and Union townships, and his farm work is carried on along progressive lines. Everything about the place is kept in good repair, rotation of crops is practiced and each year the well tilled fields yield to him desirable harvests. In connection with agricultural pursuits he is also buying and selling timber, annually shipping many carloads. This enterprise also adds materially to his income.

In May, 1880, Mr. Rice was married to Miss Eliza E. McKee, a native of Union township and a daughter of Charles and Sarah McKee, who were early settlers of this locality. Mr. and Mrs. Rice began their domestic life upon the farm which is still their home, and the union has been blessed with one son, Earl C. They are worthy people who have many friends. In 1892, entirely unsolicited on his part, there came to him the nomination for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket. He was elected, and after three years' service in that office he was re-elected. He was also appointed to fill a vacancy of seven months, so that his incumbency in the position continued for seven months in addition to his six years' term. He has filled all the local offices, and in these, as in the county service, he won the commendation of the public by reason of his devotion to the general good. When twenty-one years of age he became a member of the Masonic fraternity and has since attained to the degree of a Knight Templar, in Clinton Commandery, No. 5, K. T. He likewise belongs to Bartholomew Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Democracy; to the Modern Woodmen Camp

at Danville, and to the Knights of the Macabees of Buckeye City. He is a worthy exponent of the teachings of those fraternities and is a representative farmer and valued citizen, true to every trust whether of a public or private nature.

EUGENE R. LEEDY.

Eugene R. Leedy, who is engaged in general farming in Berlin township, his home being on the old state road, is numbered among Ohio's native sons, for his birth occurred in Jefferson township, Richland county. The family has been one of prominence in this state from the early pioneer days, so that one of its members scarcely needs an introduction to the readers of this volume. Aaron Leedy, his father, was born in Knox county, Ohio, and was the youngest child of Abraham and Elizabeth Leedy, of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this volume, and in a large family he was the only one born in this county. He was reared and married in Berlin township, the lady of his choice being Elizabeth Garber, who was born in Jefferson township, Richland county, and was a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Leedy) Garber. The parents began their domestic life in Knox county, but subsequently removed to Richland county, where they still reside. They had six sons and two daughters who lived to mature years, and they also lost one daughter.

Eugene R. Leedy was born on the 16th of February, 1861, and is the second son and third child in this family. No event of special importance occurred to vary the rou-

tine of farm life for him in his youth. He was educated in the common schools and early worked in the fields, assisting in the cultivation of the home farm until his marriage, which occurred December 11, 1884. He wedded Nancy J. Beal, who was born in Berlin township April 10, 1864, a daughter of Franklin Beal, who was born in Richland county September 28, 1839. His mother died when he was only four weeks old, and he spent his boyhood days on the farm, in the home of D. Hetrick, in Berlin township, Knox county, where he became acquainted with Miss Susan Fink, whom he married September 12, 1861. She was born in Berlin township November 23, 1840, and became the mother of two children, a son and a daughter. Her people were among the first settlers in that township, and aided in reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization. Franklin Beal made farming his life work, and resided upon the tract of land which constitutes our subject's present farm. His death occurred April 12, 1885. The marriage of our subject and wife has been blessed with three children,—Lulu May, Erma Elizabeth and a son who died in infancy. The two latter were twins.

Eugene R. Leedy, of this review, owns and resides upon a farm of fifty-one acres in Berlin township, and he is one of the wide-awake and progressive business men of this section. He follows general farming, and at the same time makes a specialty of the cultivation of fruit and the raising of poultry, and in all branches of his business he is meeting with success, for he has studied the needs of fruits, cereals and of fowls. His opinions are largely received as authority in these matters, and that his methods are excellent is shown by the splendid results which

attend his labors. He was reared in the faith of the Universalist church, to which his father and mother belonged and of which he is now a member. He votes the Democratic ticket when questions of national importance are involved, but at local elections casts his ballot independently. He is a strong temperance man in every respect, using neither liquors nor tobacco in any form, and he does all in his power to inculcate like principles among his fellow men. Three times he has served as a member of the board of education, and the schools have found in him a warm friend. He belongs to Wayne Lodge, No. 303, Knights of Pythias, of Fredericktown, and also to the Patrons of Husbandry, Bellville, and of the latter he has been secretary for seven years. He takes an active part in its work and does everything in his power to promote the welfare of his community and advance the general good. He is now the president of the Leedy Reunion Association, which was organized in 1895, and since that time he has been filling some office in the organization. The spirit of continuous activity and of progressiveness has resulted in carrying forward plans to successful completion, and it is along these lines that Mr. Leedy has become known as one of the leading representatives of agricultural interests in Knox county.

JOHN WOLFE LINDLEY.

One of the earliest families making a permanent settlement in Knox county, Ohio, was that now worthily represented in this section of the state by the gentleman whose name forms the heading of this sketch. For

many years the Lindleys have been identified with the agricultural interests of their community, aiding materially in the development of the resources of their section and taking an active part in everything calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the majority. The family was founded in this country by three brothers who came from England in a very early day, two of whom settled in New Jersey and one in Pennsylvania, and from the latter branch our subject is descended.

Mahlon Lindley, his father, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1791. The latter's father, Joseph Lindley, died when he was but twelve years of age, and his mother afterward again married, and thus the children were early left to provide for their own support. Mr. Lindley subsequently made his way to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he was employed as a carder and fuller, and he was there married to Miss Anna Wolfe. About 1821 they came to Knox county, purchasing the farm on which our subject now resides, which was then in its primitive condition. He first lived in a log cabin and began the task of extending the clearing of his land and placing it under cultivation. Prosperity abundantly rewarded his well directed efforts, his farm finally becoming one of the most valuable homesteads in the locality, and in 1830 their log cabin was replaced by the present brick house, the bricks for which were made on the farm. The water for this purpose was drawn with an old well sweep and the mortar was tramped by oxen. It was the second brick house erected in the county, and at that time one of the largest and most pretentious residences. It still forms the principal part of the present dwelling, although it has

been entirely remodeled. Here Mr. Lindley spent his remaining days, passing away in death in 1881, at the age of ninety years. His faculties were remarkably well preserved, and his business received his personal attention until the last. He was first a Whig and afterward a Republican in political views, and of the Presbyterian church at Fredericktown he was a worthy and acceptable member. Of the eight children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Lindley five are now living: John W., the subject of this review; Phoebe A., widow of Columbus S. Doolittle, of Mansfield; Lucinda H., the widow of William Sims, of Urbana, Illinois; Jacob, a resident of Minonk, Illinois; and Mahlon, a practicing physician of Urbana, Illinois.

John W. Lindley was born August 20, 1826, and remained under the parental roof until twenty years of age, when he became a student in the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in which he was graduated after a four years' course. He was a member of the class of 1850, and received the degree of A. B., while the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him three years later. Among his college associates may be mentioned Rev. Dr. David Swing, also Benjamin Harrison and Rev. Dr. S. S. Laws, LL. D., late president of the Missouri State University. Rev. Robert Morrison, a minister of the Presbyterian church in Missouri, was also one of his classmates, and in company with that gentleman and four others Mr. Lindley founded, in 1848, the Phi Delta Theta Greek-letter college society, which now has a membership of over eleven thousand and has sixty-five chapters. Of the original founders only our subject and Rev. Robert Morrison are still living, and both are honored members at the great biennial conventions of the society.

He next entered Hagerstown Academy, in which he spent two and a half years as assistant to his brother, Joseph, who was its principal, and the following year he was made principal of the Poplar Grove Academy, of Smyrna, Tennessee. He next removed to Charleston, Indiana, where he became the proprietor and principal of the Charleston Female Institute, in which seventy-five young ladies were enrolled, conducting the same for about five years. During the following season he was in charge of the Paducah Female Seminary, at Paducah, Kentucky, but was obliged to leave that institution after the breaking out of the Civil war, as the northern army came into the town and took possession of the seminary building as headquarters. Returning to Richmond, Ohio, he was employed for two and a half years as professor of mathematics and natural science in the Richmond College, a Presbyterian institution. He then came to his old home in Knox county, assuming the management of the farm. After his father's death Mr. Lindley purchased the old homestead, where he has ever since followed the tilling of the soil. In all his business relations he is thoroughly upright and conscientious, gentlemanly, considerate, and courteous in his personal and social contact with all mankind, and one who is an intrinsically honest man.

On the 9th of October, 1858, Mr. Lindley was united in marriage, at Richmond, Ohio, to Miss Catherine E. Shelley, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and a daughter of Benjamin Shelley, who still makes his home in Jefferson county, having now reached the ninety-third milestone on the journey of life. He is very active both physically and mentally, and still takes care of his own garden.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lindley have been born six children: Amasa, at home; Joseph B., proprietor of a steam laundry at Mansfield, Ohio; Benjamin S., at home; Lulu, a popular and successful teacher of domestic science at Boston, Massachusetts; William, a shoe merchant at Fredericktown, Ohio; and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. F. M. McMurry, principal of the Teachers' College in the Columbia University, of New York City. The children have all been provided with excellent educational advantages and are an honor to the honored family name. Mr. Lindley is identified with the Republican party, and for thirty-three years served continuously in the office of justice of the peace. For the past thirty years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as a ruling elder through a long period.

NORMAN M. STRONG.

The horologe of time has marked off ninety years since the Strong family, to which our subject belongs, was established in Knox county. History and tradition tell of the conditions found here at that time,—wild, unbroken forests, undrained marshes and an uncultivated wilderness. Only here and there was seen the little log cabin of the pioneer—the van guard of civilization. Block houses afforded the settlers protection from the Indians, who still lived in this portion of the state, while wild beasts roamed the forests. Courageous hearts and willing hands, however, were braving the dangers and hardships incident to life on the frontier, and of this class was numbered the grandfather and the father of our subject, who

manfully bore their part in claiming the wilderness for the white man and carrying civilization into the wild west.

The former, Darius Strong, was a native of Vermont, and in 1811 arrived in Knox county, locating in what is now Middlebury township, being the second man to take up his abode within its borders. He was an industrious, energetic farmer and well deserved to be classed among the honored pioneers to whom the present generation owes a debt of gratitude for what they accomplished in the days when Knox county was on the frontier. Rev. Truman Strong, the father of our subject was born in the town of Poultney, Vermont, and was there reared and married, coming to Ohio in 1812. He located on the farm where our subject now resides, adjoining that of his father. From the village of Fredericktown to his location he had to cut his way through the forest, so dense grew the trees. In the town was a blockhouse, in which the settlers might seek refuge in case of attack by hostile Indians. Mr. Strong at once began to clear his land, which was secured on a soldier's claim, building thereon a little log cabin, in which he and his family lived in true pioneer style. His wife bore the maiden name of Polly Ashley, and was a native of Orwell, Vermont. Her father, Zebulon Ashley, was a native of the Green Mountain state and in 1812 came to Knox county, the same year of the emigration of his daughter and her family. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Strong were born four sons and a daughter, and two of the sons grew to manhood. Norman M. Strong being the youngest and the only one now living. The father was a Universalist minister and engaged in proclaiming the gospel according to the tenets of that church

throughout the state. During the week he worked on his farm and on Saturday, with his saddle-bags, he would mount his pacing horse and would ride for fifty miles or more to preach the gospel to his fellow men. Thus he continued until his death, and during his pastoral work he organized numerous societies, while for two years he was the pastor of the church at Peru, Huron county. His farm adjoined the Strong homestead and consisted of one hundred acres, and there Rev. Strong spent the remainder of his life, and his remains were interred in the cemetery which Zebulon Ashley laid out on his land. This is still in use, and was formerly the popular burying ground for the old pioneers, and among those who were laid to rest there was a Mr. Dowd, a Revolutionary soldier. Rev. Strong passed away March 7, 1870, at the age of eighty years. His wife died at the age of fifty-four, and and is buried in the same cemetery.

On the 8th of June, 1832, on the farm where he now lives, Norman Murray Strong first opened his eyes to the light of day. The old homestead also formed his playground in youth and has since been the scene of his manhood's labors. He attended the district schools near by and also spent two years as a student at Peru, Huron county, Ohio. About the time he started out in life for himself he chose as a companion and helpmate for the journey Miss Sarah A. Farquhar, their marriage being celebrated on the 28th of July, 1856. The lady was born in Berlin township, a daughter of Moses and Massey (Pusey) Farquhar, who were natives of Maryland and came to Knox county in 1822, locating in Berlin township. Mrs. Strong was the youngest of their six children, and died March 11, 1870. She had

five children,—Wilber T., Charles F., Edwin and Franklin, twins, and Eldia; but Wilber and Eldia are the only ones now living. In July, 1875, Mr. Strong married Ruth P. Farquhar, the sister of his first wife and the fourth in her parents' family of six children. There are no children by the second marriage. His son Wilber married Jessie Williams, a daughter of Milton and Elizabeth (Roberts) Williams, a native of Berlin township. They have one daughter, Jessie Bell, who was born in Middlebury township and is the only grandchild of our subject.

At the time of his first marriage Mr. Strong brought his bride to the old homestead farm, upon which he has now lived for sixty-nine years. He has always devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and now owns and operates one hundred acres of land, which is well improved and is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating to the passer-by the careful supervision of the owner. In addition to the raising of the cereals, he is also interested in sheep-raising, and he was one of the first to introduce the fine Merino sheep into central Ohio. He has ever since maintained a deep interest in the raising of Merino sheep, and now has a paying flock.

Mr. Strong was reared a Whig, and in 1856 his vote was cast for John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate of the new Republican party. Since that time he has been unwavering in his allegiance to the party, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his trustworthiness and efficiency, have frequently called him to serve in public office. He has been both trustee and land appraiser, and often he has been solicited to be a candidate for representative. He is well known in the county, where his entire life has been

passed and where his enterprise and industry have enabled him to win and maintain a place among the substantial agriculturists. His efforts have been directed for the advancement of agriculture and the betterment of the conditions of those engaged in it.

E. M. RAMEY.

E. M. Ramey is engaged in general farming in Hilliar township and at a former day was identified with mercantile interests. During years of his business career in Knox county he has been known as a reliable and progressive business man, and his methods are in keeping with the strictest commercial ethics. Knox county numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Hilliar township, December 27, 1858. His father, Thomas A. Ramey, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, and resided in Licking county until about twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Morrow county and was there married. Soon afterward he took up his abode at Mount Liberty, Knox county, where he engaged in shoemaking. Later, however, he returned to Morrow county, where he continued for eighteen years, but at the present time he is living retired in Centerburg, enjoying a well earned rest, which is the deserved reward of his life of activity. He wedded Malinda Kile, a native of Morrow county, who was born and reared there and is still living. She became the mother of four sons and two daughters, the youngest son and fifth child being E. M. Ramey.

The subject of this review was only two years old when he accompanied his parents

to Morrow county, and through the succeeding eighteen years of his life he was a resident of that portion of the state. He attended the district school in Bloomfield township and afterward pursued his education in the high school, which was followed by a term of teaching. He then went with his father to Centerburg and was associated with him there for two years, after which he removed to Urbana, Ohio, where he was engaged in business as proprietor of a book and music store in partnership with W. N. Kile, under the firm name of Kile & Ramey. Their relation was in existence for two years, at the end of which time the firm was dissolved. Mr. Ramey then came to Mount Liberty, where he engaged in general merchandising for five years. Again he closed out his business, but was not long idle, as he purchased the grocery stock of C. B. Miller, in Centerburg, dealing in that line of goods for nine years. On retiring from mercantile life he purchased the John Silby farm, of ninety acres, and has since been successfully engaged in its cultivation. In 1895 he erected his present residence and in 1901 he built a good barn; other buildings are provided for the shelter of grain and stock, and the tidy appearance of his place is substantial evidence of his careful supervision and his progressive farming methods.

In 1879 Mr. Ramey was united in marriage to Marie Hawkins, a daughter of Thomas and Mary A. (McClease) Hawkins, who were a pioneer family that aided in developing this portion of Ohio, when it was a frontier region. Mrs. Ramey is the second of their four children and by her marriage she has become the mother of the following named: H. Blinn; Ralph B.; H. Carl; and Florence. The family circle yet remains un-

broken by the hand of death and the four children are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Ramey is unfaltering in his allegiance to the Republican party and in 1900 he was elected land appraiser of his township. He belongs to Bloomfield Lodge No. 422, F. & A. M., in Centerburg, and to the chapter, No. 800, Order of the Eastern Star. In his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft, manifesting brotherly kindness, charity and helpfulness. He is well known in the county where much of his life has been passed, and his commendable characteristics class him among the men of worth in business, political and social circles.

JAMES WORKMAN.

One of the practical, progressive and enterprising farmers of Knox county is James Workman, who resides in Brown township. He is descended from good old Holland stock, his paternal great-grandfather having been born in that country, and after his removal to the new world he took up his abode in Maryland, where he became extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. His son Isaac became the grandfather of our subject, and his birth occurred in Maryland. Joseph Workman, the father of him whose name introduces this review, also claimed that commonwealth as the place of his nativity. He was there married to Sarah Connor, a native of Maryland, and in 1812, with their four children, they journeyed to Knox county, Ohio, where they made their home until their life's labors were ended in death, the mother passing away at the age of sixty-eight years, while the father reached the

psalmist's span of three score years and ten. He became a minister in the German Baptist church, and as such was well and favorably known throughout the county, and in addition to his labors in the cause of his Master he also followed the tilling of the soil. He became the father of fourteen children, all of whom grew to years of maturity, but only three of the family are now living,—James, our subject; Dorcas, the widow of Elisha Ross; and Lewis, a resident of Indiana.

James Workman spent his youth and early manhood under the parental roof, during which time he attended the primitive log school-houses so common at that early day. After his marriage he located on his father's farm, in Union township, where he remained for eighteen months, after which he spent one year on a farm belonging to David Workman. His next place of residence was a half mile north of Danville, and after farming there for a short time he located on the farm which he yet owns and occupies, and there he has made his home for forty-nine years, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. As the years passed by and prosperity attended his well directed efforts he was enabled to add to his original purchase until at one time his landed possessions consisted of four hundred acres, but as his children started in life for themselves he gave to each a good home, and he now owns but two hundred and twenty acres. He has placed his fields under an excellent state of cultivation, and everything about the place indicates the supervision of a practical and progressive owner. In addition to his work on the farm, Mr. Workman has also labored earnestly in the cause of his Master, and for a number of years he has been a minister in the German Baptist church, doing every-

thing in his power to promote the cause of Christianity among his fellow men.

On the 26th of August, 1849, occurred his marriage to Mary Ann Rolston, a native of the Old Dominion, but when a child she was brought by her parents to Knox county. They became the parents of five sons and one daughter, namely: Uriah C., a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume; Silas H., a prominent farmer of Knox county; Jacob, who resides on a farm, near his brother; Alice, the wife of Alford Helser, of Brown township; Alonzo, also a leading farmer of Brown township; and Frank, deceased. The wife and mother was called to the home beyond in 1874, and for his second wife Mr. Workman chose Amanda Whisler, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and three daughters have blessed this union,—Florence, the wife of John Nyhart, of Brown township; Sarah L., wife of Charles Kaylor, of Jefferson township; and Carrie Viola, at home. In matters of political importance Mr. Workman casts his ballot in favor of the Democracy. He commands the respect of all by his upright life, and has engraved his name indelibly on the pages of Knox county's history.

JOHN J. LOSH.

John J. Losh, one of the leading farmers of Brown township, was born in Jefferson township, Knox county, on the 22d of June, 1852. His father, Joseph Losh, was born in Alsace, Germany, but when eighteen years of age he left his home across the Atlantic and came to the United States, locating first in New York city. He then made his way

to Zanesville, Ohio, where he worked on the Ohio canal for a time, and later entered land in Jefferson township. On that farm he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in death at the age of seventy-six years, and thus ended the life of one of the early and honored pioneers of Knox county. He was a worthy member of the Catholic church, and his remains were interred in St. Luke's cemetery, in Union township. In his political affiliations he was a life-long Democrat. His wife bore the maiden name of Frances Baulcer, and she, too, was a native of the fatherland, her birth having occurred at Frankfort. When sixteen years of age she left the home and friends of her youth and came to the United States on the same vessel on which her husband was a passenger, and they were married in Somerset, Ohio. They became the parents of nine children, seven daughters and two sons, of whom our subject was the seventh child and second son in order of birth. All of the children grew to years of maturity, and with the exception of one all still survive.

John J. Losh, whose name introduces this review, was reared to years of maturity in Jefferson township, his native locality, and during his youth he attended the district schools of the neighborhood. Remaining with his father on the home farm until his twenty-first year, he then went to Wayne county, Ohio, where he was engaged in buying stock for a farm he had entered a year previously, and for the following two years he made his home in Wooster, Ohio. He then returned to Jefferson township and remained with his parents on the old homestead until their death, after which he removed to the place which he yet owns. His farm consists of one hundred and twenty-

six acres, and he also has a forty-acre tract in Jefferson township, and he is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In all his business transactions he has manifested keen discrimination, great energy and strict integrity, and these qualities have insured him prosperity.

When he was thirty years of age Mr. Losh was united in marriage to Sarah Brecklen, who was born and reared in Paulding county, Ohio. Their union has been blessed with eight children, namely: Frances, Maggie, Clara, William, Thomas, Stephen, Benjamin and Albert. All were born in Knox county, Ohio. In political matters Mr. Losh has followed in the footsteps of his father, and is an ardent supporter of the Democracy. The family are members of St. Luke's Catholic church, at Danville.

JONATHAN A. COLOPY.

The student of Knox county history cannot carry his investigations far into the annals of this county without learning that the Colopy family has been closely connected with its pioneer development as well as its later progress. Our subject in memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the present with its modern improvements. He now resides on section 24, Brown township, and his birth occurred in Jefferson township, July 17, 1828. He is of Irish lineage, his grandfather, Timothy Colopy, having been born in the Emerald Isle, whence he sailed for the new world when a young man. He was married in Maryland, and in 1810 he arrived in Knox county, locating upon a farm south of Bran-

don. He removed to Mount Vernon and erected the Jim-George block in connection with Mr. McLain. In public affairs he was very prominent. He served as justice of the peace and held other offices in the county. He left the impress of his individuality upon the development of this portion of the state and aided in laying the foundation for the present prosperity.

Jacob Colopy, the father of our subject, was for eighty years a resident of Knox county. He was born in Maryland and was a lad of only eight summers when brought by his parents to Miller township. In Miller and in Union townships he was reared and educated and in the latter was joined in wedlock to Delilah Sapp, a widow of a representative of one of the honored old families of Knox county. They began their domestic life in Jefferson township, in that portion which is now a portion of Union township. There Mr. Colopy spent his remaining days, dying when about eighty-eight years of age. He was a very prominent and influential member of St. Luke's Catholic church and contributed largely toward the erection of its first house of worship. His political support was given the Democracy.

Unto him and his wife were born nine children and eight reached adult age, while five of the number are yet living, the subject of this review being the second child and son.

Jonathan A. Colopy was reared in Jefferson township and pursued his education in the log school-house. He became familiar with the hardships and experiences of frontier life, but as the years passed he has seen wonderful development and has enjoyed the advantages which civilization has introduced. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred February 19, 1856.

He wedded Sarah Jane Berry, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and daughter of James and Lucy (Hardin) Berry, who were early settlers of Knox county. Mrs. Colopy died in 1864, leaving three children: James; Lucy B., the wife of Lewis Welker; and Mary Alice, the wife of Scott Wrightmier. For his second wife Mr. Colopy chose Mary A. (Berry) Hunyan, the widow of John Hunyan. She was born in Ireland, and in 1852 crossed the Atlantic to the new world. Her death occurred August 27, 1901.

At the time of his first marriage Mr. Colopy located upon the farm where he now resides, and here he has two hundred and seventy-five acres of rich land, well improved. He has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits and his labors have been crowned with success. He votes with the Democracy and is a member of St. Luke's Catholic church, at Danville. His residence here covers seventy-three years, and during this period he has always been faithful to his duties of citizenship and honorable in his relations with his fellow men.

NATHAN SIMMONS.

Nathan Simmons, one of the extensive and wealthy agriculturists of Brown township, Knox county, was born in Worthington township, Richland county, Ohio, November 13, 1825, a son of Thomas Simmons. The latter was born and reared in Maryland, and about 1813, when a young man, he removed from that state to Richland county, Ohio, where he was married to a Miss Mary Piper, a native of Worthington township, that county. In that locality they made their

home during the remainder of their lives, the mother passing away at the age of sixty-six years, while the father reached the age of seventy-two years, and both were buried in the Butler cemetery, in Worthington township. The father followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation. In their family were fifteen sons and two daughters, and thirteen of the sons grew to manhood and were at home at the time of the father's death. During the war of the Rebellion four of this family nobly offered their services to their country, and two were also soldiers in the Mexican war.

Nathan Simmons, the eleventh child and tenth son in this large family, remained in the county of his nativity until the year 1861, when he came to the Buckeye state, locating on the farm on which he yet resides, on section 24, Brown township, where he owns four hundred and fifty acres of excellent and productive land, being one of the largest property-holders in the locality. Mr. Simmons started out in life for himself with just two hundred dollars, and all that he now owns stands as a monument to his thrift and ability. He is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of the township, and his honorable and upright life have endeared him to a host of friends.

In Worthington township, Richland county, Ohio, in June, 1847, Mr. Simmons was united in marriage to Ruth Ann McClellan. She was born in that county, and her death occurred in 1894. This union was blessed with three sons and one daughter, namely: Samuel B., deceased; Jane Isabel, the widow of Daniel Delar and the mother of three children, Minnie, Sadie and Walter; Thomas Reed, who married Eva O'Brien, by whom he has seven children,

and they reside in Pike township, Knox county; and Nathaniel Douglas, deceased. Mr. Simmons cast his ballot in favor of the men and measures of the Democracy, and on its ticket he has been elected to a number of local offices in the township. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is held in high regard by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HON. GEORGE S. HARTER.

The affairs of the city of Mount Vernon are in efficient hands, for George Smith Harter, a public-spirited and patriotic citizen, is now mayor of the county seat of Knox county. He was elected in 1900 for a term of two years and is giving his entire time and attention to the discharge of his official duties. His administration is practical and progressive and he advocates all reforms and improvements that are not of an extravagant nature but which will work good to the community at large.

Mr. Harter is a native of Darke county, Ohio, his birth having occurred in New Madison in 1845. His father, Elias Harter, was born in the same locality and was a son of the Rev. David Harter, a minister of the Dunkard church. The family is of German lineage and at an early day was founded in Pennsylvania, whence representatives of the name removed to Virginia. There resided the Rev. David Harter, who removed from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Darke county, Ohio, about the year 1812. His son, Elias Harter, spent his entire life in the place of his nativity, devoting his time and energies to blacksmithing and agricul-

tural pursuits. He passed away in December, 1898, at the age of seventy-seven years. He married Gertrude Jane Biddel, a daughter of William Biddel, one of the pioneer settlers of Darke county, to which place he removed when Mrs. Harter, a native of New Jersey, was a little maiden of only eight summers.

In the town of New Madison, George S. Harter was reared and there worked at the blacksmithing trade in the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the public schools. He was only sixteen years of age when, in August, 1862, he offered his services to the government and joined the boys in blue of Company H, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years or until the close of the war. He spent seven months in Andersonville and Florence prisons and therefore knows the horrors of that life. He took part in the Shenandoah campaign, was in the battle of Winchester in 1863, and was afterward with the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and many other important engagements and was always found at his post of duty, valiantly defending the old flag.

When the war was over Mr. Harter returned to Darke county and spent two years in the Heidelberg University, at Tiffin and five years in the Western Reserve College, in Cleveland, Ohio, being graduated in the latter institution with the class of 1875. He then began teaching and was identified with educational work until 1892. For ten years he resided in Celina, Ohio, and for seven years of that time was superintendent of the city schools. He was a very successful



George S. Harter

educator, his work giving excellent satisfaction for he had the ability to maintain discipline and also to impart readily and clearly to others the knowledge he had acquired. For three years, in 1892, 1893 and 1894, he was the editor and owner of the Observer, a Republican newspaper, which he published at Celina, and in 1895 he came to Mount Vernon, where he established the Daily Mirror. He was afterward connected with the Daily News for a time, and in 1897 he became agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1900 Mr. Harter was elected mayor of Mount Vernon and is now giving his entire attention to the city's affairs, his administration being at once practical and progressive, his policy commending him to all citizens who desire the welfare and advancement of their municipality.

Mr. Harter was united in marriage to Miss Flora Meeker, a daughter of James T. Meeker, a prominent citizen of Darke county, who successfully engaged in the practice of law and for seven years served as probate judge. He is now deceased. His brother, David L. Meeker, was judge of the common pleas court of Darke county and also circuit court judge, while another brother, John Meeker, is the present treasurer of Darke county. The family was very prominent there and aided largely in shaping the public policy of the county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Harter have been born four children: Lowell M., foreman of the Republican Printing Company, of Mount Vernon; Marian McSherry; James M., and George A. Specially Mr. Harter is connected with the Masonic fraternity and with Joe Hooker Post, No. 21, G. A. R., of Mount Vernon, of which he has served as commander. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and is a

public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in the welfare and progress of the city along social, material, intellectual and moral lines.

JOHN M. MOTZ.

Among the native sons of Knox county who are now classed among the leading and representative agriculturists is John M. Motz, who resides on section 17, Brown township, where he has a well improved farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres. He was born in this township, near Jelloway, March 27, 1858, and is the second son and fifth child of Gottlieb and Catherine (Williams) Motz. His father was a native of Alsace, Germany, which province was then a part of French territory, and in the place of his birth he learned the cabinet-maker's trade. When a young man he determined to seek his home in the new world and landed at New York, whence he made his way to Ohio. For a time he followed his trade in Wooster, Wayne county, and then went to Holmes county, whence he afterward removed to Brown township, Knox county. Here he spent his remaining days, passing away in his eighty-third year. Here he developed and improved a farm and became a highly esteemed resident of the community. His wife, also a native of Alsace, France, was only seven years of age when brought to America by her parents, who located in Washington township, Holmes county, where she was reared, and after attaining to womanhood, gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Motz. Seven children were born unto them: Elizabeth, now the deceased wife of John Artz; Mary, deceased wife of

Michael Richart, who also has passed away; Adam, of Brown township; Catherine, the wife of George J. Richart; John M.; Henry, who is living on the old homestead in Brown township; and Sarah, the wife of Daniel Richart.

In the usual manner of farmer boys John M. Motz spent his youthful days, the public schools of the neighborhood affording him his early educational privileges, while in the fields and meadows of his father's farm he became familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. After reaching man's estate he engaged in merchandising in Jelloway, and thus continued for four years, at the expiration of which he sold his store and came to his present farm, which has been his home continuously since. It comprises one hundred and thirty-five acres of rich and arable land, and the productive fields annually return to him a good income for the cultivation he has bestowed upon them. Stock-raising is also a profitable branch of his business. His house was destroyed by fire, but in 1891 he erected his present modern residence, which is a very pleasant and attractive home.

Mrs. Motz was in her maidenhood Miss Emma Buehl and became the wife of Mr. Motz, in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 16th of October, 1883. She was born near Doylestown, that county, a daughter of Peter Buehl, a native of Germany, while his wife was a native of the Buckeye state. Mrs. Motz is the fourth of their seven children and was reared and educated in Wayne county. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children: Oscar, Ethel, Edna, Gladys, Luella, Martha, Harmon, Raymond, and Caleb. Mr. Motz and his family attend the services of the German Lutheran church

at Jelloway, of which he is a member and in which he has held office for fifteen years, being at the present time a trustee. For eight years he has served as township clerk of Brown township, and is a loyal and public-spirited citizen,—one whose life has been quietly passed but ever characterized by all that is straightforward and honorable in his relations with his fellow men.

JOHN SNIVELY.

John Snively is a busy man, his career being characterized by unflagging industry and determined principles. He follows farming on section 13, Brown township, where he has a model place of one hundred and five acres, supplied with all modern improvements and conveniences. He was born in Washington township, Holmes county, Ohio, November 10, 1851, and in his life manifests many of the salient characteristics of his German ancestry. He is a son of Frederick Snively, who was born in the fatherland and when a young man came to America, landing in New York, whence he afterward made his way to Holmes county, Ohio. There he was married to Miss Margaret Levergood, also a native of Germany, who when a young lady came to the United States with her parents. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Holmes county, where they spent their remaining days, the father dying when about eighty-five years of age, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of six sons and five daughters, John Snively, of this review, being the seventh in order of birth and the

fourth son. His father and mother were both identified with Trinity Evangelical church, and were people of the highest respectability. In politics Frederick Snively was a Democrat and during the period of the Civil war he served as township trustee. Widely and favorably known, he was recognized as one of the leading citizens of his adopted county and by his genuine worth commanded the esteem of all with whom he was associated.

John Snively was reared in Holmes county and assisted in the work on his father's farm until he made preparations for establishing a home of his own, by his marriage, to Miss Mary A. Richert, which occurred in March, 1873. The lady is a native of Brown township, Knox county, and a daughter of Peter and Barbara (Arnold) Richert, who were early settlers of this county. For two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Snively remained in Holmes county and then spent two years in Ashland county, on the expiration of which period they came to the farm upon which they now reside, on section 13, Brown township, Knox county. Here he has made excellent improvements, including the erection of a modern two-story frame residence. Good barns and out-buildings also add to the value of the place and well tilled fields indicate his careful supervision. In connection with the raising of grain best adapted to this climate, he also handles horses, both buying and selling. His trade in this direction has become quite extensive and annually nets him a good income. In addition to the home place he has a tract of land of eighty-nine acres north of his residence and a fine orchard upon the homestead yields its fruits in season, and every modern improvement and ad-

vanced facilities adds to the value and attractive appearance of the place.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Snively have been born seven children: Augustus; Amos; Bertha; Emma; Cora; Harry and Mary. The family attend the German Lutheran church, of which Mr. Snively is a member. He has been quite prominent in local political affairs as a supporter of the Democracy and has held a number of township offices, including the office of trustee and appraiser, while for nine years he has been township treasurer. His official incumbency covers in all a period of fifteen years and this fact alone indicates his capability and his fidelity to the trust reposed in him.

ELI BIXBY.

Eli Bixby, who is identified with agricultural interests in Pike township, Knox county, is a native of Niagara county, New York, where his birth occurred on the 23d of January, 1820, his parents being David and Phila (Green) Bixby. When the son was fourteen years of age they came to Knox county, Ohio, settling in Pike township and therefore for almost seventy years our subject has resided in this locality.

On the 3d of May, 1843, Eli Bixby was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Dever, who was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, on the 24th of November, 1891, a daughter of James and Eliza Dever. She was a maiden of ten summers when she became a resident of Knox county, and under the parental roof she remained until her marriage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bixby have been born two daughters: Harriet E., who

is now the wife of Aaron Barton, of Morris township; and Jerusha, the wife of J. Byron Ward, of Mount Vernon. They also have two grandchildren: Edward and Joseph H. Brown, who are Mrs. Barton's sons by her first husband. Edward Brown has a son, Gordon Brown, a boy of thirteen years.

In his early manhood Eli Bixby rented land for five years and then, with the capital he had acquired, he made a payment upon his present farm, comprising fifty-six acres, and in the purchase contracted an indebtedness of one thousand dollars. The land was partially improved, and with characteristic energy he began its further development, transforming it into a rich and arable tract of land which annually returns to him a good income. He has added to the place until within its borders are now comprised eighty acres of land. In his political views Mr. Bixby has been a stanch Republican since the organization of the party and is unswerving in his advocacy of its principles. He also belongs to the Protestant Methodist church at Ebenezer, and his has been an upright, honorable life, characterized by marked fidelity to duty.

WILLIAM McCAMMENT.

Among the honored pioneers of Knox county none is held in warmer remembrance by the older citizens of the county than Andrew McCamment, who was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and who settled on Jug Run, in Jackson township, in 1819. Andrew McCamment married Rebecca Stone, of West Virginia, and served his country in the war of 1812, as a soldier under the command of General Harrison. He and his brother Lemuel entered a quarter-section of

government land on Jug Run and made some improvements there, and it was during his parents' residence there that William McCamment, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Stone) McCamment, was born, February 11, 1825. In 1828 Mr. McCamment moved to the farm now owned by his son, which he developed and improved in many ways. At the time of his death, in 1856, he owned this and another farm in Jackson township. In politics he adhered to the old Democratic faith, and he was a man of good local influence in his day and generation.

William McCamment remained with his father assisting him in all ways possible until he was twenty-one years old, and then went to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where for one year he was a student in a school which afforded him better opportunities for education than were available to him at home. In 1852 he married Hannah Broderick, a native of Jackson township, Knox county, Ohio, and the youngest of the ten children of William and Nancy (Ather) Broderick, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers in Knox county.

William and Hannah (Broderick) McCamment have had born to them eight children in the order here mentioned: Bellsony, Deborah, Rebecca, Roxannah, Martin, Lindsay, Oserdell and Broderick. Mr. McCamment is an influential and public-spirited citizen, who during all the years of his manhood has most generously and effectively done everything in his power to advance the best interests of his township and county. While not a hide-bound politician or seeker of official preferment, he has always taken intelligent interest in local politics and at one time filled the office of assessor of Jackson township, with much ability and fidelity.

ISAAC BELL.

When a man passes away we look back over the life ended and note its usefulness—its points worthy of emulation and perpetuation. What Isaac Bell did for his fellow men might in a manner be told in words, but in its far-reaching influence cannot be measured. He assisted in laying broad and deep the foundation on which to rear the superstructure of Knox county's present prosperity and progress. Through a very early period in its improvement and advancement he was an important factor, and was also connected with the broader interests which had to do with the welfare of the commonwealth.

Isaac Bell was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1829, and was brought to Knox county when he was about one year old. His first home in the county was in Morgan township and he was educated in such old subscription schools as were taught in log houses in the day of primitive things, and almost from childhood had daily experience of the practical work of farming. Meeker Bell, his father, was also born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and when a boy of eight years was brought to Ohio by his parents. Later he returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Rachel Crane. In 1830 he came again to Ohio and settled in Morgan township, whence he removed later to Clay township, where he died in his eightieth year. He was a Democrat in his political views, was a member of the Christian church and in every sense was a citizen of influence and importance. Rachel Crane, who became his wife, was born and reared in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and died at the family home in Morgan township, Knox

county, Ohio, at the age of eighty-eight years. She was one of those noble, self-sacrificing women whose name to the present generation is an incentive of well doing. Meeker and Rachel (Crane) Bell had three sons and three daughters.

Isaac Bell, their eldest child, when twenty-one years old, removed to Illinois, where for about a year he herded cattle on the plains of Iroquois county. Later, until 1850, he drove cattle from Illinois to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they were marketed at that time, which was long before the establishment of the great packing interests at Chicago. In 1850 he returned to Knox county and resumed farming. After his marriage he located on a farm three-quarters of a mile south of the present homestead, removing to this place in 1867. The home farm consists of one hundred and eighteen acres and he also owned another farm, of forty-seven acres, in the southern part of the same township. For seventy-two years he made his home in Knox county, much of the time in Clay township, and he witnessed the development of that part of the country from a state of nature to a fertile farming district. He also became prominent in the ranks of the Democratic party.

In March, 1853, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Mary A. Elliott, a native of Knox county and a daughter of Charles and Phoebe (McWilliams) Elliott, formerly of Pennsylvania, but early settlers of this county. This union was blessed with two daughters: Jennie, who married Allen McLain and resides in Morgan township; and Emma, who became the wife of Terry Ewart and is now deceased. At her death she left a son and daughter, Guy and Edith. For many years the former has been a member of the

Bell household, where he is treated with all the respect due a son. Mr. Bell finally closed his eyes in death, and the entire community mourned the loss of one of its truest and best loved pioneers. He was popular in the social life of his neighborhood, a faithful friend, a kind husband and father and a consistent Christian, and he left behind him an untarnished record.

W. H. FRY.

In all parts of the United States the German character has come to stand for honesty, frugality, progressiveness and patriotism. Ohio is fortunate in having numbered among its pioneers many representative Germans, and one of the best known of these in Butler township is W. H. Fry, a prominent farmer, whose father, John P. Fry, a native of Germany, was brought by his mother when he was four years old to Coshocton county, Ohio. There the family established a farm home, and when he was seventeen years old John P. Fry began farming on his own account. He married Magdalena Braunstool, a native of Holmes county, but of German parentage, who bore him seven children: W. H., who was born July 29, 1850; and John G., Jacob S., Levi D., Lewis, Elizabeth and Leonia. Mrs. Fry died in 1858, and not long afterward Mr. Fry married Barbara Bradbrooks, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, and who bore him eight children.

W. H. Fry farmed in Coshocton county until 1882, when he removed to Knox county, where he prospered so well that at one time he was the owner of one hundred and

forty acres of fertile land, and from time to time he has bought two hundred and ninety-five acres, some of which he has sold. He gives his attention principally to stock farming. He votes the Democratic ticket, works for the success of the Democratic principles and is one of the active and influential citizens of his township, which he served three years in the responsible office of trustee.

Mr. Fry was married, in 1871, to Mary E. Rees, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1846, and who has borne him eight children named as follows, in the order of their nativity: Ada, Maggie M., Perry, William O., Mary, Nona, Mina and John. The family are communicants of the Christian church.

JOHN FOWLER.

The late John Fowler, who was formerly a prominent citizen of Knox county and who held many public positions of honor and trust, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, September 17, 1842, a son of James and Mary (Gifford) Fowler. His paternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Wise) Fowler, the former of Irish extraction and the latter of Scotch descent and a cousin of General Wise, of Revolutionary fame. James Fowler, the father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. In 1827 he took up his abode in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and a number of years later, in 1853, removed to Knox county, settling in Jefferson township, where he remained for ten years, removing thence to Pike township. As a companion for the journey of life he chose Mary Giff-

ford, the only child of William and Barbara (Smith) Gifford. The father was an English sailor and the mother was of Scotch descent. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler was blessed with twelve children, nine of whom are now living: Andrew, William, Hannah, Elizabeth, Margaret, Charles Reed, Winfield Scott, Florence and Laura.

John Fowler, the subject of this review, received his primary education in the public schools of his native county and completed his studies in the public schools of Knox county, within whose limits his parents settled when he was yet comparatively young. He was reared to farm work, and in 1861, while yet in his 'teens, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company E, Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Mount Vernon. During his career as a soldier he was ever found faithful to the duties imposed upon him, and his military record was one of which he had every reason to be proud. He received his discharge in April, 1865.

After his marriage Mr. Fowler removed to Iowa, where for two years he was successfully engaged in dealing in stock. Returning to Knox county, he continued in the same line of business here, and afterward for many years was a leading merchant at Amity. In the fall of 1885 he was appointed deputy sheriff, under Sheriff J. G. Stevenson, and so ably did he fill the duties of that position that at the end of his two years' term he was elected to the office of sheriff. He filled the office with rare ability and integrity, but on the expiration of his term he was obliged, on account of failing health, to retire from the active duties of life.

On the 3d of January, 1868, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage to Lauretta

Wright, who was born in 1849, a daughter of Daniel P. and Ann (Harding) Wright. Her paternal great-grandparents were John and Ann (Amons) Wright, the former of English and the latter of German descent. Her grandfather, William Wright, was a native of Pennsylvania, but in 1815 came to Mount Vernon, which at that time contained but three log cabins. He married Mary Daniels, a daughter of John and Meriam Daniels. The former was a Baptist minister and came to this country from Scotland at the time of the Revolutionary war, the orthography of the name at that time having been changed from MacDaniels to Daniels. His wife bore the maiden name of Meriam Jones, and was a daughter of Griffith and Meriam Jones, of Welsh descent. Unto William and Mary (Daniels) Wright were born the following children: Benjamin, Daniel P., Rigdon, Joseph, William, Cordelia, James, Uriah I., Meriam, Mary and Emeline. Daniel P. Wright, the father of Mrs. Fowler, was born in Clinton township, Knox county, Ohio, in 1818, and early in life learned the trade of a stone and brick mason. Later, however, he was for a number of years engaged in merchandising, and for a time before his death, which occurred in 1885, was identified with the undertaking business. For a companion on the journey of life he chose Ann Harding, who was born in 1822, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Wilson) Harding. This union was blessed with seven children: William A., Lewis Allen, Mary E., John A., Lauretta, Samantha and Sarah Emma, of whom only Sarah Emma and Lauretta survive. The mother of these children passed away in death in 1892. Unto the union of John and Lauretta (Wright) Fowler were born two daughters,

Cora Ethlyn and Myrtle Delle. The last named is a prominent and successful kindergarten at Mount Vernon. Mr. Fowler passed away in death on the 24th of September, 1894, and thus passed from earth a man of incalculable worth. He was widely known as a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Knight of Honor and as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which orders he held various official positions. In political matters he was an influential Republican.

COLONEL JOSEPH W. VANCE.

Few men in Knox county, Ohio, left a more lasting impress upon their day and generation than did the late Colonel Joseph W. Vance, who passed out of life in the full flush of usefulness, in the noble discharge of his duty, at the comparatively early age of fifty-five years. Such men as Colonel Vance this country laments to lose, and when a sad fate overtakes such, while acting in her defense, no words seem adequate to express her regret.

The birth of Joseph W. Vance was in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and he was a son of John and Ann Vance, estimable residents of that locality. He enjoyed only such advantages as were offered by the common schools of his district, but was an apt and ambitious student, and early displayed a leaning toward the law. His advent into Knox county, Ohio, was in 1840, when he began the study of law and jurisprudence under the late and distinguished statesman, Hon. Columbus Delano, resulting in his admission to the bar of Ohio in 1845. So brilliant were his faculties, so wise

beyond his years were his methods of handling legal difficulties, that it is not surprising that such well known jurists as the Hon. James Smith, now a prominent lawyer of St. Paul, Minnesota, and later, the equally noted Colonel W. C. Cooper, should have admitted the rising young man to partnership. In a remarkably short time Colonel Vance had won his place at the front, business overwhelmed him almost from the beginning of his career, and ere long he was recognized as a leader of the bar in Knox county.

Such was the character and prospects of Colonel Vance, when he enlisted, in 1862, in the service of his country, with a loyalty that never failed, and by his personal efforts was able to raise the well-known and gallant Ninety-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, in Knox and surrounding counties. He was commissioned colonel of this regiment and for two years his services in the Western army, through Kentucky and on to Vicksburg, and at the siege of Vicksburg, reflected honor upon himself and upon his regiment. His gallantry was recognized by his superior officers and his duties became those of brigadier-general, an honor which would have been officially conferred upon him at no late period had not the fortunes of war otherwise ordained.

It was while Colonel Vance was at his post of duty, with General Banks, in Texas, and while acting as brigadier-general, at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, in 1864, that he met a soldier's death. Doubtless such was the end this distinguished officer would have chosen, but none could accept it in any other light than that of a great calamity.

Colonel Vance was married in Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah

Ann White, who was a daughter of Dr. John and Agnes (Park) White, the former of whom was born in Hickory, Washington county. The death of Mrs. Vance occurred in 1876, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. The children left by Colonel Vance were as follows: Alfred H., who is a prominent citizen of Topeka, Kansas, and who began the study of law in this county, but completed his course in Washington, D. C., became county attorney, and later a member of the Kansas legislature. Walter L. is a machinist of skill, who formerly lived in Topeka, Kansas, but who now is a resident of Denver. Mrs. H. C. Whitcher lives in Detroit. Sarah A. and Ella A., the younger daughters, reside in Mount Vernon.

Colonel Vance was long an active member of the Presbyterian church of Mount Vernon, serving for many years as one of its elders. Long will he be remembered in Ohio, not only as one of the ornaments to her bar, on account of his wide practice before so many courts where he won deserved success, but as one of her noble martyrs whose life of successful achievement was crowned with a valorous death.

JOHN HAMILTON SMITH.

More than a century has passed since the Smith family to which our subject belongs was established in Knox county, and since that time its representatives have taken an active part in the business activity which leads to the improvement and prosperity of a community. Benjamin Smith, the father of our subject, was a resident of Pennsylvania, and leaving that state he took up

his abode in Miller township, Knox county, about 1800. There he followed farming until his death, which occurred when he was in his prime. He married a Miss Barley, who was also a resident of Pennsylvania in her early life, and among their children was John Hamilton Smith, whose birth occurred on the homestead farm, in Miller township, near Hunt's Station, August 18, 1830. The labor of field and meadow largely claimed his attention until he was in his nineteenth year, when he became connected with the shoe trade and for thirty-five years was in that line of business in this county, his efforts being attended with gratifying and creditable success. His energy and determination were among his strong characteristics and enabled him to overcome many obstacles and to work his way steadily upward.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage in 1855 to Miss Mary M. Burris, who resided near Utica, New York, and they became the parents of four children, Frank D., Charles W., Clarence A. and Walter, but the only one now living is Charles, who is engaged in the shoe trade in Newark, Ohio. The mother died in Homer, Ohio, in 1862, and Mr. Smith was again married, his second union being with Mary L. Simmons, of Homer, who became his wife on the 27th of May, 1870. She was born near that city May 20, 1834, a daughter of Van Simmons, a pioneer settler of Licking county, Ohio, whither he removed from Virginia, now West Virginia, in the early part of 1800. He was a very prominent and influential pioneer settler and took an active part in the early development of his portion of the state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born three children, Leroy H., Berton J. and Clinton P. The first named completed his education in Granville Acad-

emy and for the past ten years has successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools, being now superintendent of the school in Homer. Berton J. Smith resides upon a farm in Miller township and is a prosperous agriculturist. Clinton P. Smith, the youngest, was graduated in the Mount Vernon public schools with the class of 1898 and has since followed the teacher's profession in this county. The family has ever represented that class of citizens who are devoted to the public good and who put forth every effort for the advancement of the general welfare.

FREDERICK C. WOLFE.

For many years Frederick C. Wolfe has been numbered among the citizens of Knox county. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 25th of October, 1849, a son of Jacob and Dorothy (Hizerman) Wolfe, who were parents of five children, namely: Jacob, a railroad engineer at Dayton, Ohio; Charles, of Mattoon, Illinois, and an engineer on the Big Four Railroad; Frederick, the subject of this review; Minnie, the wife of William Reese, postmaster at Chillicothe, Texas; and Anna, the wife of John Immel, of Vernon, Texas. In the fall of 1862 the father removed with his family to Russia, but after a short residence in that country, with a returning countryman, the family made their way back to Germany, and in the following spring, on the 12th of May, they started for Australia. The vessel on which they sailed, the *Australia*, landed at New York after a voyage of six weeks, and he decided to remain in America. From that

city the Wolfe family came by rail to Huron county, Ohio, where a brother of Mr. Wolfe resided. On passing through Crestline he met a fellow countryman, whom he paid a short visit, and afterward joined a sister in Delaware county, Ohio. At the latter place he began work at his trade, that of butchering, and his two sons, Frederick and Jacob, were bound out for their board and clothing, while his daughter, Anna, lived in the home of a hotel man in Crestline.

Frederick C. Wolfe, of this review, remained until his fifteenth year with the gentleman with whom he had been placed, and he was then taken by his father to Greenfield, where he was apprenticed to a brick-maker, receiving eight dollars a month and his board. In the following fall, however, he was taken to Delaware, Ohio, where he was employed in a flax mill during the succeeding winter, and in the spring he worked in a brick yard, at one dollar per day. Thus he was employed during the summer season, after which he entered a flax mill at Delaware, where he learned the weaver's trade. In October, 1870, he came to Mount Vernon, as a weaver for Kelley & Welsh, who had established their flax-bagging mill here the year before. Messrs. Kelley & Welsh had both been connected, as superintendent and bookkeeper, respectively, with the mill at Delaware, where Frederick had learned his trade. The eastern weavers in their mill lacked the ability to work the looms to their full capacity, and the services of Frederick were sought, his energy and expertness imbuing such a spirit of rivalry that within a few weeks the output of the looms was more than doubled and the mills placed upon a lucrative basis. In 1871 he secured a brick yard, which he conducted during the sum-

mer months, in partnership with his future father-in-law, John Welsh, while during the winter season he worked in the factory. In 1873 he rented a yard at Delaware, Ohio, where he followed brick-making during two seasons, during which period he was also engaged, in company with his brother, Jacob, in manufacturing brick in Mount Vernon. In 1875, in partnership with Benjamin Martin, he purchased a half interest in the Mount Vernon flax mill, Kelley & Welsh having failed, and this they conducted successfully for five years as a tow mill. For more than thirty years Mr. Wolfe has been the foremost brick manufacturer in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, no one in this part of the state being more extensively known in this special line of manufacture. His annual output is about one million of the best quality of building brick, and, employing some twelve men during the season, the amount of money placed in circulation through his industry is considerable. His energetic nature, strong determination, sagacity and capable management have brought to him a comfortable competence and his business methods have ever been in strict conformity with the ethics of commercial life. In 1883 he became the owner of the old homestead of his wife's family, and to this, just ten years later to a day, was added the Evans homestead, making a most desirable suburban home of one hundred and sixty-seven acres.

On March 16, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wolfe and Miss Sarah J. Welsh. Four children have blessed this union, namely: Fred W., who is an employe on the Big Four Railroad and is a veteran of the Spanish-American war; Charles, who is engaged in business with his father; Arthur, who is a graduate of the

high school and is now a student in the State University; and Lucretia Beall, the eldest, at home. Fred is of the third generation who has served in the famous Fourth Ohio Regiment. His great-uncle, Dr. David L. McGuigan, was its surgeon during the Mexican war, and his two uncles, William and Zephaniah Welsh, were in its ranks through the war of the Rebellion. Fred went with his regiment to Porto Rico, and as a result another member has been added to the Wolfe family in the person of a bright Porto Rico youth, named Domingo Ramo. The Democracy receives Mr. Wolfe's hearty support and co-operation, and he is now serving his second term as the trustee of Clinton township, having been elected to that position by a handsome majority, in a strong Republican district. In his social relations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, belonging to Timon Lodge, No. 45, and religiously he is a member of the Congregational church. He takes deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his town and county, and contributes liberally to the support of all measures for the public good.

GEORGE W. BURKE, JR.

In the field of educational endeavor Captain George W. Burke, Jr., has become an important factor; his labors have been effective in promoting intellectual achievement and now he is connected with a very important branch of the teacher's profession—the preparation of young men and young women for the business world. John Wanamaker, the distinguished merchant of Philadelphia, has said: "In these days, business is diffi-

cult. It is rendered more so because of cables, telephones, six-day ocean steamers, and because every pound of cotton, iron and wool in the country can be counted. The young man who starts in at this time will stand but little chance without a business training. The days of chance are gone. The mercantile profession must be studied just the same as medicine or law, and too high praise can not be given the men who conduct these training schools." The exigencies of the times having made known the need of business training, throughout the length and breadth of the land have sprung up schools for business training—schools that will give practical preparation for the duties that accrue as one enters the commercial or industrial field.

Such an institution is capably conducted by Captain Burke in the McDermott Building, of Mount Vernon, under the name of the Burke Business College and School of Music. He is of Irish descent, his ancestry being traced back to Dublin. His grandfather, William Burke, was a resident of Delaware, and his father, the Rev. George W. Burke, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, is now located in Chester, Pennsylvania. Captain Burke pursued his education in Onancock Academy, at Onancock, Virginia, and in the Goldey Business College, of Wilmington, Delaware. The associate principal of the former was Professor C. N. Wyant, now senior regent of the Kenyon Military Academy, and through his recommendation our subject came to Kenyon and to Mount Vernon, attending the public schools of this city. He entered upon his business career as assistant bookkeeper in the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, in

Wilmington, Delaware, and after leaving that institution he spent two years in the Danville Military Institute, of Danville, Virginia, as principal of the commercial department. Subsequently he was principal of the commercial department of the Northwestern Military Academy, at Highland Park, Illinois, for three years, and was commissioned by Governor Tanner a captain in the Illinois National Guard. On the expiration of three years he was given charge of the musical department as director of music in the Kenyon Military Academy, at Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, and after filling that position for four years he established the Burke Business College and School of Music.

Captain Burke was united in marriage to Miss Susan Miller, a daughter of A. H. and Mary L. (Morgan) Miller. Her father was a well-known jeweler of Chicago, Illinois, who located in that city in 1856. Her mother is a descendant of General Elias Dayton, who won distinction as a gallant officer in the Revolutionary war, and it was in honor of his son that the city of Dayton, Ohio, was named, he being the first settler there. On her father's side Mrs. Burke is also descended from honored Revolutionary ancestors, tracing the line back to Captain Phillips, of New Jersey, who fought for the independence of the nation. Mrs. Burke acquired her literary education in the Chicago Normal School, under Colonel Parker, and pursued her musical studies in the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston. She has also studied under many private instructors, having been a student of the art of singing under William Shakespeare, of London, England; of voice culture and art of singing under Signor Augusto Rotoli, of Boston; harmony and composition under Dr.

Percey Goetschius, of Boston; voice culture under the late Hans Balatka, of Chicago; theory and history of music under Louis C. Elson, of Boston; pianoforte and sight-playing under Reinhold Faelton, of Boston; voice-buiding, under Fred W. Root, of Chicago; lyric action, under Gertrude McQuesten, of Boston; solfeggio and chorus work, under Samuel W. Cole, of Boston; and voice and chorus direction, under William L. Tomlins, of Chicago. It will thus be seen from the well-known names of her instructors that her musical training has been most thorough and comprehensive and that she is therefore well qualified to have charge of the department of music in the school which her husband founded. She was one of the first students sent to the New England Conservatory by the Ladies' Home Journal, owing to her having obtained five thousand subscribers to that paper. She has had wide experience in teaching, both in classes and privately and aside from studio work in Chicago she has taught in the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston; in Roanoke College, at Danville, Virginia, and in the Northwestern Military Academy, at Highland Park, Illinois. She has received the most commendable press notices and highly complimentary testimonials from many sections of the country.

The shorthand and typewriting department of the school are in charge of Miss Anna Dawson, of Iowa, who is a graduate of the Gregg Shorthand School, of Chicago, and who was at one time deputy county auditor in Washington county, Iowa. The department of telegraphy is in charge of J. B. Hyatt, who is now operator for the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad in the car shops at Mount Vernon, and thus practical

instruction is assured in that department. The other branches of the school are under the immediate supervision of Captain Burke. There is a day session, meeting five days in a week, and an evening session, held three nights per week. Instruction is given in bookkeeping, commercial law, commercial geography, business arithmetic, civil government, letter writing, United States history, penmanship, spelling and office work in the business course, while the English course includes instruction in reading, spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, geography, grammar, history and algebra. The school is having a widely felt influence in the community, having stimulated a desire among young people for proficiency in their work. Many students are annually prepared to enter business life under the direction of Captain Burke and his capable corps of assistants, while the efforts of his accomplished wife have done much to promote musical taste, education and culture in the city. Both Captain and Mrs. Burke are people of genial and social nature and occupy a very enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society.

STEPHEN BLUBAUGH.

One of the prominent old pioneer families of Knox county is that of the Blubaughs, which has here been well represented for many years. The members have ever borne their part in the upbuilding and development of this region, and have invariably been exponents of progress and liberal ideas upon all subjects.

John Blubaugh, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Germany, but when a young man he came to the United States, locating in Maryland, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in death when about fifty years of age. He was a farmer by occupation. Jacob Blubaugh, his son, and the father of our subject, was a native of that commonwealth, and there he made his home until 1828, when he came to Knox county, Ohio, locating on a farm in Brown township. He, too, followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation. About the year 1862 he took up his abode in Allen county, Indiana, where his life's labors were ended in death on July 16, 1867, when he had reached the ripe old age of eighty-four years. For his wife he chose Onora McKenzie, who was born and reared in Maryland, and there married. She also passed away in the Hoosier state, November 7, 1866, dying at the age of seventy-eight years. Her father, Moses McKenzie, served as a drummer boy during the Revolutionary war, and throughout that entire struggle he served under General Washington. His father was a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Blubaugh became the parents of fifteen children, nine of whom grew to years of maturity, and four of the family still survive, our subject being its only representative in Knox county.

Stephen Blubaugh is a native son of this county, his birth having occurred on the 20th of December, 1829, and he was reared and educated in Brown township, attending the old log school houses common in that early day. After reaching an age suitable to engage in the active duties of life for himself he chose the vocation to which he had been reared, namely, farming, and he remained on

the old home place until his marriage, which occurred February 23, 1857, Miss Mary C. Breckler becoming his wife. She was born in Jefferson township, Knox county, Ohio, January 23, 1840, a daughter of Francis and Catherine (Hecker) Breckler. The father was a native of Lorraine and a son of Christopher, a soldier under Napoleon. The mother was born near Berlin, Germany. In early life they left their homes across the sea and came to America, and their marriage was celebrated in Jefferson township, Knox county. They became the parents of six children, Mrs. Blubaugh being the eldest in order of birth. She is a sister of John P. Breckler, a prominent agriculturist of Howard township.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Blubaugh were located on the old Blubaugh farm in Brown township, Knox county, until 1858, when they removed to Allen county, Indiana, but soon returned to Brown township, securing eight acres of land. The next year he purchased an eighty-acre tract. In 1870 he secured the John L. Workman farm of one hundred and twelve acres, adding till he owned one hundred and sixty acres, and bought an adjoining farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. October 15th, 1896, he bought and removed to the Smithheiser farm of one hundred and thirty acres at Danville, but he has sold all but twenty-two acres and on this he has erected the present neat and modern residence just outside the corporation into which they moved in November of 1899. His energy and enterprise, capable management and honorable dealings brought to him a comfortable competence and have enabled him to put aside all business cares and rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of former toil. Both he and his wife

are members of St. Luke's Catholic church, Danville, and he assisted very materially in the erection of its first house of worship near this city, which was burned in 1895, and in the following year contributed largely to the erection of the present beautiful building. He has voted for both Republican and Democratic presidents, his first presidential vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has since cast his ballot in support of Grant, Garfield, Cleveland and Harrison. He also supported Bryan in both elections. In all the relations of life Mr. Blubaugh has been honorable, sincere and trustworthy, winning the respect and esteem of all who have been associated with him in any manner.

Not having children of their own this worthy couple have opened their hearts and home to three boys, giving each a good home.

John P. Breckler, brother of Mrs. Blubaugh, and now a prosperous farmer of Howard township, was with them from his tenth year till his own marriage; Zachariah H. Blubaugh, an orphan boy of about seven years, was also a member of the family till his own marriage, now being an excellent citizen and skillful farmer; S. L. Blubaugh, a cousin of Mr. Blubaugh and son of Mrs. Blubaugh's sister, came to them when a small child, remaining till grown and married, he also being the owner of a good farm, in Howard township.

ANDREW J. WORKMAN.

Hon. Andrew J. Workman, a member of one of Ohio's old and influential families, has for a number of years been recognized

as one of the leading lawyers of his locality. He is a native son of Howard township, his birth having occurred on the 29th of May, 1853. His paternal grandfather, David Workman, was a native of Maryland, but became one of the early pioneers of Knox county, Ohio, where he became a prominent farmer of Howard township. The maternal grandfather, John Davis, was a native of the state of Vermont. Stephen D. Workman, the father of our subject, also claimed Maryland as the state of his nativity, but when twelve years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county, Ohio, the family locating in Howard township, and there the son was reared to years of maturity. At Loudonville, this county, he was united in marriage to Phelena Davis, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and after their marriage they took up their abode in Howard township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, each passing away at the age of about seventy-two years. They became the parents of four children, three daughters and a son.

Andrew J. Workman, the subject of this review, attended the district schools of his neighborhood during his youth, and later became a student in the high schools of Danville and Millwood. After completing his education he was engaged in the profession of teaching for seven years, proving an efficient and competent instructor, but on the expiration of that period he abandoned that profession, and entered the dry-goods business at Danville, in partnership with David Workman. Two years later, however, he sold his interest therein and embarked in the furniture and undertaking business, to which he confined his attention for the four succeeding years. He still retains an interest in this enterprise. Desir-

ing to enter the field of professional life Mr. Workman then took up the study of law, and after gaining a thorough theoretical knowledge of the profession he opened an office in Danville, where he has since carried on an extensive general practice in all the courts. In politics, too, he has been a leader among Republicans and has upheld the principles of his chosen party with firmness and unwavering fidelity. For eighteen years he served as justice of the peace of Union township, while for twelve years he was the efficient mayor of the town, and in 1895 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature.

In 1879 occurred the marriage of Mr. Workman and Miss Izora Smith. The lady is a daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth (Kremerick) Smith. The union of this subject has been brightened and blessed by the presence of two sons and one daughter,—Orlin, Eva, and Harley. Orlin will graduate in Kenyon College with the class of 1902. Mr. Workman has long been a member of the Masonic order, holding membership in the lodge at Danville, and in his life he exemplifies its beneficent and ennobling spirit. Religiously he is a worthy member of the Christian church, in which he has long served as a deacon. As might be expected of one who has spent his entire life in this county, Mr. Workman is deeply interested in all movements relating to its progress and the development of its resources. In the many positions to which he has been called it has been his aim to advance the interests of his fellow citizens and promote the welfare of the county. While he has been successful in his profession, his aim and purposes have not been selfish, but he has aided the worthy poor by substantial gifts and those just starting out in life by words of kindly

counsel, striving in his life and actions to make the world better for his having lived in it.

REV. WILLIAM McDERMOTT.

If we take into consideration all the circumstances in his brilliant life, we must admit that it is doubtful if there is any churchman in America who has met with such unparalleled success in his field of labor as Rev. William McDermott, the well-known pastor of St. Luke's Catholic church, at Danville, Ohio, and who attends to the spiritual wants of the people of his faith living in the eastern part of Knox county. Like many more of America's great benefactors and distinguished citizens, Father



McDermott, by which name he is popularly known to all classes in Knox county, had the honor of being born on the Emerald Isle. His birth occurred in Kildare, on February 3, 1859. When William was about ten years old the family moved to Union City, Connecticut. He is one of



*Yours faithfully
William P. Dermott.*

eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, born to James and Margaret McDermott. The McDermott family, on account of their noble character, honesty and industry, are regarded as one of the model families of New England.

Although the rest of the family had a marked taste for mercantile and mechanical pursuits, William always had a great desire for higher education, which desire his good parents encouraged to the best of their ability. Hence, on leaving the public schools in Union City at the age of seventeen, he entered St. Charles College, near Baltimore, Maryland. There he soon became convinced that he had a vocation for the Catholic priesthood. Accordingly after finishing his five years' classical course at St. Charles with high honors, he entered the philosophical and theological department of Niagara University, New York, and while at Niagara the faculty conferred on him the highest honors of the institution by appointing him to the office of editor-in-chief of the Niagara Index for two consecutive years. Having completed his ten years of preparation for the priesthood, he was ordained for the diocese of Columbus by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, on June 4, 1887. He was immediately placed on duty at St. Joseph's Cathedral in Columbus, Ohio, where his zealous life and striking eloquence soon attracted the attention of the entire city. Although very unassuming in his oratory, never attempting anything dramatical or bombastic, still his eloquence is most profound and convincing and is of that peculiar kind that is never forgotten. On this account, when the Grand Army of the Republic held their national encampment in Columbus in 1888 and when over 100,000

people were in and around the cathedral, Bishop Watterson selected Father McDermott as the orator of the day, on which occasion he preached perhaps the greatest sermon of his life on "The Church of God is the Pillar and Ground of Truth." During his two years at the cathedral he received over thirty converts into the church. His greatest work, however, was still to be done.

On August 1, 1889, Bishop Watterson appointed him to take charge, temporarily, of St. Luke's congregation in eastern Knox county, saying that no one else at his disposal was capable of doing the great work to be done there. This little parish, although the second oldest in the state, was then in a very dilapidated condition. They had had no services for several months, and many families were moving to other places. The church, which was a small, square, plain brick building, situated on a country road over a mile west of Danville was more than eight hundred dollars in debt. Immediately on his arrival in Danville Father McDermott inspired the people with the greatest confidence. They at once saw that he was a born leader of men and rallied to his assistance in all his undertakings. As a result of this confidence and unity, in a little over five years he had the debt entirely paid off and over five thousand dollars worth of improvements made in the church, residence and cemetery. Then came his greatest trial. When he had the little church entirely beautified, it caught fire from some unknown cause, probably a defective flue, in the early morning of March 11, 1895, and as it was far from any fire protection, he and a crowd of his faithful parishioners were obliged to stand back with tear-filled eyes and see the result of years of hard labor devoured by

merciless flames. The following Sunday was a sad day for St. Luke's. Those present can never forget, the entire congregation weeping as they assembled for mass in the the old frame building close to where the church stood. Father McDermott spoke very feelingly of the sad affair, and in a thrilling burst of eloquence begged the people to stand by him, and in a short time they would have a more beautiful church than ever. The people complied with his request with a faithfulness that even surpassed his expectations. The result seems almost incredible and stands without parallel in the annals of American history, for in less than two years he had purchased an entire square in the center of the beautiful town of Danville and erected thereon the magnificent gothic church which is the largest building of any kind in the county, and in beauty of architecture and splendor of finish it can hardly be surpassed anywhere; also the splendid parochial residence, which is conceded to be one of the most beautiful in the county. The most remarkable fact of all is that in less than two years from the date of the burning of the old church, the magnificent new property, worth forty thousand dollars, was entirely paid for. During his pastorate of Danville, he received into the church over seventy grown converts. Father McDermott is not only a trusted leader of his own people, but people of all religious persuasions seek his advice in important matters. His fellow citizens regard him as the soul of honor and he is always a leader in every movement calculated to advance the good of his fellow townsmen or the community at large. There seems to be an undercurrent of fear among all classes that his phenomenal success and national reputa-

tion may be the cause of taking him away to a larger field of labor, and removing him from Danville, where his presence now seems indispensable.

CHARLES MURRAY.

The prominent land-owner of Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, whose name is above and whose postoffice address is Martinsburg, was born in Coschocton county, Ohio, February 27, 1839. Simon Murray, his father, was born on the Virginian panhandle in 1808, and was brought to Coshocton county, Ohio, by his parents when he was eleven years old. There he grew to manhood and married, and in April, 1867, he removed with his family to Clay township, Knox county, and located on the farm now owned by his son Charles, where he died in 1889, in his eighty-first year. He was until the period of the war a Democrat and from that time until the end of his days he was a Republican, and he was a devout and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Adam Murray, father of Simon Murray and grandfather of Charles Murray, was a native of Ireland, where he was reared and married. He came to America about 1805 and located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a weaver by trade and a man of good abilities and recognized influence. He had seven children, six of them sons, and he buried his only daughter at sea on the way to America from his native land. Simon, his oldest son, was the last of the sons to die. He married Ruth A. Cochran, a native of Coschocton county, Ohio, and

a daughter of William Cochran, who was an early settler there and who was born in Maryland. His father came from Dublin, Ireland, and was married after his arrival in the United States. Ruth A. (Cochran) Murray, who is now eighty-two years old, bore her husband ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom first saw the light of day in Coshocton county, Ohio, and all of whom, except one who died at the age of seven years, lived to manhood and womanhood.

Charles Murray, son of Simon and Ruth A. (Cochran) Murray, was a second child and eldest son of his parents. He received a common-school education and was duly initiated into the mysteries of farming and was a member of his parents' household until 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as a private about a year, and was then honorably discharged, at Camp Chase, on account of disability. He returned to Coshocton county, Ohio, and soon went to McLean county, Illinois, where he herded sheep about two years. Thence he went back to Coshocton county, and in 1867, as has been stated, he removed to Knox county, Ohio, and for nine years thereafter he was engaged in the grocery and hardware trade at Martinsburg. Meantime he became the owner of three farms in Clay township, the same having a combined area of four hundred and sixteen acres, and to the cultivation and rental of this estate has since devoted himself.

Mr. Murray was married in December, 1868, to Caroline A. Lawman, daughter of David and Anna (Bowman) Lawman. David Lawman, who is a staunch Republican, is well known throughout the county, having filled the offices of postmaster, justice of

the peace and notary public many years. Mrs. Murray, who died March 9, 1899, leaving no children, was the second in order of birth of the five children of her parents. She was reared and educated at Martinsburg, Knox county, and at Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio, and was a well educated and well informed woman of many graces and accomplishments.

Mr. Murray, who was a Republican, and has never voted any ticket except that of his party, has served his fellow citizens as justice of the peace, constable, assessor and township clerk. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he fills the office of trustee.

ISRAEL LANNING.

Israel Lanning, who died January 1, 1902, was engaged in farming on section 3, Union township, and throughout a long and useful life he ever proved a loyal citizen to his country. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, May 25, 1821. The Lanning family was founded in America by three brothers who came from England and settled in the east. One of these brothers was the father of Richard Lanning, the grandfather of him whose name introduces this review. At the time of the Revolutionary war Richard Lanning joined the colonial troops as a drummer boy and when older enlisted as a regular soldier, his period of service covering five years, during which time he loyally defended the cause of the colonies and fought for their freedom. To the same family belonged General John Lanning, who was a cousin of Jacob Lanning, the father of our subject. The mother

of the latter bore the maiden name of Anna Andes. She was born in Strasburg and educated in an English school in Paris. She was a sister of Martin Andes, the great ship-owner of New Orleans.

Jacob Lanning was born in Vermont or Massachusetts and was a farmer and mechanic. At an early day he came to Ohio, and in Harrison county was married to Miss Margaret Moore, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and a daughter of Richard Moore, who was born and reared in the Old Dominion. He was of Scotch and Irish descent and was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Lanning spent her girlhood days near Baltimore, Maryland, coming thence to Ohio. At the time of the second war with Great Britain Jacob Lanning offered his aid to the government and served under command of Captain Holmes and General Harrison. He participated in the battle of the Thames and assisted in building the block-house at Fort Wayne, for protection from Indians. He removed from Harrison to Guernsey county, Ohio, but spent his last days in Coshocton county, where he died at the age of fifty years. He gave his political support to the Whig party, cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison and in his community filled several local offices. He belonged to the Methodist church, of which his wife also was a consistent member. She lived to be about seventy-nine years of age. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, all of whom reached mature years, namely: Sarah, the wife of Joseph Whitaker, of Indiana; Mary Ann, who married Aaron Norris and died at the age of eighty years; Richard, who was a member of the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was killed at the battle of Corinth;

Israel, of this review; and William, who died at the age of thirty-five years.

Israel Lanning, the fourth member of the family and the second son, was reared in Guernsey county, Ohio, until thirteen years of age and there began his education in a primitive log school-house, with rude furnishings and paper windows. He accompanied his parents to Coschocton county, where he assisted in the development and cultivation of the farm and also continued his education in another log school-house. When he was sixteen years of age his father died and soon afterward he went to the city of Coshocton to learn the trade of a harness and saddle maker, serving an apprenticeship of three years. Subsequently he was employed at that work in West Bedford, Ohio, for a year, after which he lived with an uncle near Bedford for two years.

As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Mr. Lanning chose Miss Susan McCoy, a native of Bedford township, Coshocton county, where their wedding was celebrated January 25, 1842. They began their domestic life upon a rented farm and after two years Mr. Lanning purchased a tract of land which he continued to cultivate for eight years. He then sold it and bought another farm in the same county, residing thereon up to the time of the breaking out of the civil war when he was appointed by Governor Tod to the position of enrolling officer, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He enrolled many hundred soldiers and though his position was often a hazardous one he always remained at his post of duty. His life was many times threatened and he had a number of narrow escapes. He received three dollars per day

for his services and only charged up the time which was actually spent in the government employ. At one time during the war he also made up a purse of about seven hundred dollars, of which he gave two hundred dollars, and, taking another man with him, he went to Columbus to help fill up a vacancy, as there was a call for more men than could be spared from his township. He was indeed a true and loyal servant of the government,—one whose heart was in his work for the good he could do his country and not the money he could make.

After the war Mr. Lanning resumed farming in Coshocton county, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Knox county, locating in Howard township. In 1882 he sold his land there and came to the present home, on section 3, Union township, where he owned one hundred and fifty-six acres of rich land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and yields a golden tribute for the care and labor bestowed upon it.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lanning were born eleven children: Silas, who served as a soldier in the civil war; Salena, the wife of Dr. Abraham Parsons, of Brinkhaven; Sarah, who was the wife of Levi Bradfield; Malinda, the wife of Thomas Bradfield, of Holmes county, Ohio; Mary, wife of A. Bartlett, of Danville, Knox county; Louisa, wife of Orlando McCoy; Melvilla, the widow of William McFarlin; Margaret, wife of Newton Whinrey, of Toledo, Ohio; Harriet, wife of Ingham Kinsey, of Union township; Edwin, of Holmes county; and William, near the old homestead. The children have all been provided with excellent educational privileges and five of the daughters were successful teachers. There are

also sixty grandchildren and about fifteen great-grandchildren.

For half a century Mr. Lanning was a member of the Masonic fraternity and for more than that length of time belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, with which denomination his paternal and maternal ancestors also were identified. His life was one of marked industry, characterized by fidelity to every duty and the faithful performance of every obligation resting upon him, and his worth and work were most commendable.

GEORGE W. SHIPLEY.

The farming interests of Knox county are well represented by George W. Shipley, a leading agriculturist of Pike township, living on section 14; this is the old farm homestead and was the place of his birth, which here occurred April 19, 1838. His father, Elias Shipley, was a native of Maryland and in that state he wedded Miss Rebecca Phillips, who was also born and reared there. In the year 1830, he brought his family to Knox county, locating upon what has since been the Shipley homestead, but when he took up his abode there his land was covered with a dense growth of forest trees, in the midst of which he built a log cabin. With characteristic energy he began the development of a farm and succeeded in transforming his place into richly cultivated fields. In politics he was a life-long Democrat and for many years was a devoted and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in September, 1861, at his homestead, at the age of seventy years, while his wife

passed away in Indiana at the age of eighty-seven. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom reached mature years. Of this number George W. Shipley was the eleventh.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for our subject in his youth. He pursued his education in a log school-house, which was supplied with slab seats, while the writing desks were formed by boards laid upon pins driven into the wall, but though his educational privileges were limited, reading, experience and observation have made him a well informed man. After attaining to man's estate he was married, October 29, 1861, to Miss Sarah J. Rummel, who is a native of Richland county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (McPhern) Rummel, and who is one week younger than her husband. They began their domestic life upon the old homestead, where Mr. Shipley has resided for sixty-three years. Their marriage was blessed with three children: Mary G., the wife of Robert S. Clarke, of St. Johns, Michigan; Williard B., who married Nina B. Adams and who resides on part of the home place; and Edwin R., who is a mechanic of Mount Vernon, Ohio. All were born on the old Shipley farm.

This place comprises one hundred and sixty acres of good land, and under the careful supervision of the owner it has become a very productive tract, supplied with all modern improvements and equipments. Mr. Shipley is the oldest resident in the township and through more than six decades he has witnessed the growth and progress made in this portion of the state, as the wild land has been transformed into homes and farms and the work of improvement has been carried

steadily forward, placing Knox county upon a par with the best counties in this great commonwealth. In 1860, he cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, and has since supported the party, being a staunch Democrat. He has been honored with the office of trustee and treasurer in his township and has ever been found a patriotic and public-spirited citizen.

LEWIS B. SCOTT.

Among the representatives of Irish families who have nobly done their part in the development of the varied interests of Knox county, Ohio, perhaps none is better known than Lewis B. Scott, a prominent farmer of Butler township, some account of whose career it will be attempted to give in this connection.

Lewis B. Scott was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 3, 1838. Alexander Scott, his father, was born in Ireland and when quite a young man came to America, locating eventually in Coshocton county, Ohio. He married Eve Earlywine, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and she bore him seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest.

It was in the common schools near the home of his parents that Lewis B. Scott obtained his education. In 1859 he married Martha Ann Blunt, a native of Jackson township, Knox county, Ohio, whose parents, James and Mary Blunt, were born in Ohio. Lewis B. and Martha Ann (Blunt) Scott are the parents of eight children named as follows: James, Ida L., Ross, Jane, Adam, Vertie E., Lewis W. and Alice B.

When he came to Knox county, Mr.

Scott was twenty-two years old. He located on an eighty-acre farm in Jackson township and lived there eight years. After that he worked his mother's farm, in the same township, until 1879, when he located on his present farm, much of which he cleared and on which he has made many substantial improvements. He devotes himself successfully to general farming. In politics he is Democratic and he has in many ways demonstrated his public spirit. He is a member of the Disciples' church.

BARNETT B. WORKMAN.

This well-known agriculturist of Brown township is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Brown township, Knox county, October 7, 1843. His father, John J. Workman, was born in the commonwealth of Maryland, March 29, 1814, but when only six months old he was brought by his father, Joseph Workman, also a native of Maryland, came to Knox county, Ohio, the family locating in Union township. There Mr. Workman spent nearly his entire life, dying there at the age of eighty-three years. He became an elder in the German Baptist church, of which he was long a worthy and consistent member, and in all the relations of life he was true to his honest convictions. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Lucretia Dewitt, and she was also a member of an old and prominent pioneer family of the Buckeye state. Her death occurred in 1874. Unto this worthy couple were born five sons and three daughters, namely: Harvey, who died at the age of two years; Barnett B., the subject of this review;

Joseph T., a prominent farmer of Brown township; Elisha, also of this township; Mark, deceased; Hannah, the deceased wife of John Faucett; Nancy J., the wife of John Faucett, of Harrison township; and Sarah L., the wife of John Hanger, of Union township.

Barnett B. Workman received a common-school education in his early life, and after putting aside his text-books as a pupil he again entered the schoolroom as an instructor, in Fulton county, Illinois, while for a time he also followed the teacher's profession in Brown township, Knox county, Ohio. After his marriage he continued in that occupation during two winter seasons, and about 1871 he purchased the farm on which he now resides, consisting of two hundred acres. Since locating upon this land he has made many needed improvements, has placed his fields under a fine state of cultivation, and his is now one of the finest homesteads in the township. He has also purchased and given to his son John a farm of one hundred and ten acres. He enjoys an enviable reputation for business sagacity and uprightness in all his dealings, and all respect and admire him for his manly course in life.

The marriage of Mr. Workman was celebrated on the 25th of October, 1868, when Louisa Howard became his wife. She is a native of Pike township, Knox county, and a daughter of John and Mary Howard. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Workman four daughters and two sons are living: Hattie M., wife of Samuel Baker, a farmer of Pike township, Knox county; Daisy F., wife of John Koopert, of Brown township, and they have two children, Ray and Leaflet; John H., at home; Mary L., the wife of Albertus Wyhart, of Brown township, and they have

one son, Workman; Delia, a prominent and successful teacher of Brown township; and Mark U., at home. Mr. Workman is an active worker and leading member of the German Baptist church, and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

LEANDER CAYWOOD.

Leander Caywood, proprietor of the Kokosing herd of Polled Durham cattle, of Middlebury township, was born in that township January 9, 1844. Almost nine decades have been added to the cycle of the centuries since the Caywood family was planted on the soil of Knox county by the grandfather of our subject, William Caywood. He was a native of New Jersey and in 1812 came to Ohio, entering land from the government in Middleburg township, Knox county, where he resided until death ended his labors in 1816. His body was interred in the Friends' cemetery, where stood the old Owl creek monthly meeting house, now destroyed, and where many of the pioneer settlers of this part of the county were buried. His wife having died in New Jersey he brought his three sons, William, David and John, to the western reserve, but the hostility of the Indians caused him soon afterward to take them back to their grandfather, with whom John remained until 1830. His brothers, however, returned and took charge of their father's estate about the time of his death. David was killed by a falling tree, while William remained in this community, neither having ever married. John Caywood was married in Middlebury township to Miss Sarah E. Mur-

phy, a native of the township and a daughter of William Murphy, who came from Pennsylvania to Knox county in the primitive period of its development. Mr. and Mrs. Caywood began their domestic life upon a farm that had been purchased in 1812 by his father, and there they spent their remaining days, both dying at the age of seventy-two years. His early political support was given to the Whig party and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. Of the thirteen children of John and Sarah Murphy, nine lived to adult age, of whom four sons and two daughters are still living. Three of the sons placed their lives in jeopardy in their country's service during the Civil war, Abner, Sylvester and Leander, and the latter is the only present survivor.

The sixth child that came to join this family circle was Leander Caywood, and like the other members of the household he was accorded the educational privileges afforded in a log school house. His training at farm work was not meager, for he early became a factor in the development and improvement of his father's farm. He was married in March, 1872, to Miss Frank Ewers, who was born in Perry township, Richland county, November 23, 1848, and is a daughter of David G. and Almira (Johnson) Ewers. David G. Ewers was a son of Robert and Martha (Gregg) Ewers, a couple who in youth had eloped and were married in the middle of the Potomac river. She was a worthy representative of the Gregg family who were compelled to undergo the terrible hardships incident to the memorable siege of Londonderry, Ireland, the blood of her Presbyterian Scotch-Irish ancestors surging strong in her own veins.



Leander Caywood

Robert Ewers was a son of John and Sarah (Gladden) Ewers, of Loudoun county, Virginia, the ancestry of this family being traced back to the Norman conquest. The first to settle in the colonies was established on the Delaware river, near Philadelphia, and upon the destruction of his property by the British removed to Virginia. Beside Robert Ewers and his brother, David, who came to Knox county in 1812, Richard and Jonathan soon followed, and all attained to advanced years and all lie buried in the Friends' cemetery. Robert settled in the northern part of Middlebury township, where he lived and died, owning upward of one thousand acres of valuable land. His children were: G. Washington, John William, David, Robert, Thomas, Maria (who became Mrs. William Bigbee) and Martha (who married W. S. Files). John is the only survivor, and he is in his eighty-sixth year. G. Washington and Martha removed to Missouri about 1866, where both died. Robert went to Iowa when that state was new. Thomas and William remained in Knox county, the former becoming the owner of the old homestead. Almira Johnson, the mother of Mrs. Caywood, was a daughter of Squire James and Abigail (Richardson) Johnson. The former will be remembered by older residents as old Squire Johnson, he having served for nearly half a century as a justice of the peace. He had settled in Wayne township, Knox county, in 1813, and often spoke of seeing the wreckage along the shores of Lake Erie after the memorable conquest of Commodore Perry. Much of their middle life was passed in the home of their only surviving child, Mrs. Caywood, and here both passed

to their final reward, aged seventy-two and seventy-six years, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Caywood began their domestic life on a farm in this township, and as the years have passed prosperity has followed their efforts so that they are now the owners of one hundred and fifty acres of land in the Ewers' homestead and another tract of one hundred and eleven acres elsewhere in the township, a part of the old Caywood tract. In connection with the product of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate he is also engaged in stock raising and makes a specialty of the breeding of Polled Durham cattle, having a choice herd of about forty head at the present time. The Kokosing herd of this superior breed of cattle is widely and favorably known among breeders, and many excellent animals having gone from its pastures to assist in the general improvement of the country's live stock. Mr. Caywood has been a director of the American Polled Durham Association since its organization. His practical wife has proved a valuable coadjutor in all matters pertaining to the conduct of the farm, rendering special valuable assistance in matters of correspondence. She attended the old log school-house, later walking two miles to Fredericktown and finally engaged as a teacher, though her inclinations were more of a domestic nature and she has found a congenial atmosphere in the environments of the home.

In his political views Mr. Caywood has always been a staunch Republican, and, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, is able to support his position by intelligent argument. He holds the office of justice of the peace, having been elected four times, so

that his incumbency covers a period of twelve years. He has also been township treasurer and has discharged his duties with marked promptness and with the same loyalty that marked his course when, in 1864, at the age of twenty years, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one hundred days. He was in the service for four months, and he now maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership with Jacob Young Post, No. 539, G. A. R., of Fredericktown. He has filled all of its offices, including that of commander and enjoys the high esteem of his comrades of the blue. He has membership with the Patrons of Husbandry and has filled most of the chairs of that order. His life has been well spent, characterized by fidelity to the duties of public and private life, and the prosperity he has gained is the richly merited reward of his own labor.

R. D. HORN, M. D.

Among the successful and capable physicians of Knox county is numbered Dr. Horn, who is engaged in practice in North Liberty. He was born in Harrison township, Knox county, October 16, 1858, and represents an old family of Pennsylvania, his grandfather, Joseph Horn, having been born in Washington county, that state. When civilization was in its primitive period in Knox county, he took up his abode in this portion of Ohio and followed farming here for many years. His son, Jacob Horn, was born on the old homestead in Harrison township, in 1825, and now resides in Mount

Vernon, living retired from business cares. He wedded Sarah Robinson, a native of Union township, Knox county, where she was born in 1830, a daughter of William Robinson, who was of English descent. He came from Maryland to Ohio, and at an early date began farming here, following that pursuit as a life work. Mr. and Mrs. Horn became the parents of three sons and a daughter.

The Doctor is their youngest child and his boyhood days were spent in his native township, where he attended the district schools, thus laying the foundation for the broad general knowledge upon which he has reared the superstructure of professional learning. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine under the direction of Drs. Russell and McMiller of Mount Vernon. He remained with them for four years, and in the meantime he attended two courses of lectures in the Wooster Medical College, at Cleveland, being graduated in that institution with the class of 1881. Thus well equipped for his professional career, Dr. Horn located in Jelloway, Ohio, where for four years he was in partnership with Dr. Hyatt. On the expiration of that period, he came to North Liberty, where he has now successfully practiced for seventeen years.

In 1885 occurred the marriage of Dr. Horn and Miss Alma B. Loney, a daughter of John C. Loney. She was born in Vernon township and pursued her education in its common schools. Four children blessed their marriage: Ida, Rufus H., Daniel L. and Donald. The family is well known in the county and its members rank high in social circles. The Doctor is unswerving in his advocacy of Republican principles, but has never been an aspirant for public office, pre-

ferring to devote his time and attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with creditable success, resulting from his skill and ability. He keeps thoroughly informed concerning the advancement made by the profession and is quick to adopt any ideas or methods of practice that he believes will prove of practical benefit in alleviating human suffering.

TELFORD F. HAYES.

Nearly a half century ago the father of the subject of this sketch came from the old Empire state of the Union and took up his abode in Licking county, Ohio, whence he subsequently removed to Knox county, where he has ever since made his home. He has thus been conspicuously identified with the growth and development of this section of the state, where he has consecutively devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and where he is known and honored as one of the representative men of the county. His son has inherited his sterling qualities and has himself gained prestige and definite success in connection with the same noble art of husbandry, having a finely improved and valuable farm estate in Miller township and being one of its influential citizens, while the confidence and esteem in which he is uniformly held in the community have been manifested in divers ways, not the least of which is that implied in his preferment as trustee of his township, of which office he is incumbent at the time of this writing. It thus becomes altogether consistent that he be accorded representation in this work which has to do with those who have been

the founders and builders of the prosperity of Knox county.

Telford F. Hayes was born in Burlingontown township, Licking county, Ohio, on the 16th of June, 1858, being the son of Sylvester A. and Isabel (Forbes) Hayes, both of whom were born in the state of New York, the former being a native of Saratoga county, where he was born in the year 1829, while the latter was born in 1835. They emigrated to Ohio in the year 1855, first locating in Licking county, where they remained until they came to Knox county, where Mr. Hayes improved a fine farm property, taking an active part in promoting the best interests of the locality through legitimate means and being recognized as a progressive citizen and a man of unbending integrity of character. During the war of the Rebellion he manifested his loyalty and intrinsic patriotism by rendering active service in defense of the Union cause. On the 13th of May, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Camp Chase, in the city of Columbus, and forthwith proceeding with his command to Fort Lyon. He was on duty constantly until he was mustered out at the expiration of his term, in September, 1864. He has served as trustee of Miller township, and in all the relations of life has borne himself with that honor and dignity which beget objective esteem and confidence. He was married to Isabel Forbes prior to his removal to Ohio, in which latter state their three children were born, namely: Telford F., the immediate subject of this review; Hattie, who is deceased; and William.

Sylvester A. Hayes is a son of William Hayes, who was born in Ireland, whence he

emigrated to America in his youth, but neither the date of his removal nor that of his death is definitely known. Daniel Forbes, grandfather of our subject in the maternal line, was born in Scotland and became an early settler in the state of New York, records of which are still extant bearing evidence of the fact that he served with distinction as a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject is still living, and both she and her husband have long been devoted members of the Baptist church, as is also Telford F.

Telford F. Hayes was reared on the old homestead farm, and his educational privileges in his youth were such as were afforded in the public schools. He early became familiar with the duties pertaining to the improvement and cultivation of the farm, and it is interesting to note that this great basic industry of agriculture has ever continued to enlist his services. His career as a farmer has shown that this line of enterprise need not be prosaic or unprolific, for he has brought to bear scientific and progressive methods, has utilized his executive ability and has made farming a business undertaking to an extent that is realized by few. His broad acres, maintained under the highest state of cultivation; his fine herds and flocks; his beautiful residence and other excellent buildings, and the general air of thrift and prosperity which pervades his farm, indicate more clearly than words the success which has attended his indefatigable, enterprising and well directed endeavors in this important field of industrial activity, while he has not been hedged in by purely personal ambition, but has taken a public-spirited interest in every worthy project and undertaking for the good of the township and county, and

has been prominent in public affairs of local order. Mr. Hayes was elected to the office of township trustee, and in this capacity accomplished much for the best interests of Miller township.

On the 16th of August, 1875, Mr. Hayes was united in marriage to Miss Etta J. Kays, and in the family circle of the ideal home of our subject and his wife are ten children, the eldest of whom is twenty-seven years of age and the youngest four years (1902), their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Nellie, Wiley, Ray, Earl, Iva, Clyde, Grace, Isabel, Ralph and Hattie. The family are prominent in the social life of the community and the attractive home is a center of refined and gracious hospitality.

Mrs. ALICE B. ANDERSON.

Mrs. A. B. Anderson, who has been in charge of the Children's Home at Mount Vernon, for the past ten years, is one of the most highly esteemed and honored residents of the city. Many years of her life have been devoted to this noble work, and her untiring efforts have proved very effective. Rev. Sidney Shontz, pastor of the Congregational church, was largely instrumental in establishing this institution, and previously to that time the children were confined in the county infirmary. The first trustees elected were Mr. Boner, deceased, Dr. Holbrook, Mr. Montgomery, deceased, and Rev. Charles Cooper; while the present board of trustees consists of Dr. Holbrook, W. S. Sperry and Kirk McKee. The institution was opened with twenty-seven children, and since that time eighty-five children have

found homes within its doors. Since the organization of the Children's Home, in 1891, Mrs. Anderson has been in charge of the institution, and the commendable course which she has pursued has gained her the confidence and love of all with whom she has been brought in contact.

Mrs. Alice (Bell) Anderson is a daughter of R. G. and Sarah Bell, and was brought to this city eleven years ago. Her husband is a native of Clinton township, Knox county, a son of David Anderson, who came to this locality from Pennsylvania when a young man. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are worthy and zealous members of the Presbyterian church, and in the community where they have long made their homes they have many warm friends.

JAMES MARTIN.

Eighty-three years have passed since James Martin came to Knox county to cast his lot with its pioneers. People of the twentieth century can scarcely realize the struggles and dangers which attended the early settlers, the heroism and self-sacrifice of lives passed upon the borders of civilization, the hardships endured, the difficulties overcome. These tales of the early days read almost like a romance to those who have known only the modern prosperity and conveniences. To the pioneer of the early days, far removed from the privileges and opportunities of city and town, the struggle for existence was a hard and stern one, and these men and women must have possessed indomitable energies and sterling worth of character, as well as marked physical courage, when they voluntarily selected such a life and successfully fought the battles under

such circumstances as prevailed in the "Northwest Territory."

James Martin is now one of the oldest living residents of Knox county, and few if any have lived longer within her borders. He was born in the Crosscreek Village, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1807, the only child of Adam and Elizabeth (Huston) Martin. The father was born in Ireland, where his father was a silk weaver. When a young man Adam Martin emigrated to the new world,—at a time when hostilities seemed imminent,—and he enlisted in the service at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, as a champion of liberty. He was made first lieutenant in Captain Timothy Parker's Company and Colonel Warner's regiment, which marched on the first alarm, on the 19th of April, 1775. On the 1st of August of the same year his name appears on the records as captain of a company, in which capacity he served until 1780. During the remaining years of the war he was paymaster. When the independence of the nation was achieved and peace was restored, he located in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming until his death, in October, 1816.

Adam Martin married Elizabeth Huston, a daughter of James and Isabella Huston. They were both natives of the Emerald Isle and were married in county Armagh. Prior to the Revolutionary war they came to America, settling four miles from Trenton, New Jersey, where Mrs. Martin was born, being one of six children,—three sons and three daughters. One son, John Huston, was a teamster in the war for independence. Mr. Huston, the grandfather of our subject, resided on his farm near Trenton throughout the period of hostilities, so that he was

often in the midst of the contending armies. He was a weaver by trade, always following that pursuit. His daughter, Elizabeth, was born July 4, 1767, and in 1806 gave her hand in marriage to Adam Martin. She was early left a widow and when her little son was only eleven years of age they came to Ohio, arriving in Knox county, in June, 1818. Here her death occurred August 13, 1844. They first took up their abode in a rented cabin on Schenck's creek, and the following year removed to a farm owned by Mr. McGibeny, who was a nephew of Mrs. Martin.

On their arrival their possessions consisted of one horse, two cows, a calf, and ten sheep. Four of the sheep were sold to buy chairs and other necessary furnishings for the house. After four years spent on the McGibeny farm they were compelled to move on account of the property changing owners, and James Martin then leased a neighboring farm. Only one acre had been cleared and the prospects were very gloomy, for Mr. Martin was hardly more than a boy and the outlook was hardly an auspicious one, but he made the best of the condition, and living upon the farm for five years, he raised tobacco and thus saved enough money to buy a horse. He then removed to another farm, owned by his cousin, Mr. McGibeny, and while living there, with his hard-earned savings, he purchased, in 1828, one hundred and seventy-three acres of land,—a part of his present farm. From this time forward his future seemed brighter. The improvements he placed upon his land, on which he located in 1830, now belonged to him, and as the years passed he transformed his place into a very valuable property and extended its boundaries until he now owns one hundred

and ninety-five acres, from which he annually secures a good income.

On the 12th of April, 1832, Mr. Martin married Miss Sarah Rigg, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Nancy Rigg, who came to this county in 1830. They had two children, John and Isabelle, but both died in 1869. They have, however, five grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

In connection with his general farming Mr. Martin began breeding short-horn cattle in 1860 and in the business met with excellent success. For many years he followed this enterprise, and became one of the best-known breeders of fine stock in this part of the state. Long years have passed since he had to practice the rigid economy which enabled him to gain a start in life, and now he is surrounded by all that constitutes a fine farm while his income supplies him with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but has never aspired to public office. For the past sixty-six years he has been an active member of the Congregational church and he is also connected with the Sons of the American Revolution. He has passed the ninety-fourth milestone on life's journey and in the evening of his days can look back over the past without regret, for he has accomplished much in business and has ever merited and enjoyed the confidence and high regard of his fellow men.

MILTON G. LEVERING.

Milton G. Levering, a member of the firm of Levering Brothers, is associated with a business enterprise that contributes largely

to the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of Fredericktown. As buyers and shippers of live stock, grain, hay and feed, their business furnishes an excellent market for the farmers of the outlying districts and thereby adds to the general success, at the same time bringing to them a very gratifying income.

Milton G. Levering first opened his eyes to the light of day in Morrow county, Ohio, on the 20th of March, 1868, his parents being Charles B. and Mary J. (Grove) Levering. His parents directed his study, his play and his work in early years, thus aiding to shape a character worthy of respect and to develop a life of usefulness. He mastered the common English branches of learning in the district schools and pursued his more advanced studies in the Chesterville high school. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching and for nine years successfully followed that profession through the winter months, while the summer season he worked upon the home farm. He was a capable educator, being both a good disciplinarian and instructor, and his labors received the commendation of the majority of the residents of the districts in which he was employed.

On the 30th of October, 1894, Mr. Levering married Miss Anna McConnell, who was born in Fredericktown, her father, John S. McConnell, being a retired farmer of this place. In 1896 Mr. Levering joined his brother in the work of farming and stock-raising, which they carried on together for a year. They then dissolved partnership and for a year Mr. Levering was engaged in farming alone. In April, 1900, however, he once more entered into partnership relations and purchased the grain warehouse

and business conducted many years by M. J. Simons. Their shipments and purchases of grain, hay and feed are so large that they are ranked among the most prominent representatives of this branch of business in central Ohio, and their stock shipments also add largely to their income. They are deserving of much praise for their success, which has resulted for earnest and untiring efforts and unflagging perseverance. They are reliable and resolute, straightforward and energetic and are widely and favorably known in Knox county.

GEORGE EELLS HERVEY, D. D. S.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character Dr. Hervey, of Mount Vernon, is a worthy scion of his race, which has always been found connected with those lines of business activity which require the strongest intellectuality, which demand keen discrimination and profound knowledge. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Henry Hervey, D. D., of Scotch-Irish descent, passed his life in one pastorate, of over thirty-seven years, in the Presbyterian church at Martinsburg, this county. He was the founder of Martinsburg Academy and a young ladies' school, thus exerting a potent influence on the moral and intellectual development of this portion of the county in the early half and middle of the nineteenth century, and in directing the lives of young and old for the responsible duties of this life and for the attainment of the perfection of the

life to come. Rev. Henry Hervey married Miss Julia Wade, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a descendant of General Benjamin Wade, of Revolutionary fame, and a branch of the Wade family, of which history is just being published, traces the ancestry back to the eighth century.

Rev. Dwight B. Hervey, Ph. D., father of the Doctor, was born in Martinsburg, June 4th, 1834, his youthful days being spent amid the intellectual atmosphere and refining influence of his parents' home. He pursued his early education under his father's direction, and later in the Washington & Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1858, and his theological course was received in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1861 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mount Vernon, which church he served for twelve and a half years. Resigning this charge, he accepted a call to the Granville Presbyterian church remaining there from 1875 to 1881, when he accepted the presidency of the Granville Female Seminary, at Granville, Ohio, which position he held for twelve years. After severing his connection with that institution he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, where he held the charge for over six years, then completing a ministry of forty years. In October, 1900, the University of Wooster conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. His life work was ever along the lines of humanitarian principles and was of the most helpful character.

Rev. D. B. Hervey married Miss Mary E. Reeder, of Newark, Ohio, in September, 1861. She was born in 1836, a daughter of John A. and Martha (Eells) Reeder. Her

father's ancestors removed from Hanover, Germany, to London, England, and thence to Long Island, New York, about 1634. Her mother's progenitors came from England to the Massachusetts coast in 1634, and she descended from Major Samuel Eels, who served in King Philip's war, and Rev. Nathaniel, his grandson, who was a chaplain in the war of the Revolution. By her marriage she became the mother of the following named: Walter L. Hervey, Ph. D., who resides in New York city and is a member of the board of teachers' examiners of Greater New York; Henry D. Hervey, M. A., who is superintendent of the schools of Pautucket, Rhode Island; Clifford R. Hervey, M. D., a practicing physician and surgeon of Cortland, New York; Mary B., who is director in physical culture in New Paltz Normal School, New York; and he whose name introduces this review. In 1901 Rev. D. B. Hervey was stricken with pneumonia, and, not recovering from the attack, in the following September he visited Idaho, hoping there to regain his health. Disappointed in this he returned east, reaching Mount Vernon, much exhausted and unable to proceed further. He remained here until his death. As the eyelids gently closed on earth's scenes and loved ones to whom he had clung so tenaciously, at the last, saying, "Don't leave me," one could almost hear in that silent chamber the flutter of an angel's wing and see the glorious visions that opened on his sight as he looked "good-bye," and passed within the veil.

Dr. George E. Hervey spent his youthful days in his parental home, and his preliminary education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by study in Granville and in Dennison University, where he

pursued the work of the sophomore year. In 1894 he entered the University of Pennsylvania and for one year studied dental surgery, after which he entered the office of Dr. J. A. Hodgins, of Union City, Pennsylvania, in whose office he remained for a year. He next became a student in the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, completing his course in the spring of 1898. The following year he opened an office in Mount Vernon, where he has built up a lucrative practice, his gradually increasing patronage showing that he has won the public confidence by his skill, ability and honorable business methods.

On the 17th of July, 1901, the Doctor was joined in marriage to Miss Sarah Craig Cooper, a daughter of Colonel W. C. and Eliza (Russell) Cooper. Their pleasant home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality. He is a Republican in politics and he holds membership in the Presbyterian church. The qualities of an upright manhood, as well as his professional proficiency, have gained him an enviable position among the representative residents of his native city.

ALLEN SCHOLES.

The farming interests of Knox county are well represented by Allen Scholes, who is engaged in the cultivation of the soil in Brown township. He was born in Ashland county, July 7, 1850, and is of Irish lineage. His grandfather, James Scholes, was of Irish descent and among his children was John Scholes, the father of our subject, and one of the early settlers in Ashland county. He was a farmer by occupation and took an

active part in the building interests of Ohio. In 1865, he removed to Knox county, locating in Brown township and here spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1880, when in his sixty-fifth year. His wife bore the maiden name of Lucy L. Shearer and was a native of Richland county, Ohio. She was of both Irish and English lineage and her death occurred July 2, 1901, when she was in her seventy-third year. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom reached maturity, while five are yet living.

Allen Scholes, the eldest son and second child was in his fifteenth year when he came to Knox county. He has attended the district schools of Ashland county and in the public schools of this locality he continued his education, while at the age of twenty years he began teaching. He followed that profession through twenty terms, during the winter months, while in the summer season he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. As an educator his services were very acceptable in the districts where he was employed, for he had the ability not only to command discipline but also to impart clearly and correctly to others the knowledge he had acquired.

In 1875, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Scholes and Miss Mary J. Nyhart, a native of Jefferson township and a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Smith) Nyhart, who were early settlers of Jefferson township. Five children, three daughters and two sons, graced this marriage, namely: Lola May, the wife of Charles Anwiller, of Brown township; Charles F., a resident of Akron; John E., who is living at home; Lucy A., the wife of Arthur Richart; and Goldie B., who is still under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Scholes began their do-

mestic life upon the farm where they yet reside, and it has been their home continuously since. He is an enterprising agriculturist and his land, a tract of eighty-three and one-half acres, is all under a high state of cultivation, giving evidence of his careful supervision. He follows general farming and stock-raising and his labors are attended with a gratifying degree of success. His political support is given the Democracy, and for fifteen years he served as township clerk, while in 1880 he was land appraiser and census enumerator. In 1901 he was a candidate for county auditor. As a public officer he has enjoyed and merited the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen, for in the discharge of his public duties he has displayed marked fidelity and ability. Socially he is connected with the Patrons of Husbandry and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church, in which he has taken a very active part, filling many offices, including those of class-leader, trustee and steward. For seven years he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school and in every department of Christian activity he is found as an able helper, doing all in his power to promote the cause of the church in the community in which he resides. His life is consistent with his principles, and his sterling qualities of manhood commend him to the esteem of a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM H. GREEN.

William H. Green, now deceased, was a leading and enterprising farmer of Monroe township and his many sterling qualities have gained for him the high respect of all

who knew him, so that his loss was deeply felt throughout the community. He was born October 15, 1845, in Delaware county, Ohio, a son of William and Mary A. (Carker) Green, in whose family were four children, two yet living—Charles, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Mary J., the wife of William Horn, of Monroe township. The father was born in England, and when a young man came to the United States, locating in New York, where he was married. Soon afterward he started with his wife for Knox county, Ohio, settling first on Schenck's creek. Soon, however, he went to Delaware county, where he had a brother living, and there remained for a short time, when he again came to this county, his home being in Monroe township up to the time of his death. In early life he engaged in the butchering business but later became a farmer, and that pursuit occupied his attention throughout his remaining days. His political support was given the Republican party and in religious faith he was an Episcopalian.

William H. Green was reared upon the home farm and at twenty-one years of age he made arrangements to work for his father for wages, being thus employed until his marriage, which occurred in 1876, Miss Sarah J. Marsh becoming his wife. The lady is a daughter of Eber and Sophia (Jackson) Marsh, both of whom were natives of Vermont, the former being born February 27, 1807, the latter on the 17th of June, 1808. They were married in the Green Mountain state and then removed to New York, settling in Franklin county, where they resided upon a farm for twelve years, during a portion of which time Mr. Marsh also worked at his trade of carpentering. In

1837 he came to Knox county, Ohio, and took up his abode in Mount Vernon, where he was identified with the building interests for two years. He then purchased a small tract of land in Monroe township, built thereon a residence and made it his home until his death, in February, 1876. His wife, surviving him for a number of years, passed away in September, 1892. They were active members of the Universalist church and people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard of many friends in their Ohio home. Mr. Marsh gave his political support to the Republican party and kept well informed on the issues of the day, but has not sought office as a reward for party fealty.

For two years after his marriage Mr. Green and his bride resided upon his father's farm and then he purchased fifty acres of land, constituting the nucleus of the present home farm. As his financial resources increased he extended the boundaries of his property until he had one hundred and eighty-eight acres, constituting one of the

fine farms of the county. He placed the land under a high state of cultivation and added all the improvements and accessories known to the model farm. He was very thorough and systematic in his work and his well directed labors made him a prosperous farmer.

Mr. Green voted with the Republican party and warmly endorsed its principles and policy but never aspired to office, preferring to give his attention in undivided manner to his farm work. He was straightforward in all his dealings, reliable and progressive, and his many excellent traits of character won for him the admiration and friendship of many with whom he was associated. He passed away February 27, 1892, widely mourned throughout the community. Mrs. Green still resides upon the farm left her by her husband and gives to it her personal supervision. She is a lady of excellent business qualities as well as womanly traits of character, and while the former insure her success the latter have gained for her true and warm-hearted regard.

PART II

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

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PART II

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

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J. E. JOHNSTON



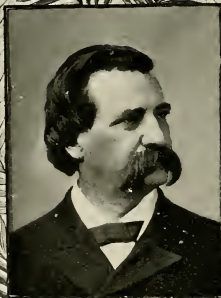
J. A. LONGSTREET



J. C. HOOKER



WADE HAMPTON



JOHN A. LOGAN



SALMON P. CHASE



JOHN C. FREMONT



SIMON B. BUCKNER



R. A. ALGER

COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half

brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presi-

dential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the

young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the con-

vention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804-5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profes-

sion. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ash-

burton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY.—As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny

paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson

Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequalled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years

old. The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two

years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the

house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Demo-

crat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under

his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that

bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe cal-

ties, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern people.

JOHNS ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he re-

moved to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Conjointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

dent of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to served this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was

editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

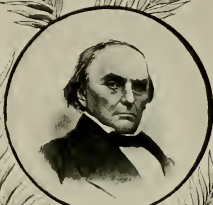
JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,



RALPH WALDO EMERSON



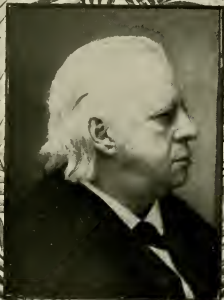
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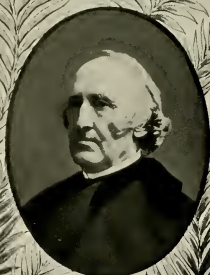
DANIEL A. AKERSTER



JAS. R. LOWELL



HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS



HARRIET E. B. STOW



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN G. WHITTIER

for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHAN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly

afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from Califor-

nia, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against

the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as

Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton

was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a dele-

gate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York,

born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers.

When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the American Jurist. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected

to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-

holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a member of the Continental congress June 21, 1775, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co-operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

ber 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of

construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth \$9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid \$40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enor-

mous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicaragua Transit Company, which had netted him \$1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some \$10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him \$800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of \$1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over \$100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky—then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough,

on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits—adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature

at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866; "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867-70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most

important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first loco-

motive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE, one of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintending various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-

colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond,

Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, prescience and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britain and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and

resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from

active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with-

drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the depart-

ment of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834-5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show

business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonnock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the im-

mense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809-17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of

the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784-86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virginia in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789-97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty

was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cumington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became

the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

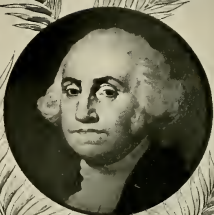
WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such



R. B. HAYES



CHARLES SUMNER



GEORGE WASHINGTON



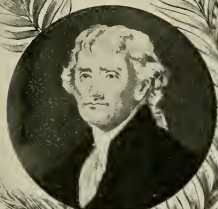
GROVER CLEVELAND



WILLIAM MCKINLEY



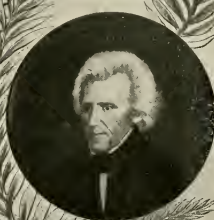
JAMES A. GARFIELD



THOMAS JEFFERSON



WILLIAM H. SEWARD



ANDREW JACKSON

facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas

Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Goliath" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexi-

can capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed

caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state leg-

islature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOA H WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in

1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782-83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts,—so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789-93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824-5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and de-

voted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored

immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatimie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1855 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatimie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous

effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was persuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the

great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On rejoining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On

General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He

was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810.

During the war of 1812-1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854-56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820-50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leader-

ship, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, notwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. In

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans.

The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries.

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the *Laws Gold Reporting Company* when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he

had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous

part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHAN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the

South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for es-

says. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.—In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

tember 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Homeward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk

in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of \$8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was \$3,500,000 of which \$2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to \$10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large

crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHAN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the

offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHAN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power

the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth

year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his

indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsylv



SUSAN B. ANTHONY



WM. LLOYD GARRISON



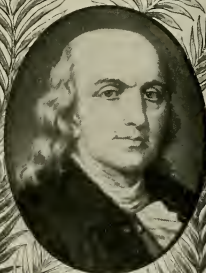
CYRUS W. FIELD



EDWIN BOOTH



HENRY WATERSON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



FRED DOUGLASS



T. DEWITT TALMAGE



WM. J. BRYAN

vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanician, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in

this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner

from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed

upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he

remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807. of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of

eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1846 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral

and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he

did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself outnumbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Entaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was

still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1844. In 1845 his best

known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with delirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following

year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dol-

lars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his

brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United

States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817-18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English

newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employees. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumphant Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participat-

ed in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19-20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chick-

amauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1839.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the de-

gree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service

gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in lighthouse construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the

command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jack-

son, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were woefully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of

public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE,

one of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for

that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth, Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty

thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been

elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket

without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo

where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19-20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig platform but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workingmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good

fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861-65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who



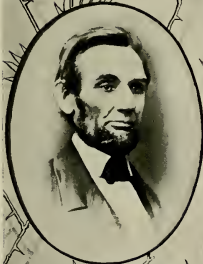
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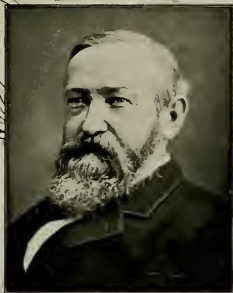
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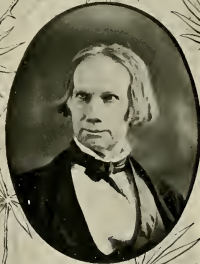
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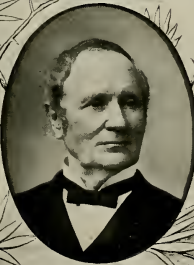
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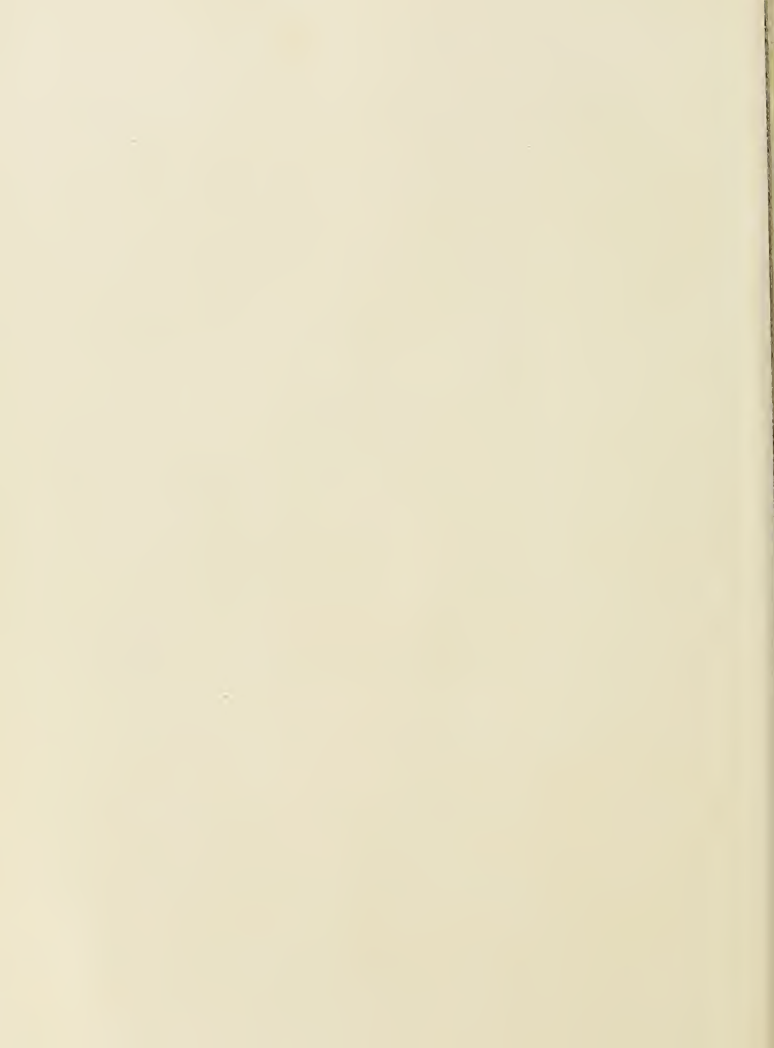
JAS. BUCHANAN



THOS. A. HENDRICKS



MARTIN VAN BUREN



had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by

himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable repute brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor, and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to

the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea for the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but did not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his re-

turn he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about \$40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trum-

bull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 24, 1833, at Dryden, Gates county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point

and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted

to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman, he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia,

Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON," was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most

important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin

Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenantancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was re-

called by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopædia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and

which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

ASA GRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers

on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his

public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of \$5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved \$2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes

employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him \$60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term,

in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—“The noblest Roman of them all” was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the

principal presidential possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local

editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid to the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies

of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him \$40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at \$200 per night. His great successes were *Virginius*, *Damon*, *Othello*, *Coriolanus*, *William Tell*, *Spartacus* and *Lear*. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his

second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in

1831-33. During 1833-35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853-54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHAN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839-40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1859. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the

United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON,
One of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways

were inevitable, but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, answered in the Civil war; was at Bull Run in 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de-camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1863, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863-64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevelian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864-65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made

brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celebrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to con-

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 1891.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was

the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner. The following year he received an injury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized

throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania. September 10th he

attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

JOHN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate

of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flag-ship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the

"Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at \$10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault



M. S. QUAY



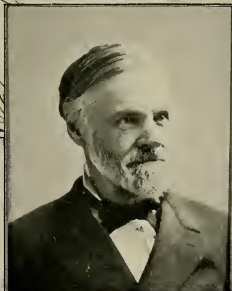
COM. C. VANDERBILT



HENRY M. TELLER



WM. M. EVARTS



JOHN SHERMAN



PETER COOPER



W. R. ALLISON



GEO. W. CHILDS



JAY GOULD



finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company,

and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is \$8,000,000, and the entire endowment is \$20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commodore in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel Philadelphia had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate Macedonian, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur

captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might

become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, wielded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of Califor-

nia and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequaled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magazines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everybody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the maga-

zines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861-65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exquisite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in

1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851-52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854-55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872-74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held

many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880-85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "American Journal of Science" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the

primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," "American Philosophic Trans.," and many articles in the "American Journal of Science," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join

the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merrimac" after she had been fitted up as an iron-clad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merrimac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where

he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambers street, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Claflin, also a merchant. Young Claflin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Claflin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Claflin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Claflin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for \$30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Claflin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods

business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Claflin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Claflin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over \$72,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Claflin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of \$600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans.

In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the

army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nueces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in

the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas.

and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from

Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower

house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811-13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project,

the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby con-

siderable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased

a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wooll carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833-35 and in 1837-41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public ques-

tions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia

learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"DeSoto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of \$25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the

frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was

made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomeroy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries; but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was

called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended

to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

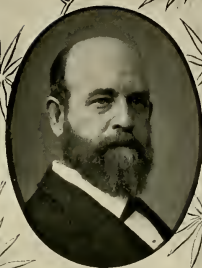
SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with

the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847-8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848-9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A



RUSSELL SAGE



HENRY GEORGE



P.T. BARNUM



C.M. DEPEW



MARK A. HANNA



MARSHALL FIELD



GEO. M. PULLMAN



ROBT. G. INGERSOLL



S.J. TILDEN

double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861-62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics, was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agri-

cultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.—No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being

"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prenticeana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the

president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of \$50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of

litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like *Monte Cristo*, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed

management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomfortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping-

cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost \$18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnoissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a

descent upon Manasses, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rear guard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820,

was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four

states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as

its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of

which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied and placed hundreds of millions of dollars in government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale Col-

lege in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition

in 1853-55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19-20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional con-

vention, and maintained that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He

was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado

in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided in-

clination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war

one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersburg Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812-15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private

volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected.

It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHAN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony

the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year. In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of

Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866-67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to

1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occurred May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent

educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr. Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In

1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent,

England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public

schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employees, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union

lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held as in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth con-

gresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name

heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families; the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death

of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker, or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments. These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed, and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks is

given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H W Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshaw," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston, and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1838-41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook farm experiment," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1843 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his strongest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two

years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hodgenville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind of foster-mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm hand and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength, fondness for debate, a fund of humorous

anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1851 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure,

Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven

to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: 'His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate

from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829-31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832-42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz,

that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the va-

cancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHAN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable

business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously. All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left \$400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left \$300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed

the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel

of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHAN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army

and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ALAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his

party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, un-

der auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEWI P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to

Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek

at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, hav-

ing emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted

preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work,

"Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating." Later on he was the author of the well-known "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the "Harper's Weekly," and of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two

years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife's instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the

presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington

in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the out-

break of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men

successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a

charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe,

then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining—lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates

at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physical science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an

electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the tautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active

part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860-61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency

of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1836, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of



W. T. SHERMAN



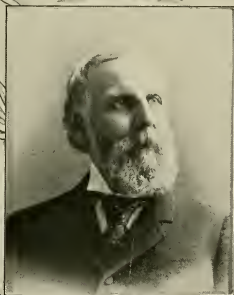
J. S. G. BLAINE



OLIVER W. HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



P. D. ARMOUR



BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS. A. DANA



THOS. BREED

his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

"Whitefield's dramatic power was amazing," says an eminent writer in describing him. "His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God."

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America's prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in

1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months' experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to

reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of persuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Cleva lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New

York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated

by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his su-

perior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg,

which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885, and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHAN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Rev-

olutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAURENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of

New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861-2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833-35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftans fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the

study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio

district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took a course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served

three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark

county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's staunchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUSSPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849,

not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Sprecklas branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on

account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon;" "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In

1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce phillipic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by

"Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

STEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist, astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theo-

logian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English

speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Magnalia Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of

these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthropy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until

1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Peffer was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Peffer was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Peffer was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter re-elected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of

his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate. Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812-15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in

the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Ken-

tucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH gained his principal fame from he celebrated victory which he gained over

the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803-4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to caloric. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain

Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress," on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and, after a perilous voyage, were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784, and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789, and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799, and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELLVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law

department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney, and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper of the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CCHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office, and at once entered

upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made

first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garrettson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the

Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he re-

moved to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less than a month after he had returned from the United States, and his

remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the

natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was rec-

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very apt scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his

father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint

and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem." As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of "Confedrit X Roads" fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1,

1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the con-

struction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865-66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and

abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney

of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. P. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York

City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851-3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote, and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect

it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supercede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminister, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the

regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded, while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *role*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled

in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on relays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper.

wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form "Life in Danbury" and "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." One of his most admirable traits was philanthropy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of \$40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the

practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter's real name was De-catur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the

Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the

University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed

attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scotch-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the

Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jeffers-

son county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for re-election to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870-71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sher-

man's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHAN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar

refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later established a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society,

New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was

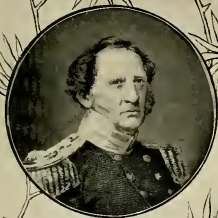
defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the

rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and



WINFIELD SCOTT



S.F.B. MORSE



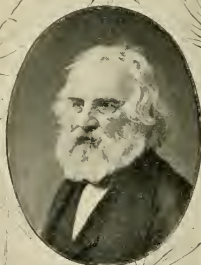
D.G. FARRAGUT



WM. CULLEN BRYANT



WINFIELD S. HANCOCK



H.V. LONGFELLOW



ULYSSES S. GRANT



ROBERT E. LEE



D.D. PORTER



settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of

the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was

born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Connor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the

Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812-15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant ap-

pointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of

the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the

following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire-

land, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yards, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense

plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his pro-

fession. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some timespent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road.

He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's

army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljau, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study

of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through

it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoisie em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner,

millers, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jack-knife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881-2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to fly-

ing machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocyycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated

the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to

Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Who!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthropist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This

made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846-7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848-9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and

during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The

business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHAN MCALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured

Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but

his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876-7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley admin-

istration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHAN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being \$725,385. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.

Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secre-

tary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sep-

tember 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover,

where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835-37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850-52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures

of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream," "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was

in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a

theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details

of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861; Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed

him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made

brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and

during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popu-

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" *Sybil*, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a worldwide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1885, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherususco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876, and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrianne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

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