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Emerson Collins

GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL
HISTORY
OF
LYCOMING COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

EMERSON COLLINS,

of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

AND

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL.D.,

of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth the highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to look back on the worth of our line."—LORD BACON.

"There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOLUME I.

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INTRODUCTORY.

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The history of Pennsylvania and of its various political subdivisions has been written by various authors and at various times, each succeeding writer adding a new chapter of annals, or treating his subject from a different view point. Such history, splendid narrative that it is, is principally concerned, however, with what has been accomplished by the people in the mass, and takes little note of individuals, except those so pre-eminent as leaders as to come under the full glare of fame.

Hence it follows that genealogical and family memoirs are of peculiar importance, including, as they do, the personal annals of those who make heroes possible—those who have marched in the ranks of progress, bearing the heat and burden of the day—portraying the spirit which actuated them, and holding up their effort for an example to those who come afterward. As was written by Martineau: “To have had forefathers renowned for honorable deeds, to belong by nature to those who have bravely borne their part in life and refreshed the world with mighty thoughts and healthy admiration, is a privilege which it were mean and self-willed to despise. It is as a security given for us of old, which it were false-hearted not to redeem; and in virtues bred of a noble stock, mellowed as they are by reverence, there is often a grace and ripeness wanting to self-made and brand-new excellence. Of like value to a people are heroic national traditions, giving them a determinate character to sustain among the tribes of men, making them familiar with images of great and strenuous life, and kindling them with faith in glorious possibilities.”

Every community with a history worthy of the name will appreciate in high degree a genealogical and personal history of its leading families and prominent citizens. Such a work is that which is now presented, containing in permanent form the family annals of one of the most interesting sections of the country. Containing, as it does, a history of the most important families of the county, and tracing their descendants to every part of the Union, it possesses value of the highest

importance in its historic utility as a memorial of the development and progress of the community from its first settlement, and in the personal interest attaching to the personal records. On both these accounts it will prove a useful contribution to current literature and a valuable legacy to future generations. The preservation of the data thus collected will afford the means of illustrating and confirming, and, in some instances, of correcting and amending, extant histories. More than this, it will supply material for future historians. The genealogical records will enable the reader to trace the lines of conspicuous families from the first settlers of the county, through their various branches, at home and elsewhere, to the living representatives.

Beginning with the coming of the Swedes to the banks of the river Delaware, in the early part of the seventeenth century, down to the present early days of the twentieth century, the vast region known by the distinguishing name of Pennsylvania, at first a province and now a commonwealth of commanding importance, has held, at whatever stage of its development, a conspicuous and highly important place in its relationship to the sisterhood of states comprising the great and unbroken Federal Union. It was the central colony and the connecting link between the north and south for many years during the formative governmental epoch. Its men of influence molded the political history of the American people during a long and stirring period. Its principal city was long the seat of government of the United States, and has been, from the earliest days to the present, a principal center of all that marks the progress of civilization—in the arts and sciences, in every product of human mind and hand. Not once in the almost two and a half centuries of its existence has Pennsylvania retrograded or stood still; its career has ever been a steadfast and unfaltering forward.

In the long chapter of progress made by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the county of Lycoming occupies a most honorable place. As originally constituted, it was an empire in extent, about twelve thousand square miles in area, out of which magnificent domain have been carved, in whole or in part, thirteen other counties—Armstrong, Bradford, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Indiana, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Sullivan, Tioga, Venango and Warren.

The few people who inhabited the territory of Lycoming in the colonial era, before its creation as a county, were of sterling character, possessing in marked degree those traits and virtues which distinguished

the best type of pioneers. Plain farmers and humble mechanics, probably without what might be termed a lettered man among them, yet were they men of no ordinary mold. Great as was their strength of character, and broad (for the times) as was their mental scope, they were building far better than they knew. Simple and clean in their lives, the homes which they builded were humble, but they were the seat of the domestic virtues, and the children they reared inherited the athletic frame, rugged constitution and deep-seated principles of their forbears. These, too, in their day aided in the establishment of a free national government,



Old Wallis House, near Hartley Hall, in Muncy Township; oldest house in Lycoming County.

and to them belongs a unique distinction, that of being the actors in the most remarkable coincident of the Revolutionary struggle. Here on Pine Creek, on Indian lands, outside of the jurisdiction of all provincial law, on the Fourth of July, 1776, the "Squatter Sovereigns" (as they were termed), separated from the Continental Congress at Philadelphia by a space of more than two hundred miles, and entirely ignorant of the momentous action of that body (although it was anticipated, but without a thought as to when the mighty moment should come), drew up and adopted a series of resolutions absolving themselves from all allegiance to Great Britain, and declaring themselves free and independent henceforth and forever.

In the following years of war against kingly authority, it was the

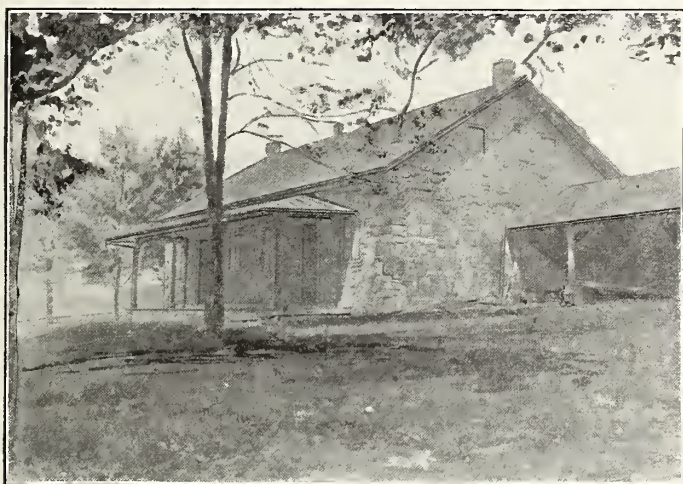
fortune of the sons of Lycoming to bear a gallant part in the great struggle. Of those who served in the Continental ranks, some were among Morgan's riflemen at Quebec and Saratoga. Those who remained behind were called upon to fight a hideous foe in defense of their homes and families against the Indian hordes, and, while thus protecting their own doors, serve a double purpose in so diverting consid-



Old Russell Inn, first house in Williamsport.

erable numbers of their enemies as to give protection, in a measure, to their compatriots serving under Washington in New Jersey and lower Pennsylvania. So it came about that the portion of Lycoming county lying north of the Muncy Hills and westward along the Susquehanna river to the Indian lands above Lycoming Creek, was the theatre, during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, of many of the most sanguinary conflicts known in the history of the country. In the region referred to there was scarcely a square mile of ground that was left unstained by

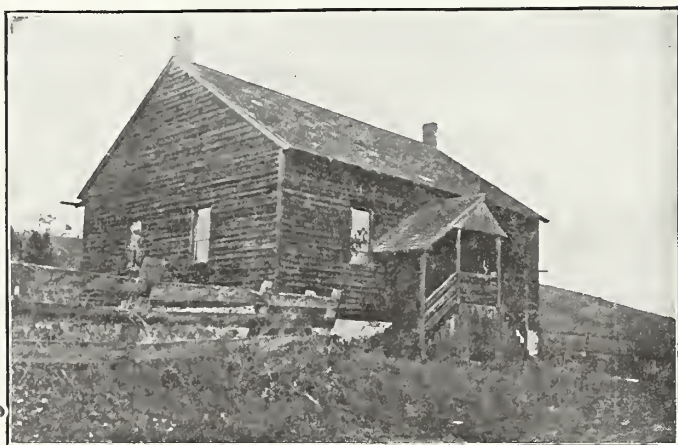
blood and unscarred by flame. Frequent descents were made by bands of hostile savages, who burned the cabins and slaughtered with fiendish barbarity, or carried into captivity, the settlers who were unable to make their escape. It was here that occurred, in the midheat of the Revolutionary war, in July of 1778, the great panic, or "Big Runaway," as it is known in the local annals of the day, and which stands without a parallel in the history of American pioneer settlements, when the Muncy Hills region was forsaken by its population, who in hurried flight sought escape from the Indians, Tories and British, fresh from their slaughter



Friends' Meeting House at Pennsdale.

work at Wyoming, the pathway of the fleeing settlers made lurid by the flames of their burning homes, fired by the pursuing enemy. One relic of those days of dreadful horror is yet preserved in the old stone portion of the Wallis House, near Hartley Hall, in Muncy township. This, the oldest building in Lycoming county, was built in 1770, by Samuel Wallis. During the "Big Runaway" it was abandoned by its owner, but escaped destruction on account of the great solidity of its stone walls, though it is believed that the roof was burned off and the interior woodwork destroyed. It was thoroughly restored by Mr. Wallis, who there dispensed, for the times, a liberal and elegant hospitality. The old mansion was the scene of many important gatherings, and in it were held the first meetings of Friends in Lycoming county.

How quickly the people turned to the arts of peace so soon as the oppressor was gone and his savage allies driven westward, is discovered in the fact that education and religion became their chief concern after they had fairly established the machinery of civil government. The county of Lycoming was created by Act of Assembly in 1795, which became a law by the signature of Governor Thomas Mifflin on April 13 of that year. Jaysburg, where the county seat was first located, was soon abandoned for the more promising site of Williamsport. Here for two years (1797-98) were held the courts of the county, in the Russell Inn, a log building erected by James Russell in 1796. This was not



Blooming Grove Dunker Church, Hepburn Township.

only the first house in Williamsport for the entertainment of travelers, but it was the first building of any description in the place, and for many years all matters of public moment were discussed and determined upon within its walls. It remained as an interesting landmark until it was burned down during the great fire of 1871. From the humble village beginning of Williamsport has developed a modern city with a population of forty thousand souls. The seat of many and varied industries, its religious and educational institutions are also abundantly cared for, and its principal school is of wide fame. Dickinson Seminary, the logical outgrowth of the Williamsport Academy of 1811, has figured largely in its graduates in ministerial, literary, political and commercial

fields, both at home and abroad, and its influence and usefulness were never wider than at the present time.

Lycoming county possesses an equally interesting religious history. Two ancient congregations link the present with the past. The Friends' Meeting House at Pennsdale (founded in 1799) is one of the oldest places of worship in the county, and has heard the voices of some of the most eminent preachers, men and women, during more than a century past. At Blooming Grove, in Hepburn township, is the old Dunker church edifice erected in 1828. The baptisms administered at this old church marked the beginning of a religious epoch of peculiar interest and significance—the founding of the first organized German Baptist church in the United States.

In each generation, and at every stage of progress, the people of Lycoming county have had the service of men of the loftiest character and highest capability, in arms, in the arts of peace, in statesmanship, in affairs and in letters. It is to connect the active progressive men of the present generation with their illustrious ancestry that the present volumes were undertaken, in the conviction that—

“It is indeed a blessing when the virtues
Of noble races are hereditary,
And do derive themselves from the imitation
Of virtuous ancestors.”

The honorable ancestry which belongs to the people of Lycoming county is a noble heritage, and the story of its achievements is a sacred trust committed to its descendants, upon whom devolves the perpetuation of their record. History is constantly making, and that of yesterday and to-day is as important in its place as that of the centuries past. Throughout the county are those who are memorialized in these pages, through whose sagacity, determination and philanthropy states and communities have been benefited in material ways and in religious, educational and political affairs—in all that stands for progress and improvement.

For aid in the preparation of these volumes especial thanks are due to Mr. Emerson Collins, of Williamsport, of more than local fame as a genealogist and historian. Out of his abundant store of material, familiarity with the official records of Lycoming county and intimate ac-

quaintance with its people, he has been enabled to point with accurate knowledge to the ancestral history of various leading families, and to the personal history of conspicuous men of affairs in his native county. This has been with him no perfunctory task, but a labor of love, well becoming one who holds in sincere appreciation the sturdy race from whom he sprang, and among whom he was reared, and who possesses the rare ability of rightly weighing their lives and achievements.

With reference to the biographical matter contained in these pages, it is to be said that in its preparation the publishers have observed the utmost care. With such a mass of material, as a matter of necessity the work must needs be committed to various writers. If, in some cases, the sketch should be incomplete or faulty, the shortcoming is ascribable to the paucity of data furnished, many families being without exact records in their family lines. In all cases the sketches have been submitted to the subject or to his representative for correction and revision.

It is believed that the present work will prove a real addition to the existing mass of literature concerning the people of the county of Lycoming, and that, without it, much valuable information would be irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of many custodians of family records and the dispersion and disappearance of such matter.

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Elias Desmuer

LYCOMING COUNTY.

DEEMER FAMILY.

A great deal of genealogical information with reference to the Deemer family was gathered some years ago by William A. Lambert, now a resident of Neligh, Nebraska. A native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, he was living there when the war broke out, and shortly afterward removed to his present home. He left behind him in the custody of his family his historical manuscript, which was put away in a chest. This was invaded by mice, and his material was rendered absolutely undecipherable. In a later year Mr. Lambert wrote the narrative from memory as well as he could, and placed it in charge of General William W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, and from it is taken what follows, which is authentic as nearly as may be.

The immigrant ancestors of the American branch of the Diemer (as was the original form of the name) family came from Rhenish Bavaria. They were Protestants in religion, being adherents of the doctrines of Zwingli, the great Swiss reformer. They came to America very early in the eighteenth century, presumably with that great influx of their countrymen, who came about 1707. As the family tradition has it, they came to Pennsylvania "more than one hundred years previous to the second war with Great Britain." This would fix the date of their coming at not later than 1711, but the earlier date of 1707 is generally accepted as the true one. They first settled near Germantown, and engaged in clearing off land for other families, getting out timber

for building purposes, burning charcoal, and cutting up wood for fuel, which they marketed in Philadelphia. From the vicinity of Germantown they removed to Providence township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county.

John Deemer was a landowner in Lower Providence township, in 1734, but the family was settled there before that time. In 1727 a German Reformed church (said by some to be the first regularly organized church of that denomination in the United States, but which Mr. Lambert doubts) was organized at Skippack by the Rev. George Diemer, and it is believed that he or his ancestors were among the first German Reformers in America.

About 1740 a part of the Deemer family (as the name now appears) removed from their Montgomery county home and settled in Durham, Bucks county. Here they followed farming, charcoal burning, and working in the iron furnaces. Some years after settling in Durham, a part of the family located in Nockamixon, and the greater number of their descendants of the present day live in these two townships, with a number in Williams township, Northampton county. Joseph Deemer, a native of Durham, when a young man located in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and worked at "the Forge," presumably Exeter Forge. When the Revolutionary war broke out he enlisted in the First New Jersey Regiment, and served throughout the entire struggle, belonging during that time to four or five different organizations. All trace of him is lost soon after the restoration of peace. Pertinent to this narrative is the fact that after a lapse of eighty years another Deemer, Edward, also a native of Durham, enlisted in a New Jersey regiment (the Thirty-first) and served in the Civil war.

Dr. Henry M. Muhlenberg, the father of the Lutheran church in America, in his diary makes frequent mention of a Rev. Diemer who

preached at various places during the Revolutionary war, and with whom he seems to have been on intimate terms. It is to be inferred from the diary that Mr. Diemer was a Lutheran. The Deemers (Diemers) were all originally, and nearly all continued so, members of the Reformed church, and if this Diemer was a member of this branch (and of this there is no assurance) he departed from the faith of his kinsmen. This, however, would not be a radical charge, for the gulf between the two denominations is not broad. There were other changes, too, for at a later day there were some members of the family living in Williams township who became Methodists under the preaching of Bishop Asbury and other pioneer ministers of that denomination. After some of the family had embraced Methodism, those of the family who adhered to the ancestral faith cut off all further intercourse with them, and for more than a generation the two branches acted the part of utter strangers to each other.

Some time after the removal of a portion of the Deemer family from Montgomery county to Durham, some of those who remained in Providence removed to the Susquehanna river, and at a later time to the Juniata, where further knowledge of them ceases. As has been stated, the Deemer family furnished at least one soldier to the Revolutionary war, one to the Mexican war, and quite a number to the Union during the Civil war. Originally Federalists in politics, they, in common with the great mass of the settlers of German extraction in the upper end of the county, rebelled against the Federalist system of taxation, and became "Jeffersonian Republicans" and afterward Democrats, which, with few exceptions, they are to the present day. The Deemers were always noted for industry and integrity. From the middle of the eighteenth century to the present time there has scarcely been a period of ten years when one or more Deemers were not employed in the iron furnaces at

Durham. In early years they did considerable freighting over the mountains and down the river, but to a large extent abandoned this occupation when the Delaware canal had been completed. While that waterway was in course of construction they aided in the work, several of them serving under the afterward celebrated George Law, who built the Durham lock and aqueduct, and also the lock and aqueduct at the Narrows.

Elias Deemer, of the city of Williamsport, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of John Deemer, who resided in Durham township, Bucks county, and was a farmer, and John Deemer was the son of Michael Deemer, who resided in Kintnerville, Nockamixon township, Bucks county. Michael Deemer's ancestry we are unable to trace, but he was born in this country, in Nockamixon or Durham county, about 1773. He was a large landowner and prominent man in that locality. John Deemer had five children, two sons and three daughters. Edward Deemer, the oldest of the children, a native of Durham township, Bucks county, and who enlisted in the Thirty-first New Jersey Regiment and served during the Civil war, was a brother of Elias Deemer, of this city.

Elias Deemer received his early education in public schools and by private tutors, and at the age of fifteen started to work in a store to learn the mercantile business. At the age of twenty he had entire charge of a mercantile business. In the spring of 1859 he became a bookkeeper, collector and salesman for W. N. Treichler, of Kintnerville, who was an extensive manufacturer of and dealer in lumber. In the fall of 1860 he went to Philadelphia, entering a wholesale notion house, and in 1861, when the war broke out, enlisted in the month of August in Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain George T. Harvey, under Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of Doyles-

town. In the month of May, 1862, he was discharged on the Peninsula for physical disability. The following spring he removed to Milford, New Jersey, and was engaged in business there until the spring of 1868, when he located in this city and has resided here ever since. He immediately engaged in the lumber business, continuing in that pursuit to the present time. He was elected to the city council in the spring of 1888, and re-elected in 1889, and was elected to the 57th congress in the fall of 1900, re-elected in 1902 to the 58th congress, and again re-elected in the fall of 1904, receiving nearly eight thousand majority, the largest ever given to any congressional candidate. He was elected president of the Williamsport National Bank in 1893, and has been its president ever since. He has been interested in a number of different firms, in the lumber business chiefly, being one of the firm of Elias Deemer & Company, composed of himself and John H. Hunt; was treasurer and manager of the firm of Strong, Deemer & Company, Limited; president of the Williamsport Land and Lumber Company, and president of the Williamsport & Chesapeake Company, the three latter firms having closed out their business. He is a director and stockholder in the J. K. Rishel Furniture Company, and the Lycoming Calcining Company. He has ever taken an interest in public affairs.

Mr. Deemer married Henrietta Hunt in November, 1865, and has four children, one son, William Russell, who is practicing law in this city, and three daughters, Mary Lillian, Laura Hunt and Lulu May. William Russell Deemer was married to Sarah January Grundy, of Kentucky, and has one son, William Russell, and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

SETH THOMAS FORESMAN.

Robert Foresman, with whom this narrative properly begins, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about 1760. He was an extensive farmer for his time, and a man of influence in the locality in which he lived. In 1790 he disposed of his property in the eastern part of the state, left Northampton county, and took up his abode in the White Deer Valley, in Lycoming county, on the Pennsylvania frontier, in the region where the "Fair Play" men had established a peaceful order of things. In the new region this Robert Foresman was a farmer and also kept a tavern for the entertainment of travelers who were constantly visiting the locality, some of them in search of farm and home sites, and others on their way into more distant parts of the state.

In Robert Foresman's family were ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, married, and raised families. They were: Henry, Robert, George, John, David Watson, Jane, Susan, Margaret, Polly and Mary. David Watson Foresman was educated in the common schools and was given such advantages in that respect as the school system of the state afforded, but he was a farmer's son and much of his time was given to the care of the paternal acres. Starting out in life for himself he first rented a farm in the White Deer Valley, and afterward followed the general occupation of farming until 1854, when he removed to Williamsport and rented the Judge Grier farm of three hundred acres and operated it successfully until much of its area was absorbed by the extended growth of the city.

David Watson Foresman married Margaret Simmons McCormick, daughter of Seth McCormick and his wife Hannah Hammond. She was a granddaughter of Seth McCormick, great-granddaughter of Hugh McCormick, and great-great-granddaughter of Hugh McCormick.



S. J. Fousman

Children of David Watson Foresman and Mary Simmons McCormick: David H., married Rebecca Reighard, and had four children: Robert H., Anna E., Chester and Grier Foresman. Robert M., married Anna Nichols, and had five children: Henry, Flora, Frank, Stanton W. and Stanley N. Foresman. Seth Thomas married Sally Updegraff,* and had the following children: Laura B., married Frank Robb, and had one child, Sarah A. Robb; John H., married Julia Emery; George P., married Hattie Bricker, and had four children, Sarah Eliza, Seth Thomas, Jr., Jane Lucille, and Richard Pendleton Foresman. Ruth, married Samuel McMullen. Mary Alice, married S. N. Williams. James Simington, married Catherine Giltner, and had nine children: D. Hammond, Alice Marion, Clarence, Fred, Nancy Alice, Seth, Julia, Helen and Catherine Foresman. Eliza Hammond, married Jeremiah E. Baker. Hannah McCormick, married A. J. Updegraff, and had five children: Watson, Alice Williams, Sarah Eliza, Margaret, and Elizabeth Updegraff. Alvina, died, aged about twenty-four. Henry Melick, married Margaret Smith, and had three children: Martha H., Rebecca and James W. Foresman.

Seth Thomas Foresman.† In the development of the great lumber industry of Pennsylvania many notable men rose to prominence and left an indelible impress on a very interesting page of the commonwealth's

* Sally Updegraff was the daughter and eldest of seven children of Samuel Updegraff and his wife Delila Fessler, who was a daughter of Frederick Fessler and his wife Elizabeth Strayer. Samuel Updegraff was a son of Samuel Updegraff and his wife Sarah Shaffer, and Samuel Updegraff was a son of Derrick Updegraff. The children of Samuel Updegraff and Delila Fessler were as follows: Sally, who married Seth Thomas Foresman. Albert J., who married Hannah McCormick Foresman, and had five children, Edith Matilda, who married Edward E. Toner, and had two children: William and Ella Toner. Oscar, who married Margaret Keifer, and had three children: Harry, Jennie and Sarah Updegraff. Silas, who died in childhood. Ella, who married George F. Smith, and had one child, Baldwin Smith. Arletta, who married William Brown, and had two children, Clarence and Edith Brown.

† From a sketch of Mr. Foresman taken from the "American Lumberman" of June 13, 1903.

history. Sturdy characters of clear brain and strong muscle have been coming and going for more than a century of active operations in the valley of the West Branch, and even to this day the clear metallic ring of the woodman's axe is far from being stilled in the forests that border that historic stream. Long before the bosom of the placid Susquehanna ceased to ripple in the wake of the red man's canoe advancing civilization began to make inroads into the dense growth of primitive giants, and through the intervening years to the present there has been no cessation of the work, and according to conservative estimates the year 1903 is to be a busy and prosperous one in the line of manufacture, about 100,000,000 feet of the product of the hemlock regions being destined for the mills at Williamsport, the lumber manufacturing center of the state.

Among the positive and distinctive figures of those who have attained renown and won fame and fortune as a reward for their indomitable pluck and energy in this prolific field, none have had a more distinguished or varied career than the Hon. Seth Thomas Foresman of Williamsport, whose aggressive and vigorous life presents a bright example of what can be accomplished by one endowed with the right principles and impulsive qualities that insure success. He is a native product of Lycoming county and a splendid attestation of the self-made man.

Mr. Foresman first saw the light of day on his father's farm in Washington township on February 26, 1838. His parents, D. Watson and Margaret (McCormick) Foresman, located in what is known as the White Deer Valley not many years after the rugged pioneer who cleared away the forests and helped transform that lovely vale into one of the most fertile agricultural regions in the state. D. Watson Foresman was of moderate means, but he was industrious and frugal and struggled hard and patiently to make a living for his increasing family, which

ultimately numbered five boys and five girls. The energy and thrift of the father had a permanent influence on the children, all of whom have been successful. D. Ham Foresman, the eldest of the boys, became a scientific farmer and successful financier; James S. Foresman was a successful merchant and mayor of Williamsport; Robert M. Foresman was a prominent lumberman. These three are now deceased, while Seth T. Foresman, the subject of this sketch, and his younger brother, H. Melick Foresman, are still prominently identified with business.

The example of the father, with his hard-working qualities, was readily absorbed by Seth, whose whole life had been imbued with a constantly increasing activity. He did not take his departure from under the parental roof until twenty-five years of age, thus showing a filial devotion not often displayed. When his duties on the farm would permit he attended the township school and then took a course at Dickinson Seminary, the highest institution of learning in Williamsport. In the interval he taught the country school to earn the funds for the acquirement of his own education.

Soon after Seth had attained his majority, his father disposed of his farm and moved to Williamsport, where, in 1863, Seth took the initial step in his business career. His first venture was in the line of contracting. Although his resources were limited he was not dismayed by the prospect confronting him, but went to work with that characteristic energy that has marked his subsequent years. He assisted in the construction of five of the largest saw mills in Williamsport, and built what is known as the Lumber Branch railroad, a spur from the Pennsylvania line, which affords shipping facilities for all of the mills in the city. He also superintended the construction of a number of the log basins, as well as various other improvements for the benefit of the lumber operators.

In 1869 Seth T. Foresman erected a large planing mill at the foot of Grier street, Williamsport, and forming a partnership with Thomas J. Frow, entered into business under the firm name of Frow, Foresman & Co. This was his first lumber venture, but it did not prove successful, the duration of the firm being decidedly brief. In the face of this reverse, however, Mr. Foresman was not discouraged. On the contrary, his strong will power began to manifest itself and his determination became all the more marked. The first opportunity that presented he grasped with eagerness to be doing.

At this time Fletcher Coleman was one of the most prosperous of the manufacturers, and when he tendered young Foresman a position on a salary, he lost no time in accepting. This was in 1872, and it opened the way to other and more profitable opportunities. A year later, in 1873, Mr. Foresman entered into partnership with Samuel N. Williams in the manufacture of lumber. This affiliation, while not destined to be uninterruptedly lasting, proved to be the foundation for the future great and prosperous firm. Their first season proved to be exceedingly profitable, but in 1874 the firm's entire possessions were wiped out by fire. Most men would have been discouraged by this experience, but Seth T. Foresman was not of that class. With scarcely a backward glance at the smoking ruins of his fortune, he, figuratively speaking, took off his coat and again went to work on salary, this time with A. C. Finney & Co., with whom he remained for one year. Then he sought his former partner, S. N. Williams, and in 1876 bought an interest in the firm, which was reorganized as Finney, Williams & Co., and began operations at the Star Mill, which to this day is one of the greatest lumber-cutting plants in Pennsylvania.

In 1877 A. C. Finney disposed of his interest to his partners, and they organized the firm of Williams & Foresman, which continued an un-

interrupted and prosperous business until 1898, when the firm was incorporated, forming what is known as the Bowman-Foresman Company, with Mr. Foresman as president, J. W. Bowman, vice-president, and J. Roman Way, treasurer. The association of capital, energy and pluck in 1877 has thus endured for a quarter of a century as one of Williamsport's greatest and most successful lumber concerns. During the intervening years the mill sawed on an average 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually, the logs being brought from the concern's own extensive timber lands in Clearfield and Indiana counties, acquired and added to from time to time as the business prospered and extended. Mr. Foresman is also largely interested in West Virginia with the Bowman Lumber Company, of which he is vice-president. It has extensive operations on the Coal river in Kanawha and Raleigh counties. This company has been very successful and owns in that region over 200,000,000 feet of standing timber, and sixty thousand acres underlaid with valuable coal deposits. This will be developed by future operations which are now under consideration.

Although successful as a lumberman, Mr. Foresman's talents have not been confined to that branch of industry. As a broad-gauged business man, he has been expansive and, naturally shrewd and keen-sighted, has entered into other channels that opened opportunities for safe investment. He was one of the originators of the Lycoming Rubber Company, at present one of the most important of the industries of Williamsport, an establishment that employs over five hundred hands in the production of boots and shoes. Nearly all of the immense output goes to Chicago. This great and valuable plant has been merged with the United States Rubber Company, and is operated at its full capacity. S. N. Williams, former partner of Mr. Foresman, is at its head and is a director in the United States Company. Mr. Foresman is a stockholder

in the West Branch National Bank, and a director and stockholder in the Lycoming National Bank, two of the leading financial institutions of Williamsport. In addition, he is interested in numerous minor manufacturing establishments in Williamsport and the county; "so many of them," he said, "that I would have to look into the books to get a list of them." He is one of the foremost figures in the Williamsport Board of Trade. In his connection with the Board of Trade he has been a power in the upbuilding and industrial development of the city, to which he is loyally devoted and ever ready to contribute of his energy or means to accomplish something for the good of all.

As a lumberman and business man, Mr. Foresman has always been noted for his untiring energy and activity. The years of his life have been full to overflowing with work. He is a practical man in the strongest sense of the word, and in the conduct of his extensive business interests he has always been like a general in the field; he never has attempted to direct his business while seated in an easy chair in his office. To this active and personal contact with every detail of the work may largely be attributed his marked success.

One of the accomplishments of Mr. Foresman's career as a lumberman, of which he is justly proud, occurred in 1898. During that season there were no floods in the Susquehanna or its tributaries to drive logs to their destination at Williamsport, and the lumbermen were nonplussed on account of the situation. It was then that the engineering ability of Mr. Foresman enabled him to solve a difficult problem. He conceived the idea of booming into the river the 25,000,000 feet of logs that were stranded. This was a feat that never before had been attempted, or even regarded as possible, and Mr. Foresman's declaration that he would accomplish it was against the judgment of all his contemporaries. They did not believe that it could be done, and expressed emphatic disapproval

of the scheme, but Mr. Foresman was determined and set about his purpose at once. He knew that the logs could not be hauled out without great expense, and he began the building of a boom at Curwinsville. Subsequent events proved the wisdom of his foresight; the result was a pronounced triumph, the structure stopping and holding all of the 25,000,000 feet through a long and severe winter, and that without the loss of a single log.

Mr. Foresman has long been a member of the Lumberman's Exchange, of Williamsport, in which for years he has served as a member of Stray Log Committee, and has aided in the recovery of many million feet of logs carried away by floods. His own firm suffered heavily in the loss of logs and lumber in the great floods of 1889 and 1894.

As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the community of which he has been an honored member for nearly half a century, may be mentioned a banquet tendered to him by the business men of Williamsport of February 26, 1898, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday anniversary. This complimentary testimonial was originated and arranged by friends, business associates, fellow workers and citizens generally. It was a great success; covers were laid for over one hundred, and aside from those who participated in the enjoyable function came numerous letters and telegrams of congratulation from various parts of the country.

Personally Mr. Foresman is one of the most affable of gentlemen, a delightful companion, warm-hearted, and kind to all with whom he may come in contact. He is tall and erect, of handsome physique, and although sixty-six years old he possesses all the activity and vigor of many men who are several years younger than himself. Now he is at the summit of his prime, and gives every indication of many years more of usefulness. His domestic life could hardly be improved; he enjoys

all the comforts of an ideal home; his family consists of his wife and four children, and they live in a beautiful mansion on West Fourth street in Williamsport. Mr. Foresman is a member of the Third Presbyterian church, and his interest in the support of the church and its dependencies is as wholesome as it is generous. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being the only secret society in which he holds a membership. Few men in Williamsport have been more deeply concerned than he in the maintenance of charitable organizations and work; he is president of the Boys' Training School, and a member of the advisory committee of the Home for the Friendless. He is commendably generous in his support of morality institutions, and to his kind heart the appeal of distress never was made in vain.

Mr. Foresman is president of the Williamsport Young Men's Christian Association. He always has taken a deep interest in politics, and, although a Democrat of firm convictions, he is not in any sense a partisan. In the presidential campaign of 1896 he favored the sound money policy, and his position then naturally put him outside the party lines, but he never changed his politics. Frequently he has been urged to stand as a candidate for public office, but he always has firmly declined such honors. In the congressional campaign in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district in 1902, he was the unanimous choice of his party for the nomination, but as the conference was assembled he appeared before that body and withdrew his name from its consideration. This action was a disappointment to his friends in both parties, for, while the opposition party was in the majority in the district, there was little doubt that his personal popularity and individual strength would have turned the scale of doubtful contest. The only office he ever would accept was that of councilman of his own ward, and that he held many years, serving in the select branch of the municipal legislature. He was for several terms



H. M. Forsman

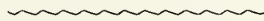


RESIDENCE OF H. M. FORESMAN

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president of the council, and also was chairman of some of the more important committees. As an officer his position was always fearless, and once his position was taken on any public question, he would hold to his views against all opposition; and yet he always was open to honest conviction, but almost invariably subsequent events showed that his first impressions were correct, and that the public interests to him were as sacred as his own private concerns. He was elected mayor of Williamsport February 21, 1905, by a very large majority. Williamsport is a Republican city.

Seth T. Foresman's course through life, marked by the wonderful and untiring energy which has characterized his every venture, is worthy the emulation of ambitious young men, and no man will ever assert that his success has not been fully deserved, for strict honesty has characterized every transaction in his business life in his dealings with fellow-men, and to-day he enjoys the consoling and gratifying reflection that he is esteemed and honored in the community in which he has lived so long; that he is looked up to and respected by his business associates and employes alike; and that he possesses the unlimited confidence of his fellow-men without distinction of party, creed or condition in life.



HENRY MELICK FORESMAN.

Henry Melick Foresman, lumberman and business man of Williamsport, is a native of Lycoming county, born in Williamsport, youngest son and child of David Watson Foresman and his wife Margaret S. McCormick, and the only one of their ten children born in the city just mentioned. The history of the life of the Foresman family is narrated at length in the preceding sketch, hence need not be repeated in this place.

Henry Melick Foresman was given a good common school education, with an additional course of study at the Williamsport Commercial College, and when he started out on his business career he was well equipped by acquirement as well as by native endowment to contend against the adversities which always oppose themselves to every business life. In 1878 he entered the employ of the firm of Williams & Foresman, in which his older brother, Seth Thomas Foresman, was then junior partner. This was Melick's first experience in actual business, and one of his chief objects at that time was to master every detail of the operations of the firm; and it is evident that he applied himself faithfully to the duties given in his charge, for he was soon advanced to the more responsible position of superintendent, and in 1898, when the Bowman-Foresman Company was incorporated, Henry Melick Foresman became one of the stockholders and was made its general manager. He still stands in that relation to the company, and it may be said within the bounds of truth that he is today one of the actual if not the nominal business heads of the company's lumbering interests in Williamsport. He is also one of the stockholders of the Bowman Lumber Company of Charleston, West Virginia, and the Saluda Lumber Company of Greenville, South Carolina. He is a man of sound judgment and broad intelligence, absolute business integrity and quick and unerring judgment, his investments have always been conservative and safe, and hence he has accumulated a handsome competence as the result of his many years of activity.

Aside from the affairs of business which have claimed much of his time for the last twenty-five years Mr. Foresman has taken an earnest interest in local public matters, especially along educational lines, and has served as member of the board of school directors for twelve consecutive years, having been unanimously elected president of the board

two terms. Politically he is a Democrat, firm in his allegiance to party principles, yet not in any sense a seeker after political preferment. In his native city Mr. Foresman is held in peculiar honor, being a man of irreproachable character, and the example of citizenship which he has set is an incentive and encouragement to young men, and a vindication of the truthfulness of an old-time proposition that industry and integrity do lead to a successful life. He is a man of genial disposition, of a striking personality, has a wide circle of acquaintances and the esteem of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and active as a member of the Industrial Board. He has been a member of the Third Presbyterian Church for twenty-two years, a member of its board of trustees, and served as president of that body several years.

Mr. Foresman married Margaret Smith, daughter of Henry B. Smith and Martha F. Allen. Their children are Martha A., Rebecca, and James W. Foresman.

Henry B. Smith, whose daughter Margaret married Henry Melick Foresman, is a son of Isaac Smith, whose wife was Harriet Hutton. Isaac Smith was a son of Benjamin Smith, the Revolutionary patriot, and his wife, Elsie Woodman. Benjamin Smith was born in Temple, New Hampshire, May 1, 1766, and was less than ten years old when he entered the American service, although at that time he is said to have weighed one hundred and fifty pounds. As a matter of fact the New Hampshire Revolutionary records show that this Benjamin Smith was one of the Temple company of minute men who marched from that town to Cambridge on the occasion of the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. At Cambridge he enlisted for eight months and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. A pay-roll of Captain Ezra Towne's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment to August 1, 1775, shows that Benjamin Smith

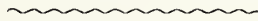
enlisted April 23, 1775, and was in service three months and sixteen days. A pay-roll of Captain Ebenezer Greene's company in Colonel Bedell's regiment raised by the Continental Congress in the colony of New Hampshire "in defense of the liberties of America, and joined to the Northern Continental Army under General Washington," shows the name of Benjamin Smith as private, enlisted February 30, 1776. Colonel Nathan Baldwin's regiment raised in September, 1776, and sent into the state of New York, was in the battle of White Plains, and the name of Benjamin Smith appears on the muster roll in Captain Philip Putnam's company in that regiment. Records also show that Benjamin Smith, of Temple, New Hampshire, enlisted in April, 1777, for "three years or during the war" in Captain Fry's company of Colonel Scammel's regiment of the continental line. A "size-roll" of the absentees belonging to the First New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Gilley, dated Valley Forge, January 10, 1778, mentions the name of Benjamin Smith as left sick at Albany, New York; and a return of the members of the Third New Hampshire Regiment, dated Camp Danbury, December 8, 1779, mentions Benjamin Smith of Temple, New Hampshire, as a member of Captain Ellis' company.

Benjamin Smith married October 6, 1786, Elsie Woodman, by whom he had ten children: Lydia, born July 15, 1787; Elisha and Abigail, twins, born April 27, 1789; Joshua W., born January 25, 1791; Lewis, born September 11, 1792; Benjamin, Junior, born July 8, 1794; Joseph, born March 2, 1796; Isaac, born April 26, 1800; Stephen, born May 17, 1804; and Elsie, born August 5, 1806.

Benjamin Smith died at Belmont, Maine, February 29, 1836, aged seventy years. His father's christian name is not definitely known, but his mother's family name was Hutton. Her ancestors were from England. Elsie Woodman, wife of Benjamin Smith, was of Scotch an-

cestry, among whom evidently were persons of the nobility, for in the family was a coat of arms and a crest, the latter bearing the motto "Faith and Hope."

On the maternal side Margaret Smith Foresman is a granddaughter of William Allen and Margaret Taylor; and Margaret Taylor was the daughter of William and Sarah Taylor, both of whom are buried in Moreland township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. William Taylor was a soldier of the Revolution, and enlisted February 17, 1777, in Captain Bateman Lloyd's company in the Fourth Battalion of the Second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. Mr. Taylor was a pensioner of the United States government for his services during the war until his death, March 31, 1838, at the age of eighty-six years, ten months, twenty-one days; and his widow, Sarah Taylor, was a pensioner until her death, April 15, 1856, at the age of ninety-one years, nine months.



HENRY CLAY McCORMICK.

The debt of gratitude which Pennsylvania owes to her early settlers can hardly be over-estimated. Especially is this true of those of her pioneers who were the founders of families the members of which, in the successive generations, have helped to rear and uphold the social and political fabric of the state and of the nation. Among the names of these old and distinguished families none is more justly honored than that of McCormick. Much of the lustre of the name is derived from the character and career of Henry Clay McCormick, for many years a leading citizen of Williamsport and one who faithfully served his native state in various offices of trust and responsibility. The history of the notable race from which Mr. McCormick sprang is traced through the following generations:

James McCormick (1), of Londonderry, Ireland, was the father of two sons: Hugh, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Thomas. James McCormick, the father, appears to have been of that sturdy north of Ireland stock which was so potent a factor in the colonization of this country. It is not improbable that the McCormicks were one of the many Scottish families which, for political reasons, had been transplanted to Ireland.

Hugh McCormick (2), son of James McCormick (1), was born about 1695, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, and about 1735 emigrated to the American colonies in company with his brother Thomas. Hugh McCormick married and had four children: John, James, Samuel and Hugh, mentioned at length hereinafter. These two brothers, Hugh and Thomas McCormick, were the founders of the Pennsylvania branch of the family. It was in that province that they settled, making homes for themselves in Lancaster (now Dauphin) county.

Hugh McCormick (3), youngest son of Hugh McCormick (2), was born in 1725, in Ireland, and was ten years of age when brought by his parents to their new home across the sea. About 1770 he purchased thirteen hundred acres of land in White Deer Valley. He married Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Alcorn, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and among the nine children born to them were two sons: Thomas; and Seth, mentioned at length hereinafter. Hugh McCormick, the father, was a man of substance and influence in his day and generation.

Seth McCormick (4), son of Hugh (3), and Sarah (Alcorn) McCormick, was born in 1756, in Paxtang township, in what was then Lancaster county. He and his brother Thomas settled on the land in White Deer Valley which had been purchased by their father. Seth McCormick married Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Margaret

(Plunkett) Simmons, of Buffalo Valley, and niece of Dr. Plunkett whose name is prominent in the early history of Northumberland county. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were the parents of the following children: 1. Robert, who was born in 1782, married Nancy Foresman, and died in 1874. 2. Hugh, who was born in 1784 and died in 1826. 3. Samuel, who was born in 1787, married Elizabeth Piatt, and died in 1864. 4. Seth, mentioned at length hereinafter. 5. Thomas, who was born in 1791, married Maria Hammond, and died in 1818. 6. Sarah, who was born in 1793, became the wife of Robert J. Foresman, and died in 1874. 7. John, who was born in 1797, and was thrice married, his first wife being Hester Coryell, his second Sarah Bush, and his third Sarah Brown; he died in 1871. 8. Cynthia, who was born in 1800, married Samuel Eason, and died in 1880. 9. Susan, who was born in 1802, married Matthew B. Hammond, and died in 1883. 10. Joseph, who was born in 1805, married Margaret Schooley, and died in 1876.

Seth McCormick (5), fourth child of Seth (4) and Margaret (Simmons) McCormick, was born in 1789, and married Hannah Hammond. Among their children was a son, Seth Thomas, mentioned at length hereinafter. The death of Mr. McCormick occurred in 1821, when he had attained only to the comparatively early age of thirty-two.

Seth Thomas McCormick (6), second son of Seth (5) and Hannah (Hammond) McCormick, was born January 27, 1817, in Washington township, Lycoming county. He was trained to the work of a farmer and lumberman, and devoted himself to these pursuits until he was more than forty years old. In 1861 he moved his family to Williamsport and entered the office of W. W. Willard, Esq., for the purpose of studying law. In 1863 after a highly creditable examination he was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county. By dint of energy, ability and application he built up for himself a large and lucrative practice, and

after a few years associated with himself his son, Henry Clay McCormick, thus forming the firm of S. T. & H. C. McCormick, which occupied a place in the front rank of the legal profession. Mr. McCormick took a keen interest in every enterprise having a tendency to advance the best interests of the community in which he resided. He was many times elected a member of the common council, during which service his influence was always exerted in behalf of honest municipal government. He was the compiler of the book of the charter, laws and ordinances of the city of Williamsport and nearly every ordinance of the city was drafted by his hand. In 1871 he was nominated by the Democrats for the office of city recorder, but the city being strongly Republican he was defeated by a small majority.

Mr. McCormick married, in 1837, Eleanor Miller, of White Deer Valley, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Isaac Grier. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCormick: 1. Sarah Elizabeth, who was born in 1839, and married William D. Oakes. 2. Hannah Hammond, who was born in 1841 and died in 1847. 3. Henry Clay, mentioned at length hereinafter. 4. William Miller, who was born in 1846, and was twice married, his first wife being Sarah R. Rothrock, and his second Josephine Lawrence. 5. Horace Greeley, who was born in 1850, is a practicing physician of Williamsport, and married Margaretta Hill. 6. Hannah Hammond, who was born in 1853, and married Thomas L. Painter. 7. Frank Hammond, who was born in 1857, and married Marietta Culver. 8. Seth Thomas, who was born in 1860, and married Belle Herdic. Mr. McCormick died December 1, 1878. He was a man of most remarkable character, inasmuch as he showed himself able in middle life to fit himself for a new sphere of endeavor, and to enter successfully upon a hitherto untried field of action. His widow, who survived him many years, passed away May 27, 1897.

Henry Clay McCormick (7), eldest son of Seth Thomas (6) and Eleanor (Miller) McCormick, was born June 30, 1844, in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. As a boy he worked on his father's farm, receiving his preparatory education in the district schools of his native township and at Dickinson Seminary, being seventeen years of age when the family moved to Williamsport. In 1863 he attended Eastman's Business College, in Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating with high honors from that institution. After his return home he engaged in keeping books for a local firm and subsequently took charge of a school. In October, 1864, he began the study of law, continuing at the same time his duties as a teacher, and on August 28, 1866, was admitted to the bar. He then went to Iowa, but after a few months' stay returned to Williamsport and entered into partnership with his father under the firm name of S. T. & H. C. McCormick. From February, 1867, until the death of his father, the firm was so continued, and on January 1, 1882, Mr. McCormick took as a partner his younger brother, Seth Thomas, the title of the firm becoming H. C. & S. T. McCormick. This connection was continued without interruption until the death of Mr. McCormick. For nearly forty years the firm stood at the head of the legal profession of the county. Mr. McCormick's abilities as an attorney have for so long a period been fully and thoroughly recognized that more words on the subject seem superfluous if not impertinent. The industry, research, method and skill with which he prepared his cases for court has afforded an explanation of the uniform success which he enjoyed. As a speaker, both in court and on the platform, he showed himself well equipped, forcible, logical and effective.

As a business man Mr. McCormick possessed the same traits and qualifications which made him one of the leading lawyers of the state. For many years he was closely allied with the material advancement and

prosperity of Williamsport. In 1873 he helped to organize the Lycoming National Bank, of which he was a director for fourteen years. In April, 1887, he severed his connection with that bank to assist in founding the banking house of Cochran, Payne & McCormick, an institution of great financial strength and popularity. He served for many years as a member and director of the Board of Trade, and was the chief mover in organizing the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. During the first two years of the existence of this organization, he filled the office of president and subsequently served on the board of directors. In February, 1892, he was elected president of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad Company and took an active part in the promotion of many other enterprises. Mr. McCormick's marked talents for the conduct of public affairs were recognized at a very early period in his career. In 1869, when barely twenty-five years of age, he was elected solicitor of the city of Williamsport, and in 1879 was reelected. In the latter year he was strongly urged for the appointment of United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, and was endorsed generally by the bench and bar for the position. Although Mr. McCormick had never been a candidate for any public office, in the congressional contest of 1882 he was asked by nine of the eighteen conferences of the sixteenth district, then composed of the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Sullivan, Potter, Cameron and McKean, to stand as a candidate. For three weeks he steadily received these votes, and finally his supporters, at his request, voted for W. W. Brown, of McKean county, and nominated him.

October 18, 1886, after a protracted deadlock of many weeks, Mr. McCormick was nominated for congress by the Republican conference, on the two hundred and fifty-third ballot, to represent the sixteenth district. It was only ten days prior to the election, but he received a ma-

jority of four thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, a larger one than had ever been accorded to any previous candidate. Mr. McCormick carried the Democratic county of Lycoming (which shortly before had given over two thousand five hundred majority for the Democratic district-attorney-elect) by a majority of eight hundred and forty-seven, the only time in the history of the county that it gave a majority for a Republican candidate for congress. Mr. McCormick took his seat in the fiftieth congress December 5, 1887, and was placed on the committees of railroads, canals and militia. May 5, 1888, he delivered his maiden speech, in opposition to the free importation of lumber. After the house had voted to put lumber on the free list by passing the Mills bill, he appeared before the sub-committee on finance in the senate, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the committee reported in favor of retaining the duty, thus protecting the lumbermen against Canadian competition. In the fiftieth congress the Republican party was in the minority, and much of the work done by Mr. McCormick did not appear on the surface, but he proved a decided acquisition to the Republicans of the Pennsylvania delegation, and gained prestige second to no other first-term member of the house. At the subsequent meeting of the Republican congressional conference of his district his course was strongly endorsed, and he received the thanks of those engaged in the lumber industry for his efforts in opposition to the Mills bill.

Mr. McCormick was always an earnest advocate of liberal pensions, believing that the government should care for its defenders and those dependent upon them. In a letter to the commander of Post No. 141, G. A. R., of Bradford, Pennsylvania, under date of October 23, 1886, in answer to a query as to his attitude on pensions, he wrote as follows:

“Permit me to say that in my belief the time has arrived when every honorably discharged soldier and sailor should receive substantial recog-

dition by the government, without being obliged to prove that he was physically or mentally disabled in the service. The granting of pensions to all soldiers of the late war is, in my judgment, only a question of time, and I think the time should not be delayed. These are my views and they have not been acquired simply since I have been a candidate for congress, but have been expressed publicly and privately many times." On the 5th of January, 1888, he introduced in congress a bill which he had prepared, by the provisions of which every soldier who had served four months or over was given a pension of eight dollars a month, but the bill was smothered in committee and never saw the light.

In 1888 Mr. McCormick was renominated as the Republican candidate and was reelected by the large majority of four thousand six hundred and sixty-four, leading the presidential ticket two hundred and fifty-four votes, which was a substantial recognition of his worth and popularity, and a marked approval of his course during his first term. In the fifty-first congress he was made chairman of the committee on railways and canals, and a member of the judiciary committee on education. He was universally recognized as one of the ablest members from Pennsylvania. He was one of the delegates-at-large from Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention in 1892, held in Minneapolis, and voted for the nomination of William McKinley.

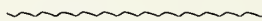
Governor Hastings, immediately after the election in 1894, tendered Mr. McCormick the appointment of attorney-general, which was accepted, and he served in that important office throughout the entire Hastings administration. It was in this position that he achieved his most notable triumph, and gave to the country a stainless example of an able, fearless, honest public servant. He was much more than merely the first law officer of the state. He became the intimate and confidential adviser of Governor Hastings in all the perplexing problems that con-

fronted his administration. Mr. McCormick, with his rugged sense of honor and official rectitude, threw the whole weight of his great ability and his wide influence against the methods of the then ruling political machine in Pennsylvania. With him, in spirit as well as in letter, he knew no master save the people he was called to serve, and no chart for his guidance save the constitution he was sworn to defend. The commonwealth will always cherish his memory for the consummate skill and unwavering fidelity to its best interest which he exerted as attorney-general. Upon his retirement from public life in 1899, Mr. McCormick returned to the practice of his profession, of which he was always devotedly fond, and to which, during the remainder of his life, he gave his principal attention. He was one of the originators of the Lycoming Law Association, and for many years served as its secretary. He and his wife were members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

Mr. McCormick married, October 21, 1875, at Erie, Pennsylvania, Ida, daughter of John W. and Sarah (Jackson) Hays, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were the parents of three children: Nelle, who was born August 12, 1876, wife of Joseph W. Cochran, and has one child, Henry McCormick; John Hays, born July 12, 1879; and Henry C., born August 14, 1883, died in infancy. Mrs. McCormick was born August 1, 1855. Her paternal ancestry is traced to Scotland, and she is a descendant of John Forester, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century and settled in what is now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

The death of Mr. McCormick, which occurred May 26, 1902, was regarded as a public calamity, and the members of his family were conscious that in their affliction they received the sympathy of many who were personally unknown to them. All classes of the community ex-

perienced a sense of bereavement in the loss of one who had lived among them as a man admirable in all the relations of life, and one whose influence had ever been exerted in the cause of right and justice; a man who had united in his character the virtues of a devoted husband and father, and a kind neighbor, with the attributes of an upright, disinterested citizen, an able and conscientious lawyer, and a loyal and high-minded statesman.



C. LARUE MUNSON.

Cyrus LaRue Munson, who is among the most eminent and highly successful lawyers of Pennsylvania, and whose home is at Williamsport, where he is an important member of the bar and a leading spirit in all that tends toward the present day prosperity of that flourishing city, is descended from American ancestry through the following direct line from Thomas Munson, an English emigrant in the early part of the 17th century.

(I) Thomas Munson was born in Suffolkshire in England, in 1612, and emigrated to the Colony of Massachusetts during the Puritan exodus, some time prior to 1636. The first record we have of him is in 1637, when, at the age of twenty-five years, he was one of the ninety men composing Mason's renowned company, and in the Pequot War assisted in the extermination of the Indian tribe of that name. At this time he resided in Hartford, in the colony of Connecticote, as it was then spelled. In 1638 he was one of the company formed by the Rev. John Davenport who became the purchasers from the Indians of the territory now composing the City of New Haven, Connecticut, and several adjacent towns. On June 4, 1639, he was one of the sixty-three signers of the famcus Fundamental Agreement, whereby the colony of New Haven was formed, and flourished until it was consolidated with the



Charles Munson.

colony of Connecticut. In 1675 he was captain in command of the forces of his colony in the historic King Phillip's war, and held various other offices of trust and honor in his colony. This unique and curiously spelled record can be found among the official records of the colony of New Haven, under date of September 10, 1649:

"The Gouverner further Informed the Court that Sarjant Munson is aboute goeing to Connecticote, to staye their this winter. Therefore the Court maye Consider whether it be safe for ye towne to lett him goe, — seeing Sarjant Andrewes is not at home. The Court thought it not fitt that he should now goe; but desired the Gouverner to Informe them at Connecticote, whom it Concernes, that it is not his neglect,— but the Towne hinders him for publique respects."

He died in 1685, leaving two daughters and one son, Samuel, and his gravestone can still be found in the old cemetery at New Haven.

(II) Samuel Munson, son of Thomas (I), was born in New Haven in 1643. Like his father he was of what is now known as the Congregational faith and held many important positions of trust in the colony, among others being the first rector, or principal, in 1684, of the well known Hopkins Grammar School, to this day a leading educational institution in New Haven. In October, 1665, he married Martha, daughter of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley, and died in the winter of 1692-3 at Wallingford, Connecticut, of which town he was a founder, leaving ten children, of whom Joseph was the sixth.

(III) Joseph Munson, son of Samuel (II), was born November 6, 1677, and married Margery, daughter of John Hitchcock, on March 10, 1700. He died October 30, 1725, in Wallingford, Connecticut, of which place he had been a life long resident and honored citizen.

(IV) Ephraim Munson, son of Joseph (III), was born November 5, 1714, in Wallingford, and later resided in Branford, afterwards re-

moving to Granville, Massachusetts, of which place he was one of the first settlers. He was married in May, 1739, to Comfort, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hall) Curtis, and died September 21, 1770.

(V) Jared Munson, son of Ephraim (IV), was born in 1742, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He showed his faith in the American cause by purchasing in 1778 from his colony land in Vermont which had been confiscated from the tories, paying for it £1200, a fortune in those early days; his only hope of maintaining his title being in the supremacy of the colonial arms in their struggle with England, and by this purchase materially assisting the cause of his country. He then made his home in Manchester, Vermont, married Annorah, daughter of Joseph Hall, and died there July 30, 1823.

(VI) Rufus Munson, son of Jared (V), was born in 1762 at Manchester, Vermont, and was also in the Revolutionary war, serving for about two years. In 1790 he married Bethiah, daughter of Josiah Burton, and died in Manchester September 13, 1797.

(VII) Jesse Munson, son of Rufus (VI), was born in Manchester, Vermont, on August 21, 1792. His father dying when he was but seven years old, he lived for a time with his uncle, John Burton, at St. Albans, Vermont, and at the age of thirteen made his home with another uncle, Curtis Burton, at Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, who was engaged quite extensively, for those days, in the business of tanning and lumbering. When he was but nineteen his uncle died, leaving a widow and small children, and his business affairs in uncertain condition. His executors entrusted the care of the whole property to the youthful Jesse, who was enabled by good management and hard work to pay all his uncle's debts and leave a comfortable support for his family. Jesse then became the owner of the property and very largely extended it, adding the business of manufacturing boots and shoes from

the leather made in his tannery, and engaging as well in a general merchandise business. One of his early successes consisted in opening a temporary store in Canada for the sale of his boots and shoes to the soldiers engaged in the war of 1812. For more than twenty years he conducted his various branches of business in eastern New York to complete financial success. His energy knew no bounds, it being related of him that he would often drive to the Hudson River, a distance of twenty miles, arriving there so early in the winter morning that he would be obliged to waken some of the inhabitants to learn whether he could cross the river on the ice, which bent and swayed under its burden, but enabling him to find a market for his load of leather or lumber.

The timber lands of his section becoming denuded he sought new fields for his activities, and, in about 1834, removed to Steuben county, in the western part of New York, then a new and undeveloped county, where he purchased large forests of pine timber and became the owner of saw mills and flouring mills, together with an extensive store and farms at Bradford. Still further extending his business, he began, in 1850, to purchase large tracts of timber lands on the waters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, becoming in a few years the owner of more than 20,000 acres of valuable pine lands in Potter and Clinton counties, Pennsylvania, where, with his sons and son-in-law, he conducted large lumber operations.

During the War of the Rebellion he did much for the Union cause, raising the full quota of soldiers of his town and personally paying each man a bonus for his enlistment. In 1813 he married Sophia, daughter of Jonathan Tallmadge, a helpmate, indeed, and a lovely Christian woman. After her death, in 1871, he made his home with his son Edgar, in Williamsport, where he died of old age on October 13, 1879.

Jesse Munson was a man of great strength of character, of the

highest honor and integrity, and successful in all his undertakings. He possessed the power of controlling the minds of others to a marked degree, and in politics was most influential, for many years being one of the leaders of the Democratic party in western New York. He was generous in all his actions, and the appeal of the widow and orphans was never refused by him. His founding and sustaining the Bradford Academy was an instance of his love of education for the people, while the erection, at his cost, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at Bradford, evidenced his care for religion.

(VIII) Edgar Munson, son of Jesse (VII), was born in Greenfield, New York, on April 21, 1820, and received his education in the Academy at Bennington, Vermont, completing it in the well known Burton Academy, Manchester, Vermont, founded by one of his ancestors, and still flourishing with great success. At the age of nineteen he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Saratoga Springs, and later followed his father's family to Bradford, New York, where he continued to reside until 1870, when he removed to Williamsport. First serving as bookkeeper in the extensive lumbering and other business of his father, he became a member of the firm of Merriman, Munson & Company in 1850. In about 1854 his firm purchased large tracts of timber land in Potter and Clinton counties, Pennsylvania, and in the care of the lumbering business connected with the operation of those lands he had a large share. He was at different times a leading member of the firms of John R. Cook & Company, Slonaker, Howard & Company and Starkweather & Munson, owning and operating large saw mills in Williamsport, and about 1880 engaged in business alone, owning, and for more than twenty years operating, the well known Susquehanna Saw and Planing Mills at Williamsport, as well as branch mills in Clinton county, Pennsylvania. During his business career he manufactured and

marketed more than 500,000,000 feet of lumber, chiefly pine, in addition to large amounts of planing mill materials, boxes, etc., employing hundreds of men, all of whom were at all times his friends, and to whom he ever showed generosity and kind consideration.

His activities were not confined to the lumber business but extended to other fields and industries. He was the active spirit in its organization, and, during its construction, the president of the Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad, now forming an important part of the Pennsylvania Division of the New York Central Railroad. He was also at one time president of the Williamsport National Bank and of the Citizens Water Company of Williamsport, and a director in the Lycoming Rubber Company, one of Williamsport's chief industries. He was the first president of the West Branch Lumbermen's Exchange, and was also interested in the Kettle Creek Coal Mining Company, a large bituminous company in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and operating 14,000 acres of coal lands owned by his father's estate, and through whose foresight they were secured more than half a century ago.

For many years he served as vestryman and warden, and, at the time of his death, as senior warden of Christ (Episcopal) Church, Williamsport, while in the growth of that church and its financial advancement none other responded more graciously and liberally. No man ever lived in Williamsport who commanded and deserved greater respect from his fellow citizens than Edgar Munson: at all times and under all circumstances he was a Christian and a gentleman, generous and kind hearted, never refusing the call of charity and always devoutly religious. His honor and integrity were ever beyond reproach, and in all his business career he did no act that sullied his name or reputation in the slightest degree. His was a character of gentleness and goodness, considerate of others, and ever ready to lend them a willing hand, no matter how

humble their condition in life, while by precept, and none the less by example he was an influence to all men for Godly living and righteousness of life.

He was married June 15, 1852, to Lucy Maria, daughter of Amos and Louisa (Johnson) Curtis, of Meriden, Connecticut, and for nearly fifty years and until parted by death, their lives were united in love and devotion. His wife will long be remembered for her charm of manner and qualities of heart and mind, exhibiting talents of a literary order of high degree. Their children were Cyrus LaRue Munson, born July 2, 1854; Robert Hallam Munson, born January 27, 1857, and Edwin Curtis Munson, born November 10, 1858, who died February 9, 1865.

Edgar Munson died at Williamsport May 25, 1901, and his wife February 10, 1902. A beautiful monument marks their resting place in Wildwood Cemetery, and their memory is preserved by a stained glass window in Christ Church, Williamsport.

(IX) Cyrus LaRue Munson, son of Edgar and Lucy Maria (Curtis) Munson (VIII), was born in Bradford, New York, July 2, 1854. His earliest ancestors were leaders in the Puritan exodus to the Massachusetts and New Haven Colonies, and the man of whom this notice is written well represents the stalwart, aggressive and progressive type of manhood which predominated in those earlier centuries among the settlers of New England.

After receiving a good primary education in private schools he entered the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, at Cheshire, in 1868, (numbering among its alumni J. Pierpont Morgan, General Joseph Wheeler, and other distinguished men), and there graduated as valedictorian of his class in June, 1871. After leaving this school he entered his father's lumber office in Williamsport, and also commenced the study of law in the office of Allen & Gamble, then leaders of the bar of Lyco-

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ming county. In September, 1873, Mr. Munson entered the Yale Law School at New Haven, Connecticut, graduating from that institution July 1, 1875, receiving the degree LL. B., and the same day was admitted to the bar of Connecticut, this being the day before he became of age. In September, 1875, he entered into law partnership with Addison Candor, as Candor & Munson, who for more than thirty years have continued in the active practice of their profession at Williamsport. In 1890 Mr. Munson was elected by the corporation of Yale University a regular lecturer on legal practice, and has since continuously filled that position at the Yale Law School. He received the honorary degree of M. A. from his Alma Mater in 1891. In 1897 he wrote a well known law book entitled "Manual of Elementary Practice," which is an authority as a text book in a number of law schools. In 1902 he was elected and served one year as president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and in 1904 was elected president of the Yale Law School Alumni Association. He is also associated with the well known lawyer, James B. Dill, Esq., and has an office with him at No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

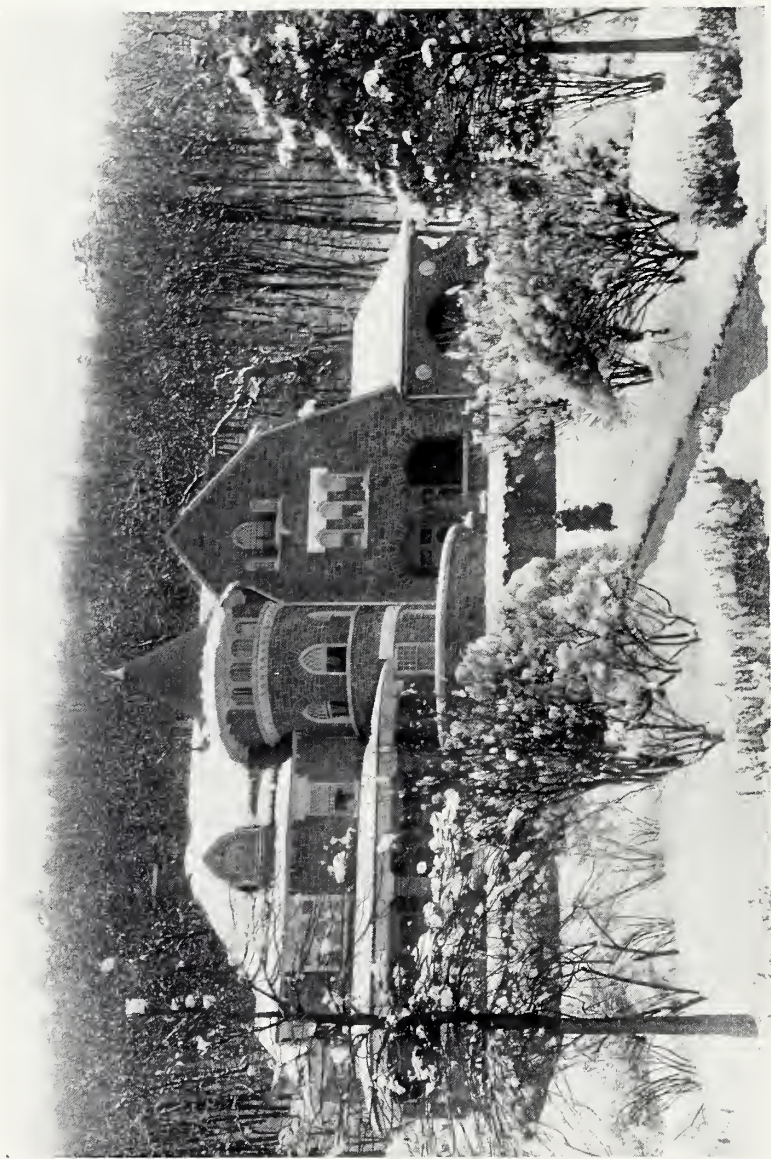
Mr. Munson is the senior warden of Christ Episcopal Church and is prominently connected with church affairs in the diocese of Harrisburg. Of his society relations it may be said that he is a thirty-second degree Mason and in 1902 was Eminent Commander of Baldwin II No. 22 Commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a trustee of the James V. Brown Memorial Library of Williamsport, having been chosen to that position by the city councils of Williamsport. He is a member of the Ross Club, the Howard Club of Knights Templar, and of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Williamsport, and also of the Manhattan Club and the Yale Club of New York and the University Club of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Bar Association of the City of

New York, of the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania, and of the Pennsylvania Society in New York.

Aside from his extensive legal practice, Mr. Munson is connected with and president of a large number of the most thriving business enterprises of his city and vicinity. Among these may be named the presidency of the Savings Institution of Williamsport, the E. Keeler Company, the Williamsport Iron & Nail Company, the Eagles Mere Light Company and the Scootac Railway Company. Among other corporations with which he is associated as a director are these: Lycoming National Bank, Williamsport Passenger Railway Company, Citizens Water & Gas Company, Williamsport & North Branch Railroad Company, American Wood Working Machinery Company, John N. Stearns & Company, of New York, Burns Fire Brick Company, Demorest Sewing Machine Company, Royal Braid Manufacturing Company, Williamsport Wire Rope Company, and other enterprises of much financial importance and local pride.

Perhaps no one thing brought the present day prosperity to Williamsport so much as did the organization of the Williamsport Board of Trade, which Mr. Munson and a few others formed, and through the methods they followed industry after industry was brought to Williamsport and a new life given a city once apparently retogradating by reason of the waning of the lumber business upon which the place originally depended for support.

Mr. Munson married Josephine Anthony, daughter of Hon. Henry and Catherine (Anthony) White, November 8, 1877. She died July 26, 1889. October 20, 1891, he married Minnie Wright, daughter of Ackley Post and Jennie (Bailey) Tuller, of Rome, New York. Mr. Munson's children are Edgar, born June 24, 1881, and George Sharp,



RESIDENCE OF ALLEN P. PERLEY



Allen J. Perley

born October 2, 1883, and both graduates of Yale College in the class of 1904, receiving the degree of B. A., and now students at the Yale Law School.

ALLEN P. PERLEY.

In past ages the history of a country was the record of wars and conquests; today 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 man over man, and the victor is he who can successfully establish, control and operate important commercial interests. Allen P. Perley is unquestionably one of the strongest and most influential business men of Williamsport, and his life has become an essential part of its history. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right things at the right time, joined to every-day common sense, guided by resistless will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. As president of the West Branch National Bank and by his connection with other important enterprises, he today occupies a front rank in the business circles of Williamsport.

Mr. Perley was born in Oldtown, Penobscot county, Maine, on the 8th of March, 1845, and is a son of Daniel J. and Mary (Lovejoy) Perley, the former a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and the latter of Kennebec county, Maine. In the Pine Tree state the father practiced the profession of medicine for sixty years, and both he and his wife died in Penobscot county.

Allen P. Perley passed the days of his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity, and is indebted to the schools of that locality for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He began his business career as a clerk in a mercantile establishment and was similarly employed for

several years. Coming to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1865, he accepted the position of bookkeeper at George Zimmer and Company's planing mills, and four years later purchased an interest in the firm, which he retained until 1873. Subsequently he was employed as bookkeeper by Daniel W. Smith, and in July, 1874, entered the service of Slonaker, Howard & Company in the same capacity. In 1879 he purchased Mr. Slonaker's interest and engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Howard, Perley & Howard until January, 1887, when C. B. Howard retired from the firm and Mr. Perley and William Howard have since continued the business under the style of Howard & Perley. This firm ranks high among the lumber dealers of Williamsport. They have large interests in Clinton and Potter counties, Pennsylvania, and are the owners of twelve miles of railroad in the lumber field. Mr. Perley has long been a director of the West Branch National Bank of Williamsport, and in November, 1898, was chosen president of that institution, which is the largest and strongest financial concern in the city. The safe, conservative policy which he has inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured for the bank a patronage which makes the volume of business transacted over its counters of great importance and magnitude. The success of the institution is certainly due in large measure to him, and through it and his lumber business he has promoted the welfare of the city.

Mr. Perley has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Clara Lovejoy, a daughter of Albert Lovejoy, of Gardiner, Maine. Their marriage was celebrated September 1, 1869, and was blessed with five children who are still living, namely: Margaret Lovejoy, married A. Thomas Page, Harriett Shaw, who married W. H. Crockett; Fred A.; Martha C., married Charles Cochran; and Allen P., Jr. The wife and mother died in January, 1886, and in 1888 Mr. Perley wedded Mrs.

Anne Stowell, a native of New York. They are prominent members of Christ's Episcopal church, in which he holds the offices of vestryman and warden, and he is also a member of Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M. Politically he is a stanch Republican and served one term as a member of the city council. Mr. Perley stands high in the esteem of his business associates, as a man possessing excellent business ability and sound judgment, being particularly successful in the management of large business enterprises. In manner he is courteous and considerate, and is a most respected, congenial and kind-hearted citizen, who is held in the highest regard by all with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life.

LATEN LEGG STEARNS.

Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is Laten L. Stearns, whose life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by perseverance in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the chief characteristics in his success, and his connection with various business enterprises and industries has been of decided advantage to this section of the state, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner. He was born in Hopkinton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, April 3, 1823. He comes of good old revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather on the maternal side having fought for the independence of the colonies.

Charles Stearns, the founder of the American branch of the family, the date of whose birth is unknown, married Hannah ——, who died June 30, 1651. He married (second), June 22, 1654, Rebecca Gibson, daughter of John and Rebecca Gibson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Their children were: 1, Samuel, born June 2, 1656, in Watertown,

Massachusetts; 2, Shubael, September 20, 1655, in Cambridge, Massachusetts; 3, John, January 24, 1657, in Cambridge, Massachusetts; 4, Isaac, born 1658; 5, Charles, Jr., was slain in the King's service prior to 1695; 6, Rebecca, born 1661, married, January 25, 1693, Thomas Traine, born in 1653, son of John and Margaret (Dix) Traine, of Watertown, Massachusetts. She was admitted to full covenant August 15, 1698, and died September 23, 1746, aged eighty-five years. He was fined ten shillings by the Court, April 17, 1674, "for selling strong water." He died January 23, 1739, an aged man. Their children were: Benoni, born and died in November, 1693; Rebecca, born in April and died in May of the year 1696; Deborah, born December 16, 1698, died May 25, 1718; and Rebecca, born December 1, 1701, married, December 17, 1726, Deacon John Bright, who died January 24, 1754; she died in 1736. There was no issue of this marriage. 7, Martha, became the wife of a Mr. Hutchinson.

John Stearns, born January 24, 1657, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a son of Charles and Rebecca (Gibson) Stearns, was a housewright by trade. He married (first) in 1681, Judith Lawrence, born May 12, 1660, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Crispe) Lawrence. He married (second), April 2, 1713, Mary Norcross, born July 10, 1663, daughter of Richard and Mary (Brooks) Norcross, of Watertown, Massachusetts. The birth of one child, Rebecca, probably the eldest, was recorded in Watertown, but he resided within the limits of Lexington, Massachusetts. His eldest five children were baptized June 22, 1690, by the Rev. John Bailey, of Watertown. The next seven were baptized by the Rev. Mr. Angier, May 11, 1710, of the West or Second church of Watertown, who also baptized the thirteenth child, February 28, 1703. The births of the youngest two are recorded in Lexington, Massachusetts, where he died February 22, 1722. The names of his chil-

dren are as follows: Rebecca, born March 21, 1683; Judith; Sarah; George and Benjamin, twins; John, Jr.; Thomas; Daniel; Isaac; Mary; Elizabeth; Abigail, who became the wife of Jonas Harrington, issue, ten children; and Charles, who followed the occupation of cord wainer in the city of Boston, Massachusetts.

George Stearns, born in 1688, son of John and Judith (Lawrence) Stearns, of Lexington, Massachusetts, married, October 23, 1712, Hannah Sanderson, born May 31, 1689, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Abia (Bartlett) Sanderson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. They settled in the west precinct of Waltham. He died June 26, 1760, and his widow passed away May 21, 1770. Their children were as follows: Abigail, who became the wife of Samuel Pierce, of Waltham, June 3, 1739, and nine children were the issue of this union; Jonathan, born December 26, 1713; Judith, who became the wife of Jonathan Hammond, and mother of three children; David; Hannah, who became the wife of John Hagar, January 14, 1746, and six children were born to them; Lydia, who became the wife of Samuel Fuller, October 9, 1746; John, unmarried; and Daniel, unmarried.

Jonathan Stearns, son of George and Hannah (Sanderson) Stearns, of Waltham, Massachusetts, was born December 26, 1713. He married, February 27, 1736, Beulah Chadwick, born October 14, 1719, a daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Grant) Chadwick, of Weston, Massachusetts. They settled in Milford, same state, where he purchased a farm of sixty-seven acres, the deed thereof being dated a few days prior to his marriage. Later, from time to time, he added to his estate as shown by numerous deeds on record. He was a man of enterprise and thrift, and his wife was an efficient help-mate. He died in the latter part of the year 1758, before the birth of his last child. His widow became the wife of James Battle, of Hollis, New Hampshire, May 8, 1766; she

died March 31, 1804, after a short illness, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. The following named children were born to Jonathan and Beulah Stearns: Jonathan, Jr., born August 26, 1737, died in infancy; Beulah, who became the wife of Major Zebediah Dewey, and they were the parents of nine children; George, born April 16, 1741; Lydia, born February 27, 1743, became the wife of Ichabod Marshall, and mother of fourteen children; Ebenezer, born January 26, 1745; Abigail, born March 8, 1747; Lieutenant David, born February 24, 1749; Captain John, born April 30, 1751; Mary, born February 6, 1753, became the wife of Nahum Clark, of Hollis, New Hampshire, July 9, 1772; Hannah, born January 30, 1755, became the wife of Deacon Edmund Bowker, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and five children were the issue; Abraham, born April 2, 1757; and Jonathan, born January 10, 1759 (posthumous).

Jonathan Stearns, youngest son of Jonathan and Beulah (Chadwick) Stearns, of Milford, Massachusetts, was born January 10, 1759. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and at one time escaped from a British man of war in a leaky boat with a companion named Corbitt, one rowing the boat while the other bailed water with his shoe. On May 1, 1783, he married Hannah Thayer, daughter of Colonel Ichabod and Polly Thayer. Their children were: Mary, born February 8, 1784, became the wife of Zebulon Hooker, April 22, 1804, and thirteen children were born to them; David, born November 12, 1785, married Lydia Bowker; Beulah, born February 26, 1787, became the wife of Jedutham Bullin, and mother of seven children; by her second husband, Dr. Clark, she became the mother of two children; Alexander, born April 12, 1789, married Sarah Brownell, and one child was born to them; Mary Ann became the wife of S. Austin Vaut, and their family consisted of two sons; Alanson, born January 1, 1790, died March 1,

1796; Jotham, born August 20, 1791; Jonathan, born May 31, 1793; Emmeline, born April 15, 1795, married Jane Crooks, and three children were born to them; John, born May 30, 1797; Hannah, born June 15, 1799, became the wife of Luther Bridges, and mother of ten children; Charlotte, born September 15, 1801, became the wife of Edward Pond, and eight children were born to them; Alanson, born May 12, 1803. Jonathan Stearns, father of these children, died at his home in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, January 3, 1804.

John Stearns, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Thayer) Stearns, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, May 30, 1797. He was a farmer by occupation, conducting his operations in the town of Speedsville, New York. He married, March 27, 1822, Abigail Legg, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, born May 8, 1803, died December 8, 1839. He married for his second wife, Caroline Muir, who was born November 27, 1813, at Candor, New York. He was the father of four children, two by his first wife and two by his second. Laten Legg, born April 3, 1823, at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, mentioned at length hereinafter; Elizabeth, born September 7, 1836, at Speedsville, New York, became the wife of Solomon K. Blackman, a farmer of Speedsville, January 1, 1857; their children were: John K., born September 15, 1858; and Charles L., born December 5, 1861; California, born January 26, 1844, at Speedsville, New York, became the wife of Judson Blackman, a broker of Bloomington, Illinois, December 19, 1867, no issue; Hannah, born May 17, 1849, at Speedsville, New York, became the wife of Wilmer S. Boyer, of Townsendville, New York, December 23, 1868, no issue. The father of these children died at his home in Speedsville, New York, February 22, 1879.

Laten Legg Stearns, son of John and Abigail (Legg) Stearns, was reared in the town of Speedsville, New York, whither his parents re-

moved when he was three years of age. He obtained a practical education in the public schools adjacent to his home and at an academy in Groton, New York, completing his studies at the age of sixteen. The following three years he was engaged in teaching school in New York state, and at the expiration of this period of time spent one year on his father's farm. In 1844 he purchased a farm in New York state, which he cultivated and on which he resided for several years. In 1850 he came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and at once embarked upon his first mercantile venture, becoming associated with his brother-in-law, L. N. Muir, in the conduct of a general store at Jersey Shore, where they carried a large stock of goods, including drugs and chemicals. In 1861, when the country became involved in civil war, he entered the Union army as a sutler for the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving in that capacity for four years, and subsequently held the same position in General Gregg's brigade. After the close of the war he opened the first northern stock of goods at Lynchburg, Virginia, remaining there for a period of six months. He then came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1865 opened a general store, the stock composed of dry goods and groceries, formerly conducted by Richmond & Van Fleet, at the corner of Market and Third streets, Williamsport, which he conducted most successfully until October, 1889, a period of almost twenty-five years.

In 1885 he admitted his three sons to partnership, and two years later they purchased the building, which has since been known as the Stearns block, which was remodelled and fitted up for their extensive business. Some idea of the extent of their business may be had when it is stated that the first year after their removal to the present location the business increased over one hundred thousand dollars. They conduct their business in a very systematic and methodical manner, their

books being marvels of ingenuity and accuracy. The firm conducts business under the style of L. L. Stearns & Sons. Mr. Stearns has not confined his attention solely to mercantile pursuits, but has become interested in a number of manufacturing concerns. He is one of the charter members of the Demorest Sewing Machine Company, the National Furniture Company, and the Lycoming Opera House Company. He is an honored member of the Ross Club, of which his sons are charter members. He is a firm advocate of the principles of Republicanism, and by his ballot has supported the candidates and measures of that party. Mr. Stearns is quite proud of the fact that he never worked for anyone but his father and himself, and to his own well directed efforts and good management is due his success in life.

On his removal to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Mr. Stearns and his family floated down the river on a raft in consequence of the roads being impassable by reason of the great freshet of that year. All of their household goods were piled upon the raft, and the family occupied the little shanty that always formed a part on the river floats of those days. This was a very novel and interesting experience for them, and one to which they often refer.

On September 17, 1844, Mr. Stearns was married to Sarah Catherine Muir, of Speedsville, New York, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Haines) Muir, who were also the parents of six other children, namely: Caroline, wife of John Stearns, and mother of two children: Calphena and Hannah Stearns; Edmundson, who married Hannah Nelson, and their children are: Robert and Caroline Muir; George, who married Delia Taft, and their children are: Emily, Hannah and Harry Muir; Lucius, who married Amanda Martin, and two children were born to them: Jane E. and Robert Muir; Elizabeth, unmarried; and Marion,

wife of George Humphrey. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, as follows:

1. Delphine Elizabeth, born August 30, 1846, at Speedsville, New York, became the wife of James Sanderson Lawson, a banker of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1873; their children are: William Colingen, born September 8, 1874; Katherine Stearns, born April 9, 1877; and James S., Jr., born February 19, 1881. The mother of these children died in 1904.

2. Jonathan Augustus, born April 12, 1848, in Speedsville, New York, married, November 1, 1873, Sarah Lyon, of Williamsport; he died in 1902, leaving one child, Thomas Lyon, unmarried.

3. Emily Abigail, born February 23, 1850, at Speedsville, New York, became the wife of Anthony G. Lyon, of Philadelphia, November 7, 1872; he died June 5, 1890, leaving one son, Laten Stearns Lyon.

4. George Livingstone, born November 1, 1853, unmarried.

5. Charles Robert, born March 24, 1856, at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, married in 1884, Jane Hays, and their children are: Rachel Hays, born September 6, 1885; Catharine, born March 14, 1888; Emilie Lyon, born June 22, 1889; John Walker, born November 15, 1895, died February 6, 1897; Martha Jane, born March 21, 1897; George Livingstone, born January 12, 1899; Delphene Elizabeth, born February 24, 1900; and Joan Hays, born November 14, 1902. Mr. Stearns and his family attend the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

JOHN ARTLEY BEEBER.

Among the many professions in which men engage none require more skill and ability than does the legal profession, of which John Artley Beeber is a representative, a member of the firm of J. A. & W. P. Beeber, of Williamsport. He is also president of the First National

Bank of Williamsport, which is the oldest national bank in this section of the state, and one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of his native county. He was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1845, the eldest son of Teter D. and Mary (Artley) Beeber, and a descendant of one of the pioneers of the West Branch Valley.

The name of Beeber is frequently met with in the records of the church, and is appended to the constitution. The founder of the family in America was Valentine Bieber, who came from the German Palatinate, probably in the vicinity of Zweibrucken, sailing from Rotterdam via Cowes, in the ship "Betsy," S. Hawk captain, arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1768. He was a German Lutheran (Huguenot). He was accompanied by his three sons—Nicholas, Adam and Johannes—and his brother Michael. Valentine and his sons settled in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. The descendants of the three sons, with the exception of two sons of Adam, remained in the Muncy Valley.

Johannes Bieber (John), who sometimes spelled his name Beaver, was born in 1761 and died in 1846. He enlisted his services in the Revolutionary war, was appointed court martial man, and upon the cessation of hostilities settled on Muncy Creek in Lycoming county in 1783. He there acquired lands by the medium of war-pay warrants, and his entire time was devoted to the quiet but useful calling of agriculture. His brothers came to Lycoming county about the same time, and all were active in the forming and building up of Immanuel's Lutheran church, Clarkstown, probably the first church in the bounds of Lycoming county, and their names were signed to the constitution in 1794; the remains of the three brothers were interred in the churchyard connected therewith. John Bieber married Mary J. Dimn or Dimner, born in 1762, died 1818,

supposed to have been a sister of Christopher Dimn, who settled in Muncy Valley in 1796, a son of John Dimn, who emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, locating in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Four sons and five daughters were born to them, all of whom settled in the immediate vicinity.

Colonel Jacob Beeber, son of John and Mary J. (Dimn) Bieber, born 1787, died 1863, changed the name to the form now used. He settled on a farm two and a half miles south of Muncy, on Milton Road, where his widow resided until her death, also his bachelor son, Charles Hall, born 1820, died 1896, who served as county treasurer of Lycoming county during the year 1850, and was a firm supporter of James Buchanan. Jacob Beeber was appointed colonel of a militia company, was a conspicuous figure at annual "Muster days," and an active and prominent member of the Democratic party. He was married twice. His first wife, Mary Dimn, who died in 1824, bore him three sons and three daughters. His second wife, Elizabeth Dimn, a sister of his first wife, born 1792, died 1880, bore one son and two daughters. His wives are supposed to have been the daughters of Christopher Dimn.

Teter Dimn Beeber, son of Colonel Jacob Beeber, was born in 1815, died 1876. During his early life he was a farmer and blacksmith, conducting these operations in the borough of Muncy, and later was a coal merchant. He was an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance, was one of the first to espouse it in Muncy, and he and his brother John were largely instrumental in establishing the Lutheran church of that town. In 1841 he was united in marriage to Mary Jane Artley, born in 1818, died 1869, a daughter of John and Christiana Artley, of Muncy township, and their children were: John Artley, born in 1845, mentioned hereinafter; Thomas Rissell, born 1848, now pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Norristown, Pennsylvania; and Dimmer, born 1854, for

many years a judge of the superior court of Pennsylvania, and now a practicing lawyer of Philadelphia. Mr. Beeber (father) served in the capacity of county commissioner of Lycoming county, was a prominent Republican, and gave a strong support to the policies of Abraham Lincoln.

John Artley Beeber, eldest son of Teter D. and Mary Jane (Artley) Beeber, was reared in his native township, and there received a public school education, which was supplemented by a four years' course at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. He then commenced reading law in the office of Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1868. Since that date he has been engaged in the active duties of his profession, and his practice extends into the several courts of the state. He is a member of the firm of J. A. & W. P. Beeber, of Williamsport, is one of the well known members of the Lycoming county bar, and is recognized as a safe, careful and judicious lawyer. He is forceful and eloquent in pleading his cases, and the interests of his clients are his first and paramount thoughts. For several years prior to 1884 he was a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Williamsport, and on May 1 of that year was elected president, succeeding Abraham Updegraff, the first president of that institution, which position he has filled with credit and ability up to the present time.

Mr. Beeber is a staunch Republican, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs, as well as in the social and material development of Lycoming county. During the years 1875-76 he served as city solicitor, the only public office he has ever held. During General Lee's invasion of the state he served in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. He was one of the organizers of the board of trade, is one of the managers of the Williamsport Hospital, a member of the

Brandon Park Commissioners, and president of the Ross Club. Although quiet and unassuming in his manner, Mr. Beeber has a wide circle of friends and business associates.

On June 21, 1870, Mr. Beeber married Alice Amanda Clapp, who was born in 1847, died 1902, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Updegraff) Clapp, of Muncy. Daniel Clapp, born 1821, died 1882, was a descendant of a family that settled in the West Branch Valley at an early day. He moved from Northumberland county, where his birth occurred, and eventually settled in Muncy as a merchant and lumberman. He was one of the wealthy men of the valley, took an active interest in all measures that concerned the welfare of Muncy, being instrumental in the building of its public schools, and assisted in the organization and was a director in the First National Bank of Williamsport, the first national bank in the valley. He married Catherine L. Updegraff, who was born in 1822, at the present time (1905) a resident of Muncy, daughter of Samuel Updegraff, of "Long Reach," who was a son of Derrick Updegraff, an early farmer and tanner on "Long Reach." The Updegraff family, who have always occupied a prominent place in the history of Lycoming county, trace their ancestry to Abraham and Dirck Op Der Graeff, who were associated with Pastorius in the original settlement of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and were among the four signers of the first known public protest against slavery in America. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beeber: Mary J., and William P., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The family hold membership in the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

THE CORYELL FAMILY.

In the history of the northern central regions of Pennsylvania and of the southern tier of counties of New York state the surname Coryell has been associated with occurring events for a full century. In early Tioga county, New York, history the name Coryell for many years was intimately associated with the development and growth of that interesting locality, and there were among its pioneers those of the name Coryell who were conspicuous figures in its civil and political history, and whose influence always was for the public welfare. The same name and the same family also is found in early Bradford county, Pennsylvania, history, and there too its representatives were men of influence and strength; and representatives of the family in some of its branches found their way over into Wyoming county and even within the borders of old Luzerne, the mother of counties in that section of the state. Another branch of the same family effected a lodgment in Lycoming county, but came from Lambertville, New Jersey, and New Hope, Pennsylvania. A ferry connecting the two places was run and owned by two brothers and whose ancestors were French Huguenots. There they became an essential part of its history and development, numbering among its representatives many men of achievement—men who accomplished results in the varied activities of life. It is with this branch of the Coryell family that we have particularly to deal in this narrative; but of the old stock of the immediate family there remains but one representative—John Burrows Coryell, of Williamsport, born there May 19, 1822, and for more than sixty years in the mercantile and industrial history of that section of the state.

The great-grandfather of John Burrows Coryell was George Coryell, the period of whose life dated back into the eighteenth century.

He married and had children, and among them was a son, George Coryell, whose wife was a Miss VanBuskirk; and their son, Tunison Coryell, who married Sarah Burrows, was the father of John Burrows Coryell of Williamsport. Sarah Burrows was a daughter of John Burrows and Jane Torbert, and John Burrows was a son of John Burrows of whom little is now known.

Tunison Coryell was an important factor in the early history of Lycoming county, and he was especially interested in the settlement and development of Williamsport long before the city was brought into existence, and even before it became a lumbering center of any considerable prominence. The active period of Tunison Coryell's business life covered the first half of the last century, and aside from his personal interests in promoting the growth of the locality in which he lived he was in a sense a public man, the records showing that he was prothonotary of Lycoming county, and also at one time was collector of internal revenue for the district of which Williamsport was a part. He was a contractor on public works and improvements, and as a result of his efforts in life he accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was variously identified with the interests of the locality and was one of the pioneers of the lumber business in the region. Politically he was a Whig and Republican, and in religious preference a Presbyterian. Tunison Coryell and Sarah Burrows had seven children: Jane, who married John Gibson and had seven children—William, Sarah, John, James J., Weir, Charles and Mary Gibson; John Burrows, who married Margaret Bingham and had four children; George, who died at eighteen years of age; Mary, who never married; Sarah, who never married; Francis, who died in infancy; Charles, who married Harriet Miller, and had three children—Robert S., Elmer and George Coryell.

John Burrows Coryell, second child, oldest and only surviving son

of Tunison Coryell and his wife Margaret Bingham, was born in Williamsport, May 19, 1822. His early education was acquired in the common schools, after which he learned and took up land surveying, but at that time there was little employment in civil engineering, and therefore he abandoned that pursuit and went to Towanda and assisted his father in the construction of a dam. There his health failed, whereupon he returned to Williamsport and found employment as clerk in the West Branch Bank. In 1843 he started in mercantile business in Warrensville, and afterward carried on the same business in Montoursville. After about five years these interests were sold and Mr. Coryell removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and established a line of canal barges for the transportation of freight and merchandise from that point to New York; but at the end of two more years he disposed of this enterprise to very good advantage, returned to Williamsport, and, in company with Ralph Elliott and J. Hyman Fulmer, established a large general store. After a short time Mr. Coryell succeeded by purchase to the sole proprietorship of this business, and carried it on with good success until he finally sold out to his former partner, Ralph Elliott.

About this time Mr. Coryell was appointed general agent at Williamsport for the Adams Express Company, and during his incumbency of that position many hundred thousand dollars passed through his hands, and he was responsible for its safe custody and transmission; but during his long service with the company he lost but one package of the comparatively small value of sixty dollars. This is remarkable when we consider the vast amount of money handled by him and the crude express methods which were then employed by the company, and the dangers and inconveniences attending the duties imposed upon an agent. However, he resigned his position when his cousin, George Bubb, was collector of revenue, and became a deputy in his office; but this life of itself

was not sufficiently active for him, and he soon joined with a company of nine others in the purchase of a considerable tract of land at St. Mary's and the organization of the St. Mary's Coal Company. For two years the company operated without material results, and at the end of that time Mr. Coryell resigned his clerkship, removed to St. Mary's and assumed personal charge of affairs there. Among other things he established a store there in partnership with Dr. Eben J. Russ. This was the beginning of a long, pleasant and profitable relation, and one which has continued to the present time. During those many years they never had a word of difference. As opportunity offered the firm extended its business to other places, and at one time traded to the amount of \$100,000 per year. A detail of all the firm's operations is not necessary to this narrative, and it is sufficient to say that they were almost invariably successful, and were carried on without friction throughout a period of thirty years, and with mutual profit to both partners. In 1876 Mr. Coryell bought the residence he now occupies on East Third street in Williamsport. The structure has been remodeled and enlarged, making it one of the most elegant homes in the city, and within its walls peace reigns supreme, and it is a seat of comfort and generous hospitality.

In many respects Mr. Coryell has been an important part of the business life of Williamsport and Lycoming county, in manufacturing and banking circles, in the church, and in political history. He was one of the first directors of the Lycoming National Bank, and has been its president since 1896. For many years, too, he has been connected with the Lycoming Savings Bank. With his father he assisted in establishing the Williamsport Gas Company, still existing, and he is a director in the Edison Illuminating Company. He was the principal founder of the Coryell Flint Paper Company, now operated by his sons, John G. and Bingham H. Coryell; was one of the organizers of the Hermance Chem-

ical Company, and also of the Otto Chemical Company, the works of both of which are in McKean county. He is deeply interested in Williamsport, its growth and its continued prosperity. For many years he has been a member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has given of his time and means for the advancement of party principles, but never has he shown an inclination for political office.

Mr. Coryell married, November 28, 1855, Margaret Bingham, daughter of James Bingham, of Williamsport. They have four children: James B. Coryell, lawyer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now president of Cambria Coal Mining Company, married Mary Mayer, and has one child—Charles Mayer Coryell. Sarah Coryell, who married John K. Hays, and has three children: John Coryell Hays, James Hays and Margaret Coryell Hays. John Gibson Coryell, who married Lourina Davidson and has one child, John Burrows Coryell (2nd). Bingham Hood Coryell, who married Marie Stewart and had two children: Clement Stewart Coryell and Margaret Bingham Coryell.

John Gibson Coryell, third child, second son of John Burrows Coryell and Margaret Bingham, is a native of Lycoming county, born in Williamsport, March 26, 1861. His early education was acquired in the Williamsport public schools, Dickinson Seminary, the State Seminary at Mansfield, the Pennsylvania State College, and the celebrated Hill school at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, where he finished his studies. Returning to Williamsport he was for three years an employe in the Lycoming National Bank, and at the end of that time became assistant manager of the Williamsport Iron Nail Company, in which capacity he remained two years. He then acquired an interest in the I. F. Bloodgood Company, Limited, which was engaged in the manufacture of sand and flint papers and glue. At that time the company had a small plant

in Loyalsock township, but after Mr. Coryell entered the concern and undertook its management the business soon so increased as to necessitate new and enlarged works and better shipping facilities. Therefore, in 1892 the plant was removed to Williamsport, and since that time the company's business has steadily increased. The works have about thirty-five thousand feet of floor space, and give regular employment to about forty workmen. The company also operates an excelsior mill which employs about fifteen hands; and it is not by any means an idle or undeserved compliment to say that in a great measure the success which has attended the operations of this company during the last twelve or fifteen years has been due to the business capacity of its managing officer, John G. Coryell. Mr. Coryell also is interested in the Coryell Coal and Iron Company, and in the Cambria Coal Mining Company. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a Republican. He married, April 3, 1902, Lourina Davidson, daughter of Alexander Davidson, of Oil City, Pennsylvania. Lourina Davidson Coryell is the third of four children of Alexander Davidson.

Bingham Hood Coryell, son and youngest child of John Burrows Coryell and Margaret Bingham, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1865. He was educated in the Williamsport public schools, Dickinson Seminary, the Lawrenceville and Media Academies, and Lafayette College. After leaving college he soon became identified with the business management of the Coryell Flint Paper Company, in association with his father and next older brother, and continued there until 1894, when he withdrew and organized the Coryell Construction Company, for general contracting work. Although a comparatively new enterprise in Williamsport, its business nevertheless is extensive, and employs in all its departments from two hundred to three hundred



Amilcar J. Nunes

workmen; and it seems almost needless to state in this connection that Bingham H. Coryell is the active head of the company and directs its business operations.

Mr. Coryell married, June 12, 1895, Marie Stewart, daughter of Clement Stewart, of Easton, Pennsylvania, whose genealogy appears on page thirty-four, "Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania."

HAMILTON B. HUMES.

Hamilton B. Humes, president of the Jersey Shore Banking Company, and who is widely and favorably known as a man of original ideas and much force of character, was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1844, a descendant of a Scotch-Irish and French ancestry, prominent among whom were the Steel family and Captain Jacob Bailey, of Revolutionary fame.

John Humes, grandfather of Hamilton B. Humes, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, later lived in Milton, Pennsylvania, and was a cabinet-maker by occupation. His son, John Humes, and an uncle of Hamilton B. Humes, was one of the builders of the old canal, his partner in the work having been George Tomb, who was a well known resident of Jersey Shore from the time of his settlement in that borough up to the time of his death, January 31, 1870, and who was a son-in-law of John Humes, Sr. By the marriage of John Humes, Sr., to Mary Duncan the following children were born: Mary, Martha, Samuel, Jane, John, and Elizabeth.

Samuel Humes, father of Hamilton B. Humes, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1801. After completing his education in the Milton Academy, he clerked in a store at Milton for a short

time. About 1824 he formed a partnership with Samuel Lloyd in the mercantile business at Jersey Shore, and afterwards established a business of his own, which later was conducted under the firm name of Samuel Humes & Son. For four decades he was engaged in business in Jersey Shore, during which long period of time he was successful in his operations and accumulated a competence by shrewd investments. He was a director in the Jersey Shore Bank, and also filled a similar position in the Jersey Shore high school. He was a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church, a Whig in politics, and for several years served as postmaster of Jersey Shore. In 1825 Mr. Humes married Anna Bailey, daughter of John Bailey, and they had one son, John Harvey, who engaged in the mercantile and contracting business, died in Delaware, June, 1898, aged seventy-one years, and was buried at Jersey Shore. Mr. Humes married for his second wife Rachel Bailey Humes, daughter of Hamilton and Anna Elmira (Bailey) Humes. Of this marriage were four children, three of whom died in infancy, and Hamilton B. Humes is the only survivor. Mr. Humes, after a long and useful life, died March 29, 1859, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Jersey Shore.

Hamilton B. Humes attended the common schools and West Branch high school, the latter being then controlled by the Presbyterian church; also State College, Centre county, and Columbia University, New York city, matriculating in 1862 and graduating from the law department in 1865. In May, 1865, he was admitted to the bar of New York city, and shortly afterward returned to Jersey Shore, where he entered the Jersey Shore National Bank as clerk. He served in this capacity for two years, during which time John A. Gamble was president and John J. Sanderson was cashier. In 1869 a new institution was established at Jersey Shore under the firm name of Gamble, Humes & White, with

John A. Gamble as president, Matthew A. Gamble as vice-president, and Hamilton B. Humes as cashier. In 1878 title was changed to the Jersey Shore Banking Company, incorporated under the state law of Pennsylvania in 1886, with Hamilton B. Humes as president, Robert McCullough as vice-president, and Robert A. Sebring as cashier, the old institution, the Jersey Shore National Bank, having been removed to Williamsport in 1871. Mr. Humes is the treasurer of the Cemetery Company, a director of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and was actively interested in the building of the Electric Light and Trolley Company's line. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Jersey Shore, was treasurer of the building committee when the structure was erected in 1894, served as superintendent of the Sunday School connected therewith for fifteen years, and also in the capacity of teacher. Mr. Humes was made a Mason in La Belle Vallée Lodge No. 232, Free and Accepted Masons of Jersey Shore, August 4, 1865, served as worshipful master, and is the oldest past master of that body. He received the capitular degrees in Lafayette Chapter No. 163, Royal Arch Masons, September 27, 1866. He was knighted in Baldwin II Commandery No. 22, Knights Templar, November 20, 1866; received the cryptic degrees in Adoniram Council No. 26, Royal and Select Masters, June 23, 1903, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite attained the thirty-second degree in Williamsport Consistory, January 31, 1900. He is a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Humes was married June 23, 1868, to S. Floretta Sebring, born at Jersey Shore, June 22, 1845, daughter of John and Mary (Pfouts) Sebring, and five children were the issue: 1. Mary, born July 1, 1869, died May 19, 1884. 2. Samuel, born October 25, 1870, mentioned at length on a following page. 3. Rachel B., born December 15, 1872, wife of William M. Hepburn, a farmer residing near Jersey

iamstown, Massachusetts, graduating therefrom in 1891. Upon his return home he entered the banking house of the Jersey Shore Banking Company as clerk, later was promoted to assistant cashier, and then to vice-president, and in all capacities took an active part in the conduct of the business of the institution, being an expert in stocks and bonds. He served as treasurer of the Electric Light Company of Jersey Shore, of the Business Men's Club, and of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of exemplary habits, and his good qualities were innumerable. He was well liked and thoroughly trusted by all who knew him, was well informed in financial affairs, and his opinion was often sought at home and abroad.

Samuel Humes was a member of the Presbyterian church for a number of years, and had always taken great interest in church and Sabbath school work and in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. He was trustee of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school at the time of his death, and although absorbed in business he never allowed it to overshadow his devotion to his church and the interests of his Master's kingdom. There were no interests in the church in which he did not take an active part, and no demands for its maintenance and work to which he was not among the first to respond. There was never a call looking towards the world's evangelization to which he did not open a liberal hand, and, besides the regular channels of the church for benevolence, the worthy and needy were constantly encouraged by substantial help of which the church and world knew nothing. Every missionary of the cross had an interest in his prayers, and every Christian worker a large place in his helpful sympathy. His nature was an intense one, and this intensity manifested itself no more in his business than in his love and loyalty to his church and to his Lord. No other expression but unfaltering faithfulness will describe what he

was as a son, husband, father, citizen and Christian. Mr. Humes died September 30, 1904, and the funeral service was held in the Presbyterian church. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Charles H. Bruce, the Rev. W. V. Ganoe, of the First Methodist Episcopal church, officiated.

Mr. Humes was united in marriage December 28, 1893, to Miss Jessica Cole Prindle. Three children were born to them: Margaret Prindle, born December 2, 1894; Hamilton Marshall, born May 8, 1896, died July 9, 1897; Samuel, Jr., born January 29, 1901. Mrs. Humes and the two surviving children reside in Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Humes was born November 7, 1870, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and began her studies in the common schools of her native town, and pursued advanced courses in Glen Seminary, Williamstown, and Abbott Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. She is a daughter of Marshall and Caroline Prindle, both of whom are now living. Marshall Prindle was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1819, a son of John and Penelope (Johnson) Prindle. John Prindle was a farmer, and was a son of John Prindle, who was a merchant in New Milford, Connecticut, of a leading family of that state. Marshall Prindle was a prominent and prosperous farmer at Williamstown. He married (second) Caroline Lamphier, who was of French ancestry on the paternal side and of English ancestry on the maternal side.

William Pringle (also spelled Prindle in his will), a native of Scotland, the emigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family in America, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where he took the oath of fidelity to the New Haven jurisdiction, Theophilus Eaton, governor, on April 4, 1654. He is first mentioned in the New Haven Colonial Records as "the Scotchman which lives at Mr. Allerton's," who was one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. Savage says that William Pringle "was a Pro-

prietor in 1685, and so was Joseph, who may have been a son." He married, December 7, 1655, Mary Desborough, daughter of ——— Desborough, Mr. Stephen Goodyear, magistrate, officiating. Eleven children were born to them, seven sons and four daughters; of these sons, Ebenezer, Elezar and Samuel settled in Milford, Connecticut. Ebenezer later removed to New Town, Connecticut. Elezar died in middle life, and Samuel betook himself to New Milford and was one of the twelve original settlers of that town. Samuel Prindle was born April 15, 1668, was twice married, and had one of those good old colonial families of nine children—Elizabeth, Samuel, John, Sarah, and Dorothy, Daniel, Abigail, Mary and Obedience. His son John became a merchant in New Milford, but about 1760 a young minister of New Milford, one Whitman Welch, was called to take charge of a new little church just started at Williamstown, Massachusetts. After him flocked a goodly number of the citizens of Milford and New Milford, and he became a great help to them in their selection of lots, and to sign their deeds as witness. Among these we find John Prindle, with two sons—Solomon and John—who, having sold his store in New Milford, came too, along with his fellow townsmen. He purchased the original sixty-acre lot No. 54, on Birch Hill, on what is commonly known as the "Prindle place," and was the grandfather of Marshall Prindle.

The maternal ancestors of Mrs. Humes, the Coles of England, trace their lineage back to the year 1001. There were some twenty-seven coats-of-arms in the family, and the representatives in England filled positions of honor and trust. During the Revolutionary war eight hundred and sixty-five members of the family enlisted their services, thus clearly demonstrating their loyalty and patriotism. The pioneer ancestor of the branch of the family named in this narrative was James Cole, born in Highgate, a suburb of London, England, in 1600. He

married in 1625, Mary Lobel, and came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1632. He owned for many years what is still known as Coles Hill, and opened and kept for many years the first hotel of Plymouth, one of if not the first in New England. He and his son James for a long number of years owned the ground upon which rests Plymouth Rock.

Hugh Cole, son of James and Mary (Lobel) Cole, was born in England in 1627. He was one of the proprietors of Swansea, and the river running through Swansea bears his name—Cole's river. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, 1675-77. He was deputy general of the court and representative of Swansea for many years. In 1665 he purchased from King Philip a farm which is yet in possession of his descendants, having suffered no alienation during this long period of two hundred and thirty-six years. His home, built upon the banks of the river, was the first burned by King Philip; he rebuilt the same, but after his death it was again burned. He married, January 8, 1654, Mary Troxwell, who bore him ten children, six sons and four daughters.

Benjamin Cole, son of Hugh and Mary (Troxwell) Cole, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, 1678, died in Swansea, September 29, 1748. He was a farmer, and the house built by him in 1701 is still standing and in good condition. He was a deacon in the Baptist church of Swansea for thirty-five years. He married, June 27, 1701, Hannah Eddy, who bore him eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Israel Cole, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Eddy) Cole, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, March 4, 1709. He married, March 5, 1733, Susannah Wheaton, who bore him six children, five sons and one daughter. At about the same time his son Israel removed to Royalton, he with the remainder of the family removed to Shaftsbury, Vermont, where he died August 5, 1789.

Israel Cole, son of Israel and Susannah (Wheaton) Cole, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, September 26, 1735. He married, January 17, 1765, Susannah Wood, and they were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters. About the year 1769 the family settled in Royalston, Massachusetts, having gone there with the Wood and Mason families, and afterwards Mr. Cole removed to Cheshire and was a very successful farmer. He served in Captain Parker's company, Colonel Leonard's regiment, at Ticonderoga during the Revolutionary war. He died at his home in Cheshire, July 6, 1830.

Lydia Cole, daughter of Israel and Susannah (Wood) Cole, was born in Cheshire, Massachusetts, 1766. In 1787 she became the wife of Jason White, born in 1762 in New Ashford, Massachusetts, son of William White. Abigail, their fourth and youngest child, was born August 27, 1809, in New Ashford, Massachusetts. In 1826 she was married, by Elder John Leland, to Benjamin Lamphier.

Caroline Lamphier, youngest child of Benjamin and Abigail (White) Lamphier, was born November 25, 1839. She became the wife of Marshall E. Prindle, above mentioned, December 10, 1862, and their children are: Franklin Everett, of Beloit, Wisconsin; Jennie A., of Williamstown, Massachusetts; Jessica Cole, who married Samuel Humes; and Clarence Harvey, who resides with his parents.

DEWITT BODINE.

DeWitt Bodine, a leading citizen of Hughesville, and for many years prominently identified with the commercial and financial interests of Lycoming county, is the representative of an old and honored ancestry dating back to colonial times, only a few years after the Dutch authority was superseded by English rule.

The emigrant ancestor of the Bodine family in America was Jean Bodin, a Huguenot, born in France in 1645, and died on Staten Island, New York, in 1695. His son John had a son Abraham, whose son Cornelius, born in New Jersey in 1756, served with honor in the Revolutionary war. Cornelius Bodine married Margaret Van Sutphen, of Dutch descent, and they settled in the vicinity of Hughesville, Lycoming county, in 1802, and subsequently removed to Seneca county, New York, where they died, respectively, June 12, 1820, and November 15, 1824. Their children were: Abraham, Peter, John, Cornelius, Gilbert, Isaac, Charles and George.

Abraham, eldest child of Cornelius and Margaret (Van Sutphen) Bodine, was born in Readington, New Jersey, in 1779, and with his father moved to Lycoming county, where he became one of the foremost land owners of his period. He married first Mercy Paxon, a member of the Society of Friends, by whom he had five children, and, second, Barbara Cruse, by whom he had one child. His six children were: John, Elizabeth, Charles, Margaret, George and Russell. He died at Hughesville, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1862.

Charles Bodine, third child of Abraham and Mercy (Paxon) Bodine, was born July 4, 1809. He was a merchant, and one of the prominent business men of his day. He married Maria Christman, and their children were: C. Christman, Clinton, DeWitt, Milton and Mary, all deceased except DeWitt. Charles Bodine died April 19, 1851, and his widow thirty years later, on February 26, 1880.

DeWitt Bodine, third child and third son of Charles and Maria (Christman) Bodine, was born in Hughesville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1841. He began his education in the public schools and completed it in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, from which he was graduated with the highest honors and distinction in 1861,

as valedictorian of his class, at the age of twenty years. Shortly afterward, in 1862, under the "Emergency Call" of Governor Curtin, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, acquitting himself as a soldier most creditably. On his return from military service he engaged in the lumber and real estate business, and has continued successfully in its prosecution to the present time, having been associated with his uncle, George Bodine, and after his death continuing the business upon his own account. He has constantly extended his aid, vigorously and intelligently, to the furtherance of every movement calculated to promote the interests of the city and county, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and public-spirited citizens of the county—trustworthy, liberal, a safe counselor and a willing helper, both in public and private concerns. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Hughesville, of which he has been president for many years past. To him the Muncy Valley is largely indebted for the building of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad. He early discerned the advantage such an outlet would be to the industries and trade of Lycoming and Sullivan counties, and was vigorous and persistent in his efforts to bring about the consummation of the project. He has long taken a deep interest in the development of Eagles' Mere, and as a director and treasurer of the syndicate has borne his share in the labor of bringing this charming place of resort into public notice and favor. One of his marked characteristics has ever been his zealous interest in educational concerns, and it is most pleasant to make record of his benefactions in connection with Dickinson Seminary, his alma mater. To this institution he contributed sufficient means to establish its first full scholarship, entitled the "DeWitt Bodine Scholarship," which covers all expenses of a regular course, including tuition, board, room, laundry work, light and heat, everything but books. This schol-

arship is annually awarded at the close of the scholastic year to that student of the Hughesville High School who shall have attained to the highest degree of advancement, and this excellent benefaction has been the means of providing to many a young person a thoroughness of preparation which has enabled the recipient to enter upon a successful career in life. He has also founded a permanent scholarship in the Susquehanna University at Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, placing it under the absolute control of the Lutheran church of Hughesville. In both of these time-honored and excellent institutions Mr. Bodine has long served as a member of the board of directors, and both have been the objects of his constant solicitude and benefactions other than those named.

In politics Mr. Bodine has ever been an ardent Republican, and takes a hearty pride in the fact that his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, at the second election of that foremost of all Americans, but a few months before he fell at the hand of the assassin, in the hour of the nation's victory. He has always been found on the side of true reform, and, while fearless in advocating the principles which stand approved by his conscience, is ever considerate of the feelings of others and respectful of their differing views.

In October, 1876, Mr. Bodine was married to Miss Emma Biddle, daughter of the late General Gershom Biddle, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Lycoming county. No children have been born of this marriage. Highly successful in life, Mr. Bodine has secured a comfortable competence, with not a dollar bearing a taint of improper acquirement. He occupies a beautiful residence, and his home life is delightful in its unpretentious culture and comfort. Mr. Bodine's personal traits of character may be estimated in large degree from what has been said in this narrative with reference to his liberal aid to educational institutions. His solicitude extends likewise to the distressed in body and

estate, many of whom address him for assistance from time to time. In such instances, husband and wife, whose sympathies are in entire accord in all things, agree upon relief, which is freely extended, and which goes unheralded save by the grateful recipients of their bounty.

SPROAT (OR SPROUT) FAMILY.

The following genealogical sketch of the Sproat (or Sprout) families was given by Robert "Sproat" to Samuel, his grandson, November 6, 1792, and copied by the said Samuel with his own additions up to August, 1845, he being then seventy-three years of age.

Robert Sproat was the first one of the name that came to New England, about fifteen or twenty years after the "landing of the Pilgrims" at Plymouth. He emigrated from Scotland, and worked to pay his passage. The name of Sproat in Scotland was designated by a coat-of-arms representing three salmon with rings in their mouths, color deep and pale blue, with spots of gold and silver, and kept in the Scotch Heraldry, but what they represented was never learned. The above named Robert Sproat settled in Scituate, in the county of Plymouth, Massachusetts, as a farmer. He had eight children, three sons and five daughters. The sons were Robert, James and Ebenezer. The daughters were Marcy, Mary, Annie and Hannah.

James Sproat, second son of the first named Robert, settled in Scituate, and had four children, two sons and two daughters. The sons were Robert and Nathaniel. One daughter's name was Marcy. Robert, first son of the above James, died when about twenty-two years of age. The next child was named after him, who was the writer's grandfather, who settled in Middleborough county, Massachusetts, being a mill-

wright by trade. He had three children. They were Zebadee, Samuel and Robert.

Zebadee, the writer's father, settled in Middleborough and had six children—one (Betsey) by his first wife, and two sons, Samuel and Peter; and two daughters, Lucinda and Katie, by his second wife. And now we come to the family of the writer (Samuel Sproat), Amasa Delano Sproat, Betsy Sproat, Samuel Sproat, Jr., and Sarah Mariah Sproat, and I am now (August, 1845) settled at Windsor, county of Windsor, state of Vermont. Amasa D., my oldest son, is settled at Chillicothe, Ohio; my other son, Samuel Jr., at Harwick, Vermont. And now returning to the children of the first named Robert Sproat: Robert, Jr., was drowned when young. Ebenezer settled in Scituate as aforesaid, and had five children, two sons, Ebenezer and James, and three daughters, Thankful, Abigail and Mary. Nathaniel, son of James and brother of the writer's grandfather, settled in Hardwick, Massachusetts, and had eight sons—Macha, Robert, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, James, Samuel, Nathan and Lemuel; and three daughters—Albrah (or Abrah), Mary and Hannah. They are scattered abroad, and their places of settlement unknown to the writer. Ebenezer, Jr., settled in Middleboro, Massachusetts, and had seven children—five sons, Ebenezer, Thomas, James, Earle and Samuel, and two daughters—Molly and Busheba. The last named Ebenezer and Earle settled in Marietta, Ohio. Ebenezer was the first sheriff of Marietta county, and colonel of a regiment. Thomas succeeded his father as proprietor of a large hotel in Middleborough Common. James became a noted attorney of Old Taunton, Massachusetts. The writer has no further history of this family. James, the son of Ebenezer, became a minister of the Gospel and settled in Philadelphia. Samuel, the brother of the writer's father, died when ten years of age. His brother Robert, then called Robert Sproat, Jr., set-

tled in Middleborough and enlisted in the three years service in the war of the Revolution and died of smallpox. He had four children; one died when young, and the others, James, Leonard and Hannah. Leonard fell from a house in his youth and was killed; James is also deceased.

The foregoing sketches of the Sproat families given by Samuel in August, 1845, are undoubtedly of the ancestors of Sprout families now settled in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and other states of the union, as given by Ebenezer Sproat, late of Picture Rocks, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1868, and written (from his statement given from memory) by his son Amos E. Sproat, and copied from his original manuscript December 23, 1897. The change from Sproat to Sprout has been made by the families in New England in the latter part of the seventeenth century and was, as near as we can ascertain by corresponding with parties in Scotland, formerly written Sprot, Sprrott, Spratt, and Spear, but all or nearly all in the United States at this date seem to have adopted Sprout, and by that name all the descendants of the Sproat families are known. The following is the statement of Ebenezer Sprout above referred to:

The Sprout families are descendants of two brothers who came from Scotland probably (fifteen or twenty years after) with the Pilgrims, landing at Plymouth. As far back as I can trace my own ancestors, is my grandfather, Nathaniel Sprout, whose wife's maiden name was Thrasher. He was a soldier in the French war and in the battle of Bloody Pond near Lake George. He had eight sons and three daughters—Michael, Robert, James, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, Jr., Samuel, Nathan and Lemuel are the names of the sons in regular order; and Hannah, Mercy and Abigail are the names of the daughters. James, Robert, Ebenezer and Samuel were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. James was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was surrounded by the enemy, but

made his escape. Ebenezer, Sr., was taken prisoner at Ticonderoga, and was in Captain Hudang's artillery. Neither of them were killed or wounded. Michael settled in Vermont. His wife's maiden name was Warner. He had two or more sons, James and Daniel; one (or more) daughters, Rachel. Robert had one son and three daughters, all deceased. James had one son, Williard, and three daughters, Roxana, Polly and Cintha. Ebenezer, Sr., had one son, Ebenezer, Jr., and two daughters, Relief and Polly, by his first wife (whose maiden name was Thayer) and nine by his second wife, three of whom died in infancy; the other six were Ezra, David, Charles and Hozea, Mariam and Salome. Nathaniel had four sons, Nathaniel, Jr., Amos, Edon and Levi; and two daughters, Esther and Zuba. Samuel never married and is deceased. Nathan, whose wife's maiden name was Dana, had two sons, Amoia D., and Josia; and three daughters, Lucinda, Clarinda and Melinda. Lemuel never married.

Descendants of Ebenezer Sprout, Sr., of Massachusetts: Ebenezer Sprout, Jr., married Miriam Burrows, daughter of Amos Burrows, Sr., of Stafford, Tolland county, Connecticut. He had eight sons—Asa R., Ariel B., Erastus T., Charles, Zebina E., Amos B., Samuel E., and Lewis B.; and three daughters—Mary Ann, Emeline N., and Sophronia M.

Ezra Sprout, son of Ebenezer, Sr., had three sons—Alfred, Bradford and Elmer; and four daughters—Amanda, Emeline, Orrilla and Luthera. David Sprout, son of Ebenezer, Sr., had one son and one daughter (names forgotten). Charles Sprout (son of Ebenezer, Sr.) married Hannah Anderson, and settled near Lockport, Niagara county, New York. He had five sons and two daughters; the sons were Charles, Jr., adjutant of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, and fell in the battle of Cedar Mountains while leading the advance and foremost in

the fight; it is said by soldiers of his regiment that from ten to fourteen of the enemy lay dead around him bearing the marks of his weapons, and he had himself seven bullet wounds, one piercing his heart, besides other sabre and bayonet wounds. Holton George (also in the war, most of the time in North Carolina at Newberne, etc.); Seneca; and John. Names of the daughters: Adaline and Carrie. Hozea Sprout, also son of Ebenezer, Sr., died of consumption about the age of twenty-one. Miriam, daughter of Ebenezer, Sr., married Robert Sprout (had no children). Salome (her sister) married Jacob Sampson, number of children not known by writer.

We cannot give the number and names of the grandchildren of Ebenezer, Sr., but to return to those of Ebenezer, Jr., the father of the writer, we will try to give some of his grandchildren's names and residences, though they are so many and so scattered throughout the United States that it would be almost impossible to give the names and residences of all.

Ebenezer Sprout, Jr., was born in Massachusetts, September 23, 1787, and died at Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1871. His wife was born in Connecticut, July 4, 1789, and died at Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1878. Their eldest son, Asa R., was born in Massachusetts on April 25, 1816, and died at Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1888. His wife was Mary E. Bates. They had one son, died in infancy. Ariel B. was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1818, and died April 2, 1890. His first wife was Julia Bergstresser, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had four children, three of whom died in childhood, Samuel B. only surviving. He had four also by his second wife who was Rachel A. Cowles, and who with her children—Sidney, Alton, Edna and Vennie—still survive, the two sons being noted electrical engineers, Sidney re-

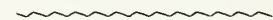
siding at San Francisco, California, and Alton unsettled, his business requiring his presence in nearly every state in the Union, Cuba and other countries. Sidney's presence was required at the World's Fair at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition. Erastus T. was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1819. His first wife (now deceased) was Mary Eddy, by whom he had seven children—Henry, Alice, Emma and Eva (twins), Charles E. and Lucy J. His second wife was Angeline Freeman, and both are now deceased. Charles was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1821, and died August 5, 1888. His wife was Jane Hinds of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. She died September 23, 1889. They had eight children—James M., Susie, Edgar, Lewis H., Jane H., Samuel, Richard and George. Jane H. died at the age of eleven years. Samuel and Richard died in infancy. James M. was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; Edgar was a noted dealer in and manufacturer of lumber; Lewis H. was a printer, and assistant in the publication and circulation of the "Independent Republican" of Montrose, Pennsylvania; George is a farmer on the old homestead near Montrose, Pennsylvania.

Zebina E. was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1822. He married Elizabeth Nichols, the only survivor of triplets. He had seven children—Edwin, Ellen, Samuel, E. Burton, Elizabeth, William and Frank. This family occupied the old Ebenezer Sprout, Jr., homestead and most of them were farmers. Amos B., (the writer of this sketch) was born at Forrest Lake, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1826; married Catherine G. Hinds, of Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; they had four children. He has been engaged in school teaching, manufacturing lumber, sash, blinds, etc., at Picture Rocks, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; he was the first justice of the peace of said borough, acting for twenty-one years. He

died at Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1904. The names of his children are Judson H., Gordon D., Morton I., and Orpha D. The three sons are engaged in manufacturing of handles, excelsior rakes, turning, etc. The sons of Judson H. (W. Austin and Boyd B.), Austin is in the United States Navy and Boyd B. is a dentist in Williamsport. The children of Gordon and Morton and Orpha are young and at home. Samuel E. was born near Montrose, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1828. He married Mary Sutton, and they were the parents of four children—Marion, Clarence E., Annie and Willis.

Clarence E. is an attorney, practicing in Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Willis is in Potter county, Pennsylvania, principal manager of a large lumbering and kindlingwood manufactory; Lewis B. (youngest son of Ebenezer, Jr.) was born at the old homestead in Susquehanna county, May 4, 1830; married Ellen Donnelly, of said county; they had six children, Maggie, Augusta, Charles, Annie, Lucilla and Fred M. This family has been almost exclusively engaged in manufacturing the following articles: Sash, blinds and doors, lumber buggy springs, horse hay forks, pulleys and elevators, etc., and now under the firm name of Sprout, Waldron & Company, they are very extensive manufacturers of flouring and feed mills, which are sold throughout the United States and territories and in other countries. The Sprout families have been the inventors and patentees of many new and useful articles. Time and space will not permit us to give a further sketch of the different families descendant of the Sprout ancestors. We will just give the names of the husbands and children of Mary Ann, Emeline, and Sophronia M., before named. Mary Ann married Joseph Krause, a German by birth. The names of their children are: 1, Franklin J., who served in the Civil war, was a prisoner at Andersonville, and was paroled in 1864; 2, William E.; 3, Martha; 4, Edgar, lost an arm in the battle of the

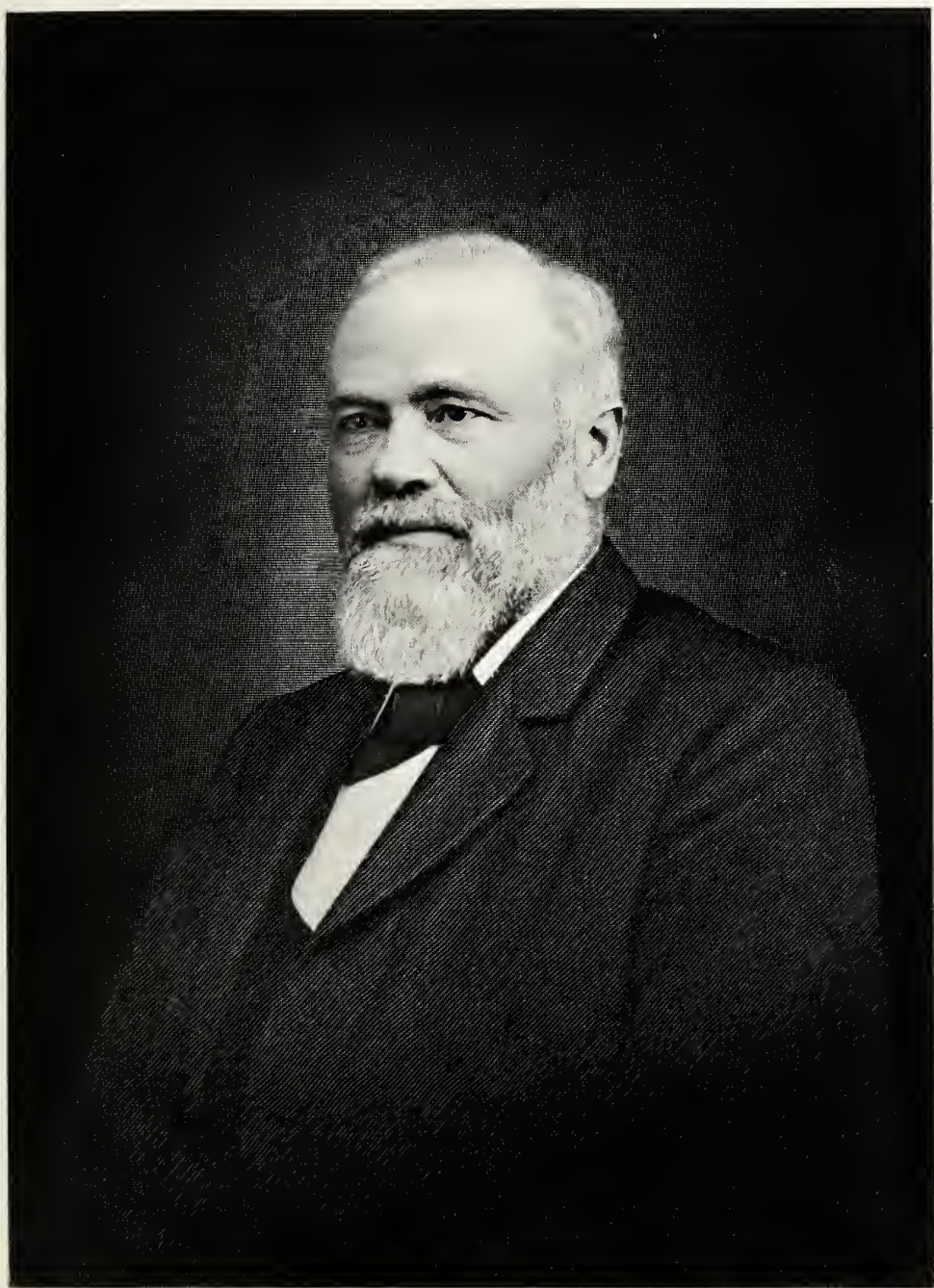
Wilderness; 5, Catherine E.; 6, Phillip P. Emeline married William F. Lathrop, of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. The names of their children are James, Charles and Juliett; two or three died in infancy. Sophronia M., married Charles Wells of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and three children were born to them: Melissa M., Ida J. and Harriet L.



LEWIS B. SPROUT.

Lewis Bosworth Sprout, deceased, during an unusually active career was known as a prime leader in the industrial life of Lycoming county and one of the pioneer manufacturers of Muncy valley. In his physique and personality he exemplified in a remarkable degree the distinctive qualities of the sturdy Scotch ancestry, whence he sprang and which is epitomized in the preceding narrative in this work. He was the direct descendant of two brothers who came from Scotland fifteen or twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims. His father, Ebenezer Sprout, resided in Massachusetts and married Miriam Burrows, of Connecticut. Together they journeyed by wagon with three children from Massachusetts to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where the remainder of the family of eleven were born.

Lewis B. Sprout, the subject of this sketch, being the youngest, was born May 4, 1830, on the homestead near Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Here he spent his boyhood days, receiving such education as the common schools afforded and working upon his father's farm until old enough to obtain employment for himself. He entered upon an independent business career at the early age of eighteen years, engaging in the manufacture of a wagon spring known as the "Sprout Wagon Spring," and later in the manufacture of sash and blinds at Montrose. In this relation he manifested such energetic spirit and



L. B. Sprunt

marked business ability as to win the confidence and esteem of some of the most prominent citizens of the place, whom he ever held in high regard and with whom he formed lasting friendships. In 1854 he came to Picture Rocks, Lycoming county, where six years previous his elder brother, A. Ransaleer Sprout, and their uncle, Amos Burrows, had become the pioneer settlers, and established the first sash, door and blind factory in that part of the country. He became associated with them in 1856, and one year later purchased the business, affiliating with his next older brother, Samuel E., in the firm of S. E. & L. B. Sprout. Their business prospered and in 1866 they located in Muncy, where they added to their line of trade the Sprout Hay Fork and Elevator, of which valuable device their brother, Ariel B. Sprout, was the inventor and patentee. In 1874 the brothers dissolved partnership and Lewis B. continued alone in the manufacture of hay forks, elevators and other hay tools. In 1880 he sold the business to his son-in-law, John Waldron, and retired from active employment. He never ceased, however, to bear a deep interest in the welfare of the business and was at all times relied upon for his clear judgment in decisions of perplexing and momentous questions concerning the conduct of the business.

His active disposition prevented him from remaining long in idleness, and upon the urgent request of his son Charles H., and son-in-law, John Waldron, he decided to enter into partnership with them, which he did in 1892, being incorporated later under the firm name of Sprout, Waldron & Company, which has become widely known in the manufacture of an extensive line of flour and feed mill machinery, buckwheat flouring mills and other specialties. Mr. Sprout was thus primarily instrumental in laying the foundation for what became in his day a mighty industrial enterprise, employing many workmen and sending its products into every state of the Union and into many foreign coun-

tries. His interest and devotion to the business was not so much that he might acquire wealth, but that he might place the industry upon such a foundation as to make it a profitable and an enduring enterprise for future generations. His wisdom in thus planning can only be realized when we are reminded of the fact that within seven years death entered the ranks of its officers three times, and removed every member elected at its incorporation in 1895. Nevertheless, in spite of affliction and loss by death and fire, they have continued to build upon the foundation so securely laid.

The first to be stricken was Charles H., Mr. Sprout's eldest son, who was taken ill of appendicitis while absent on a business trip and died at the Albany State Hospital, March 16, 1896. Despite his intense grief, the father devoted himself more diligently to business, taking upon himself the duties of secretary in addition to those of treasurer. But the grief on the sudden death of his son and the loss of one whose filial devotion, kindness, intelligence, energy and mechanical ability made him a pillar upon whom a fond father could confidently lean, soon undermined Mr. Sprout's health and sapped his energies. Nervous prostration seized upon him and he passed peacefully away on the evening of June 9, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years. Thus closed the life of a prominent, progressive, persevering, successful citizen and an ideal Christian gentleman.

Lewis B. Sprout was not only watchful and active in every detail of his commercial life, but as a Christian the same energy of action and excellence of judgment which marked the development of the business man was present also in the spiritual life, working out that ripe and full experience which characterized his religious associations. He was converted when a very young man in the Baptist church at Montrose, and was until the time of his death a devoted and faithful member of that

denomination. He loved to serve the cause of Christ in every department of church activity, and was never known to neglect any duty or shirk any responsibility in that service. He aided with his influence and means every cause which he deemed worthy, whether material or spiritual, and was particularly helpful in religious and educational concerns. The latest work, one in which he took an all absorbing interest and delight, was the erection of the handsome and substantial Baptist church edifice on the northeast corner of Penn and Market streets. The building project was in a large degree due to his proposition to the congregation at a meeting in 1890, and its consummation was largely the result of his energetic labors and generous contributions. He took great delight in watching the progress of the erection of the building from his beautiful residence nearby, and was an active participant in the dedication services which took place about a year before his death.

As a citizen Mr. Sprout was ever loyal to his convictions of justice and right, as he was in every phase of his well developed character. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and continued a Republican for many years, aiding in every work where good government and wise legislation were needed. He was very enthusiastic in his desire to see the abolition of the liquor traffic, and fought with all his characteristic energy for the submission of the constitutional amendment to the people, which was defeated in 1889. His disappointment in his party to sustain this movement led him to forsake their ranks and cast his influence with the Prohibition party. He continued with this party until the time of his death, using every means within his power to advance the cause of temperance reform and uplift humanity.

Mr. Sprout was an educated man in the best sense of the word. To his deep regret, he was limited in his youth, as we have stated, to a common school education. However, his youthful days were not his

only school days, and we know him to have been an earnest student all his life. His education was practical, not theoretical, and was acquired in the school of nature and among men rather than from books. He conceived nature to be simply the production of the Almighty, regulated by a wisdom, the laws of which can only be discovered by observation. He, therefore, studied science in nature. He read law in the works of the Great Law-Giver and had a clear conception of its relation and application to man. Feeling conscious within himself of an honest purpose to serve others and perpetuate their welfare in business, church and public relations, he found ready justification for every act, having in his judgment those ends in view. His purity of speech bore witness to a virtuous life. As determined as he was cautious, as magnanimous as he was impulsive, as clear-headed as he was energetic, as firm as he was just, his influence will continue to be felt in every field in which he labored.

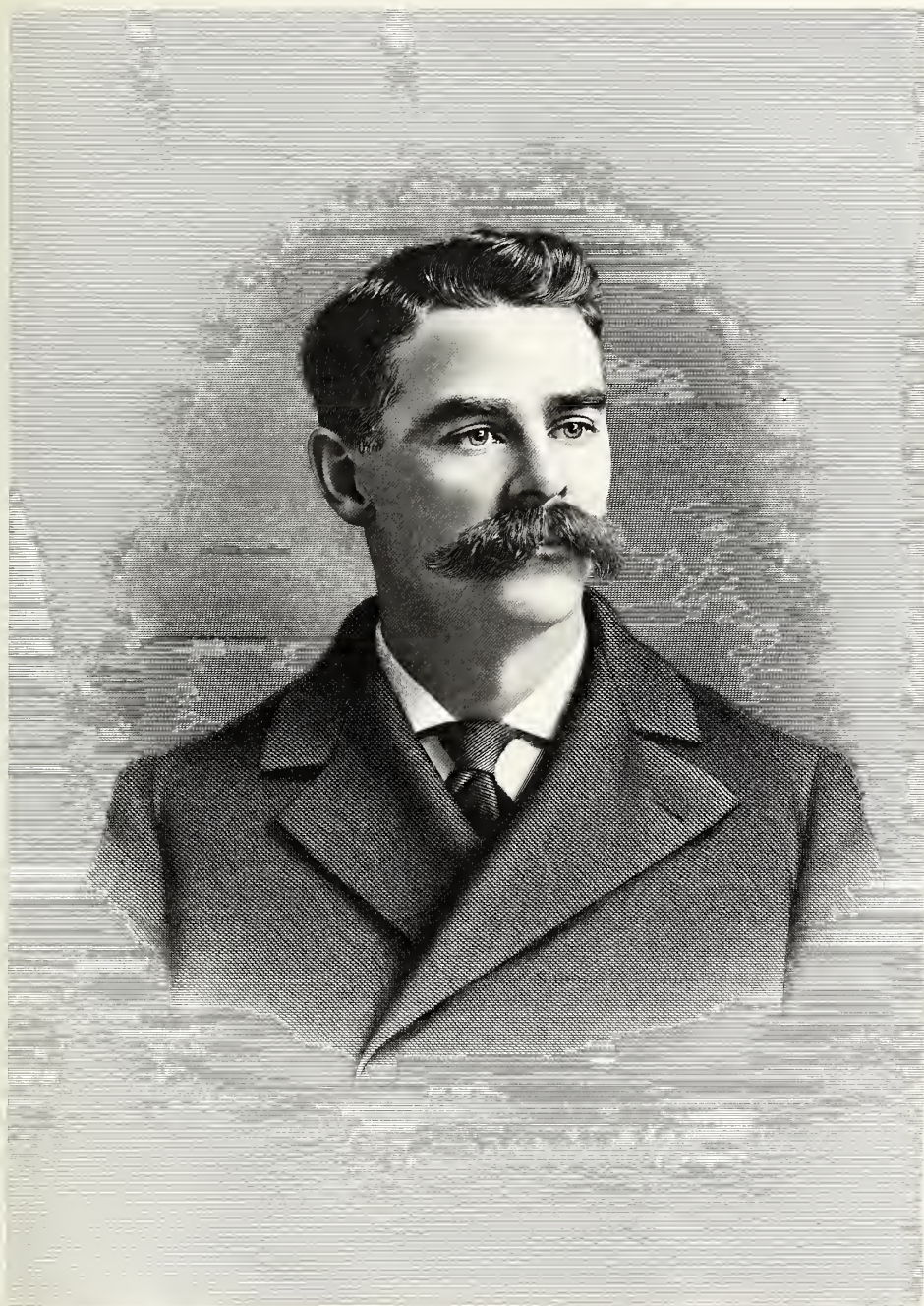
Mr. Sprout married, in 1855, Miss Ellen Donnelly, of Susquehanna county, and to them were born six children: Maggie Amelia, who became the wife of John Waldron; Augusta, married to H. G. Lichten-thaler, died August 16, 1887; Charles Howard, of whom a sketch follows; Annie Laurie, died in infancy; Lucilla Marion, wife of Stephen Soars, treasurer of Sprout, Waldron & Company; and Fred Murray, president of same corporation.



CHARLES H. SPROUT.

Charles Howard Sprout, deceased, was a man of unusual ability and beautiful personal character, and passed away just after having fairly entered upon a career which held out for him the most brilliant prospects.

He was born at Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1860, the



W. T. Bather

W. T. Bather

C. W. Sprang

elder of the two sons of Lewis B. and Ellen (Donnelly) Sprout, and the third of their six children. He was of studious habits and had acquired a good practical education by the time he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the factory established by his father, which became that of Sprout, Waldron & Company. In 1883 he became associated with John Waldron in the firm of Waldron & Sprout, and when this was succeeded by the corporation of Sprout, Waldron & Company in 1895, he became its secretary, holding this position until his death at the early age of thirty-six years. During this all too brief period he displayed talents of the highest order—intelligence, prudence, diligence—and to these qualities added decision of character, and a measure of affability which endeared him to all with whom he was in any way associated. Some of the largest advancements made by the company were during his connection with it, and he bore an intelligent and active part in the erection of the new factory in the first year of his association in the firm (1883), in the installation of the machinery for the manufacture of French buhr mills, in 1884; and in the rebuilding of the plant after its destruction by fire on February 22, 1888. He was of an inventive turn of mind, and afforded valuable aid in the setting-up of new machinery, introducing various modifications and improvements of his own designing. His interest in the establishment amounted to enthusiasm, and he persisted in his labors in spite of severe physical ailments and almost up to the moment of his death. He had been accustomed to journey to various portions of the country in the interest of the business, and was on such an errand in March, 1896, at Catskill, New York, where he was suddenly stricken down with appendicitis. Twice before, during the previous five years, he had endured great suffering from the same malady, and had often declared to his friends that in the event of another attack he would place himself in the hands of the surgeons. He

was taken by friends to the City Hospital in Albany, New York, and his wife and his brother, Fred M., were summoned to his side and found him in such serious condition that there seemed no possible remedy but by surgical treatment. An operation was performed on Sunday morning, but was unavailing, and on the evening of the following day he closed his eyes in that last sleep which falls upon the sons of men. A devout Christian, while saddened to part from his loved ones, he held fast to his faith in an awakening in a better and brighter land, and passed away, his last utterance being in the words of the beautiful psalm which has ever been a solace to the dying righteous: "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want."

In his youth Mr. Sprout was baptized into the communion of his parents, that of the Baptist church, and he maintained an unsullied christian walk and conversation throughout his life. Without bearing his heart upon his sleeve, he ever manifested a tender brotherly solicitude for those about him, and in every presence carried himself as a modest unconscious exemplar of the beauty of holiness. He deemed a strictly abstemious life a part of his religious duty, and out of similar consideration ever gave a hearty support to the cause of prohibition, seeking to preserve the weak and infirm of purpose from a temptation which could only be for their undoing if yielded to. In all his family relations he was an ideal man—a reverential and dutiful son, a loyal brother, and a devoted husband.

Mr. Sprout married, December 9, 1880, Miss Tranie Shipman, daughter of Amos Shipman, of Muncy Creek township, who survives her lamented husband. Their union was unblessed by children.



W. B. Bather

W. B. Bather

John Waldron

JOHN WALDRON.

John Waldron, deceased, was during his early manhood a splendid type of the citizen soldiery of the nation which consecrated its effort to the preservation of the Union, and, at the close of the gigantic struggle, turned gladly away from scenes of carnage and glory to engage in the arts of peace, to the betterment of the land and of all their fellows.

Mr. Waldron was born in Moreland township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1844. He was educated in his native township, and at the age of eighteen years, when just prepared to enter upon an active career, was turned aside by the call of President Lincoln for troops to enforce the national authority. He was at that age when patriotic spirit ran high, and on August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He bore himself with soldierly ability in the stirring campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, marked by many desperate battles, until that at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, of the same year, where he was wounded in the hip. He was discharged for disability resultant from this wound, May 23, 1863. Having recovered, he re-enlisted in January, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the ensuing great campaigns under General Grant until in the operations in front of Petersburg, Virginia, he suffered the loss of his left arm, June 18, 1864. He was long invalided on this account, but even this was not sufficient to dampen his patriotic ardor, and on recovering, though incapacitated for field service, he sought to yet serve his country, and took a position in the quartermaster's department, February 5, 1865, and continued therein until June 20 of the same year, when the collapse of the rebellion ended the necessity for his services.

Soon after leaving the employ of the government Mr. Waldron went to Missouri, where he labored upon a farm for two years, and then attended a commercial college in St. Louis, where he paid special attention to telegraphy. In 1875 he returned to Pennsylvania and accepted a position as a telegraph operator at Montgomery, and was subsequently advanced to that of station master, and served as such until 1880, when he resigned and located in Muncy, at once becoming identified with the industrial interests of that place. Purchasing the manufacturing business of his father-in-law, the late Lewis B. Sprout, he continued the manufacture of hay forks, elevators and other hay machinery, until 1884, when he associated with himself his brother-in-law, Charles H. Sprout, and began the manufacture of flour milling machinery. In 1895 the firm was incorporated under the name of Sprout, Waldron & Company, Mr. Waldron becoming president, and continuing in that position until his death. He was a prime factor in making the company what it is today, among the most extensive manufacturers in its line in the United States, its products being in demand in all parts of this country, and in many foreign countries. Nor was the great success of the enterprise achieved without struggles and discouragements. Twice were the factories burned down: On February 22, 1888, and on February 7, 1900, but were each time rebuilt, and upon a larger scale, and long before his death it was the great satisfaction of Mr. Waldron to witness the possession of an entirely modern plant, equipped with all that could be of advantage, a well systematized management, and an output of product of such superior quality that at the Louisiana Exposition the Sprout, Waldron & Company factories were awarded the highest award for one of their specialties, grinding mills. He also witnessed important changes in the personnel of the management: The death of Lewis B. Sprout, the treasurer; and of Charles H. Sprout, the secretary—the first named

place being succeeded to by Stephen Soars, at the dying request of his father-in-law, Lewis B. Sprout; and the latter by J. Russell Smith, a young man who as bookkeeper and assistant to the elder Sprout had shown himself worthy of trust and deserving of advancement. In 1899 an addition was made to the official staff by the election of N. L. Vredenburg, an accomplished miller, to the newly created place of vice-president. And so the great factories stand as enduring monuments to their founder and those who had them in charge in their earlier years, and of their successors it is said: "Forgetting the past, except as they learn its rich lessons of experience, they face the new century full of faith in themselves and their ability to serve those whose confidence they have been proud to win, and whose future favors they shall endeavor to merit."

Mr. Waldron was an impressive personality. Of splendid physique, his fine frank open countenance, ever beaming with good nature, was a benediction upon every one who gazed into it, while his empty sleeve was a pathetic reminder of his self-sacrificing patriotism. He entered largely into the life of the community, bearing a full measure of the labors of promoting every worthy and needy cause, and of aiding the unfortunate. He was an attendant at the services of the Baptist church, and a liberal contributor to its support and that of its various benevolences. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. He was prominent and widely known in Grand Army circles, an active member of John D. Musser Post, No. 66, in which he had held the position of commander for several years, also those of chaplain, adjutant, senior vice-commander, and quartermaster-sergeant, in which latter station he was serving at the time of his death. He was also a charter member of the Royal Arcanum.

December 9, 1875, Mr. Waldron married Miss Maggie Sprout, a daughter of Lewis B. Sprout, and to them were born four sons and one

daughter—Charles M., W. Harris, J. Howard, Fred S., and Amelia, who are all living; and five children who died in infancy.

Mr. Waldron died on August 4, 1902, at his home in Muncy, after an illness of several months, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and the sad event came as a personal bereavement to countless members of the community, who honored him for his usefulness and held him in affection for his excellences of personal character. The funeral services were held in the Baptist church, the same sacred edifice where were held those over the remains of the father-in-law and brother-in-law of the lamented deceased, and the same clergymen officiating. The employes of Sprout, Waldron & Company attended in a body, and there were also present large delegations from the Royal Arcanum and Musser Post, G. A. R., the active pallbearers being from that last named, headed by Comrade Samuel B. Sprout. Interment was made in the Muncy cemetery, in the family burying plot, already hallowed by the silent presence of the loved ones gone before.



MORTON I. SPROUT.

Morton I. Sprout, of the Handle and Excelsior Company, at Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania, is a member of the Sprout family whose ancestry is the subject of a preceding narrative. He was born in the village which is now the field of his busy effort, November 17, 1862.

His father, Amos B. Sprout, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he married Catherine Hinds, daughter of Conrad Hinds, of Scotch-English extraction, and whose ancestors settled in Connecticut on their arrival in America. Amos B. Sprout came to Picture Rocks about 1848, being one of the early settlers here. He engaged in the saw mill and planing mill business, and developed into a manufacturer

of sash, doors, blinds, and wooden measures for grain, etc., and continued so engaged until shortly before his death, which occurred in Picture Rocks, August 31, 1904, about two years after the death of his wife. He was a man of industrious habits, excellent character, and wide influence in the community. He occupied various positions of honor and trust, was a justice of the peace during nearly his entire active career, and occupied several borough offices. He was a Baptist in religion, a deacon in his church during all his mature years, and assisted in its organization, and was also a lifelong teacher in the Sunday school. He was a man of remarkable cleanliness of life, a strict abstainer from all intoxicants, an ardent temperance worker, and was averse to tobacco in all its forms. He was a Republican in politics. He was a man of pronounced intellectuality, a deep and thoughtful reader, and was the writer of much meritorious verse, principally in advocacy of temperance and in opposition to the use of narcotics.

To Amos B. and Catherine (Hinds) Sprout were born four children: Judson H., Gordon D., Morton I. and Orpha D.; the daughter is now the wife of Ellis M. Cruse, of Picture Rocks.

Morton I. Sprout was reared in his native place, and was educated in the local schools and in the Muncy Normal School, graduating from that institution with the first class. On leaving school he entered upon an active career in association with his brother, Gordon D. Sprout, in 1887, and has contributed a full share to the development of the present large business of the Handle and Excelsior Company, one of the principal manufacturing enterprises of the Lycoming Valley. Mr. Sprout is otherwise active in the affairs of the community, and exerts himself usefully in the furtherance of its interests, whether in material or moral lines. He is a member of the school board, and treasurer of that body, and secretary of the town council. He is a member of the Baptist

church, in which he is a deacon and one of the trustees, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. He is also president of the Northumberland Baptist Sunday School Convention, and treasurer of the Northumberland Baptist Association. Like his father, he is an earnest supporter of temperance principles. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Sprout married, September 23, 1885, Miss Lucinda Little, a daughter of John P. Little, sketch of whom appears in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Sprout were born six children: Will Carleton, Wesley Lee, Donald A., Martha C. (deceased), Clinton I. and Marjorie E. The eldest son, Will Carleton, is attending Bucknell College; Wesley Lee is a graduate of the Muncy Normal School; and the other children are attending the Picture Rocks high school.



CLARENCE E. SPROUT.

Clarence E. Sprout, an attorney of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was born at Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1861, the son of S. E. and Mary (Sutton) Sprout, who were natives of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and residents of Muncy, where his father was engaged in manufacturing. Clarence E. was reared in his native town, receiving a good public school education, and later entered Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1883, later receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law from the University of Pennsylvania. He read law with Crawford & Dallas, a well-known law firm of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar, June, 1885. He began the practice of law in Williamsport and still follows his chosen profession. Politically Mr. Sprout is a staunch defender of the Democratic party, but never has aspired to local office. He



C. E. Sprunt





Henry Johnson

is a stockholder in various institutions in the city, and is in active supporter of every up-to-date business enterprise.

He was married November 4, 1886, to Anna, daughter of Daniel Clapp and wife. Mr. Sprout's father was a prominent manufacturer of Lycoming county for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Sprout are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport.

HENRY JOHNSON.

Among the many representatives of ancient families who have rendered to their country the service of loyal and public-spirited citizens, and whose names are recorded in the annals of Pennsylvania, there is none whose memory is more intimately associated with the attributes of highminded patriotism than that of Henry Johnson, for many years an honored citizen of Muncy and later of Williamsport. The race from which Mr. Johnson sprang was honorably represented in the colonial service, gave to the patriot army of the Revolution an illustrious leader, and was instrumental in rearing and upholding the fabric of our national government.

The Johnson family traces its origin from Gasper Johnson, who was a colonel of infantry in the French army, and in religious belief a Huguenot. Being one of those noble souls who in times of persecution chose exile rather than apostasy, he fled from France in 1505. His descendants at a later period emigrated to America, and several of his race and name served in the Revolutionary army and in the war of 1812. Samuel Johnson, a lineal descendant of Gasper Johnson, the Huguenot ancestor, was a resident of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. He married Rebecca Justina Brodhead Heiner, a member of an old colonial family, the history of which is traced through the following generations:

Daniel Brodhead (1), a native of Yorkshire, England, was a captain in the service of King Charles II, and in 1664 accompanied the expedition which under command of Colonel Richard Nicolls took possession of New York (then New Amsterdam), in September of that year. After the surrender of the city he was sent to Albany, and was one of the witnesses to the treaty there made with the Indians in September, 1664. The following year he was appointed by Governor Nicolls to the chief command of the militia at Esopus (now Kingston), Ulster county, his commission bearing date September 16, 1665. He married in England, Ann Tye, and they were the parents of three sons: Daniel, died unmarried; Charles, born in 1664, married Maria Ten Broeck, and left descendants; and Richard, mentioned at length hereinafter. Captain Daniel Brodhead spent the remainder of his life in Ulster county and died there in 1670.

Richard Brodhead (2), third son of Daniel and Ann (Tye) Brodhead, was born in Ulster county, New York, and married —— Jansen, by whom he had a son Daniel; mentioned at length hereinafter. Richard Brodhead was twice married, the family name of his second wife being Pauling.

Daniel Brodhead (3), son of Richard and —— (Jansen) Brodhead, was born in 1693 in Ulster county, New York, and in 1737 moved to Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Hester Wyngatt, also a native of Ulster county, and among their children was a son Daniel, mentioned at length hereinafter. Daniel Brodhead, the father, died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1755.

Daniel Brodhead (4), son of Daniel and Hester (Wyngatt) Brodhead, was born in November, 1736. He was elected a deputy from Berks county to a provincial assembly convened in Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and was one of a committee which reported in favor of calling

a Continental Congress, and of passing acts of non-importation and non-exportation to or from Great Britain, these measures being among the first steps toward the war for independence. In May, 1775, he was appointed by the Pennsylvania Assembly to the command of the Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Riflemen, and participated in the battle of Long Island, August 26, 1776, in the official reports of which his regiment received meritorious mention. In 1776 he was stationed at Bordentown, New Jersey, in command of his regiment, and on March 15, 1778, was appointed by General Washington to the command of the Western Department at Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania. In June, 1778, he rebuilt Fort Muncy, in Lycoming county, a place of defense which had been destroyed by the Indians. As commander of the Western Department he conducted several campaigns against the Indians with successful results, and negotiated one treaty with his savage antagonists. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out as colonel of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania, the army having been reorganized. On September 30, 1783, he was appointed brevet brigadier-general. He served several terms as surveyor-general of the Commonwealth, and was active in forming the Society of the Cincinnati, being one of the committee appointed to procure its charter. General Brodhead married Elizabeth Depui, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, by whom he was the father of a daughter, Ann Garton, mentioned at length hereinafter. After the death of his wife he married Mrs. Rebecca Mifflin, widow of General Mifflin. The death of General Brodhead occurred November 15, 1809, at Milford, Pennsylvania, and was universally mourned, as that of one whose life had been so filled with achievement in the service of his country deserved to be. A monument to his memory is now standing in the Milford cemetery.

Ann Garton Brodhead (5), daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth

(Depui) Brodhead, married Jasper Heiner, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of a daughter, Rebecca Justina Brodhead, who became the wife of Samuel Johnson, as mentioned above.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of the following children: 1, John Brodhead, died unmarried; 2, Ann Garton, married Heman L. Cummings, and became the mother of two children; Henry Johnson Brodhead, who married Elizabeth Webster Robb and had one child, Laura Justina, who became the wife of James W. Miller, and Louis Jerome, who died unmarried; 3, Laura Evlina, who became the wife of Dr. Thomas Wood, of Muncy, Pennsylvania; 4, Josephine Harriet; 5, Sarah Hannah; 6, Henry, mentioned at length hereinafter. John Brodhead Johnson, the eldest child of this numerous family, was taken in a peculiarly distressing manner from those who had fixed their hopes on him. In 1825, while on a visit to New Orleans, he fell a victim to the yellow fever, so frequently epidemic in that city, and died far from his home and friends. This event was felt to be the more afflicting for the reason that in 1820 had occurred the death of Samuel Johnson, the father of the family.

Henry Johnson, son of Samuel and Rebecca Justina Brodhead (Heiner) Johnson, was born June 12, 1819, at Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, and received his primary education in the schools of his native place. In 1837 he graduated from Princeton College, and for three years thereafter read law with Hon. Whitfield S. Johnson, afterward secretary of state of New Jersey. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar after examination before the supreme court judges of New Jersey, as required by the rules of that state. The same year he accompanied his mother to Muncy, Pennsylvania, where they henceforth made their home, Mrs. Johnson, as one of the devisees of her grandfather, General Daniel Brodhead, having acquired a large amount of real estate in

Pennsylvania. June 19, 1841, Mr. Johnson opened in Muncy the law office which he occupied for over fifty years, enjoying a successful and lucrative practice. His devotion to his chosen profession was life-long.

From the time of his settlement in Lycoming county Mr. Johnson took a prominent part in political affairs, first as a Whig and afterward as a Republican. In 1848 he was among the earliest supporters of General Zachary Taylor, as such was elected one of the presidential electors of Pennsylvania, and voted directly for Taylor and Fillmore. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate for the counties of Lycoming, Union, Clinton and Centre, and served during the war times of 1862, '63 and '64. During this period he was a member of various committees. In 1864 he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and thus became the political leader of the senate, of which he was for a considerable period speaker pro tem. The supreme court of Pennsylvania having decided that the act of 1812 authorizing and regulating elections by soldiers in the field was unconstitutional, thereby deprived a very large number of citizens of the right of suffrage, and endangered the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and the permanence of the Union. The legislative record of 1863, page 60, records on June 22, that Mr. Johnson read in his place, "a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution extending the right of suffrage to citizens in actual military service." Subsequent proceedings show that it was adopted by both houses. Mr. Johnson also proposed and on June 6, 1864, introduced another bill submitting this amendment to a vote by the people, providing for a special election in July of that year; an adjourned session to receive the returns and announce the vote was to be held in August, 1864. The election was duly held, and the people by a very large majority adopted the amendment. The following brief extract from Mr. Johnson's speech on "The Soldiers' Amendment Bill" furnishes full explanation of its object and necessity:

"It simply contemplates incorporating into the constitution of the state a great measure of remedial justice to our patriotic and brave soldiers in the field." February 29, 1864, in order to render the amendment effectual, he introduced "an act to regulate election by soldiers in active military service." This was passed at the special session in August, 1864, and the amendment thus made effective secured the re-election of Lincoln and the ultimate triumph of the Union cause. These official acts of Mr. Johnson constitute a record of patriotism, ability and zeal in the public service which will endure as long as the constitution itself, for in the new and present constitution the soldiers' voting provision is retained as originally proposed by him, and the law regulating the mode of voting thereunder, as framed by him, remains on the statute book.

Mr. Johnson was a member of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, refusing any higher rank than that of private. It was during his senatorial term that he thus rendered military service under command of General Reynolds, being stationed at and around Hagerstown, Williamsport, on the Potomac, and other places in the south. His enlistment was in response to Governor Curtin's call at the time of the Antietam campaign. He was a member of Post No. 66, G. A. R., and affiliated with Muncy Lodge, No. 299, F. and A. M.

Mr. Johnson married, July 22, 1856, Margaret, youngest daughter of Enoch Green, and sister of Hon. Henry Green, judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death chief justice. Their children were: 1, Rebecca Justina, who married Charles Lose, and became the mother of the following children: Henry Johnson, James, Jr., Charles, Jr., Phoebe Starr, Margaret Green, Edith Brodhead, John Johnson (deceased) and William Brodhead. 2, Mary Green; 3, Ida Josephine, who married Jabin Bush Baldwin; 4, Laura Louise; 5, Helen Gertrude; 6, Anna Holstein, who is the wife of Hon. Emerson Collins,

and mother of one child, Helen Johnson; 7, Margaret Green, deceased, who married Herman Le Roy Collins, and became the mother of one child, Edith Johnson, who is deceased; 8, Edith Brodhead, who died January 21, 1890.

In November, 1890, Mr. Johnson moved to Williamsport, where he occupied a beautiful home of his own erection on the corner of West Fourth and Maynard streets. Among the most precious treasures of this home were certain memorials of the past, including the dress-parade sword of General Brodhead, and a miniature of the hero, set in gold, and almost as perfect as when it was painted in 1776. There is in the surveyor-general's department at Harrisburg an enlarged copy of this miniature, which was procured from Mr. Johnson by one of General Brodhead's successors in office. Mr. Johnson also had in his possession six autograph letters of General Washington, among them one dated March 15, 1778, appointing General Brodhead to the command of the Western Military Department of Pennsylvania. It was in this home, consecrated by the presence of these heirlooms, that Mr. Johnson breathed his last, August 11, 1895. The close of this long life of usefulness and honor was felt to be a public calamity as well as a private loss, and all classes mourned for one whose example had afforded a picture of the ideal citizen and true patriot.

The genealogy of the Green family is traced through the following generations:

William Green(1), on account of dissatisfaction with some new relationships in his father's family, left his home in England at the age of twenty and crossed the sea to seek his fortune in the New World. He landed in Philadelphia, and after a time, being desirous of returning home, and finding no vessel about to sail from that port, went to New York. Meeting with no opportunity of embarking immediately from

that city, he visited Long Island, and there became acquainted with the family of John Reede, recently arrived from England. He subsequently married Joanna, the sister or daughter of Mr. Reede, and about 1700 settled in Ewing township. He purchased of Daniel Coxe, as recorded in a deed dated 1717, three hundred and forty-five acres of land which in 1883 were in the possession of his descendants of the fifth generation. He was appointed one of the first judges of Hunterdon county. Among the children born to him and his wife was a son Richard, mentioned at length hereinafter. The death of William Green occurred in 1722. He was a prominent and useful citizen, conspicuous in the conduct of public affairs and in the negotiation of important business transactions.

Richard Green (2), eldest child of William (1) and Joanna (Reede) Green, and first to bear the name of Richard, married Mary, daughter of George Ely, of Trenton, and they were the parents of four children: Richard, mentioned at length hereinafter; Rebecca, Christian, and William.

Richard Green (3), eldest child of Richard (2) and Mary (Ely) Green, and second of the name of Richard, married Phoebe, daughter of Nathaniel Moore, and their children were: William, Nathaniel, Richard, Enoch, John, mentioned at length hereinafter; Samuel, Benjamin, Joseph, George, Rebecca and Sarah.

John Green (4), fifth child of Richard (3) and Phoebe (Moore) Green, married Rhoda, daughter of Daniel Howell, and the following children were born to them: Enoch, mentioned at length hereinafter; Charles, Richard, William, Elizabeth, and Lydia.

Enoch Green (5), eldest child of John (4) and Rhoda (Howell) Green, married Mary, daughter of George Bidleman, and they were the parents of the following children: 1, Ellen (deceased), who married Whitfield S. Johnson, a lawyer of Sussex, New Jersey, and for several

years secretary of state; their children are: William M., a lawyer of Hackensack; Mary M.; Emily E., deceased; Laura C.; Elizabeth B.; Margaret G., deceased, and Ellen Green. 2, George B. (deceased), who married Ann Disbrow and resided in Jersey City. 3, Mary, who was the wife of George Woodruff, a merchant of New York City, both now deceased. 4, John, and 5, Joseph, both deceased. 6, Henry, who was a graduate of Lafayette College, a lawyer of Easton, and judge of the supreme court, now deceased. He married Ann Hultzizer, of Easton, and their children are: Caroline, who married Hiram Howland, of Indianapolis; Frances, who is the wife of Henry E. Potter, of Orange, New Jersey; Frederick, and Ada (deceased), married William Shaeffer, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. 7, Margaret, who became the wife of Henry Johnson, of Muncy, Pennsylvania, as mentioned above. After the death of his wife, the mother of these children, Mr. Green married Catherine Ten Eyck, of Princeton. This marriage was without issue.

CHARLES LOSE.

Charles Lose, a prominent citizen of Williamsport, and county superintendent of public schools, is well known and highly respected.

James Lose, father of Charles Lose, was reared on a farm in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighteen years. He was apprenticed to and learned the shoemaker's trade at Muncy, Pennsylvania, and at the present time is a prosperous merchant in the boot and shoe line at Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He married Phoebe Starr, who died in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. James Lose had six children: 1, Kate; 2, Charles, of whom later; 3, Bartley; 4, Sallie; 5, Irvin; and 6, James, deceased.

Charles Lose, second child and eldest son of James and Phoebe

(Starr) Lose, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1856. He received an excellent education, having attended Lafayette College and Bucknell University. He was an earnest student and began teaching at the early age of seventeen years. He was principal of Montoursville high school for one year, and of the Lycoming County Normal School for four years, being very successful in the many new methods of instruction which he introduced. In 1884 he was appointed county superintendent of public schools by the state superintendent to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his predecessor, and was elected to the same position in 1887 and 1890. His work as county superintendent of public schools has been eminently satisfactory. Mr. Lose married, June 22, 1882, Rebecca J., eldest daughter of Hon. Henry Johnson of Williamsport. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lose are the parents of four children.



WILLIAMSPORT DICKINSON SEMINARY.

At Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is an institution of high grade, which has long afforded to the young of both sexes superior educational facilities, following the plans which have been approved by long experience and adopted by the best schools in the country. It was founded in 1848, was regularly chartered by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and authorized to confer degrees upon those who complete the prescribed courses of study. It is under the patronage of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being owned and practically managed by the Preachers' Aid Society.

As this institution was rather to promote the important work of higher Christian education than to make money, the paramount purpose has ever been to combine thorough instruction and a careful moral training with the comforts of a good home at a minimum cost. The

city of its location is one of the most healthful in the state. The surroundings are all that could be desired for an educational institution of the highest class. There are forty churches besides other religious organizations, and the public buildings and residences give every evidence of enterprise and taste. The seminary buildings occupy a commanding eminence looking down upon the city, located upon a beautiful six-acre tract of ground well shaded. The buildings are of brick; the main edifice, rebuilt and modernized, compares favorably with the best school buildings in the country, and the chapel is among the most attractive auditoriums in the city. The young men's and young women's dormitories are entirely separate. The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by incandescent electric lamps, and the water is supplied from uncontaminated mountain springs. The dormitory buildings are amply supplied with bathing facilities. A spacious athletic field is laid off with running track and grounds for ball, tennis and outdoor basket ball, and has a fine grand-stand capable of seating nearly a thousand people.

The music and art building, named Bradley Hall in honor of Hon. Thomas Bradley, of Philadelphia, is an imposing structure, eighty-five feet in frontage, fifty feet in depth and four stories high. In design and symbolic ornamentation it represents a very high type of utility and beauty. While chiefly devoted to the study of music and art, the hall contains, as gifts of friends and patrons of the school, a swimming pool, a large and well-furnished gymnasium, and a bowling alley for the young women; there are also a capacious society hall, a reading room and a library. An enclosed bridge connects it with the main seminary building, affording sheltered communication at all times. The young men's gymnasium is finely equipped with bowling alley and best modern appliances for physical culture.

While Dickinson Seminary is in no sense sectarian, it is positively

and emphatically Christian in its administration and work. By combining practical Christian teaching with thorough intellectual training under personal supervision of Christian men and women especially qualified by education and experience, the school has established a high reputation among literary institutions, and has won the confidence of the public to a degree of which its friends and patrons may justly be proud. The system of government seeks to encourage self-control rather than control by law and rule. It deals with each one as a responsible individual, as well as a part of the school, making each one largely the arbiter of his own immunities and limitations. The relations of the teachers and officers to their pupils are of a family nature. The president and his family reside in the building, and are in constant association with the students.

The wife of the president entertains the Young Women's Missionary Society in her apartments once a month, occasionally receives the entire school in her parlors, and in time of illness and affliction visits the students in their rooms. The members of the faculty, who number eighteen, are so distributed about the building as to be readily accessible at any time for such aid as the student may need outside of the recitation room.

The wants of a large class of students are provided for through eleven regular courses of study: Normal English, Belles Lettres, Science and Literature, Classical, Practical Science, College Preparatory, Business, Instrumental Music, Vocal Music, Expression and Art. Students may adopt any of these exclusively, or may select such studies from them as they desire, subject to the approval of the faculty. The Normal English course is designed to meet the demand for teachers in the common schools, and affords thorough instruction and drill in the English branches. The Belles Lettres course is especially arranged to

accommodate young ladies who desire to omit the higher mathematics beyond elementary algebra and geometry, and affords opportunity to connect studies in music and art with a well selected course in literature and science. The course in Science and Literature is designed to give wider culture and more thorough mental discipline. It differs mainly from the Classical course in that it omits Greek entirely, and makes Latin elective, with German or French during the first two years. The scientific department is furnished with very complete equipments of physical and chemical apparatus. The museum contains alcoholic and mounted specimens and models necessary in the study of physiology, and a fine collection of botanical and geological specimens. The Classical course is much more extensive than is ordinarily pursued in seminaries. The Practical Science course covers the required preparation for admission to schools of technology and to industrial courses in the university. In the College Preparatory course such studies are taken as are required for admission by the leading colleges, and the work has been done so thoroughly that in most cases the diploma of the seminary is accepted in lieu of entrance examinations. The business course is equal to the course offered in the best business schools and aims to give young people a thoroughly practical equipment for business life. The advantages offered to students in music are exceptional. The departments are in charge of thoroughly trained teachers who have studied under the best masters both at home and abroad. The Department of Expression offers a four years' course under the instruction of an experienced and accomplished director. Physical culture receives special attention. A woman trained under the best Swedish instructors gives her entire attention to this work among the young women; while the boys' gymnasium is under the direction of an experienced college-trained athlete. The library facilities of the school are excellent. Five thou-

sand volumes of selected books, well catalogued, constitute the school library, and are accessible to all students. Within the past few months this number has been greatly increased by several hundred valuable books, presented by friends of the institution.

Through the generous gifts of alumni and friends, a number of free scholarships are open to both young men and young women. These range in value from one year's tuition in the seminary to two and four year courses of study in college and university.

The wide usefulness of Dickinson Seminary is discerned in the fact that nearly twelve thousand young people have received academic instruction in its halls, in attendance ranging from one to four years, while nine hundred and forty-two have completed the prescribed curriculum, graduating with the honors which the institution confers. The yearly attendance is most gratifying, and demonstrates that Williamsport Dickinson Seminary is a wide-awake, progressive and thoroughly modern school of which its friends and the city may be justly proud.

Dickinson Seminary had for its foundation the old "Williamsport Academy for the Education of the Youth in the English and other Languages, in Useful Arts, Science and Literature." This institution was authorized by act of the legislature April 2, 1811, and received an appropriation of two thousand dollars conditioned upon the free teaching of poor children not to exceed five in number. In 1814 an academy building was erected, of brick, two stories high, octagonal in form, and situated at the corner of Third and West streets. The originators of the enterprise were nearly all Scotch-Irish, and the institution was opened under Presbyterian auspices. The first principal was Rev. Samuel Henderson, a graduate of Edinburgh (Scotland) University. The academy existed until shortly after the passage of the common school law in 1854, when it was closed. For five years thereafter the building was

rented at fifteen dollars per annum for common school purposes, and was then sold by the trustees to John B. Hall for \$2,392. With this sum the trustees purchased one and three-quarters acres of land on an elevation to the north of the borough limits, and there erected a brick academy building forty by sixty feet, two stories high, and which now, with two stories added, constitutes the west wing of the present Williamsport Dickinson Seminary. In 1845 the property was sold under mechanic's lien, bringing only \$432. The purchasers, John K. Hays and Peter Vanderbelt, subsequently sold it to the town council for school purposes. In 1849 the council proposed its transfer to the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that body to assume the debts against it, but no further obligation. In March of the year named, the Conference agreed to take over the property, and it appointed trustees with Rev. Thomas Bowman as president and Rev. B. H. Crever as financial agent. The building constituting the two lower stories of the west wing was out of repair, and the trustees set out to procure the sum of ten thousand dollars for its refitting, the payment of the debt incurred, and the erection of a new building. At the same time was purchased an adjoining tract of five acres of ground. In 1851 the east wing was built, and four years later the two wings were joined by the erection of a central six-story edifice, furnishing accommodations for more than two hundred boarding students, and as many day scholars. The amount expended during this period for repairs and improvements amount to \$52,600. Much of the burden of providing funds and building up a supporting patronage was borne by the Preachers' Aid Society of Central Pennsylvania, many of whose members became contributing stockholders. Further enlargements since that time have greatly increased the capacity of the building.

At the opening of Dickinson Seminary, the faculty consisted of

President Bowman and B. H. Crever, with the wife and sister of the last named as assistants. President Bowman, who had become bishop, resigned after a most efficient service of ten years, and was succeeded by the scholarly Rev. John H. Dashiell, D. D. Two years later, Dr. Dashiell returned to pulpit labors and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, D. D. After a successful presidency of ten years, Dr. Mitchell resigned in 1869, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, who made many improvements during the five years he was in charge. He resigned January 8, 1874, and February 13, following, the Rev. Edward J. Gray, D. D., was elected to the vacancy, a position which he occupied until his death, January 20, 1905, after an honorable and brilliant incumbency of thirty-one years.

On August 17, 1905, the Rev. William Perry Eveland, Ph. D., was called from a successful pastorate to continue the work of the school. He came with ripe scholarship and rich endowments for his labors, and witnessed on September 5, 1905, the opening of the most successful year in the history of the school.

REV. EDWARD JAMES GRAY.

Reverend Edward James Gray, D. D., clergyman and educator, who for thirty-one years preceding his decease was president of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is a native of the state, born in Half Moon Valley, Centre county, near Bellefonte, July 27, 1832. From his sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry, which has long made notable the valley of his birth, he derived those sterling elements of character and high-keyed principles that made him resolute in action and helped him to success in the difficult undertakings of his life.

Dr. Gray began his education in the ordinary country schools of

that day, pursued advanced branches in Pine Grove Academy, and in 1856 entered Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, from which he was graduated in the Classical Course in 1858. In the following year he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For fifteen years he occupied various important pulpits, displaying great powers as a preacher, and that skill in financial undertakings and that knowledge of men which made him a master when he came into his kingdom at Williamsport. In 1874 he was elected to the presidency of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, and the remainder of his life was consecrated to the service of that institution. He took high rank as an educator, and his excellent traits of personal character, his sympathy with the young student and his deep fatherly interest gave him a power of influence which found its fruit in directing many into useful paths of life, and in affording them splendid equipment for important places, notable in the church and schoolroom. He moved among his students as an earnest Christian gentleman of a cultured mind and a tender heart.

His career as a teacher and the head of Dickinson Seminary covered the long period of nearly thirty-one years, ending only with his death at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, January 20, 1905. During Dr. Gray's administration the institution was steadily advanced in usefulness and the public favor, and developed into one of the best higher seminaries in the state. Over one hundred thousand dollars were expended in new buildings, improvements and equipments in various departments, the money being largely obtained through Dr. Gray's personal efforts. There was nothing perfunctory in his labors in connection with the school. He regarded it as the best field before him for his effort, and devoted himself to it with a rare degree of conscientiousness and persistent endeavor. His vigorous constitution stood him well in his ceaseless labors. He never lost sight of his pupils after their leaving

his immediate presence, but followed them with a parental interest, and in many instances procured their entrance upon important positions, his intimate personal acquaintance with them affording him knowledge of their capabilities along lines which they frequently did not themselves discern.

While Dr. Gray gave his principal effort to instructional work in connection with the institution of which he was the head, he was also a man of wide usefulness and potent influence in his church. He was ever a conspicuous figure in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and for many years preceding his death was, perhaps, the most forceful member of the board of managers of its educational society. To secondary education he gave much attention. There was nothing new in educational matters that he did not investigate; nothing old that he would preserve if he thought it had lost its value. He was in constant demand for public occasions and in missionary efforts. As a dedicator of churches he was remarkably successful, both in preaching and in managing the finances. By this means he benefited many of his old students, and it is said that no man in the state was called to dedicate so many churches as was he. He had educated a very large number of the members of his conference, who showed their appreciation for him in various ways. Six times in succession he was chosen by his ministerial brethren to represent them in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, the highest legislative body in that denomination in this country, meeting quadrennially. He was also twice elected to the Methodist Episcopal Ecumenical Conference, meeting once in ten years. The first of the last named sessions which he attended met in Washington City, in 1891, and the second in London, England, in 1901. In his attendance upon these he was accompanied by Mrs. Gray. From Dickinson College of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, he received the de-

grees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity. As a citizen Doctor Gray showed great pride and interest in Williamsport. He believed in the city of his choice, and was ready to give to the advancement of her interests both of his time and means.

He has left an impress upon Dickinson Seminary which will remain as long as the institution lasts. He lived only for it, and, dying, died as he wished, at the head of the school where he had been educated and to which he had devoted the best and greater portion of his life. Of him it may well be said:

“Servant of God, well done.
They serve Him well who serve His creatures;
For good is not a shapely mass of stone
Hewn by one’s hands, and worked by him alone;
It is a seed God suffers him to sow;
Others will reap, and when the harvests grow,
He giveth increase through all coming years,
And lets men reap in joy seed that was sown in tears.”

December 26, 1861, Doctor Gray married Miss Eva Vanderbilt Emery of Williamsport. To them were born three daughters and two sons. He was survived by Mrs. Gray and their two sons, William E. Gray, in business in the city, and Edward J. Gray, Jr., in school.

Eva Vanderbilt (Emery) Gray, who died suddenly, September 7, 1905, was the daughter of Joseph and Julia Emery. She was born in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1840. Much of her early life was spent in Williamsport, where she then resided. She was educated at Dickinson Seminary, from which she was graduated with the class of 1857. It was while attending the seminary that she met Edward James Gray, then a ministerial student there, and the friendship there formed grew into that riper affection, and on December 26, 1861, they were united in marriage.

For nearly thirteen years she resided with her husband in a number

of charges, he being a Methodist Episcopal minister, and in March, 1874, when Dr. Gray was elected president of the seminary they returned to Williamsport and took up their residence in that institution.

During the thirty-one years of Dr. Gray's presidency Mrs. Gray was his co-laborer in every field. Much of the success of the institution during those years was due to her influence, assistance and constant upholding of his hands. Countless little things that the public and the school never knew were her labor of love. Her husband's life work was hers and the success of the school was interwoven with her very being. At his death she was made chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the seminary for the balance of the school year.

About the middle of July, 1905, Mrs. Gray left the halls which had been her home and her pride for so many years and took up her residence with her son, William E. Gray, at 823 West Third street. She had laid down the cares of active life and prepared to spend her remaining days quietly, relinquishing all except an active interest in her church work and in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Mulberry Street Methodist church, of which she was the founder and president.

She had lived an earnest, Christian life and, although no danger was anticipated from the operation, she frequently had expressed her readiness and willingness to go and join her husband in the home above. The hand of death found her prepared, a loving and useful Christian life well spent, her labors ended.

She was the organizer of the Seminary Branch of the Woman's Missionary Society, which has established the Eva Gray Scholarship and is educating a girl in Japan. She was one of the board of managers of the Home for the Friendless and also of the Y. W. C. A., of which latter she had also been a vice president. She was one of the original members of the Clio Club.



Eng. by F. G. Kernan N.Y.

B. L. Bourne

BENJAMIN CARLTON BOWMAN.

Benjamin Carlton Bowman, deceased, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was during an unusually long and active career one of the foremost men of his region in laying the foundation for its industrial interests. He was a pioneer in various important enterprises which developed into mammoth proportions, and was a prime factor in the upbuilding of the city of Williamsport. He was a man of most exemplary character and high capability, whose activities went far beyond merely material concerns, the institutions of religion and education being ever the objects of his solicitude and of his benefactions.

He was a native of the state of New York, born in Chenango township, Broome county, April 7, 1818, a son of Ebenezer and Sylvia Prudentia (Barnaby) Bowman. His early training and schooling were near Binghamton, New York. The death of his mother occurred when he was about thirteen years of age, and his father returned to Vermont, his native state. The son removed to Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he found employment on a farm, and he remained there and was so occupied until he came to manhood. He subsequently rented a farm in the same county, upon which he remained for two years. Removing to Centre county, he there engaged in the lumber business, and this venture marks the beginning of an independent career in which he conquered fate and acquired fortune. Purchasing an old saw mill of primitive construction, and a tract of timber land, he applied himself industriously to making the best possible use of his new acquisitions. He put the old machinery in repair, felled the trees upon his timber tract, and manufactured lumber which he rafted down the Moshannon river to market. He found a ready market for his product, and soon extended his operations, erecting a steam saw mill near Phillipsburg,

Centre county, and sent his product to market by wagon to Clearfield creek, and thence down the stream in rafts. He was among the very first to float logs down the Susquehanna river to Williamsport, and soon came to be known as one of the most extensive lumber manufacturers and dealers in the counties of Centre and Clearfield. In June, 1864, Mr. Bowman took up his residence in Williamsport, and identified himself with the firm of Barrows, Bowman & Company (later Bowman, Foreman & Company), which purchased the Star Mills and operated them with great success and commensurate returns for many years. As the lumber business developed Mr. Bowman extended his operations into larger fields, effecting the organization of the Susquehanna Boom Company and the Bowman Lumber Company of West Virginia, of both of which he was president and the managerial head. That success habitually attended him may in no degree be ascribed to conditions which must necessarily lead to such results. At every step, from the day he set in operation his first old-fashioned saw mill on the Moshannon, were needed just such qualities as marked his character—unflagging industry, indomitable resolution, close attention to business details, and, besides, that business sagacity that enables the well-equipped resourceful man not only to rightly measure immediate conditions, but accurately forecast and make preparation for opportunity which the shortsighted cannot see and which one of weak mental fibre fears to grasp. Mr. Bowman, while bearing the burdens of these large affairs, bore a full part in the advancement of other enterprises entering into the commercial life of his city. He aided in the organization of the Lycoming Rubber Company, of which he was president and directing manager from the day it opened for business until the last of his life. He was also prominent in the institution of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of which he was president, and the Williamsport Gas Company, in which

he was a director, and he was also identified with other companies and firms in a financial and advisorial way. He was vice-president of the Lumbermen's National Bank, and president of the Lycoming Rubber Company.

Mr. Bowman was deeply interested in all that enters into the higher life of the community, and freely exerted his influence and contributed of his means for every worthy cause. He was an exemplary member of Grace (Methodist Episcopal) Church, which he served for many years in the capacity of steward and president of the board of trustees. He was a cheerful and efficient aider of the Young Men's Christian Association, and gave to it his personal services as a member of its board of trustees. He was a liberal benefactor of Dickinson Seminary, and was for years one of its most efficient trustees, and was also deeply interested in the Young Women's Christian Association. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party. In his personal character he was an ideal figure—sincere, unaffected, abhorring pretense; deeply sympathetic with one in distress, and ever helpful to such; and in all things setting an example of good citizenship and christian manhood. His death occurred July 28, 1896, in his seventy-eighth year. He preserved his mental qualities unimpaired to the last, and passed away

“As one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him
And lies down to pleasant dreams.”

Mr. Bowman married on January 8, 1840, Eliza Ann Buck, a noble christian woman, who was born in Great Bend, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1818, and died October 31, 1897. Four children were born of this marriage: Francis Carlton, further mentioned on a following page; Carrie, born in 1851, died in infancy; Harvey Rowland, born February 5, 1861, died April 20, 1882; James Walton, further written of in this work.

Eliza Ann (Buck) Bowman, the mother of the children above named, came of the following line of ancestry reaching to the earliest colonial period:

I. Thomas Munson, born about 1612, was known in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1637, as a resident who performed military service in the Pequot war. Forty-two of the ninety men of Mason's renowned little army were at Hartford, and he among them. He was one of the twenty-five who settled at New Haven and founded that colony, and was captain commanding the force there in King Philip's war, 1675. He was a man of marked character and genuine courage, yet peaceable and kindly disposed toward all. He was a carpenter by trade. He held civil as well as military offices, and was a Congregationalist in religion. He died in 1685, aged about seventy-three years. About 1640 he married Joanna ——, who died in 1678, aged sixty-eight years. Their children were: Elizabeth; Samuel, baptized August, 1643; Hannah, baptized June, 1648.

II. Samuel, son of Thomas Munson, was born about 1643. Like his father he resided at New Haven and Wallingford, and adhered to the same religion. He was a shoemaker and tanner. He died in the winter of 1692-3. In October, 1665, he married Martha, daughter of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley, and their children were: Martha, Samuel, Thomas, John Theophilus, Joseph, Stephen, Caleb, Joshua and Israel.

III. Ensign Joseph Munson, son of Samuel (2) was born November 6, 1677, and died October 30, 1725. In March, 1700, he married Margery Hitchcock. Their children were: 1, Abel, born January 10, 1701; 2, Abigail, April 2, 1704; 3, Joseph, December 25, 1705; 4, Desire, February, 1707; 5, Thankful, January 17, 1710; 6, Ephraim,

November 5, 1714; 7, Margery, October 10, 1717; 8, Jemima, March 27, 1720; 9, Agur, born April 7, 1725, died 1726.

IV. Abel, son of Ensign Joseph Munson (3), resided at Wallingford, Connecticut, a farmer, a member of the Congregational church. November 7, 1728, he married Sarah Peck; he died February 13, 1779. His children were: 1, Mehitable (Mabel), born June 2, 1730; 2, Mary, May 2, 1732; 3, Titus, July 5, 1734; 4, Lud, May 5, 1736; 5, Levi, August 29, 1748; 6, Sarah, born September 6, 1740, married, October 11, 1759; 7, Nathaniel, October 20, 1742; 8, Abigail, September 2, 1744; 9, Margery, November 3, 1746; 10, Lydia, October 1, 1748; 11, Abel, January 3, 1749; 12, Joseph, November 16, 1751; 13, Lydia, October 12, 1752; 14, Adah, November 19, 1738.

V. Levi, son of Abel Munson (4) resided at Wallingford, and was an Episcopalian. The "History of Harwinton" mentions Lieutenant Levi as one of five "prominent individuals" in an Episcopal society formed about 1784. According to "Connecticut Men in the Revolution" Sergeant Levi was among those who surrendered with Colonel Ethan Allen near Montreal, September 25, 1775, was sent to England, returned to Halifax June 21, 1776, and was later exchanged. Levi was commissioned lieutenant January 1, 1777, of the Sixth Regiment Connecticut Line, commanded by Colonel Douglass, and afterward by Colonel Meigs. He died in 1815. November 27, 1760, he married Mary Cooley. Their children were: 1, Almond, born October 3, 1761; 2, Orange, November 19, 1763; 3, Mary, February 14, 1766; 4, Lent, March 3, 1768; 5, Ephraim, September 22, 1770; 6, Levi, August 23, 1772; 7, Abel, July 22, 1774; 8, Elisha; 9, Lud Augustus, born August 21, 1781.

VI. Almond, son of Levi Munson (5) served in the Revolutionary war five years. It is recorded of him that he was "one of the Spartan

band who spent the winter with Washington at Valley Forge," and is described as having the rank of musician. His thigh was fractured by a musket ball which left him a cripple. October 3, 1761, he married Esther Peck, who died in 1812, and he died in 1831. Their children were: 1, Ashbel; 2, Almond, born in Connecticut in 1790; 3, Phila, born in Plymouth, Connecticut, May 8, 1792; 4, Lent; 5, Samuel Sheldon, born August 31, 1799; 6, Levi, March 18, 1801; 7, Benajah, June 10, 1805; 8, Amanda.

VII. Phila, daughter of Almond Munson (6) married, November 27, 1814, Silas, son of Rev. Daniel Buck, who was the first pastor of the Presbyterian church in Great Bend, Pennsylvania. She was remarkable for her strength of character. She was Episcopally christened at an early age at Plymouth, Connecticut. She often spoke to her children of her father having service every Sunday in their home, and teaching his children the catechism. She died February 24, 1881. Her children were: 1, Julius, born November 20, 1816, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; 2, Eliza Ann, who became the wife of Benjamin C. Bowman, and who is heretofore further referred to; 3, Emeline, married M. H. Griggs, of Great Bend, Pennsylvania, and died in 1897; 4, Lucien, married Mary Wilmot, of Windsor, New York; 5, Sandoval, unmarried, of Great Bend, Pennsylvania; 6, Georgianna, married S. S. Carpenter, and resided in Great Bend, Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS CARLETON BOWMAN.

The Bowman family, worthily represented in the present generation by Francis C. Bowman, who is actively and prominently identified with various business enterprises in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is a lineal descendant of Ebenezer and Sylvia P. (Barn-



J. C. Bruman



aby) Bowman, and the eldest son of Benjamin Carlton and Eliza Ann (Buck) Bowman.

Francis C. Bowman was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1844. His early life was spent in attendance at the public schools and assisting his father in the work on the farm. Upon the removal of his father to Williamsport, Francis C., then twenty-one years of age, was left to conduct the farm, which he did in a highly satisfactory manner for a period of one year. He then engaged in the lumber business with H. Woodward, who operated a general store and lumber yard, remaining with him about ten years. He then took up his residence in Williamsport and at once entered the employ of the firm of Bowman, Foresman & Company, this connection continuing until 1881. The following three years he resided in the west in order to recuperate his health, and upon his return east took a position in the Lycoming Rubber Company, of which his father was president from its organization until his death, which he held for twelve years. On the death of his father, in July, 1896, Mr. Bowman retired from active work and became interested as a stockholder in many of the industries of the city. In 1898 he established a gents' furnishing business, taking an old stand with the name of The H. K. Smith Hat Company. During his many years' residence in Williamsport he has been recognized as an industrious and honorable citizen, contributing in every way to the interest of the city and its people, a man whose character is above reproach, and whose success has been attained by a conscientious performance of duty. He is an active member of the board of trade, also of the Democratic Club, of which he has been treasurer for several years and is still serving; the Ross Club, and the Athletic Club, serving as president of the latter named. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, and of Irem Temple, Wilkes-barre.

and treasurer. Mr. Bowman is an honored member of all the Masonic bodies, and of Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-barre; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Knights of Pythias, uniform rank; Board of Trade; the Democratic Club; the Williamsport Wheel Club and the Temple Club. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

Mr. Bowman was united in marriage to Katie L. Miller, a daughter of William Beaty and Catherine (Goldy) Miller, and granddaughter of Peter Miller and John Budd. William Beaty and Catherine (Goldy) Miller were the parents of eleven children, namely: Mary Jane, who died at the age of twelve years. John Budd, who married Jennie Graham, issue, one child, Marion, deceased. William G., who married Annie Elizabeth Carpenter, issue, three children; J. Howard, who married Bertha May Houghton, one child, William G. Miller; Pearl Salada; Eva Catherine. James Bennett, who married Rhoda Bastion, and they were the parents of six children. Edward Homer, who married Emma Metzger, one child, Walter Miller. Phoebe, who became the wife of Charles Gerner, two children. Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Searle, three children: Boyd, John, Arvilla Searle. Anna, who died in infancy. Charles, who also died in infancy. Franklin Long, who married Minnie Mahoney, one child: Nellie Miller. Katie, aforementioned as the wife of Benjamin C. Bowman, and they are the parents of three children: Benjamin Clifford, Archie Vernon and Francis Carleton Bowman, deceased.

JAMES WALTON BOWMAN.

James Walton Bowman, vice-president of the Bowman-Foresman Company of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and also prominently identified with the ownership and management of various other important indus-



J. W. Bowman.

trial and financial interests in that vicinity, is the youngest son of the late Benjamin Carleton and Eliza Ann (Buck) Bowman, and was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1864.

He began his education in the private schools and became a student in Dickinson Seminary, finishing with a business course in Commercial College. Young Bowman was now well advanced in his studies, and capable of entering upon an active career, and he began work in the mill and shops of B. C. Bowman & Company, of which his father was the head and active manager. The other member of the firm, J. H. Rowland, of Port Deposit, Maryland, was associated with Mr. Bowman from the early fifties to the time of his (Mr. Bowman's) death. In 1898 the firm name was changed to that of the Bowman-Foresman Company, in which corporation James W. Bowman was appointed to the position of vice-president. He came to his duties with excellent preparation, being entirely familiar with every detail of the great business in which he had grown up, and with which his family name had been associated from the inception of the enterprise. In addition, Mr. Bowman has long been actively identified with various other manufacturing and financial institutions, some of which owed their founding in large part to the effort of his father. He is a director in the Bowman Lumber Company of St. Albans, West Virginia; secretary and treasurer of the Rowland Land Company of West Virginia; a stockholder in the Saluda River (South Carolina) Lumber Company; the Rishel Furniture Company of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; the McKean Chemical Company and the Lycoming Calcining Company; and is a director in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He takes an intelligent and active interest in the affairs of the community, and is particularly interested in educational concerns. At the present time (1905) he is serving his second term as a member of the board of school directors of the city of Williamsport. He is a

warm advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He has attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Bowman was united in marriage on the 14th of October, 1886, with Miss Harriet Elizabeth Geiger, a native of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, daughter of Andrew and Mary Eva (Mott) Geiger.

Mr. and Mrs. James Walton Bowman are the parents of one child, Helen Eliza Bowman, born December 27, 1889, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

ALBERT DU BOIS HERMANCÉ.

Albert Du Bois Hermance, a prominent manufacturer of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is a representative in both paternal and maternal lines of ancestors who date from the earliest colonial epoch. Both parents were of Dutch descent, the paternal ancestor coming to America when New York was under the Dutch rule, and the maternal ancestor coming shortly after it had passed into the hands of the English. The family name shows various changes, and appears in differing forms at different times.

(I) Jan Heermans and his sister Jannetje came from Ruyner, in the Province of Drenthe, Holland, with Captain Cornelius Maertens, in the ship "Brownfish," in June, 1658. He settled in New Amsterdam (New York), and married Engeltje (baptized November 29, 1654), daughter of Jan Jansen Brestede and Marretje Andries, in the old Dutch church, August 23, 1676. He had ten children, three of whom married Van Wagenen. About 1682 he removed to Kingston, New York, and was supervisor of the town in 1689, and trustee 1692-4, and again in 1698. His will is in the office of the surrogate in New York, dated October 28, 1724, liber x, p. 39 (new paging).

(II) Andrie, son of Jan and Engletje (Brestede) Heermans, was



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baptized at Kingston, New York, April 12, 1685. He married Neeltje Van Wagenen, baptized April 17, 1692, daughter of Garret Aartsen and Clara, daughter of Evert Pels. The Aartsen family took the name of Van Wagenen because their father came from a village called Wagenings, near Gilderland. Andrie had fourteen children, all of whom were baptized in the Dutch church at Kingston, New York, except the two last, which would go to show that he must have removed about 1734 to Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, where he purchased a large tract of land which he owned at the time of his death, about 1769. He was a man of considerable prominence, being trustee of Kingston, 1716-24, and serving in the Ulster county militia in 1717. His will is with the clerk of the court of appeals at Albany, dated Rhinebeck, March 4, 1766, proven April 27, 1769.

(III) Garrett, son of Andrie and Neeltje (Van Wagenen) Heermans, was baptized at Kingston, New York, November 18, 1722. He married, at Rhinebeck, New York, November 4, 1748, Garretje, daughter of Ryer Schermerhorn and Marretje Ten Eyck. She was born in Livingston Manor in 1727, and was the great-granddaughter of Jacob Jans Schermerhorn, who came to America in 1636, and was a prosperous Indian trader in Beverwick, New York, in 1648. Garrett was a charter member of the Dutch church in Upper Red Hook, Dutchess county, New York, in 1766, and in 1791 served as deacon. His will has not been found, and there is no account of his death, or of any children but one.

(IV) Ryer, son of Garrett and Garretje (Schermerhorn) Heermans, was baptized August 21, 1749. He married Marretje (baptized September 16, 1753), daughter of Milli Beekman and Cornelis Swart. She was the granddaughter of Johannes Swart (or Swartout), who was the first settler of the village of Johnsville, Dutchess county, New York, and also the great-granddaughter of Wilhelmus Beekman and Catherine

De Borg; Wilhelmus Beekman was pastor at Zutphen, in Gilderland, Holland, and came to America in 1647 as clerk for the West India Company, and in 1658-63 was vice-director on the Delaware river. Beekman street in New York city is named for this noted family. Ryer Heermans and his wife joined the Upper Red Hook church in Dutchess county, New York, in 1780. He died in 1805 on his farm in the town of North East, in Dutchess county, New York, leaving a wife, three sons and two daughters. His will is in possession of a grandson, Walter Hermans, of Paterson, New York.

(V) Cornelius, son of Ryer and Marretje (Swart) Heermans, was born in 1783. He married Gettyann Westfall, and they were the parents of ten children. He resided in Dutchess and Saratoga counties, New York, and died at the home of his daughter, Jane Palmer, at Galway, Saratoga county, in 1851.

(VI) Richard Hermance, son of Cornelius and Gettyann (Westfall) Heermans, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1816, and lived for many years on the old homestead, which is now a part of the Round Lake camp meeting grounds in Saratoga county, New York. He settled upon this shortly after his marriage, and for a time cultivated the farm. A man of mechanical and inventive ability, he turned to those lines, and removed to Stillwater, New York, where he erected a large foundry and machine shops, and came to be known as one of the most extensive and successful stove manufacturers in the country. He was the inventor of various stove attachments which came into universal use, among them the well known low-down reservoir for ranges and cooking stoves. He subsequently removed to Troy, New York, and thence to Half Moon, New York, and finally to Poughkeepsie, where he died August 20, 1901, at the age of eighty-five years. He was an exemplary member of the Baptist church. He was a Whig until the dissolution of

that party, when he allied himself with the Republican party at its formation.

Mr. Hermance married Miss Emeline Du Bois, who died in Troy, New York, November 6, 1885, aged sixty-three years, and was buried at Poughkeepsie. She was a daughter of Richard and Rachel (Carmicheal) Du Bois, and was a representative of a French Huguenot family which took refuge in Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Her ancestral line is as follows:

(I) Jacques Du Bois, the emigrant ancestor, was born in Holland, where (at Leyden) he married, April 25, 1663, Pierronne Bentyn, from near Lille. They left Holland about April 15, 1675, and on arriving in America settled in Kingston, Ulster county, New York, where he died December 30, 1677, something more than two years after his arrival. His widow married J. L. Pietersy. Jacques and Pierronne (Bentyn) De Bois were the parents of seven children, all of whom were born in Holland: 1. Marie, born April 2, 1664; 2. Jacques, March 29, 1665; 3. Marie, October 3, 1666; 4. Jean, October 30, 1667; 5. Anne, August 11, 1669; 6. Jehan, July 25, 1671; 7. Pierre, March 17, 1674.

(II) Pierre, youngest child of Jacques and Pierronne (Bentyn) Du Bois, was thirteen months old when his parents came to Kingston, New York, where he was reared to manhood. He removed to Dutchess county, New York, where yet stand the massive walls of the old stone house which he erected about 1710, but which now bear a new superstructure. The situation is almost three and one-half miles east from the village of Fishkill, on the west side of Sprout creek, which ran centrally through his land. The timbers in the wing which supported the upper floor of the old building were of cypress, or whitewood, and were of enormous size. A high stone fireplace originally occupied the north side of the kitchen, and was sufficiently capacious to take in logs of ordi-

nary cordwood size, and a tall man could stand in it upright. During the long winter evenings Pierre Du Bois' negroes would sit on the ends of the back logs until the blazing fire would force them to retreat. Pierre Du Bois was founder of the Dutch churches in Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, and for more than twenty years his name appears on the records of both as elder or deacon, and he served in one or other of these capacities in the church in Kingston, New York, before coming to Dutchess county. He died at the age of sixty-three years, and his tombstone is still to be seen in the churchyard of the Dutch Reformed church in Fishkill village, with the following inscription: "Here lies the body of Peter DuBois, who departed this life the 22d day of January, in year 1737-8, aged 63 yrs." Pierre Du Bois married, October 12, 1697, Jannetje Burhans, a maiden of Brabant, and the records of the baptism of their children at Kingston and Poughkeepsie appear as follows: 1. Petronella, January 13, 1698; 2. Johannes, October 15, 1699; 3. Jacobus, May 26, 1701; 4. Christiaan, November 15, 1702; 5. Jonathan, September 3, 1706; 6. Peter, January 16, 1708; 7. Elizabeth, October 23, 1718; 8. Petronella, January 21, 1722. Besides these, they had Abraham, John and Helena.

(III) Jonathan, son of Pierre and Jannetje (Burhams) Du Bois, received from his father a farm on the east side of Sprout creek. He married Arieantje Oosterhout, and their children were: 1. Peter, married Maria Van Voorhis; 2. Jannetje; 3. Henry; 4. Hillitje, married Benjamin Bloom; 5. Abraham; 6. Jannetje; 7. Cornelius (see forward); 8. Sarah.

(IV) Cornelius, son of Jonathan and Aariaantje (Oosterhout) Du Bois, married Charity Griffin, and their children were: 1. Peter, married Anna Ham, and (second) Mary McBride; 2. Richard (see forward); 3. Jonathan; 4. Adrietta, married Benjamin Wood; 5. Catherine, married George Hough; 6. Elizabeth, married David Peters; 7. Jane,

married James Hicks; 8. Charity, married Peter Darby; 9. Cornelius, married Deborah Payne; 10. Maria, married David Albertson; 11. Sarah, married —— Dye.

(V) Richard Du Bois, son of Cornelius and Charity (Griffin) Du Bois, married Rachel Carmichael, and their children were: 1. Sally, married Koert Du Bois; 2. John; 3. Betsy, married David Bedell; 4. Cornelia, married Miles Traver; 5. Pamela; 6. Julia, married Harvey Rogers; 7. Almira, married (first) William R. Carpenter, and (second) Thomas Rogers; 8. Emeline, married Richard Hermance.

To Richard and Emeline (Du Bois) Hermance were born five children: 1. Almira, who married Warren P. Lasher, and resides in Poughkeepsie, New York; 2. Theodore, married Margeret M. Oakley, of Half Moon, New York; he was a farmer at Heightstown, New Jersey, where he died June 12, 1900; 3. Albert D. (see forward); 4. George, who resides in Dutchess county, New York; 5. Emma, married Henry R. Richmond and resides in Poughkeepsie, New York.

Albert Du Bois Hermance, third child and second son of Richard and Emeline (Du Bois) Hermance, was born at Maltaville, on the old homestead, August 8, 1847. He was educated in the public schools, the Stillwater Seminary and Fairfield Seminary. In 1860, at the early age of thirteen years, he went to Troy, New York, where he secured employment in a sash, door and blind factory, with a view to learning the business. In August, 1864, a few days after his seventeenth birthday, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-first New York Cavalry Regiment. He was at once assigned on detached service, which continued until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

In 1865 Mr. Hermance located in Williamsport, and entered the employ of Culver, Barber & Company, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, and with whom he remained until 1868. He now had an inti-

mate practical knowledge of all departments of that business, and he went to Green Island, New York, to take charge of the Crampton & Belden blind factory, the largest establishment of its kind in the United States at that time, and whose operations he directed for four years. In 1872 he returned to Williamsport and for a year had charge of the planing mill of his former employers, Culver, Barber & Company. In the meantime he had originated a wood-working machine (patented in 1873) and entered upon its manufacture, overseeing the mechanical work and introducing it to manufacturers throughout the state by personal visitation. His machine won general favor, and his business expanded to such dimensions as to require larger capital and increased manufacturing facilities, and in January, 1874, he associated with himself Mr. E. A. Rowley in the widely known firm of Rowley & Hermance, for the building of wood-working machinery generally. The business was subsequently incorporated as the Rowley and Hermance Company, Mr. Rowley being president up to the time of his death, and later Mr. Hermance was president until he disposed of his interest.

Mr. Hermance is actively identified with a number of important industrial and financial institutions in the Lycoming Valley and elsewhere. He is president of the Hermance Machine Company, was one of the organizers of the National Furniture Company, is a director of the First National Bank, and is largely interested in other corporations, among them the Citizens' Water Company, all of Williamsport. He is also president of the McKean Chemical Company, of McKean county, Pennsylvania, with offices in Williamsport; of the Sergeant Gas Company of the same county; president of the Castle Brook Carbon Black Company, of Smithburg, West Virginia; a stockholder in the Columbia Carbon Black Company of Weston, West Virginia; is a large stockholder in the Cotton State Lumber Company, which controls several thousand

acres of timber land in Mississippi, and is interested in a gas and oil company in the Indian Territory. He also has large real estate holdings in Williamsport, in Pennsylvania, Dakota and New York.

Mr. Hermance has always taken a deep interest in community affairs, and has rendered efficient service as a member of the common council, and is a director of the Williamsport Hospital. He has taken high rank in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Scottish Rite, and being affiliated with Williamsport Consistory, S. P. R. S. He is a member of Reno Post, No. 64, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Country Club, of Williamsport. He is also president of the Antesfort Fishing Club of Lycoming county, and a member of the Triton Fishing Club of Triton, Canada; and the Caledon Mountain Trout Club of Canada. Arduous as he is in his attention to the many important commercial enterprises with which he is identified, he has a well defined idea of the value of relaxation, and delights in outdoor sports, spending three months of every winter in fishing in Florida, besides shooting caribou in the north. He is ever ready to pass pleasant hours with congenial companions, of whom he has many, and even asserts that he makes his multifarious business enterprises secondary to the amenities and pleasures of life. In politics he is a Republican, and a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the party. He was reared a Baptist, but is an attendant of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

In 1870 Mr. Hermance married Miss Agnes Levan, daughter of E. M. D. Levan, of Williamsport. No children have been born of this marriage.

SAMUEL N. WILLIAMS.

Samuel Norris Williams is a native of Lycoming county, born in the sixth ward of Williamsport, September 16, 1841, and for forty years has been actively engaged in business. He is a son of John Norris Williams and Ann C. Clark, daughter of Thomas Clark, who was of English birth and parentage. Their other children were: Letitia A., who married Henry Baumgardner; Joseph J., who married Catharine Williams; Mary E., who married Aaron Gandy; Rachel Smith, who married Benjamin Bennett; Martha Maria, who married Adam Brown.

Joseph Williams, the grandfather, was one of the early pioneers of Lycoming county, and by profession a civil engineer. His field notes are still being used in important land trials within the Fifteenth Congressional District. He was born in Morris county, New Jersey, October 31, 1770, and came when a young man to the site of Williamsport, where he continued his profession, surveying. Joseph Williams married Letitia Sutton, daughter of Amariah Sutton, who was also one of the pioneers of Lycoming county, and lived in a log house situated near what is now Fourth and Beeber streets. The trials and hardships of the pioneers are matters of history. The subject of this sketch now has in his possession a silver cream pitcher which was plowed up in the field south of Fourth street, it having been buried there by the Suttons at the time of the Indian troubles.

Samuel Norris Williams was educated in the public schools and Dickinson Seminary, with a business course at the Bryant, Stratton and Bannister Commercial College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After finishing the business course he was employed by the lumber firm of A. T. Nichols & Co., filling the different departments from the woods to office as accountant.



J. A. Williams

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In 1864 he formed a co-partnership with Charles Ranstead for the manufacture of lumber, and later, with S. T. Foresman, bought from A. C. Finney the S. D. Barrows interest in timber land and the Star Mill, and formed the firm of Finney, Williams & Company. After two years Mr. Finney's interest in the lumber business was purchased by Mr. Williams and Mr. Foresman and the firm of Williams & Foresman was formed, which continued until the consolidation of Williams & Foresman and B. C. Bowman & Company under the name of Bowman, Foresman Company. In August, 1882, Mr. Williams withdrew from the active management of the lumber company to take charge of the business of the Lycoming Rubber Company, with B. C. Bowman, president, and William Howard, treasurer. On the resignation of Mr. Howard in 1883, Mr. Williams was elected treasurer and general manager of the company, and later, on the death of Mr. Bowman, was elected president. Mr. Williams is a director of the Bowman, Foresman Company, J. K. Rishel Furniture Company, Williamsport Clutch and Pulley Company, and the First National Bank, and vice-president of the Board of Trade.

In 1863 he enlisted in the Pennsylvania Emergency Militia, and was in service two months during the invasion of the state by Lee's Confederate army. Naturally Mr. Williams is at all times a busy man, yet he has found occasion to interest himself in the political welfare of his native city, serving as a member of city councils from the sixth ward for eighteen years. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Williamsport, the successful candidate of the Republican party, and served in that capacity three years. During his incumbency of the office several important municipal improvements were inaugurated and carried into effect, among them being modern pavements, providing for the Locust street sewer conduit, the refunding and reduction of the public debt, and the reorganization of the city fire department. In each of these measures he took an

active part, and through his efforts as the city's chief executive the public welfare was materially promoted.

Samuel Norris Williams married, November 21, 1866, Mary Alice Foresman, daughter of David Watson Foresman and Margaret McCormick, his wife.

THE READING FAMILY.

(I) Colonel John Reading, the founder of the New Jersey family of this surname, was without doubt of gentle birth, and enjoyed in his youth the advantages of a good education. It is thought that he was of London, England, or of that vicinity, where a family of that name had been seated from at least the Thirteenth century. The date of his emigration is not known, but was probably about the year 1684, in which year he is found in Gloucester, New Jersey. For some years prior to his coming to West New Jersey, he was interested in the movement to promote the settlement of the province, and in 1677 made his first purchase of lands there, consisting of one-sixth of a propriety (a propriety was one equal, undivided hundredth part of the province). The deeds for the same are not of record, but the fact is shown in later conveyances.

On his arrival in the province, he located at what is now Gloucester City, and here resided many years. The following year, 1685, he was elected a member of the assembly, and attended its sessions at Burlington. He became the owner of the majority of the eighty-eight lots into which Gloucester town was divided. In 1688 he was chosen clerk of the county, the most important office within the gift of the people, and held the same until 1702, being annually re-elected. In 1693 he was granted the ferry franchise over Gloucester river, and on the Delaware river from Gloucester to Wicaco, Philadelphia. Colonel Reading was one of the largest landed proprietors in the province.

In 1681 a complete colonial government was established and a legislative assembly chosen, which body assumed the power to manage the landed interests of the proprietors. This continued until 1687, when the assembly declined further superintendence of the interests, especially belonging to the proprietors, and signified to them that they might choose a convenient number from among themselves to transact the business of the proprietors. John Reading is named in the agreement as one of the first counsellors, then styled commissioners and trustees, and nine others were chosen on the board. At a meeting of the council, held the following year, Colonel Reading was chosen a commissioner "to examine all deeds, take a minute of the same, and issue warrants to the surveyor general for the surveying and taking up of lands and keeping a record of the same," for the inhabitants of Gloucester county, or to any others as occasion may require. He was elected a member of the assembly of 1697, and attended its sittings at Burlington, and in 1701 was again chosen to the assembly, serving as clerk of that body.

In 1702, the proprietors of East and West New Jersey surrendered to the crown their claim to the right of government, whereby the two provinces became united in one, under the style of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey. In the year 1703 the council of proprietors concluded to increase their landed possessions, and appointed John Reading, John Wills and William Biddle, Jr., their agents, to treat with the Indians, above Trenton Falls, for the purchase of lands. In pursuance thereof they negotiated with the chiefs, Himhammoe and Caponnochon, and from the former they purchased a tract of land lying on both sides of the Raritan river, and from the latter land fronting on the Delaware river, amounting in all to about one hundred and fifty thousand acres. Some time between 1704 and 1709 Colonel Reading removed from Gloucester county to what was then the northern part of Burlington county, but

which later became Amwell township, Hunterdon county. His estate lay on the Delaware river, covering what is now the towns of Stockton and Prallsville. His residence was at Stockton, where he established a landing known as John Reading's landing.

In January, 1712, he was commissioned by Governor Hunter as one of the judges of the supreme court of the province. December 5, 1713, he entered on his duties as one of the queen's council. He became an active member and continued so until his death. His life, which was always active and honorable, came to a close at his seat in Hunterdon county, in October, 1717. His age was uncertain at his death, but it is assumed that he was over sixty-one. According to family records, Colonel Reading's wife was Elizabeth, maiden name not known. Their children were: John, mentioned hereinafter, and Elsie, who became the wife of Captain Daniel Howell.

(II) Governor John Reading, son of Colonel John Reading, and his sister Elsie were sent with their mother to England to be educated; they remained there several years. The education of the son appears to have been of a superior character, from the fact that he was a member of the governor's council at the age of thirty-two, and that he rose to greater distinction than did any other of the native born sons of the early New Jersey colonists. Little is known of the early life of Governor Reading, but it is thought that he probably assisted his father in the management of his extensive landed interests. He inherited a large patrimony, especially in lands, which with the estate he had previously acquired in his own right made him the wealthiest man in Hunterdon county.

November 3, 1718, he was nominated by Governor Hunter to a seat in the provincial council, and while the nomination was pending before the king he was named by the governor one of the commissioners to run

the north boundary line between New Jersey and New York, and also to run the lines between East and West New Jersey. In July, 1719, Governor Hunter went to England and never returned. His Majesty commissioned William Burnet governor, and he began his administration September 22, 1720. On March 25, 1721, Mr. Reading was sworn in to the governor's council, which office he retained until 1758, when he resigned. On February 10, 1727, he was commissioned colonel of ye military regiment of foot. On August 14, 1727, he was commissioned surrogate for Hunterdon and Summerset counties, and November 6, 1728, was appointed by the crown one of the judges to try pirates. In addition to these he was justice of the peace throughout the time of his councillorship. April 8, 1740, he was appointed one of the officers for Hunterdon county to enlist men in the king's service in the war then raging against Spain. He was also one of the commissioners chosen to fix the boundary line between the colonies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

On the death of Lewis Morris, governor of the province, May 21, 1746, he was succeeded by Colonel John Hamilton, who remained until his death, June 17, 1747. Mr. Reading then became president of the council, and as such succeeded Colonel Hamilton as acting governor and commander-in-chief. He was the first native born Jersey man to govern the province. His administration was a brief one, being succeeded by Jonathan Belcher, of Massachusetts, who continued until his death, August 31, 1757. President Reading was still the senior member of the council, and the administration of right devolved upon him. Early in 1758 he received a letter from his Majesty's secretary of state, setting forth the purpose of his Majesty to vigorously prosecute the then pending war and calling upon the provincial governments to raise troops to unite with the King's forces in offensive operation against the enemy. He re-

sponded immediately to the King's calls and summoned a special meeting of the assembly for March 23, when he issued a proclamation for the raising of a regiment for immediate service. He also appointed a day of fasting and prayer. He proved equal to the emergencies, giving to the work his best efforts, and exhibited a degree of patriotism and fitness for executive service unsurpassed by his predecessors or successors in office. June 15, 1758, he was succeeded by Hon. Francis Bernard. On his release from public office, President Reading retired to private life, in which he remained until his death, November 5, 1757.

President Reading married, November 30, 1720, Mary, daughter of George and Anna (Schoub) Ryerson. She was baptized July 29, 1696, at the Old Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, and died in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, April 11, 1774. Their children were: John, born March 30, 1722, married Isabella Montgomery, died 1766; Ann, baptized July 21, 1723, became the wife of the Rev. Charles Beatty, and died March 22, 1768; George, born February 26, 1725, married Rebecca Mullen, and died August 12, 1792; Daniel, born February 2, 1727, married Euphemia Reid, and died October 15, 1768; Joseph, born November 23, 1730, married Amy Pierson, died November 15, 1806; Elizabeth, baptized January 31, 1732, married John Hackett, Esq., died in 1781; Richard, born December 8, 1732, married Catherine Reid, died in 1781; Thomas, born September 27, 1734, married Rebecca Ellis, died December 14, 1814; Mary, baptized August 8, 1736, married the Rev. William Mills, died April 4, 1794; Sarah, baptized October 29, 1738, married Augustine Reid, died July 10, 1809; and Samuel, born October 25, 1741, died August 18, 1749. Elsie, the only sister of Governor Reading, was born in Gloucester, Gloucester (now Camden) county, New Jersey, and died in Hunterdon county, New Jer-

sey. By her marriage to Daniel Howell the following named children were born: Elizabeth, Daniel, John, Joseph, Benjamin, and Mary.

(III) John Reading, eldest son of Governor Reading, was born in Old Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 30, 1722, and died there prior to March 21, 1767, on which day his will was probated. He was collector of his native county during the years 1745 and 1747. He died before his father, and the latter in his will made ample provision for the widow and children of his son. John Reading married, November 21, 1746, Isabella, daughter of William Montgomery, Esq., by his wife Susanna, widow of John Wood, and daughter of Samuel Furnis, of Burlington county. Their children were: John, born 1751, married Elizabeth Hankinson, and died in 1820; Charles, born 1753, married Abigail Hunt; Rebecca, married William Bennett, Jr.; Montgomery, born April 3, 1758, married Sarah Reid, died March 12, 1815; Alexander, born 1759, died December, 1820; and Mary, born 1761, died October 26, 1837. Mrs. Reading, the mother of these children, was born in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1727, and died in Hunterdon county, January 9, 1800. After the death of her first husband she became the wife of Henry Bailey, who died in June, 1807.

(IV) Captain John Reading, eldest son of John Reading, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1751, died there in 1820. He was known as "valiant John" and is believed to have been so styled on account of service in the Revolutionary army. In 1776 he was ensign in the company commanded by Captain Thomas Reading, was promoted second lieutenant in Captain Doughty's Company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment, and January 1, 1777, first lieutenant in Captain Cox's Company, same battalion. He retired from the army September 26, 1780. Later, possibly after the Revolution, he held a captain's commission, and in a suit in the Supreme Court of New Jersey,

November 11, 1788, was styled Captain John Reading, Esq. His will, dated October 20, 1815, was proved October 18, 1820. He married, April 7, 1772, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hankinson, Esq., of Readington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, by his wife Rachel. She was born November 27, 1748, died June 19, 1817, and both she and her husband are buried in the graveyard of Amwell Presbyterian Church. Their children were: Mary, born 1772, died May 4, 1825; William, born 1773, died December 10, 1793; John, born 1775, died May 9, 1821; Ann, born January 29, 1777, died April, 1861; Joseph, born August 12, 1778, died October 2, 1853, married Eleanor Grandin.

(V) Joseph Reading, youngest son of Captain John Reading, was born near Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 12, 1778. He was a merchant and farmer. He served in the county board of chosen free holders, and was for many years one of the trustees of the Flemington Presbyterian Church. He was a man of unimpeachable character, and possessed the confidence of all who knew him. He transacted much public business, performed much in the way of settling estates and in aiding his neighbors and friends, and was always ready to espouse the cause of the weak or oppose the encroachment of the strong. He married, November 6, 1804, Eleanor Grandin, born September 15, 1786, at Hamden, Hunterdon county, daughter of Dr. John Forman and Mary (Newell) Grandin, the latter named being a daughter of Dr. Newell, of Allentown, New Jersey. Their children were: James Newell, born August 8, 1808, married Sarah Celia A. Southard, and died June 8, 1884; Mary Ann, born June 23, 1810, became the wife of William Woodhull Hedges, and died May 2, 1869; John Grandin, born May 12, 1812, married Sarah F. Woodhull, and died January 27, 1891; Joseph Hankinson, born August 25, 1814, married Sarah Anderson Evans, and died January 11, 1866; Philip Grandin, born November 13, 1816, married Eveline

Evans, and died January 13, 1885; Elizabeth H., born 1821, died October 19, 1828; William R., born April 3, 1822, married Sarah M. Capner, and died December 29, 1897. Joseph Reading (father) died in Flemington, October 2, 1853, his wife died in Philadelphia, December 2, 1873.

(VI) Philip Grandin Reading, fourth son of Joseph Reading, was born at Flemington, New Jersey, November 13, 1816, died at Frenchtown, New Jersey, January 13, 1885. He was for many years a merchant and manufacturer at Frenchtown, and the treasurer of that town during the years 1877-78. He was one of the founders of the Union Bank of Frenchtown, afterwards the Union National Bank, of which he was for many years a director, and for some years president. He married, October 3, 1844, Eveline Evans, born May 16, 1822, daughter of Samuel Evans, Esq. Their children were: 1. Mary Ann, born February 15, 1846, died March 7, 1848. 2. Joseph Hankinson, born July 18, 1849. 3. Samuel Evans, born June 9, 1851, died July 5, 1853. 4. Charles Newell, born January 7, 1854. He is a merchant at Frenchtown, was a member of the common councils in 1884-85, and mayor of Frenchtown in 1886-87. He served as a member of the county board of Chosen Freeholders in 1891-92, was elected on the Republican ticket to the assembly from Hunterdon county in 1893, serving in such capacity in the legislature of the two following years. He was a candidate for the senate on the Republican ticket in 1896, but failed of election. He married Ella Frances Hunt. 5. James Newell, born July 17, 1856. He is a merchant at Frenchtown, in partnership with his brother Charles N. Reading. He married, February 26, 1879, Lillian Mary, daughter of John W. and Mary (Leidy) Fox. One child has been born to them, Charles Nelson, born August 13, 1885. 6. John Grandin, born March 1, 1859, mentioned hereinafter. 7. Eveline Evins, born May 13, 1861, married Hon. W. C. Gebhart, of Clinton, New Jersey, a member of the

state senate; they have several children. 8. George Evans, born October 15, 1863. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, April 2, 1885, and settled in the practice of his profession at Woodbury, New Jersey. He has been president of the Gloucester County Medical Society, and is now secretary and treasurer of the same, also a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and the American Medical Society. He served as collector and city treasurer of Woodbury from 1892 to 1897. He married, December 22, 1887, Clementina M. Bates, born at Burlington, New Jersey, March 16, 1864, daughter of Joseph M. and Emily (Williamson) Bates. Their children are: Helen Whitehall, born December 9, 1889, and Beatrice Howard, born January 30, 1891. 9. Philip Grandin, born March 11, 1866, married, April 11, 1888, Laura Miller Fow, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Knox) Fow. She was born at Trenton, New Jersey, October 7, 1864.

(VII) John Grandin Reading, fifth son of Philip Grandin Reading, was born at Frenchtown, New Jersey, March 1, 1859. He was graduated at Lafayette College in 1880, after which he took up the study of law, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and is engaged in the practice of his profession at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was a director of the Lycoming National Bank, and is now president of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He is a member of the Brandon Park Commission of Williamsport, president of the councils of that city, and a member of the State Bar Association.

Mr. Reading married, November 18, 1886, Clara Fleming Allen, who was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1864, daughter of Robert Porter and Ellen Evans (Fleming) Allen. Their children are: Ellen Allen, born February 6, 1888, and Evelyn Evans, born March 29, 1893.

Mrs. Reading is a descendant of Isaac and Lena (Paulhamus) Allen. Isaac Allen came from New Jersey about 1794, and settled in the Valley of Lycoming Creek, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. The line of ancestry is traced through the several generations as follows: Charles Allen, born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, September 24, 1791, died in May, 1882. Robert P. Allen, born in Armstrong township (now South Williamsport), Pennsylvania, February 6, 1835, was educated at Dickinson Seminary and Lafayette College, and was an eminent attorney-at-law. He was a Presbyterian in religion, a Democrat in politics, and a volunteer soldier during the Civil war. He was a member of the senate of Pennsylvania two terms, and president of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company at the time of his death, December 6, 1890. He married Ellen Evans Fleming, who was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1841, daughter of Robert and Esther (Evans) Fleming, and a descendant of the Evans family of Gwynedd. Robert Fleming was a descendant of the Fleming family of Chester county, Pennsylvania, afterwards of Clinton county, same state. Their daughter, Clara Fleming Allen, who was educated in the private schools of the Misses Wilson, in Williamsport, and of Miss Anable, of Philadelphia, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, became the wife of John Grandin Reading, as mentioned above.



NATHANIEL BURROWS BUBB.

Nathaniel Burrows Bubb, one of Williamsport's most prominent citizens, present Republican nominee for mayor, man of many business interests in this city and other places, was born in Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1851.

He is a descendant of German stock, but knows little of his paternal

ancestors. His grandfather, Michael Bubb, was a hard-working, plodding farmer in Lycoming county. He was born in Germany. He married Mary Fribley, of Lycoming county, reared a large family of children and died here. He and family were Methodists religiously.

George Bubb, father of Nathaniel Burrows Bubb, was born on a farm in Lycoming county in 1820. He married Miss Sarah J. Burrows, of Montoursville, Pennsylvania, daughter of Nathaniel Burrows, who was a son of General John Burrows. The Burrows family is one of the oldest and most prominent in this part of the country. Mrs. George Bubb was born in 1827 and died in 1897, while her husband died the year previous, 1896. Mr. George Bubb was a farmer in early life. Later he conducted a general country store at Montoursville, Pennsylvania, with marked success from the start. He was in business there until 1861, when he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector of his district by President Abraham Lincoln, but during the period after Lincoln's death he resigned. When General Grant was elected president Mr. Bubb was appointed again by him to the same position. In 1870 he moved to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and organized the Lycoming National Bank, becoming its first president, and held that position until his death in 1896. He was an uncompromising Republican but held no office. He and his family were members of the Presbyterian Church. He reared a family of five children: 1, Nathaniel Burrows Bubb; 2, Mary, who married James S. Lewars, of Montoursville, Pennsylvania; 3, Henry Clay Bubb, who is in the wholesale grocery business here; 4, Alice, who married George H. Good, of Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania; 5, Nellie, who married Samuel Stephens of Boston; she died in 1901.

Nathaniel Burrows Bubb spent his boyhood days in Montoursville, where he attended the public schools and later took a commercial course at Binghamton, New York. At the early age of eighteen Mr. Bubb was

engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Williamsport. The firm name was at first Corcoran, Weaver & Co., later Corcoran, Bubb & Co., and then George Bubb & Sons. In 1897 Mr. Bubb disposed of his interest and became identified with the chemical business. He is treasurer and manager of the following firms: McKean Chemical Company, Otto Chemical Company and Wilcox Manufacturing Company. He is also largely interested in the manufacturing of Gas Carbon Black. The factories are in West Virginia, as follows: Castle Brook Carbon Black Company and Columbian Carbon Black Company. He is treasurer and manager of all these concerns. He is also president of the Burns Fire Brick Company, of Williamsport; vice-president of the Lycoming National Bank; vice-president of the Williamsport Clutch and Pulley Company; treasurer of the Williamsport Hospital; manager of the Williamsport Wooden Pipe Company and president of the Manufacturers Charcoal Company, which handles about 1,500,000 bushels of charcoal annually. It is one of the largest concerns in this country.

In 1876 Mr. Bubb married, in Allegheny City, Rebecca, daughter of B. Frank Agnew. They have been blessed with a family of five boys: 1, Harry Agnew; 2, George Lashells; 3, Nathaniel Burrows, Jr.; 4, James Lewars; 5, Albert Hermance. Mr. Bubb is a staunch Republican and has many friends of both parties. He stands high in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree. He has been secretary of the Ross Club since its formation, a member of Haleeka Country Club, Buffalo Club, of Buffalo, New York; Susquehanna Club, of Newberry, Pennsylvania; Tivvy Club, of Newberry, Pennsylvania, and Williamsport Golf Club. He is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport and an active and prominent member of Williamsport's Board of Trade.

HARRY C. BUBB.

Harry C. Bubb, son of George and Sarah (Burrows) Bubb, was born at Montoursville, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1856, and comes of the line of ancestry described in the sketch of George Bubb. Harry C. received his education at Montoursville in the High School and at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, of the class of 1876. He entered the firm of George Bubb & Sons, wholesale grocers, April 1, 1880, the firm then consisting of George Bubb, N. B. Bubb and H. C. Bubb, who succeeded the firm of Corcoran, Bubb & Company, organized in 1869. January 1, 1886, George Bubb sold his interest to N. B. and H. C., the name of the firm remaining the same. January 1, 1900, the subject of this notice, Harry C., became sole owner by purchasing the interest held by N. B. Bubb, but the same name is carried as before.

Mr. Bubb is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Ross Club of Williamsport, secretary and treasurer of the Haleeka Country Club and president of the Williamsport Country Club. He is one of the directors of the following companies: Lycoming County National Bank, McKean Chemical Company, Wilcox Manufacturing Company and Otto Chemical Company.

Mr. Bubb was married January 31, 1884, to Sarah J. Hays, of Erie, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of John W. Hays and wife. By this union the following named children were born: 1, John H., born July 14, 1885; 2, H. Burrows, born July 16, 1889; and 3, Hugh J., born September 3, 1893. Mrs. Sarah J. Bubb died September 6, 1893. For his second wife Mr. Bubb married, December 10, 1895, Anna M. Hays, daughter of Alfred A. Hays and wife, of Ashton, Missouri.



Harry C. Duber

I, John Burrows, of Lycoming county, and State of Pennsylvania, being solicited by my children and grandchildren, and other relatives, to give them a history of my life, I have undertaken to give them a brief sketch of some of the events of it, and of my parentage.

I was born near Rathway, a town in East Jersey, the 15th of May, 1760. My Grandfather, John Burrows, with other brethren, emigrated from England to get clear of religious persecution, and landed in Massachusetts in 1645, and settled near Rathway (where I was born and where my father was born), where he died, being near a hundred years old.

My father, John Burrows, married Lois, the daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Hubble, a Presbyterian clergyman (who preached to the same congregation, in Rathway, upwards of forty years) by whom he had five sons.

My mother dying when I was an infant, he left me with his only sister (intermarried with Richard Hall) and removed to Pennsylvania and settled on the bank of the Delaware, opposite Trenton, where he married a widow Morgan, an excellent woman and an affectionate step-mother.

The first mail route in America was established at this time. My father's proposals (as he informed me), went to England, and he was allotted the carrying of the mail between New York and Philadelphia, three times a week, on horseback, going through in one day and night, and returning the next, laying by the Sabbath. He always kept light boys for riders, and each of his sons had to take their turn, until they became too heavy. When I was thirteen years old my father sent for me home, and I had to take my turn at riding; and I never carried a mail, during the three years that I rode, but I could have carried on my little finger.

My kind step-mother having deceased, my father married a third

wife, very unlike his last. She had six children and he had six. Upon which occasion, his children, not feeling comfortable at home, and the news of the British landing on Long Island, we all five marched in the militia; and when our term expired we joined the flying-camp; was on Long Island at the retreat off it. Two of my brothers were taken at Fort Washington, and the rest of us returned with the remnant of the retreating army to Pennsylvania, and the British close on our heels all the way, until we crossed the Delaware. General Washington lay about two weeks at my father's, opposite Trenton; then removed to Newtown, the county seat of Bucks, from which place he marched with his little army on Christmas morning, 1776, and crossed the Delaware that night, nine miles above Trenton. I crossed with him, and assisted in taking the Hessians next morning. The particulars of the arrangement and plan of the different divisions of the army intending to cross the river, but was prevented by the ice; the places, number of divisions, etc., has been erroneously given in history. The prisoners were conveyed across the river and we remained in Jersey until that day week, the 2d of January (the cannonade at Trenton), and marched that night, at twelve o'clock, up the Sandpink Creek, and arrived at Stony-Brook, about one mile from Princeton, at sunrise. In ascending the hill to the town, to the right of the main road, there was an extensive thick thorn hedge. When we got pretty near to it, the whole British force that lay at Princeton had concealed themselves in ambush behind the hedge, and rose and fired. The Philadelphia militia were in front, and gave way; but were rallied again by Generals Cadwallader and Mifflin.

After the enemy were driven from the hedge—there being but one gate in the hedge to pass through to pursue them—General Mercer in advance, with a small party, was first through the gate. The enemy observing it, rushed back to the charge, and bayoneted the General and

twelve others before they could be relieved. Part of the army moved swiftly to the right, round the hedge, got ahead of part of the enemy and captured five hundred of them. While we were collecting our dead and wounded, the advance of the main British army that we had left in the night at Trenton, fired on some men that were sent to cut the bridge down that was over Stony-Brook. We now moved on with our prisoners. The British forded Stony-Brook and pursued us. We were again fired on, cutting the bridge down at Kingston, three miles from Princeton. After pursuing our course some six or seven miles on the road to Brunswick, we turned off the main road to elude the pursuit of the enemy, and halted at Pluckemin for refreshment, where we interred the dead with the honors of war and had the wounds of the wounded dressed.

From this place I returned home, and after staying a short time to rest I returned back and joined the army at Morristown, as an express rider, at forty dollars per month. Our army lay this summer, 1777, in Jersey. Had several skirmishes with the enemy. At one of them General Sterling's division, composing Maxwell's and Conoway's brigades, were severely handled at the Short Hills, a few miles from Brunswick.

When the British appeared in the Chesapeake we crossed the Delaware to Pennsylvania. The British landed at the head of Elk River and marched for Philadelphia. We met them at Brandywine Creek, at a place called Chad's-Ford; and a battle ensued between the hostile armies, the result of which is well known, though some trifling errors are committed, and incidents omitted in history, that might be interesting to many at this day, and which I find to be the case in every battle I was in during the war.

After the battle our army retreated, and was pursued by the British through different parts of Chester county, but had no fighting, except at the Paoli, with General Wayne's brigade; after which the British steered

their course for Philadelphia and stationed part of their army at Germantown, and General Washington encamped at a place called the Trap, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia.

General Washington soon perceived the evil of suffering the enemy to keep possession of the country as well as the city, and the advantage they had in their depredations upon the inhabitants, and supplying themselves with every necessity that they wanted. He was determined to deprive them of that advantage; and accordingly moved from the Trap with his whole force and attacked them at Germantown and drove them more than a mile, when two circumstances occurred to impede our onward course. The enemy filled a strong stone house with soldiers, with two field pieces, which we ineffectually tried to get possession of; and the other was General Stevens of Virginia, laying back on the left wing of the army. Cornwallis arriving in the meantime, with their whole force from the city, we were compelled to retreat; and the enemy pursued us for several miles. It had, however, the desired effect, it confined them to the city.

We lay then about two weeks at White Marsh, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, then crossed the Schuylkill, and lay a few days on the hill near the Gulph Mills, and then went into winter quarters at the Valley Forge.

About two weeks before we left the Valley Forge I was at home at my father's on furlough, and while I was there the British sent a gunboat and five or six hundred men up the Delaware, evidently for the special purpose of burning the valuable buildings belong to Colonel Joseph Kirkbride, an active and zealous Whig. The gunboat ran aground on a bar in the river. I fell in with a company of the artillery that belonged in Trenton, and we went as near to the gunboat as we could get, on the Jersey shore and fired into her the whole time she lay aground; and she

fired her thirty-two pounder at us until the tide raised and floated her off, when she steered her course down the river.

The land troops, after they had burned up the entire buildings of Colonel Kirkbride, consisting of a fine dwelling house, a barn, glass house and outbuildings of every description, marched by land for Bristol, where they embarked again for Philadelphia. We crossed the river to pursue them. I stopped, with two others of the company, to view the ruins of Kirkbride's buildings, and my stopping there enabled me to prevent the destruction of other buildings, equally as valuable as Kirkbride's, belonging to Thomas Roche, a violent Tory. Kirkbride and he lived about a quarter a mile apart, on the bank of the river opposite Bordentown. They were both rich and had large possessions. While viewing the ruins we observed a British soldier lying drunk with wine from Kirkbride's cellar, and while securing him, I saw a skiff coming across the river, and a man rowing it, without a hat, appeared in great haste. I observed to the two men who stopped with me that I thought he was bent on mischief—that his object was to burn Roche's buildings by way of retaliation. As soon as the boat struck the shore he jumped over with a bundle of oakum under his arm, and made towards Roche's. I said to the men with me that we must not suffer it to be done. They replied, "Let him burn up the d—d Tory!" I, however, prevailed upon them to go with me to Roche's, and we prevented him from executing his purpose. Roche and the family were very much alarmed and one of the daughters fainted. He rolled out a quarter of a cask of wine to us. The fellow swore he would go back and get a force strong enough. He did go back to Bordentown and came over again with two more beside himself. We still prevented and deterred them from committing the act; stayed there all night and until a guard of men was procured to protect him, and his property was saved. This act of mine, in riper years, has

given me satisfaction. Roche told me after the war that he would reward me, but never did; but I have always considered myself sufficiently rewarded in the act itself. I have been thus particular in this matter because history makes no mention of the affair.

I returned back to the Valley Forge and when it was known that the British were about to leave Philadelphia and go by land through Jersey to New York, we left the Valley Forge, crossed the Delaware and came up with the enemy at Monmouth, where, during the action, my horse fell dead under me, and General Washington presented me with another very good one; and when I informed him that I wished to leave the army, he gave me a certificate of my good behavior while with him, which, like a foolish boy, I did not take care to preserve. During fourteen months that I was with him in this capacity I was a member of his household (except when I was conveying his dispatches), and witnessed traits of the great, the good, the prudent and the virtuous man, that would be vanity in me to attempt, with my feeble pen, to describe, and do justice to his character.

From Monmouth I returned home; and things not looking much more comfortable there than when I first left it, and having now arrived at an age to reflect and think of my future prospects, how I was to get a living, etc., I concluded I would learn some trade, and accordingly went into Trenton and bound myself to John Yard, to learn the blacksmith trade. Having lost nothing of my military spirit and zeal for the cause of my country, I joined a volunteer company of artillery that I had been with, firing at the British gunboat, and was out with the company every summer during the four years that I resided in Trenton, and one winter campaign. During one of these summers I was at the battle of Springfield, in Jersey; this was the seventh battle I was in during the war, besides several skirmishes, one of which I have just related; and I have not seen

the particulars of this battle given in history; I will here give some of them.

Kniphausen, a Hessian general, landed at Elizabethtown Point with five thousand British and Hessians, and proceeded to burn a place called Connecticut Farms, after which they made an attempt on Springfield. On the news of their landing we marched with our artillery all night, and arrived just in time to take part in the battle as the enemy approached the town; it was defended by the four regiments of Jersey regular troops, and the Jersey militia almost *en masse*. There was a deep morass on the south of the town, extending east and west a considerable distance past it, and but one bridge to get into the town the way the enemy came. Our company, and another of artillery, was placed pretty near the bridge, behind a small eminence, and the shot of the enemy as they came near, all went over us. The road they came was straight and open for three-fourths of a mile, and we had fair play at them the whole way, till they came to the bridge; they were twice on the bridge but were beaten back; and considering, as we had to judge of their conduct, that they would buy their victory too dear from the advantage we had of them, they gathered up their dead and wounded and retreated back to the point where they first landed. They were annoyed somewhat by the infantry in their retreat, but we remained in our stronghold.

They lay there some days, I forget exactly how long, but were determined not to abandon their diabolical purpose of burning this town. They returned by another road, and our forces were very much weakened by some of the militia having gone home, and the regular troops having joined General Washington near the Hudson, where he lay watching the movements of the British army. As they approached the town we were drawn off, being, on account of our weakness, unable to defend it, and thinking that if we gave them no resistance the town would fare the

better. But, alas, to trust to British generosity was vain indeed, when they so often manifested their cruelty and implacable hatred to a kindred people in this war. When they entered the town they burnt every house in it, except two Tory houses; a fine meeting house, preached in by a Presbyterian minister by the name of Caldwell, who resided in the town, and who left his wife in his house, thinking she would be a protection to it. But they shot her through a window, with a child in her arms, burned the house, and caught him and killed him. Why this apathy to defend this town, I was then and am still at a loss to know, when it was so nobly defended at first. These two places, the Connecticut Farms and Springfield, were congregations of zealous whigs, and their loyalty to their country had entailed on them this sad calamity.

After I had resided four years in Trenton I returned to Pennsylvania. My father had removed to the ferry, and left my brother (who had married) on the farm that he had left; there was a distillery on the farm and my brother invited me to join him on it.

My two brothers that were taken at Fort Washington—one of them died while a prisoner in New York, the other was exchanged, went to the South, and fell with DeCalb; and the other one sailed with Commodore Nicholas Biddle in the ship *Randolph*, which was blown up while fighting the British at sea, and every soul perished.

My brother and I lived on this place one year, when my father sold the ferry and the adjoining farm and the farm we lived on, to Robert Morris, for which he never received a cent, except fifty pounds for the boats and two years' interest. After he made this sale he received an appointment in the Comptroller's office, at the adoption of the United States Constitution, which he held until he died in Washington City, upwards of ninety years old; and though he was not able to perform the duties of the office for two years before he died, yet they continued to pay

him his salary until his death. I remember to have heard one of the United States officers say, that they were bound, in honor, to support him as long as he lived—and they did so.

My brother and I rented a large farm and merchant mill thereon, belonging to his father-in-law, Samuel Torbert, and I shortly afterwards married my brother's wife's sister, Jane Torbert, by whom I have had seven children, and have had as their offspring, forty-three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

My wife's mother had died some time before I married her, and left eight children; her father had married a second wife, by whom he had at this time three children; she was a widow, and brought three with her; the old man had taken to drink, became dissipated, neglected his business, got in debt, and finally all his property was sold from him. My brother and I purchased one hundred and twenty acres of the principal part of the farm, and farmed it together one year. The place being too small for us both, we concluded to separate. I left him on the farm and went near to Philadelphia and rented a finely improved farm, or at least it had fine buildings on it, at a rent of nearly two hundred pounds a year, including taxes, etc. I took with me a fine team of five horses, and eleven milch cows. I was much mistaken in my opinion of this farm, but I had rented it in the winter, when the snow was on the ground; in the spring when the snow went off, I found the ground worn out and very poor; I had taken it for seven years, and concluded myself bound by my bargain to do what I could with it and make the best of a bad bargain. I set to work and hauled on to it fifteen hundred bushels of lime, ten miles, and three hundred five-horse loads of dung from the city, seven miles. This extra expense I was not prepared to meet; it sank me considerably in debt, besides my rent laying behind.

Everything at this juncture seemed to operate against me: the

market for produce within three years had sunk 100 per cent; every field on the farm produced no other pasture than garlic, and of course the butter was affected with it; and I have sold my butter in hot weather, after standing in the market till the middle of the day, for four pence per pound, and glad to get it. At the end of three years I found that I had sunk six or seven hundred pounds. I now saw clearly that it would be out of my power to liquidate my debt on the farm, and accordingly surrendered it to my landlord, George Fox, of Philadelphia. I had got considerably in debt to him, besides the rent, by his assisting me to improve the land. Mr. Fox's brother, Samuel M. Fox, came on the farm, and they agreed to take my stock of creatures and farming utensils, which extinguished only a part of my debt. Samuel gave me two hundred dollars to stay with him one year, to put him in the way of farming. I had purchased my brother's share in the farm in Bucks that belonged between us. My wife's aunt had a lien on it of three hundred pounds, for which I had given her a judgment bond. She had got alarmed for the security of her money and entered up her judgment, and had my place condemned before I was aware of it, until Dr. Tate, a cousin of my wife, sent his negro eighteen miles to tell me of it. Having a demand against her, I got the judgment opened; and when my year with Mr. Fox was ended I went back to Bucks county and sold my place to my brother for six pounds per acre.

I remained two years in Bucks, without any prospect of improving my pecuniary circumstances, and a debt of a thousand dollars to pay and nothing to pay it with, or the means of extinguishing any part of it. I concluded to go to work at my trade, this being the only means left me for the support of my growing and helpless family; and, being invited by my brother-in-law, Hugh McNair, to go to Northampton county, I moved there and followed my trade for two years; but, finding the

blacksmith trade a very poor trade there, I sold my tools and started with my wife and five children (one of them at her breast) for Muncy, where I had some relations living, and arrived there on the 17th of April, 1794, without eight dollars in money, house or land. I was obliged to go into a small cabin about sixteen feet square, with a family of six children, and besides, six of my own family, including a bound boy.

I remained in this cabin until the 15th of November, when I removed, on eighteen inches depth of snow, to a place belonging to my relative, John Hall. I was told before I left Northampton that distilling was a good business in a new country. I had learned distilling at my father's, and brought two small stills with me. The snow that I moved on to Mr. Hall's farm soon went off and the weather became fine. I set to work and dug a place in the bank alongside of a well, put up a small log still-house and covered it with split stuff and dirt. The weather continuing fine until New Year's day, on that day I started my stills, and the next day winter set in fairly. I found distilling a good business. I purchased rye for five shillings a bushel, and sold my whiskey for a dollar a gallon, and by the first of April had realized fifty pounds in cash. I was on this farm two years. Before I left Northampton I made a conditional contract with a William Telfair, of South Carolina, for fifty acres of land on the river, the north side of Muncy hill; it was in possession of Samuel Wallis, and pending an ejectment in the Supreme Court. I gained the land, took possession of it and erected a large still-house thereon; I sold my stills, went to Philadelphia and purchased a pair of large stills for one hundred pounds, borrowed fifty pounds from my brother to pay for them, brought them home and set them up in the house that I had erected for them. It was late in the autumn before I got them ready to start, and the winter set in with intense freezing without the ground filling with water (the only instance

of the kind I ever knew), and continued cold and dry all winter. I could not get a bushel chopped for distilling, there being no mill in the neighborhood but Shoemaker's, and it was so nearly froze up that it could not grind but very little for the people for bread. Some had to go a great distance to get grinding; and the water that I depended on to supply the still-house entirely froze up.

I had run in debt for six hundred and fifty bushels of rye, at six shillings and six pence per bushel; had provided myself with twenty head of horned cattle and forty hogs, to be fed on the hill slop. Not having this article, that I entirely depended on to winter my creatures, I boiled and exhausted my whole stock of rye. The country being new, there was no hay to be got at any price; and I hauled straw, some of it ten miles, and used every means in my power to keep my creatures alive; yet in the spring I had only just half my cattle alive, and nine hogs, and was obliged to sell my still to pay for the rye, and quit distilling, and before harvest arrived I had run short of bread. There was no grain to be had in the neighborhood. I went in search of some, got two bushels of wheat sixteen miles off and paid two dollars a bushel. I must here tell you of a great feat I once performed of speed in traveling. There were a hundred and fifty acres of vacant land adjoining the little farm I was in possession of, and there was a warrant out for one hundred acres of it. I was watching to see what part of the land they would lay their warrant on. As I knew that they could not cover all the land with that warrant, I was determined, if I could, to deprive them of the balance; and I believe they mistrusted me for watching them, and took advantage of my absence from home to lay their warrant, and dispatched a man on Friday with an application for the fifty acres. I came home on Sunday noon, took a little refreshment, and went to Sunbury that afternoon, thirty miles; got my application signed by two justices on Monday morning and

started at eight o'clock, and was in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, one hundred and sixty miles from Muncy; entered my application next morning and obtained the land. The other man came to the land office a few minutes after I entered my application. I performed this journey on foot, to save expense, and believing that I could do it sooner than any horse I had. I continued to work on my little farm; had to use the strictest economy to support my helpless family.

In 1795, Lycoming was taken from Northumberland and erected into a separate county, and in the winter of 1796 I was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor McKean, which office I held nine years (until it was vacated by my being elected to the State Senate), and was the only justice, a great part of that time, where there are now ten townships and more than ten justices, and the fees of the office did not pay for my salt. There never was a certiorari against my proceedings, nor an appeal from my judgment; nor did I ever issue a scire facias against a constable. I had the good fortune by proper management with the people, to put litigation under my feet, until other justices were appointed, when it was encouraged by some of them.

In 1802 I was elected a county commissioner, and assisted in erecting one of the handsomest court houses in the state. About this time I received a letter from Dr. Tate, introducing William Hill Wells to me, who settled in the woods where Wellesborough now stands, the county seat of Tioga.

Mr. Wells applied to me to furnish him with provisions in his new settlement. He had brought a number of negroes with him from the state of Delaware, where he moved from.

I put eighty-eight hundred weight of pork on two sleds and started to go to him with it. It was fine sledding, but dreadfully cold weather. In crossing the Allegheny mountains, the man I had driving one of the

teams froze his feet up to his ankles. I was obliged to leave him, and the next morning put the four horses to one sled and the pork on it and started for Wells. I had six times to cross Pine Creek. A man coming into the settlement from that part of the country had frozen to death the day before. I passed him lying in the road. The second crossing of the creek was about fifty yards wide, and when the foremost horses got to the middle of the creek the ice broke with them; the water was about mid-side deep, and in their attempting to get on the ice again, drew the other horses and sled in the creek, and pulled the roller out of the sled. I got the horses ashore and tied them; I went back to the sled, the water running over the pork. I had to go partly under water to get an axe that was tied on the sled, to cut a road through the ice to get the sled ashore. Sometimes in the water up to my middle and sometimes standing on the ice, the water following the stroke of the axe, would fly up, and as soon as it touched me it was ice. When I had got the road cut to the shore, I went to the sled and got a log chain; had to go under water and hook first to one runner and then to the other, and back the horses in through the road and pull the sled out. It was now dark and I had six miles to go, and four times to cross the creek, without a roller in my sled to guide me. On descending ground it would often run out of the road, when I had difficulty to get it in the road again; not a dry thread on me, and the outside of my clothes frozen stiff. It was twelve o'clock before I got to the mill, the first house before me, and there was neither hay nor stable when I got there. I thought my poor horses would freeze to death. Next morning, as soon as daylight appeared, I cut a stick and put a roller onto my sled; the very wood seemed filled with ice. I started from there at ten o'clock; had fifteen miles to go to Wells', the snow two feet deep, and scarcely a track in the road. I met Mr. Wells' negro five miles this side of his house coming to meet me on

horseback, about sunset. He said there was a byroad that was a mile nearer than the one I was on, and he undertook to pilot me, but he soon lost the path, and we wandered about amongst the trees, till at length my sled pitched into a hole and overset. I then unhooked my horses from the sled and asked the negro if he thought he could pilot me to the house, but he acknowledged himself lost. I looked about and took a view of the stars and started with my four horses and left my pork in the woods, and fortunately got into Wells', and when I got there he had neither hay nor stable, or any kind of feed, nor any place to confine my horses, but to tie them to the trees. He had a place dug in a log that I could feed two of my horses at a time. All the buildings that he had erected were two small cabins adjoining each other—one for himself and family, about sixteen feet square, that I could not stand straight in, built of logs and bark for an upper floor and split logs for the lower floor. The negro cabin was a little larger, but built of the same materials. I sat by the fire until morning, and it took me all that day to get my pork to the house and settle, and I started next morning for home without a feed to give my horses there, after standing three nights and the snow at their bellies.

I have been thus particular in detailing the circumstances of this trip, leaving you to judge of the hardships that I had to endure; but it is only a specimen of much of the kind that I have had to encounter through life.

I was at this time living in Pennsborough, which place, when I came to this part of the country, was entirely in woods. There was barely a beginning to the town when I moved to it some years after. Stephen Bell had put up a shell of a house, which I purchased, and two lots adjoining, which house I finished, and improved with other buildings handsomely about it. I went on to purchase by little, as I was able and

could get it, until I owned and cleared the principal part of the land in and about the town, and sold lots for the improvement of it, which is now one of the handsomest villages on the West Branch.

On the 28th of September, 1804, my wife deceased, and on the 11th of June, 1807, I married Mary McCormick, widow of William McCormick. In 1808 I was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Lycoming and Centre. At the expiration of my time in the senate, I sold the balance of my land in Pennsborough to George Lewis, of New York, for four thousand dollars, which enabled me, with the assistance I got by my last wife, to make the first payment for five hundred and seventy acres of land on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Loyalsock Creek.

It was an Indian reserve, and part of the tract had been cleared by the Indians, but a great part of it was in a state of nature, and was in woods from Loyalsock creek for two miles on the road leading to Muncy, with the exception of two small patches; but is now handsomely improved and a scattered town nearly that distance from the creek.

I purchased this tract of land in the spring of 1812, but could not get possession of it until 1813. Having sold my property at Pennsborough, I rented Walton's mills for one year and then came on my farm at Loyalsock.

In 1811 Governor Snyder sent me the appointment of major general of the ninth division of Pennsylvania militia for seven years. At the end of which time I was re-appointed for four years, and in 1813 the same governor sent me the appointment of prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, register of wills, recorder of deeds and clerk of the several courts, and since I have been in this place I have been three times nominated as a candidate for Congress by regular meetings convened for the purpose of making nominations twice by the old Democratic

party, when there were only two parties known and distinguished as the Democratic and Federal parties, but did not stand a poll; and once by the Antimasonic party in a convention of delegates from different counties in the district. At this time I agreed to stand a candidate, as a rallying point for the party, though well convinced that I had no chance of success, for I well knew the Masonic party was all powerful in the district. I kept the offices of prothonotary, etc., about four years, and then resigned them and returned back to my farm.

After I purchased this farm I was only able to make the first payment; and the balance of the purchase money being a heavy debt, I was fearful of the consequences, and sold one hundred and twenty acres of it, for \$25 per acre, which I had cause afterwards to repent of, for I had to buy it back again in less than two years for \$55, and some of it at \$100 per acre, or let it go into other hands, which I was not willing to do. Thus, instead of this sale relieving me in my embarrassment, increased it, but it is all paid, though I have met with many losses. But my farm being a very productive one, I have been able, with good management and hard labor, to sustain myself against them all. I have sold, in Baltimore market, one year's surplus produce of my farm for \$4,000, wanting \$5; besides nearly \$200 worth at home, and besides feed, seed, grain, bread and meat, and the produce of it has enabled me to build a good merchant mill, 50 by 60, with run of stones, which cost me, race, dams and all, rising \$10,000, and the losses I have met with are not much short of that sum.

Now, here let me give a history of another trip that I had in that wilderness, that I traveled to Mr. Wells' and in which I suffered more, much more, than I did in going to Mr. Wells'. I contracted with the commissioners of the east and west road, to deliver them 100 barrels of flour in Potter county. I started with seven sleds, carrying fifty barrels

of it. After I got into the wilderness it was forty miles between houses, and the snow very deep. There was a cabin half way, which we expected to lodge at, we got to the place a little after dark, when we found the cabin burnt down. This was the night previous to "cold Thursday"—termed so by everybody at that time. The horses being very warm when we stopped, and it being dreadful cold, and the snow drifting upon them, almost covering them up, they began to tremble amazingly. I felt alarmed for the horses; we had a number of blankets along, expecting to lay out; we mustered them all up, brushed the snow off the horses as well as we could, and tied the blankets all on them. We then went to work to try to get a fire. Our fire-works were not good; and it was towards the middle of the night before we got a fire, then a very poor one. We danced around it until the day star appeared. We then hooked to, and there were very few of the horses that would stretch a chain, until we beat them severely, to get them warm. We had three miles of a hill to ascend. After I got the hindmost team to the top of the hill I got a severe hurt that entirely disabled me. I was not able to walk a step, was obliged to sit on the top of the barrels, suffering the most excruciating pain, until sundown, before we got to the first house, when it was feared that some of those driving the teams would freeze to death.

Such has been my toil and unceasing labor, ever since I have had a family to raise and educate my children, and place them in a situation that they would not be dependent. I have brought them all up to industry, and am happy to have it in my power to say, they follow my example.

I have not only built a mill, but have built several dwelling houses, barns and other necessary out houses on the farm, and improved it well. There was scarcely a good panel of fence on it when I came to it.

I am now 77 years old, and receive a pension, payable semi-annually, for my Revolutionary services, under the act of Congress of 1822, of \$173.33; and must, according to the course of nature, shortly leave what I have, whether it be little or much, of this world's goods, to my children, who have the natural right to it, hoping that they will always keep in mind that "God giveth and He taketh away," and that they will so act as to merit and receive his blessing, without which there is no real comfort or enjoyment in this world—nor can we expect it in that which is to come.

And now my sons, having complied with the request of my children, in giving them some of the events and transactions of my life, without going into a minute detail, which would be a very laborious task; (besides my life has been a very checkered one, and I could not relate, from memory, one-half of the incidents of it, and have only related some of the facts that never will be erased from my memory while my senses last) that, when the grave closes on me, you will not neglect to support the principles that your father so often ventured his life to establish, and so many of your uncles lost their lives in support of—principles that gave your country birth, as a free and independent nation—that secures to you and your children, life, liberty and property, and the equal rights of your fellow men (not that I have any doubt you will do so); but I wish to leave it as an injunction on you, and my grandsons, and if I could, on the world of mankind in general. And although those principles have been disregarded and violated by corrupt and unholy men, yet I trust, that there is a redeeming spirit abroad in the land. That the people will return to their first love and check the career of designing demagogues (who like wolves in sheep's clothing, have assumed to themselves the name of Democrats), and revive those principles before they become extinct.

To conclude—let me again urge it upon you (as a father's advice), always to support, with your voice, votes and influence, the equal rights of your fellow men.

These are the principles that carried us triumphantly through a bloody war against one of the most powerful monarchies on earth—principles that the sages of the Revolution pledged “their lives, their fortune, and their sacred honors,” to support. And set your faces against any and every measure hostile to those principles, particularly against secret societies, the very nature of which is at war with the fundamental principles of our government, and if carried out, must inevitably destroy it. It is true, that I have had a double share of political persecution in vindication of them; but that detracts nothing from the righteousness of the cause and the obligations we are under to our country to support them.

You will perceive, from my narrative, that although I have in early life, been nipped with the frost of adversity and poverty, that it has rather operated as a stimulant than a damper to my industry.

Whenever a man becomes destitute of a laudable ambition to pursue some useful business, he becomes a drone, and a dead weight upon the commonwealth; he is neither useful to himself, to society, nor to his country.

Died in August, 1837.

BURROWS FAMILY.

Of the Burrows family of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the first ancestor of whom any special knowledge is known today, was Vincent Meigs, of Dorsetshire, England. He was born in 1570 and emigrated to America, settling in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was living in New

Haven, Connecticut, as late as 1647. He removed to Guilford and finally to what is now Killingworth, Connecticut, where he died in 1658. His son, John Meigs, was born in 1600, and died January 4, 1672. He married a Miss Fry (a sister of William Fry) in England, in 1630, resided in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and New Haven, Connecticut, in 1647, removed to Guilford, Connecticut, in 1654, and to Killingworth, Connecticut, in 1663, where he was made a freeman in 1669. He was a tanner and had a large estate. Among his books were Latin and Greek dictionaries. He died at Killingworth, Connecticut, 1672.* His daughter, Elizabeth Meigs, died 1664. In 1650 she married Richard Hubbell, who was born in Great Britain in 1627. He died October 23, 1699, at his home in Pequonnack.

The Hubbells were originally a Dane family. The following is the recorded description of the family coat-of-arms: "Hubbell—Arms: Sable, three leopards' heads, jessant, fleur-de-lis, or—Crest: A Wolf passant, or—Motto: *Ne cede malis sed contra*," meaning "Yield not to misfortunes, but surmount them." "These arms can be traced to a period of remote antiquity, and are still to be seen upon the crumbling monuments in the ancient Saint Peter's church at Ipsley, Warwickshire, England, where for nearly 700 years the family possessed its entailed estates, and sent forth sturdy sons to battle for the reigning king." It is believed that Richard Hubbell emigrated to America between 1645 and 1647, for on March 7, 1647, he took the oath of fidelity to the government of the New Haven Colony. Sergeant Richard Hubbell was a planter, a leading citizen, and an extensive land owner.

His son, Lieutenant Richard Hubbell, was born in Guilford, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1654 and died in 1738, and when about eight

* See Hubbell's History, page 5.

years old moved with his parents to Fairfield county. He was a wealthy planter and held many offices of trust. In 1738 he willed to the First Congregational Church of Stratfield Parish, a silver tankard of very elegant workmanship, which is still in use, and which was worth fifty-five pounds sterling. On November 5, 1685, he married Hannah Morehouse, who died April 2, 1692. On October 12, 1692, he married Hannah Sillway (or Silliman), of Malden, Massachusetts.

Their fifth child was Nathaniel Hubbell, born August 11, 1702; died 1761. He graduated at Yale College in 1723. He was a Presbyterian minister. He married, March 5, 1721, Esther Mix, of New Haven, Connecticut.

Their fifth child, Lois, married John Borrows, June 11, 1753. John Borrows was born in 1719, and died March 30, 1810. January 27, 1777, he was commissioned Captain and January 22, 1779, Major.

Their fourth child was John Burrows, born May 15, 1760; died August 22, 1837. In assisting to establish the American Independence his services were as follows: John Burrows, Jr., joined the army at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and was employed as an express rider, at forty dollars per month. He spent the winter with the army at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, enduring much hardship and exposure. At the battle of Monmouth his horse was shot from under him, and General Washington presented him with another one. He was with Washington fourteen months, during which time he was a member of his household, except when absent carrying dispatches for the army. Washington stayed for a time at the house of Major John Borrows, at Newtown, opposite Trenton, from which point he crossed the Delaware at night. John Burrows (the son) crossed with him and was present at the capture of the Hessians. He took part in the battle of Springfield, which was the seventh battle he was in during the war. By an act of congress,

passed 1822, he was granted for his services in the Revolutionary war, a pension of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-three cents, payable semi-annually. The following are the authenticities for the above statements: Biographical Annals of the West Branch Valley, History of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania; also in Heitman's Affairs of the Revolution. In 1796 he was appointed a justice of the peace, by Governor McKean, which office he held nine years. In 1802 he was elected county commissioner. While commissioner, he brought, in his own wagon, a bell from Philadelphia and superintended the hanging of it in the old court house belfry. He aided in erecting what was then the handsomest court house in the state, and had this bell removed from the old to the new building. Its "ring" is now, 1905, as clear-toned as it was over a century ago. In 1808, he was elected to the state senate from Lycoming and Centre counties. In 1811 Governor Snyder appointed him major-general of the Ninth Division of Pennsylvania Militia, for seven years, and at the end of that period he was re-appointed for nine years more. In 1813 Governor Snyder appointed him prothonotary of the court of common pleas, register of wills, recorder of deeds, and clerk of the several courts. After serving four years, he resigned and returned to his farm. He was three times nominated for congress, but never elected. General John Burrows was a man of high integrity and sterling worth. He left behind him quite a fortune, and his son Nathaniel Burrows became heir to one hundred and twenty-five acres of land upon which now stands the chief part of Montoursville, Pennsylvania. His daughter, Sarah, married Tunison Coryell and their descendants are numbered among the most prominent people of the West Branch Valley.

Nathaniel Burrows was born December 11, 1797, and died September 14, 1879. March 30, 1824, he married Eliza Jordan, born November

30, 1802; died December 24, 1886. They lived together five years after they celebrated their golden wedding. He was for many years a justice of the peace. Eight children were born to them. 1. The first died in infancy; 2. The second, Sarah Jane, born February 27, 1827, died March 17, 1897. On October 1, 1850, she married George Bubb and they had seven children. Two died young, the others were: (1) Nathaniel Burrows, a successful business man, whose active interest in the board of trade has done much for the growth of Williamsport. (2) Mary Helen, who married James S. Lewars. (3) Henry Clay, the well known wholesale grocer. (4) Alice M., who married George H. M. Good, of Osceola Mills. (5) Nellie Tree (deceased), who married Samuel Stevens.

3. The third child was John Hubbell Burrows, born July 9, 1829, October 9, 1855, he married Jane Gallaher Ziegler, who was born November 21, 1836. On October 9, 1905, they celebrated their golden wedding. They had two children: Kathryn D. and Laura E. The latter married Justin L. Hill, on December 3, 1886. They have two children, Helen Burrows Hill and Justin Edgar Hill.

4. Cornelia Burrows, born September 15, 1831, married Ambrose Barber Henderson on March 2, 1859, and they have six children living as follows: (1) Elizabeth, (2) Samuel (married to Jean Wells), (3) May (married to the Rev. George L. VanAlen), (4) Gertrude, (5) Blanche, (6) Charlie.

5. Mary Williamson Burrows, born May 4, 1834, married William James Paulhamus, and had five children. Two died young; the others are: (1) Frank, who married Harriett Everett and lives at Bethlehem. (2) Cora. (3) Harry.

6. Charles Scott Burrows, born February 25, 1837, married Elizabeth Jones, and they had two children: Herbert and Bessie.

7. Francis Jordan Burrows, born January 20, 1840; married, April 7, 1873, Margaret Huling Low and had two sons: (1) Alexander Beede (deceased), and (2) Frank G., a journalist residing at Dayton, Ohio.

8. George Coryell Burrows, born September 17, 1842; June 16, 1863, married Anne Wilson. They had nine children, as follows: Herbert, Walter, Nathaniel, Fleming, John, Bertha, Clyde, Charlie and Nellie.

Nathaniel's three sons, John, Charles and Francis, were gallant soldiers in the Civil war—the first two were wounded, but the latter, although he was in many battles, escaped without a scratch, but he was shot through the coat.

Of the first maternal ancestors, of whom any positive knowledge is possessed today, it may be said, was John Jordan, born 1693; died April 25, 1758, and wife Elizabeth, born 1694, died August 1, 1779. They had a son Francis Jordan, born August 19, 1733; died November 12, 1804. Francis Jordan belonged to the Sixth Battalion, Fourth Company of Eighth Class. Volume 13, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, page 736, gives Francis Jordan as belonging to the Sixth Battalion, Fourth Company, Eighth Class. He probably saw but little service. Francis Jordan's wife, Catherine, died August 4, 1804. Amos Jordan, their son, was born January 5, 1762, married Sarah Davis, who was born September 26, 1762. Their daughter, Eliza Jordan, born November 30, 1802, died December 24, 1886, married March 30, 1824, Nathaniel Burrows, who was born December 11, 1797, and died September 14, 1879.

SABIN H. BURROWS.

Sabin H. Burrows, treasurer of Burrows Bros. & Co. (Limited), manufacturers of chamber furniture, sideboards, etc.; also proprietors of an extensive general store, which is the leading industry of Picture Rocks, and which contributes greatly to the maintenance of the residents thereof, is a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, born near Jones Lake, February 16, 1834. His parents were Amos and Mary (Melhuish) Burrows, and his grandfather on the paternal side was Amos Burrows, who conducted agricultural pursuits in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred.

Amos Burrows (father) came to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, from Connecticut, and there followed the occupation of farmer until 1846, when he removed to Picture Rocks, Lycoming county. He then engaged in the planing mill business with A. R. Sprout, under the name of Sprout & Burrows, manufacturing sashes, doors, blinds, etc. They performed the work for the first building of the college at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. They conducted the business for a number of years, finally disposing of it to Lewis B. Sprout. Amos Burrows then engaged in business with his son, Sabin H. Burrows, and this connection continued up to the year of his decease, 1882. He married Mary Melhuish, who was born in England, came to America when eleven years of age, and died in 1884. Six children were the issue of this union, two of whom—daughters—died in Susquehanna county prior to their removal to Picture Rocks. The names of the others are as follows:

1. Asa, died July 1, 1903. He resided in Picture Rocks, where he was a prominent manufacturer. He married and was the father of six children—three sons and three daughters. James, married Maggie Kahler, resides in Picture Rocks. Miriam, wife of Levi S. Weaver, re-

sides in Picture Rocks. Catherine, wife of Ralph M. Clark, resides in Picture Rocks. Edgar, married Estella Alvred, resides in Picture Rocks. Howard W., married Lizzie Willis, resides in Picture Rocks. Fannie, wife of Alfred R. Heath, resides in Picture Rocks.

2. Sabin H., mentioned hereinafter.

3. Amos, a manufacturer in York, Pennsylvania. He married Martha Baldwin, and their children are: Harry, married Ida Feister, resides in Picture Rocks. Fred, unmarried, resides at home. Clarrissa, wife of W. E. Clark, resides in Hughesville, Pennsylvania.

4. Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of A. M. Cowles, and they resided in Picture Rocks. She was the mother of seven children, as follows: William H., married Lizzie Kreitzer, resides in Milton, Pennsylvania. Ralph C., married Minnie Villinger, resides in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Lewis, married Gertrude Gortner, resides in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Jennie, wife of A. L. Flook, resides in Montoursville, Pennsylvania. Pluma, wife of J. Corson, resides in Picture Rocks. Agnes, wife of Samuel Barrett, resides in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Carrie, unmarried, resides in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Amos Burrows, father and grandfather of the above named children, was a Baptist in religion, and a Whig and Republican in politics.

Sabin H. Burrows was twelve years of age when his parents removed from Susquehanna county to Picture Rocks, Lycoming county, and his education was acquired in the schools of both counties. He then hired out to Lewis B. Sprout, but his service with that gentleman was of short duration, he only working one-half day. Prior to this, for two years, between the ages of twenty and twenty-two, he taught school, for which vocation he was well qualified. Subsequently he began the manufacture of shingles, and also the manufacture of furniture, along which

lines he is still engaged, being for over half a century in business at Picture Rocks. For the first few years he was alone in this enterprise; later his father became one of the firm, and subsequently his brother, Asa W. Burrows, was taken into partnership. The firm name then became Burrows Bros. & Co., which is the present style. The interests of Asa W. Burrows, now deceased, are continued by his heirs. In 1882 Sabin H. Burrows admitted his two sons—Charles W. and Judson H. Burrows—into the firm, the officers of which are: C. W. Burrows, president; J. H. Burrows, vice president; S. H. Burrows, treasurer; and R. M. Clark, secretary. Their general store, which is without an equal in this section of the state, is fully equipped with a complete line of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, hardware, etc., furnishes employment to a number of the people residing in that vicinity, and has been a prominent factor in the growth and development of that locality. In addition to these extensive interests Mr. Burrows is the proprietor of a large summer hotel at Highland Lake, which is largely patronized by those seeking recreation, pleasure or rest.

He has served as burgess of the village of Picture Rocks, also postmaster of the same, serving under the administration of the late President Garfield. He also served as postmaster at Highland Lake for many years, resigning in 1904. He was appointed to that office by John Wannamaker, who is one of his close personal friends. He holds membership in the Baptist church of Picture Rocks, in which body he has served as deacon for many years. He is a staunch adherent of the principles of Republicanism, and has always given his support to the candidates of that party.

Mr. Burrows married, February, 1855, Mary Lockard, who was born near Bryans Mills, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Lockard. Their children are: Earnest, died



John White

in early life; Adella, died in early life; Charles W., married Mary Corson, issue: Earnest, a student at Bucknell University; and Judson H., married Adella Clark, issue: four children, two of whom died in infancy; the surviving members are: Clyde, who married Irene Schuler, of Milton, and Cora Burrows.

THE WHITE FAMILY.

The White family, members of which are and have been for many years influential and potent factors in the various leading enterprises of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, noted for their strong mentality, absolute business integrity and quick and unerring judgment, was founded by Hugh White, a pioneer settler of Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pennsylvania, who suffered all the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new country.

The line of descent is traced through his son, Colonel Hugh White, who was born in Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pennsylvania, in 1737. Prior to the Revolutionary war he came to the West Branch valley, settling west of the mouth of Pine Creek, in what is now Clinton county. On April 19, 1775, he was commissioned "Captain of a company of foot in the First Battalion of Associators in the county of Northumberland," this commission being now in the possession of his grandson, Henry W. White, of Williamsport, mentioned at length in the following paragraphs. In 1776 he was appointed as one of the committee of safety for Pine Creek township by the council of Northumberland county. He proved himself a faithful and valuable officer, and in 1778 was appointed to the rank of colonel, in which capacity he served for some time as commissary, and was untiring in his efforts to provide supplies for General Washington's army. He was colonel of a Penn-

sylvania regiment in the war of 1812, and until his discharge from the service was stationed at Black Rock, on the Niagara river. He also took an active part in civil and religious affairs, being the representative of his district in the legislature during the years 1795, '96, 1803, '04, performing the duties with credit and to the satisfaction of his constituents, and was one of the elders of Pine Creek Presbyterian church, to which office he was chosen in 1795, serving two years.

Colonel White was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Allison, daughter of John and Ann Allison, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, bore him a family of six sons and one daughter, all of whom are now deceased. He married for his second wife Mrs. Charlotte White, nee Weitzel, daughter of John and Tabitha (Morris) Weitzel, and widow of James White, a pioneer hotel keeper of Trevorton, Northumberland county, and afterwards the owner of White's Island, in the Susquehanna, near Georgetown. James White lived on the east side of the river, opposite the island, and was killed in 1812 by being thrown from his wagon. The issue of the second marriage is as follows: 1. Isabella, born February 13, 1815; in January, 1833, she became the wife of Robert S. Bailey, of Jersey Shore, who died April 24, 1851. On October 12, 1853, she became the wife of Colonel James S. Allen, of Jersey Shore. 2. George, who, after acquiring a thorough education, migrated to Alabama, where he assumed charge of an academy, read law, and after a period of time returned to his home and completed his studies with R. G. White. He was admitted to practice in the several courts of Lycoming and Tioga counties, and became distinguished in his profession as an eminent counsellor. He died at his residence in Williamsport in 1869, survived by his wife, who was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Parker, of the Presbyterian church of the city of New York, two sons and a daughter. 3. John,

mentioned hereinafter. 4. Henry, mentioned hereinafter. Colonel White, father of these children, was killed on his farm in 1822 by being thrown from his horse. His remains were interred in the old Pine Creek graveyard.

John White, second son of Colonel Hugh and Charlotte White, spent his youth amid the scenes of the homestead farm, and his education was acquired in the schools taught by John Austin and the Rev. John H. Grier, two excellent teachers of pioneer days. He studied mathematics and theoretical surveying under the tuition of Mr. Austin, and at the age of seventeen left school and became a member of the state engineer corps, then in charge of James D. Harris, chief engineer, and thus obtained a practical knowledge of that profession. He assisted in the survey of the Tangascootac and Sinnemahoming extensions of the Pennsylvania canal, also in the construction of the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, now the Northern Central, and later was engaged in locating the eastern and western reservoirs of the canal, and was afterwards engineer-in-charge of the canal for several years. He then engaged in the mercantile and grain business at Freeport, Pennsylvania, which he continued for ten years, and at the expiration of this period of time was employed to locate the dams on the Monongahela river for the Monongahela Navigation Company, which occupied his time until April, 1854. He then took up his residence in Williamsport and the following five years was engaged in the lumber trade in Cogan Valley. In October, 1859, he became a member of the well known lumber firm of Herdic, Lentz & White, which conducted business under that style until 1867, the year of the retirement of Peter Herdic, when it was changed to that of White, Lentz & White, and for the succeeding thirty years continued in the active duties of the lumber business.

He was a man of sound judgment and broad intelligence, his in-

vestments were always conservative and safe, and hence he accumulated an estate estimated among the most valuable in his native county. He was a director in the Williamsport National Bank, a stockholder and director in the Lycoming Electric Company, filled a similar position in the Williamsport Steam Company, a trustee in the Savings Institution, and president of the Citizens and Williamsport water companies. He was a member and vestryman in Christ Episcopal church, and a life-long Democrat, but took no active part in public affairs. He always manifested a deep interest in the social and material development of Williamsport, and contributed liberally of his means to the charitable, religious and educational institutions of the city.

On September 19, 1843, John White was married to Emily Weaver, daughter of the late Henry S. and Mary (Stauffer) Weaver, of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Three sons and five daughters were the issue of this marriage, namely: Henry W., mentioned at length hereinafter; Charlotte, widow of Hon. Hugh H. Cummin; Mary L., wife of George L. Sanderson, of Jersey Shore; Hugh L.; Gula W.; Emily, wife of E. P. Almy, of Williamsport; Jennie P., wife of Henry N. Almy, of Philadelphia; John A. White, deceased. The mother of these children is also a member of Christ Episcopal church. John White, father of these children, who was born in Lycoming county (now Clinton), Pennsylvania, November 4, 1818, died at his handsome residence on West Fourth street, Williamsport, June 3, 1890.

Henry White, fourth and youngest child of Colonel Hugh and Charlotte White, was born near Pine Creek, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1810. He received his education in the public schools, Grier Academy, and Alleghany College, at Meadville. He then pursued a course of legal study in the office of his brother, George White, and after his admission to the bar of Lycoming county became associated in business

with his brother, the style of the firm being G. & H. White. Subsequently Henry White located at Freeport, Pennsylvania, and during the years 1849-50-51 was interested in a line of packet boats plying between Pittsburg and Kittanning, and a stage route from the last named point to Clarion. After his removal to Williamsport he was interested in a stage route from that point to Clearfield and Jefferson counties, this being the means by which the United States mail was carried in that day, his associates having been Messrs. Mathias Eder and Robert S. Bailey, the latter named being his brother-in-law. When the stage was superseded by railroads he engaged in the lumber business and became a member of the firm of Herdic, Lentz & White, and later of the firm of White, Lentz & White, this connection continuing until his death. During his residence in Freeport he was awarded the contracts for many of the public works. Mr. White was repeatedly elected to the city council, and served a number of years as president of the common branch, making a dignified and efficient presiding officer. In 1877 he received the Democratic nomination for congress in the sixteenth district, his opponent being John L. Mitchell, and ran ahead of his ticket.

Henry White married (first) Catherine Anthony, daughter of Judge Anthony. He married (second) Martha Covell, of Elmira, New York, daughter of Robert and Almira (Baldwin) Covell, the former named having been a son of Matthew Covell, and the latter a daughter of Thomas and ——— (Fuller) Baldwin. Robert and Almira (Baldwin) Covell are the parents of eleven children, as follows: Aurelia, Mary Ann, Robert, Stephen, Edward, Thomas, James, Myra, Caroline, Martha and Elizabeth. Mr. White died March 7, 1880, in the seventieth year of his age, survived by his widow, who passed away May 15, 1905.

Henry W. White, eldest son of John and Emily (Weaver) White,

acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools, which was supplemented by attendance at Dickinson Seminary. The two years following his graduation from the latter named institution he studied law in the office of his uncle, George White, and in 1859 entered the employ of the firm of Herdic, Lentz & White, lumber merchants. In 1867 the firm name was changed to White, Lentz & White, the members thereof having been John White, George Lentz and Henry White, and they conducted business under this style until 1893, in which year the partnership was dissolved. Owing to his thorough knowledge of business affairs and the high reputation he gained in commercial circles, he was fully competent to serve as president of the Williamsport Passenger Railway, vice-president of the Williamsport Savings Institution, and vice-president of the Water and Gas Company. He is also a large stockholder and director in several of the manufacturing companies in the city, which have added so materially to its growth and development.

Henry W. White was united in marriage to Christina Siegel, daughter of William and Catherine (Welcome) Siegel, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

GARRET D. TINSMAN.

The Tinsman family, so worthily represented in the present generation by Garret D. Tinsman, a well known and respected citizen of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was founded in that state by his grandparents, Peter and Mary (Pursel) Tinsman, natives of New Jersey, the former named having been for many years a successful lumber manufacturer of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

Garret Tinsman, father of Garret D. Tinsman, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1808. At an early age he began assisting his father in the manufacture of lumber, thus acquiring a



G. D. Friedman.



thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and afterwards engaged in lumbering and milling on the Delaware river and at Milford, New Jersey, until 1843. In that year he removed his business to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and in partnership with Runyon Woolverton continued operations on the Lehigh river until the spring of 1852, a period of nine years. He then came to Williamsport, which at that time was but a small village, containing only three or four sawmills, one of which was in course of construction by his brother, Peter Tinsman, mentioned hereinafter, and here he found plenty of opportunity for the display of his untiring energy in the development of the lumber industry, then in its infancy, and in the prosecution of this work he devoted the best years of his life. As a member of the firm of Woolverton & Tinsman he erected a mill on the site of the present plant of that firm, and in 1855 he purchased his brother's interest in the mill built by the latter and George W. Quinn in 1852, for a number of years the firm of Quinn & Tinsman conducting a very successful lumber trade. Subsequently he became the senior member of the firm of Tinsman & Ryan, and continued his connection with that firm, also with the firm of Woolverton & Tinsman up to his decease.

In addition to his extensive lumber interests, Mr. Tinsman was identified with various leading enterprises that conduced to the growth and prosperity of the city of Williamsport and vicinity. He was a director in the Savings Institution, the Williamsport National Bank, and the Wildwood Cemetery Company, being one of the organizers of the latter named. He was one of the organizers of the Loyalsock Boom Company, serving as president in 1857, and for several years was an extensive stockholder in the Susquehanna Boom Company. During his eminently successful business career he accumulated a large and valuable estate and a handsome competence, and thus he was enabled to

contribute liberally to charitable, religious and educational institutions. He held membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, to the support of which he contributed liberally, and he gave a generous donation toward the erection of the present church building. He adhered to the principles of Democracy, and always manifested a deep interest in local and national affairs. Mr. Tinsman died December 25, 1888.

Mr. Tinsman married, April 12, 1838, Margaret S. Saylor, who was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, daughter of Andrew and Annie (Sinclair) Saylor, natives of New Jersey. She was a loving helpmate for over half a century, and much of the success which attended the business ventures of Mr. Tinsman was due to her wise foresight, prudent counsel and loving assistance. Their family consisted of four children: Peter I., deceased, who has a son Drew S.; Andrew S., deceased; Emeline, wife of John R. T. Ryan; and Garret D., whose name heads this memoir, who married Mary R. Hepburn, daughter of William Hepburn, and their children are: Margaretta, wife of Dr. Thomas S. Steele, one child, Marie Elizabeth; and William H., unmarried.

Peter Tinsman, son of Peter and Mary (Pursel) Tinsman, and brother of Garret Tinsman, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, August 18, 1818. During his early manhood he obtained a thorough knowledge of the lumber business from his father, a successful lumber manufacturer of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Later he purchased timber lands in the vicinity of White Haven, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on which he erected a small saw mill, which he operated until 1849, then disposing of his plant to his brother Garret Tinsman. During the summer of the following year he visited the West Branch valley, and after several trips up Pine and Sinnemahoning creeks, exploring the valuable lands lying along those streams, he concluded to embark in the lumber business in Williamsport.

On January 1, 1852, he purchased from Thomas Updegraff a piece of land bordering on the river, east of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and the same year he entered into partnership with George W. Quinn and erected the first steam saw mill in the town, which they put into operation in the fall of 1852. Mr. Tinsman continued in the lumber business in Williamsport until 1855, in which year he sold his interest in the mill to Woolverton & Tinsman and located in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the retail lumber business, continuing the same until 1867, when he disposed of his business and returned to Lycoming county. In 1873 he purchased the steam saw mill of Alexander Davidson, which was located across the river from Williamsport, but met with the misfortune of the panic of that period, which wrought destruction throughout the country. He then retired from active pursuits, and from that date up to the time of his decease, enjoyed the competence he acquired during many years of activity. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth H. Allen, of Trout Run, Pennsylvania.

HENRY SOLOMON MOSSER.

Henry S. Mosser, one of the representative business men and substantial citizens of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, a son of James Kistler and Marie E. (Keck) Mosser, grandson of Jacob and Salome (Kistler) Mosser, great-grandson of David and Catharine (Oswald) Mosser, and great-great-grandson of Philip Mosser.

David and Catharine (Oswald) Mosser (great-grandparents) reared a family of eleven children: John, Jacob, Elizabeth, William, Magdalena, Lydia, Joseph, Catharine, Esther, Sally, and David O. On April 25, 1798, David Mosser purchased the farm of his father, Philip

Mosser, who lived with them until his death, in 1817. Philip Mosser (father) had built a log grist-mill on the Attellana (or Maiden) Creek, which in 1817 was rebuilt by David Mosser. David Mosser died in 1832, aged sixty-five years, and his wife died in 1857, aged eighty-one years.

Jacob and Salome (Kistler) Mosser (grandparents) reared a family of five children, namely: William K., who married Lucy Fisher, and their children were: William F., who married Emily Guiley, and Mary, who became the wife of Colonel H. C. Trexler. Catherine, who became the wife of Samuel E. Allbright, and their family consisted of five children: John, Rose, George, Peter and Mary. Charles K., who married Annie Mink, and they were the parents of eight children: Albert, Charles, Frank, Ellen, Emma, Alice, Annie and Eva. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Peter K. Grim, and their children are: Kate, David, Albert, Jacob, Ellen, Anna and Amanda. James Kistler, mentioned at length hereinafter.

James Kistler Mosser (father) was born in Trexlertown, Pennsylvania, in 1830. The early years of his life were spent in obtaining an education in the schools of his native town, and later he entered the tannery at Trexlertown which was conducted by his father, under whose supervision he learned the trade of tanning sole leather. In 1849 he removed to Allentown, and five years later his father, Jacob Mosser, turned over the tannery business to his two sons, William K. and James K., and the firm name became W. K. & J. K. Mosser. This business relationship continued until 1859, in which year James K. withdrew his interest. He then became associated with Thomas Keck and Alfred G. Saeger in the organization of a company at East Allentown, the same being known as Mosser, Keck & Company. In 1863 the same gentlemen established a commission house in New York city, under the style of

Keck, Mosser & Company, and ten years later they established a branch house in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1875 Mr. Saeger withdrew from the firm, and the following year James K. Mosser and Thomas Keck built a tannery at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the name of the firm being J. K. Mosser & Company, which is the present style. In 1884 Mr. Mosser's three sons were admitted to partnership.

There have been many changes in the methods of manufacturing shoes, and corresponding changes in the methods of preparing the leather for the market. There is no waste material in a hide, as every part is used for some purpose or other, and the business is so conducted that no patron is compelled to purchase a portion which he cannot utilize in his business. By thoroughly understanding all the details of the business and having had a practical experience in the same for many years, Mr. Mosser developed a very extensive business, and became one of the leading representatives of the industrial circles of Allentown. Each of his sons has charge of a department, and the house is one of the largest producers in this line in the country. For more than twenty years Mr. Mosser served as a director in the Allentown National Bank, and he also filled a similar position in the Lehigh Valley Trust Company, having been appointed as such at its inception. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and a Republican in politics.

James K. Mosser was united in marriage to Miss Marie E. Keck, and the following children were the issue of the union: Henry Solomon, mentioned hereinafter; Jacob, who married a Miss Seiberling and their children are: Annie, Paul, Carl, Harris, John, Catherine, Philip, and Charles Richard. George, who married Ida Hauseman and their family consists of three children: Fred, Robert and Mary. Lucy, who became the wife of Dr. Irving Huebner, and their children are: James

K. and Richard. James K. Mosser, father of these children, died February 6, 1905, and was buried at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Henry S. Mosser obtained a knowledge of the rudimentary branches of education in the public schools of Allentown, and later pursued advanced studies at Muhlenburg College. He gained his first business experience in the employ of the firm of Keck & Mosser, his father being one of the partners, with whom he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He then came to Williamsport to take charge of their tannery at that place, and shortly afterwards was admitted to membership in the firm, which then and now conducts business under the style of J. K. Mosser & Company, and he has since devoted his entire attention to this branch of the work. He is a man of practical experience and keen business sagacity, and therefore thoroughly competent for the supervision of this important department of the work. The plant gives employment to two hundred and seventy-five hands, and their annual output is one hundred thousand finished hides. Mr. Mosser is a member of the Williamsport Board of Trade, the Ross Club, and the Williamsport Athletic Club. In his political views he is an ardent supporter of the principles of Republicanism, but has never sought or desired public office.

Mr. Mosser married Mary R. Grim, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Mory) Grim, and granddaughter of Jesse and Hannah (Knabe) Grim. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mosser, as follows: Helen G., James K., Miriam L., Henry E., and J. Louis. The mother of these children, who was a most estimable woman in every respect, died in January, 1904. Mr. Mosser attends the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he contributes most liberally, and of which his children are members. Mr. Mosser has

chosen Williamsport for his permanent home, and has built and fitted up the finest residence in the town.

GEORGE D. NUTT, M. D.

George D. Nutt, M. D., of Williamsport, widely known for his skill and eminent usefulness as a surgeon, and whose labors have extended over more than a third of a century, is a native of New Jersey, born near Pemberton, Burlington county, April 17, 1845, a son of Noah and Beulah (Budd) Nutt.

He is of English ancestry, descended from two of the oldest New Jersey families, and in the maternal line from that of which John Budd, surveyor for the Lords Proprietors, and Dr. Bernard Budd, who was one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766 and a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, were prominent members. William Nutt, paternal grandfather of Dr. George D. Nutt, was a farmer in New Egypt, New Jersey, where he died. He married and reared a family of three sons and five daughters; the sons were farmers, and the daughters all married men of the same calling.

Noah Nutt, father of Dr. Nutt, was born in Ocean county, New Jersey, and lived upon a farm, first in Burlington county, and later at Pemberton, New Jersey. He was a Baptist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He married Beulah Budd, daughter of John Budd, and to them were born children: 1. Martha, married William E. Gaskill, a school teacher and farmer, residing in Juliustown, New Jersey. 2. John B., dealer in agricultural implements and lumber, in Pemberton, New Jersey. 3. Thomas H., who was a commission merchant, and died at the age of thirty-five years. 4. George D., to be further referred to. 5. Beulah, married Davis Hendrickson, and resides in Pemberton,

New Jersey. 6. Josephine, unmarried, resides in Pemberton, New Jersey.

George D. Nutt, of the family named above, was reared upon the paternal farm, and attended the district schools until he was sixteen years of age. For two years afterward he was a student in the Pemberton Academy, and subsequently attended the Peddie Institute at Heightstown, New Jersey, for an equal period. With ample literary preparation he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1869. In July of the same year he located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, which has been his place of residence to the present time. First engaging in a general medical practice, he soon diverted his attention to the eye, in connection with his duties with the Williamsport Dispensary. In 1895 he relinquished all else to devote himself to the field of surgery, in which his great ability soon won for him a wide fame and brought to him duties of a most exacting character, his practice for operations and in consultation extending over a radius of seventy or more miles of thickly populated territory. His prominence in the profession is attested likewise by his connection with professional institutions and societies. To Williamsport he rendered a conspicuous service in being one of the founders of the Williamsport Hospital; he has been a member of its board of managers from its institution to the present time, and for many years abdominal surgeon to the institution. During the first administration of President Cleveland he was a member of the local board of United States pension examining surgeons. He has been for many years an active member of various leading professional bodies—the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the West Branch Medical Association, and the

Lycoming County Medical Society, serving for two years as president of the last named, and for a lengthy period as corresponding secretary.

Dr. Nutt stands with the foremost of Williamsport's enterprising citizens in support of community interests, and all efforts conducive to its development and prosperity. He is a member of its Board of Trade, and was one of the original projectors and stockholders of the Williamsport Electric Light Company. For forty years he has been a member of the Baptist church, and has long served upon its board of trustees. He is a Democrat in politics, cherishing the foundation principles of the party, and too loyal to his convictions of right to follow it blindly to inconsistency and false policies. He holds membership in the Ross Club, the leading social organization of the city.

Dr. Nutt was married, August 23, 1876, to Miss Katherine E. Tubbs, a daughter of James Tubbs, of Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage there are two living children: John B. and Abbie Louise Nutt.



HORACE GREELEY McCORMICK, M. D.

The medical profession of Lycoming county numbers among its ablest representatives Dr. Horace Greeley McCormick, of Williamsport. The long and honorable line from which Dr. McCormick is descended traces its origin to Ireland, where, no doubt, it was planted by an ancestor of Scottish blood, forced, by the stress of some political crisis, to fly from his native land.

James McCormick (1), the first progenitor whose name appears on the family record, was a resident of Londonderry, Ireland, and among his other children were two sons: Hugh, mentioned at length herein-after; and Thomas. It is from these two sons that the Pennsylvania McCormicks trace their descent.

Hugh McCormick (2), son of James McCormick (1), was born about 1695, in the province of Ulster, Ireland. He married and had four children: John; James; Samuel; and Hugh, mentioned at length hereinafter. About 1735, Hugh and Thomas McCormick, with their families, emigrated to the American colonies and settled in Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pennsylvania.

Hugh McCormick (3), youngest son of Hugh McCormick (2), was born in 1725, in Ireland, and was ten years of age when his parents sought a home in the New World. About 1770 he purchased thirteen hundred acres of land in White Deer Valley. His wife was Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Alcorn, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of nine children, among whom was a son, Seth, mentioned at length hereinafter. Hugh McCormick, the father, appears to have been, for the times, a prosperous and wealthy man.

Seth McCormick (4), son of Hugh (3) and Sarah (Alcorn) McCormick, was born in 1756, in Paxtang township, in what was then Lancaster county, and settled upon a portion of the land in White Deer Valley which had been purchased by his father, the remainder becoming the homestead of Thomas, another son of Hugh McCormick. Seth McCormick married Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Plunkett) Simmons, of Buffalo Valley, and niece of Dr. Plunkett whose name is prominent in the early history of Northumberland county. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were the parents of the following children: 1. Robert, who was born in 1782, married Nancy Foresman, and died in 1874. 2. Hugh, who was born in 1784 and died in 1826. 3. Samuel, who was born in 1787, married Elizabeth Piatt, and died in 1864. 4. Seth, mentioned at length hereinafter. 5. Thomas, who was born in 1791, married Maria Hammond, and died in 1818. 6. Sarah, who was born in 1793, married Robert J. Foresman, and died in 1874. 7. John,

who was born in 1797, and was thrice married, his first wife being Hester Coryell, his second Sarah Bush, and his third Sarah Brown. He died in 1871. 8. Cynthia, who was born in 1800, married Samuel Eason, and died in 1880. 9. Susan, who was born in 1802, married Matthew B. Hammond, and died in 1883. 10. Joseph, who was born in 1805, married Margaret Schooley, and died in 1876.

Seth McCormick (5), fourth child of Seth (4) and Margaret (Simmons) McCormick, was born in 1789, and married Hannah Hammond. Among their children was a son, Seth Thomas, mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. McCormick died while still a young man, being but thirty-two years of age at the time of his decease, which occurred in 1821.

Seth Thomas McCormick (6), second son of Seth (5) and Hannah (Hammond) McCormick, was born January 27, 1817, in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His early life was spent in the work of a farmer and lumberman, and in 1861, being then forty-four years of age, he determined to study law, and therefore removed his family to Williamsport, where he entered the office of W. W. Willard, Esq., then a well-known attorney of that place. With such diligence and assiduity did he apply himself to his legal studies that in 1863, after passing a creditable examination, he was admitted to practice in the various courts of Lycoming county. By dint of his indomitable perseverance and energy, joined to a close application to business, he soon built up a large and profitable practice, and after a few years took his son, Henry Clay McCormick, into partnership with him, thus founding the well-known law firm of S. T. & H. C. McCormick, which stood in the foremost ranks of the legal profession. He was the compiler of the book of the charter, laws and ordinances of the city of Williamsport, and nearly every ordinance of the city was drafted by his hand.

Mr. McCormick took an active interest in the development of every legitimate enterprise which tended to advance the interests of his chosen home. He was repeatedly elected a member of the common council, and during the period of his service constantly contended for honest municipal government. Through his watchfulness, care and courage the city was saved many thousands of dollars. In 1871 he received the Democratic nomination for the office of city recorder, but owing to the fact that the city was strongly Republican, he was defeated, although by a small majority.

Mr. McCormick married, in 1837, Eleanor Miller, of White Deer Valley, the Reverend Isaac Grier performing the ceremony. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCormick: 1. Sarah Elizabeth, who was born in 1839, and married William D. Oakes. 2. Hannah Hammond, who was born in 1841 and died in 1847. 3. Henry Clay, who was born in 1844, married Ida Hays, and died on May 26, 1902. 4. William Miller, who was born in 1846, and was twice married, his first wife being Sarah R. Rothrock and his second Josephine Lawrence. 5. Horace Greeley, mentioned at length hereinafter. 6. Hannah Hammond, who was born in 1853, and married Thomas L. Painter. 7. Frank Hammond, who was born in 1857, and married Marietta Culver. 8. Seth Thomas, who was born in 1860, and married Belle Herdic.

The death of Mr. McCormick occurred December 1, 1878. His career affords the exceptional example of a man capable in middle life of diverting his energies and purposes into new channels and thereby achieving the most successful results. Mr. McCormick's widow passed away May 27, 1897.

Horace Greeley McCormick (7), third son of Seth Thomas (6) and Eleanor (Miller) McCormick, was born May 16, 1850, in Wash-

ington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and attended the schools of his native place and of Williamsport, whither his parents moved when the boy was eleven years of age. Subsequently he became a student at Dickinson Seminary. For two years he took charge of a school in his native county, and at the same time read medicine with Drs. Pollock and McVicker. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and on March 11, 1874, received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In April of that year he began the practice of his profession at Montoursville, where he remained until December, 1886. He then went to Philadelphia, where he took a special course in medicine, and in April, 1887, settled in Williamsport, where he has since remained, devoting himself to the active practice of his profession. From January, 1876, to January, 1879, he served as coroner of Lycoming county, and during the administration of President Cleveland held the position of examining surgeon of pensions in that district. On the formation of the State Board of Medical Examiners he was appointed by Governor Pattison a member of the board, and on its organization he was elected president, a position which he held for four consecutive terms.

Dr. McCormick is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and in April, 1891, was made chairman of the committee on legislation, a position which he held until the passage of the Medical Act in 1893, in which year he was elected president of the society. He belongs to the Lycoming County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1890-91 and 1891-92, and is connected with the Lycoming County Anatomical Society. He has always taken an active interest in the progress of education, and during his residence in Montoursville served three years as school director. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Williamsport school board, and in 1895 was elected president,

being re-elected in 1896, 1897 and 1899. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

Dr. McCormick married, December 15, 1875, Margaretta Hill, and they are the parents of three children: Martha Brown, who was born May 17, 1877; Seth Thomas, who was born September 14, 1880; and Dorothy, who was born May 8, 1890.

Mrs. McCormick is the granddaughter of John and Margaretta Hill, who lived near Milton, Northumberland county, where their son George was born January 13, 1816. The early life of George Hill was spent on the homestead, where he nobly assisted his widowed mother by assuming many of the burdens involved in the management and cultivation of the farm. In 1835, his mother, with her children, moved to White Deer Valley, whence Mr. Hill migrated in 1848 to Three Rivers, Michigan. He remained there but three years, and in 1851 returned to Pennsylvania and purchased a farm which was originally part of the estate of Matthew Brown. In the spring of 1869 he sold this property and removed to a farm near Williamsport which he had recently purchased. In 1880 he settled at Taberville, Missouri.

Mr. Hill married, February 6, 1840, in Lycoming county, Martha, born February 24, 1816, in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, tenth daughter of William and Jean Brown. They were the parents of ten children: 1. Robert Brown, who was born in 1841. and married Martha Schooley. 2. John, who was born in 1842 and married Mary A. Coulthaird. 3. William Brown, who was born in 1844 and married Josie H. Good. 4. Jane Brown, who was born in 1846 and married G. N. Wagner. 5. George, who was born in 1848 and married Rose Etta Hays. 6. Samuel, who was born September 16, 1850, and died December 1, 1851. 7. Margaretta, who was born April 30, 1854, and became the wife of Horace Greeley McCormick, as men-



Eng. by I. G. Kernan N.Y.

Wm Howard

tioned above. 8. Martha Belle, who was born in 1856 and married Levi B. Wagner. 9. Charles, who was born in 1858 and married Josephine Moore. 10. Susan Lamont, who was born October 13, 1862, married S. W. Sherman, and died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, February 9, 1892. Mrs. Hill, the exemplary mother of this large family, died February 4, 1900, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. McCormick, in Williamsport, and is buried at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

William Howard, who was a member of the firm of Howard & Perley, lumber manufacturers, was one of the pioneer lumbermen of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, having been for many years actively and prominently identified with the lumber interests in this section of the state, dividing his time between Williamsport, Lycoming county, and Cameron county. He was born in Yorkshire, England, August 13, 1831, a son of John and Hannah (Lockwood) Howard, who lived and died in their native land, England.

William Howard received an excellent education in the schools of England, and upon the completion of his studies served an apprenticeship at the trade of stonemason. Upon his arrival in the United States, in 1854, he located in Reading, Pennsylvania, and for a short period of time was employed by the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company in building a bridge near the city of Reading. In August, 1854, he took up his residence in Williamsport, and for a time worked on the dam on the Susquehanna river near that city. His next employment was with the Water Mill Company, with whom he remained a few years, and in 1857 he went into the lumber woods and engaged in that business. Later he organized the firm of C. B. & W. Howard, their business being that of

log stockers. In 1863 he purchased land in Cameron county, and operated there until 1887. In 1866 he entered into partnership with John R. Cook & Company, purchased the saw mill which was operated by Howard & Perley, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Later he became a member of the firm of Sloanker, Howard & Company, which was merged into that of Howard, Perley & Howard, and finally became Howard & Perley.

Mr. Howard was one of the organizers and was a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Emporium. He was one of the organizers of the Emporium Water Company, and a director in that institution. He was also a stockholder and director in the Lycoming Rubber Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and he was an active factor in securing the removal of the Demorest Sewing Machine Works to Williamsport, giving liberally of his means to the furtherance of that project. He was also a stockholder in the West Branch National Bank. While a resident of Emporium Mr. Howard served in the capacity of burgess of that borough for two years, was a member of the borough council for several years, served two terms as county commissioner of Cameron county, and after removing to Williamsport served two years in the common council. Mr. Howard was a prominent Mason, and was connected with the lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory. At a stated meeting and anniversary of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masons of the Valley of Williamsport held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 27, 28, 29, 1904, a statue of William Howard was unveiled. The statue is of the finest Carrara marble, of heroic size, and very faithfully produces the features and expression of its subject. It presents Mr. Howard in his official robes as grand treasurer, seated in a chair, and the whole rests on a large block of grey granite, four feet square. It is placed in a conspicuous spot in

the Howard Memorial Hall, the erection of which magnificent cathedral was made possible through the munificence of Mr. Howard, and the placing of the statue therein was determined upon by Scottish Rite Masons of the Valley of Williamsport as a fitting, though inadequate expression of their appreciation of his life-long devotion to the promulgation of the principles of Free Masonry, as well as his generosity. The dedication took place on Wednesday evening, and the exercises were open to members, visiting brethren, candidates and their ladies. The Rev. William H. Butts made an invocation to the Deity, the statue was then presented to the Memorial committee, then followed the presentation of the statue from the donors to the trustees, then the unveiling in Memorial Hall under the direction of the Memorial committee, assisted by the sculptor, Mr. Edmund T. Quinn, of New York City, grandchildren of Mr. Howard, and special committee of donors and officers of the bodies. This anniversary was a momentous event for all Scottish Rite Masons of the state, and there was an exceptionally large attendance from all parts of the jurisdiction of the Valley of Williamsport, as well as from other points. C. La Rue Munson, Esq., delivered the oration at the unveiling, this being followed by a reception and banquet of great brilliancy. Mr. Howard was a member and vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, in which organization his wife also holds membership, and was a member of the board of trade and of the Ross Club. Mr. Howard died March 5, 1901.

Mr. Howard married, December 28, 1853, Mary Woodhead, a native of England, and they are the parents of one son, Samuel T., who is an employee of the firm of Howard & Perley.

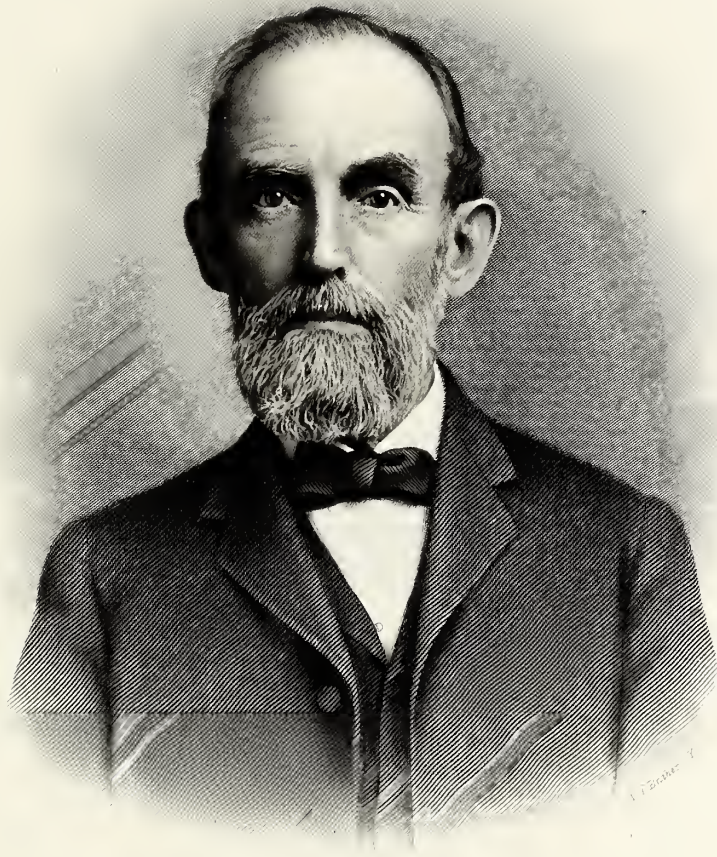
JOSEPH WOOD MUSSINA.

An energetic business man and public-spirited citizen is Joseph Wood Mussina, of Williamsport. The family of which Mr. Mussina is a representative is of Polish origin and has been resident in Pennsylvania for nearly a century and a half.

Lyons Mussina was born in 1768, in Great Poland, and in 1786 emigrated to the United States. He settled in Union county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in business as a merchant. He married Barbara Nass, a native of Pennsylvania and a resident of Union county, and the following children were born to them: Rachel; Ann; Henry B.; Jacob Lyons, mentioned at length hereinafter; Julia Ann; and Jane.

Jacob Lyons Mussina, son of Lyons and Barbara (Nass) Mussina, was born April 29, 1807, at Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, and resided in Williamsport, where he conducted a flourishing business as a watchmaker and jeweler. He married, March 18, 1834, Jerusha P., born in Williamsport, daughter of John Bailey, who was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died while in service, but whether from illness or on the field of battle is uncertain. Mr. and Mrs. Mussina were the parents of the following children: Joseph Wood, mentioned at length hereinafter; Sylvester; Lauretta J.; Helena; Mary A.; J. Lyons; S. Augustus; and Thomas S.

Joseph Wood Mussina, eldest child of Jacob Lyons and Jerusha P. (Bailey) Mussina, was born October 20, 1835, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he received his education in Dickinson Seminary. He learned the art of telegraphy and was for several years engaged in the construction and management of the first telegraph system of central Pennsylvania. For some years he held the position of assistant superintendent of the Catawissa railroad, but resigned in order to take charge



L. M. Mussina

The. B. B. 1874



of the jewelry business which his father had founded and successfully conducted. Mr. Mussina was one of the incorporators, and also president of the Merchants' National Bank of Williamsport, which has since been merged in the West Branch National Bank. He was one of the founders and is now president of the Grandview Cemetery Company. The Masonic Temple Association numbers Mr. Mussina among its organizers and also among its officers, in whose ranks he serves as secretary and chairman of the building committee. He also serves as chairman of the building committee of the Scottish Rite cathedral. Mr. Mussina is active as a citizen, and has been placed by his townsmen in offices of trust, having been chosen several times to serve in the select and common councils and also as a member of the board of school directors.

Mr. Mussina is a member of Lodge No. 106, F. and A. M., of Williamsport, in which, since 1874, he has served two terms as master, trustee, and treasurer of trustees. He belongs to Lycoming H. R. A., Chapter No. 222, in which, in 1883, he held the office of high priest. Since 1894 he has been treasurer of Adoniram Council, No. 26, and in 1885 was commander of Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22. In the last-named organization he has held, since 1890, the office of treasurer. He has taken the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, Valley of Williamsport, and the thirty-third degree in the Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, United States of America. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church in which, for nearly twenty-five years, he has served as trustee, treasurer of trustees, and chairman of the building committee.

Mr. Mussina married, in Cleveland, Ohio, Margaret, daughter of Joseph Betts, a farmer of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

JOHN FREDERICK LAEDLEIN.

Throughout Lycoming county the name of John Frederick Laedlein, mayor of Williamsport, is synonymous with the best interests of good government. Mr. Laedlein is a representative of the German element which from a very early date has been a power in Pennsylvania.

Michael and Elizabeth (Ambrose) Laedlein were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles, who married Christiana Finkbeiner, and has five children. 2. John Frederick, mentioned at length herein-after. 3. Frederick A. 4. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jacob Mahl, and has ten children. Mrs. Laedlein died February 22, 1852, and Mr. Laedlein subsequently married Magdalena Rohe, by whom he was the father of the following children: 1. Sophia, who has two children. 2. Edward R., who has three children. 3. Louis S., who has one child, and 4. Harry, who has four children.

John Frederick Laedlein, second child of Michael and Elizabeth (Ambrose) Laedlein, was born in New York City, where he attended the public schools and then learned the cabinetmaker's trade. He was subsequently employed by the quartermaster's department of the government service in the line of manufacture, at Portsmouth, Virginia, and at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Laedlein possessed a keen appreciation of the value of education, and devoted the money which he earned while in the service of the government to obtaining for himself facilities for mental culture. He entered the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie (New York) and there fitted himself for work of a higher order and for the improvement of larger opportunities. He then went to Philadelphia, where he obtained a position as bookkeeper for the firm of Brodhead & Kaub, wholesale jobbers of boots and shoes. At the end of three years he went to Williamsport, where he was employed

as traveling salesman by Kimble, Barton & Lowe, manufacturers of lumbermen's axes. After remaining for some time in this position he formed a partnership with S. W. Kimble, of the former firm, under the name of S. W. Kimble & Company. They engaged in business as wholesale dealers in paints, oils and glass, and established a successful trade.

After a time Mr. Laedlein retired from mercantile business, and was employed by Levi L. Tate and became associate editor of the "Williamsport Sun." After two and a half years' experience as a journalist he resigned his position and engaged in the job printing business in partnership with Cyrus and Lewis Heller, under the firm name of Heller, Laedlein & Company. The connection was maintained for six years, and in 1878 Mr. Laedlein engaged in the real estate business. To this, in 1880, he added both fire and life insurance, and is now at the head of one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city. He is president of the Brandon Park Commission, and holds the offices of secretary and treasurer in the Wildwood Cemetery Company.

Mr. Laedlein has always been an active, public-spirited citizen, and in politics adheres to the Democratic party. In February, 1902, he was elected mayor of Williamsport for a term of three years. It was a noteworthy tribute to Mr. Laedlein's character, as showing the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, that members of both parties united in placing him in his present office. His administration has been such as to commend itself to the approval of all good citizens.

Mr. Laedlein is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and is noted for his zealous and consistent practice of the distinctive virtues of the craft. He belongs to all the Masonic bodies and is now a thirty-third degree Mason. He is president of the Masonic Temple Association and it was largely through his efforts that the present magnificent

building of the order was erected. He is also a member of Irem Temple, of Wilkesbarre, Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Laedlein married Mary A. Hall, and they are the parents of a son and a daughter: William F., who married Mary Helen Blint, and has one child, Elizabeth; and Charlotte E., who is the wife of Frank E. Cheston and the mother of one child, Mary Alice.

ADOLPH NIEMEYER.

Adolph Niemeyer, deceased, was during a long and useful career one of the most substantial and progressive citizens of Williamsport, a prominent factor in its business life, and a warm friend of every cause making for the welfare of the community.

Mr. Niemeyer was a native of Germany, born in the kingdom of Hanover, April 12, 1835. He came from an excellent family, and was a son of the Rev. Carl and Sophie Gade Niemeyer. The father, an eminent Lutheran divine and a ripe scholar, prepared his son for college, and placed him in the College of the City of Brunswick, from which he was graduated after completing a three years' course. For three years following young Niemeyer was engaged in a mercantile business in Brunswick. In 1855, at the age of twenty years, he came to the United States and located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he resided for two years. In 1857 he went to Wisconsin, and while there served as clerk for a county board of supervisors. His excellent clerical abilities attracted admiring attention, and in 1865 he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Pension Department in Washington City, and rendered efficient service in that capacity during a period of three years. In 1868 he returned to Williamsport, and formed a partnership with G. E. Otto Siess in the book and stationery business. This connection con-

tinued until 1870, when Mr. Niemeyer withdrew from the business to accept the position of treasurer in the Savings Institution of Williamsport. For almost a quarter of a century (more than twenty-three years) he discharged the duties of that important post with ability and honor, and was elected to the presidency in succession to Major James H. Perkins, and served as such for twelve years and until his death. Under his administration the Savings Institution greatly expanded its business, and its substantial growth and prosperity were acknowledgedly due in largest degree to his careful foresight and excellent abilities as a financier.

While his attention was principally given to the direction of the important affairs of the Savings Institution, his progressiveness and public-spiritedness made him an active figure in all entering into the life of the community. He served as county auditor for one term, and as city auditor for two terms. He was a member of the board of directors of the Williamsport Board of Trade, and his efforts were ever in the line of the conservative yet progressive attitude which has characterized that body. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, a past master of Ivy Lodge, No. 397; treasurer of Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, R. A. M., from 1870 until his death, a period of thirty-five years, and one remarkable for its great duration; a member and trustee of Baldwin II Commandery, K. T.; and a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of Williamsport. With his wife he held membership in St. Paul's Lutheran church, and he was a member of its board of trustees. In politics he was a Republican, and an active and influential advocate of the principles and policies of his party.

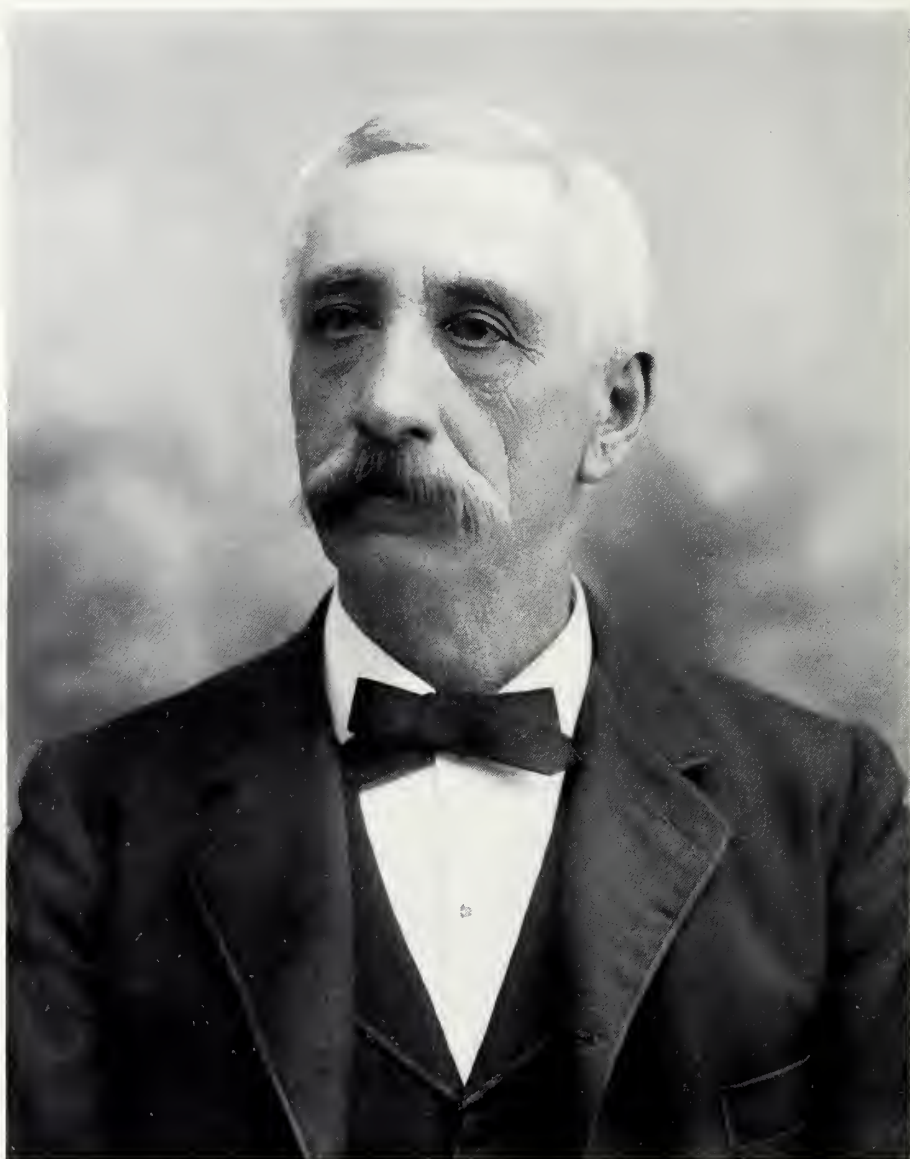
In 1867 Mr. Niemeyer was married to Miss Louisa Hess, daughter of Godfrey Hess, who survives her lamented husband, and with her their three children: Carl Hess, Emma and Louise.

Mr. Niemeyer passed away on Thanksgiving Day, November 30,

1905. His demise was entirely unexpected, and brought profound sorrow upon the community. He had been ill but a few days and few outside his circle of intimate friends were aware of his indisposition. He was first taken with a stomach ailment, which aroused no apprehension, but later it was discovered that his heart was affected. On Wednesday evening his recovery was strongly hoped for, but nature succumbed that night and the end came on the following morning. The funeral was from the family residence, and the interment was private. The Williamsport Board of Trade, of which deceased was a foremost member, voiced the sentiments of the entire people in resolutions of sympathy transmitted to the bereaved family, and which contained the following fervent but well deserved tribute:

“Mr. Adolph Niemeyer has been an honored citizen of Williamsport for more than a generation, and his life among this people has been known and read of all men. As a citizen he has been upright, energetic and thoroughly devoted to the interests of this his adopted city, and has made for himself a name and place which will make him long to be remembered, and which makes his death to be deeply regretted by every citizen. * * * As a man he has commended himself by his consistent integrity and his faithful performance of every duty, as well as by his manner and bearing in his daily life.

“We do not presume to characterize his relations with his family and more intimate friends, for they have been too sacred for our intrusion. Having passed beyond the ordinary limit of human life, and having rounded out more than three score years and ten, he has laid down the burden while he was in the full tide of his activities, and when his friends and associates little dreamed that his end was near, and that he was about to enter into his rest. Remembering his struggles and achievements, his life and its attainments, his character and his relations



John H. Hunt,

with us and with all his fellow-citizens and his family and friends, we the surviving members of the Williamsport Board of Trade do hereby resolve:

“First, that while we profoundly regret the death of our associate in this board, Mr. Adolph Niemeyer, we are glad that we can remember and record our remembrance of him as an upright, faithful and genial citizen, representative and man.

“Second, that while we deeply sympathize with all who feel his loss, particularly with his widow, children and the immediate relatives, yet we rejoice with them that in the providence of Almighty God he was permitted to so long be active in all of the performance of his life, and to leave a name which shall always be known and shall increasingly become an inspiration.”

JOHN HUGHES HUNT.

John Hughes Hunt, of Williamsport, born April 18, 1830, in Warren county, New Jersey, is a lineal descendant of Ralph Hunt, a native of England, who was supposed to have been a Royalist and a warm partisan of Charles Stuart II, in whose army he was probably engaged against the commonwealth, and who upon the defeat of the young king and his consequent flight into Normandy as well as the unsettled condition of affairs in England during the reign of Cromwell, was led to look to America, whither he came and settled in what is now Queens county, Long Island, where he was one of a company that purchased from the Indians the land on which Newtown, in said county, is situated, in 1656, and was one of the patentees thereof. The purchase money for the land of Newtown was one pound. Ralph Hunt settled on the island when Peter Stuyvesant was Governor of the Dutch and was admitted to an

equality with them in the management of their affairs, but afterward incurred their displeasure on account of his opposition to some of Stuyvesant's despotic acts toward the English Connecticut colony. In 1662 he was chosen one of the officers to conduct the affairs of the town; in 1663 was chosen to town office by Charles II; in 1664 was admitted as a freeman of the Connecticut colony; in 1665 was commissioned lieutenant of the militia of the town by Governor Nickoll; in 1666 was elected freeholder of Newtown, and in 1667 was chosen constable, besides filling other similar positions. His house and barn with their contents were destroyed by fire in 1668, and the first church edifice in Newtown was erected on land donated by him in 1671. His will was dated January 12, 1676. He was survived by the following children: Ralph, Edward, John, Samuel, Anna and Mary.

Samuel Hunt, youngest son of Ralph and Anne Hunt, settled at Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville), Mercer county, New Jersey, where he possessed considerable lands and other large estate. His will was dated January 15, 1717. He was survived by his wife Abigail and seven children: Samuel, Ralph, John, Thomas, Jesse, Mary and Anna. He bequeathed his homestead farm to his son Samuel and his widow Abigail. He bequeathed to Ralph and John other lands, and to the remainder of his children certain legacies.

Thomas Hunt, son of Samuel and Abigail Hunt, was born about the year 1705. He was a resident of Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he is supposed to have been the owner of considerable real estate. He was also the owner of several hundred acres of land in Greenwich, Sussex (now Warren) county. His wife, Abigail Hunt, bore him several children.

Edward Hunt, son of Thomas and Abigail Hunt, was born in 1734. At some period prior to 1772 he became a resident of Greenwich, Sus-

sex county, and lived on his father's land in that township. In the same year he purchased of Israel Pemberton two hundred and twenty-two and a half acres of land lying at the junction of the Delaware and Musconetcong rivers, which is described in the deed as a part of a tract of sixteen thousand and five hundred acres that William Penn, Gawen Lourie, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Billinge conveyed to Robert Squib in 1676, and the same which Squib's executors, Nathan Filson and Johnathan Johnson, conveyed to Thomas Byerly in 1705, whose representatives, Charles Williams and Thomas Jones, granted the same to Israel Pemberton in 1771. In 1779 Edward Hunt purchased of his father a tract of two hundred and sixty-six and three-quarters acres adjoining the Pemberton tract, which is set out in the deed as a part of what Thomas Hunt purchased of Peter Lott in 1758, and his lands then extended from the Delaware river to Chelsea Forge (Finesville). When Mr. Hunt came to this part of the country it was mostly an unbroken wilderness and the government of New Jersey subject to the British Crown. Here he erected a log cabin and commenced clearing up a home for himself and family, and after an active life of prosperity for a period of fourteen years, died on some day between the tenth of March, 1786, the date of his will, and the eleventh of April, 1786, the date of its probate. He left a widow and eight children: Edward, William, John, Ann, Rebecca, Katurah, Amelia and Hannah. By his will his lands were to be equally divided between his sons, Edward, William and John, his wife Mary to receive forty pounds per year, have a room to live in with necessary furniture, fire, wood and cow kept during her life. The residue of his personal estate he gave to his five daughters equally divided among them, except that he remembered his grandsons, Thomas Sproul and Edward Vaughn, and directed his negro man Sambo to be appraised

and kept on the plantation by one of his sons, such son paying the valuation thereof.

William Hunt, son of Edward and Mary Hunt, was born about 1766. He was allotted the upper division of his father's land and included the land on which Finesville is situated. He, like most of the early settlers, first erected on it a log tenement, and afterwards, probably 1800, built himself a stone house, which in 1894 was still standing. He married Rebecca Beavers, who was a daughter of Joseph Beavers, who was a colonel of the Second Regiment, Hunterdon County Militia, in 1776 and held the office during the war. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and settled in Hunterdon county before the Revolutionary war. He was a justice of the peace, and was noted for his love of right doing. He contributed largely toward building the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich, New Jersey, in 1775, of which he was a member. He was the father of two sons and thirteen daughters. His remains were interred in the Greenwich Cemetery of the Presbyterian Church. William and Rebecca Hunt were the parents of four sons and nine daughters: Wilson, Joseph, Ralph, Edward, Nancy, Amelia, Katurah, Rachel, Elizabeth, Harriet, Sarah, Pleasance and Mary. William Hunt (father) died at the age of forty-five years; his wife died November 22, 1853, aged eighty-one years.

Ralph Hunt, son of William and Rebecca Hunt, was born in Finesville, New Jersey, February 22, 1800. When a young man he learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he worked until his marriage, when he became a farmer and finally engaged in the business of general store keeping. He was an old line Whig and Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was united in marriage to Eliza Hughes, daughter of Dr. John S. and Eliza (Bergen) Hughes, and granddaughter of Hugh Hughes, who came from Wales to America

and settled on the Musconetcong in Greenwich, Sussex county, New Jersey, about 1750, where he built and operated a forge. He was a lawyer, and in 1764 was appointed by George III. judge of common pleas of Sussex county, and in 1775 was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. He married Martha Breckenridge, of Philadelphia. Three children were born to Ralph and Eliza (Hughes) Hunt: John Hughes, mentioned hereinafter. Mary Martha, who became the wife of Stewart Mellick and resided in Harmony, New Jersey, afterwards removing to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where her death occurred in 1887 or 1888. Henrietta, who became the wife of Elias Deemer, resides in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Mr. Deemer is a prosperous lumber merchant and leading politician, recently elected to Congress, third term.

John Hughes Hunt, son of Ralph and Eliza Hunt, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, April 18, 1830. Throughout his active career he has been prominently identified with the lumber industry and railroad interests. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Masonic fraternity. In 1861 he married Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of John H. Johnson, and after her death married Martha Young, of Ringoes, New Jersey, daughter of John H. and Mary Young, the ceremony being performed in 1880. One child was the issue of the first marriage, Charles Derr, born March 23, 1862. He received a public school education, was engaged in business for four years, after which he learned the trade of machinist. He read medicine with Dr. Doame, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1887. He immediately began practice in Williamsport, and has since built up a lucrative professional business. He is a specialist of the eye, ear and throat. He is a member of the State

Medical Society. In 1889 Dr. Hunt was married to Anna Maria Schuman, daughter of August Schuman, of Williamsport, and they have one daughter: Helen Elizabeth Hunt.

JAMES MANSEL.

Among those residents of Lycoming county who have filled ably and faithfully the offices of honor and responsibility to which they were called by the votes of their fellow-citizens none ranks higher than James Mansel, of Williamsport. He is the son of William Beason and Rebecca (Southard) Mansel, and grandson of James and Hannah (Beason) Mansel, of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

William Beason Mansel (father) was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. About 1840 he moved to Lycoming county, same state; he was a poor man and worked as a laborer, but being economical and thrifty finally succeeded in accumulating sufficient capital to purchase a farm in Eldred township, whereon he resided until his death. He married Rebecca Southard, of Lycoming county, and there were born to them two sons and a daughter: George, who resides in South Williamsport; James, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Hannah, who is the wife of Hiram Mostellar, of Eldred township.

James Mansel, son of William Beason and Rebecca (Southard) Mansel, was born May 20, 1847, in Hepburn township. He received his early education in the public schools of his native township and in those of Lewisburg, afterward attending Dickinson Seminary. At the same time he assisted his father in the labors of the farm, the latter following his trade of shoemaking in connection with agricultural pursuits. At the age of seventeen young Mansel began to teach public school and continued three years, and with his earnings was able to

attend Dickinson Seminary. In order to become familiar with mercantile business he accepted a clerkship in a store, and later engaged in the grocery business on his own account in Williamsport. About 1873 he was compelled by ill health to dispose of his business and take a vacation of a year. At the expiration of this period of time he engaged in the commission business, buying and selling produce, and continued the same for two or three years. During a portion of this time he was in partnership, but after the retirement of his partner conducted the business alone. For a time he was connected with the Standard Nail and Iron Company. In 1876 he accepted a position with Cochran, Bubb & Company, wholesale grocers, with whom he remained two years, and about seven years he was connected with Cochran, Richards & Company in the lumber business. He was then associated for about three years with Thomas Lundy under the firm name of Lundy & Company, after which they dissolved and Mr. Mansel continued alone in the lumber business. In this enterprise he was very successful, buying, selling and manufacturing, and dealing mainly in hard woods.

Mr. Mansel has always been a good citizen, but never an office-seeker. He is ever ready to lend his aid in all philanthropic enterprises, and takes a special interest in the Boys' Industrial Home. He is an ardent worker in the temperance cause, and in 1896 was elected mayor of Williamsport on the Prohibition ticket. His administration was such as to deserve the respect of all good citizens and to give much satisfaction to his constituents.

He has been the treasurer of the Williamsport Board of Trade since its organization, and a member of the board of directors, also a member of the board of directors of the Boys' Industrial Home. Mr. Mansel is first vice-president of the American Assurance Company of 14 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Mansel married, in 1874, Margaret Hartswick, daughter of John Hartswick, of Centre county, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: Bernard Hartswick, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a D. D. S., and Harry Southard Mansel, who is a bookkeeper for his father.

WILLIAM DECKER.

Lycoming county has among its citizens many men of more than average intelligence and ability, who are doing a great work for its improvement and advancement. Prominent among these is William Decker, of Montgomery, sole proprietor of the Montgomery Table Works, manufacturer of extension tables, desks, tabourets, etc., also president of several leading enterprises. He was born October 15, 1861, in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, a son of Henry and Mary (Herr) Decker.

He resided on the paternal farm until eighteen years of age, in the meantime attending the Pine street school (district school), completing his course of instruction there at the age of fourteen years. He then located in Montgomery, Pennsylvania, and there, through his own energy and perseverance, learned the trade of carpenter, becoming a thorough and expert workman. The following ten years he successfully conducted a contracting and building business, and in 1888, in company with C. W. Fehr and H. M. Weller, organized the Montgomery Table Works. At the expiration of one year Messrs. Weller and Decker purchased the interest of Mr. Fehr, and in 1903 Mr. Decker purchased Mr. Weller's interest in the business and has since conducted the same on his own account. The first year's output of the plant being \$10,000, has increased from year to year, until the present time (1905) it is over \$200,000, this wonderful increase being attributable to the energy, am-



William Lecher



bition and perseverance displayed by Mr. Decker in the management thereof. In the fall of 1905 Mr. Decker intends to remove his plant to his new brick building, which is now in course of construction, two stories in height and more than twice the floor space of his old factory, and which will have a capacity for \$400,000 of business per year. The factory is the largest in Montgomery, and is equipped with a three hundred horsepower steam plant and the most modern and latest improved machinery, such as is not surpassed by any other company in his line in Lycoming county, and also gives constant employment to a large number of people, thus making it the leading enterprise in Montgomery. This was the only plant that ran ten hours per day during the panic of 1893, and Mr. Decker enjoys the proud distinction of never having missed a pay day in his works. The principle which he has carried out throughout his active business career has been to please the old customer as well as the new one, and by strictly adhering to this rule he has secured a foremost place among the business men of the county, and is in possession of a handsome competence.

Mr. Decker is president and the largest stockholder of the Montgomery Electric Light & Power Company, which was organized in 1896, at which time he was elected to this responsible position. Montgomery was the only town in Pennsylvania of its size that had electric lights, this fact attesting to the aggressive and progressive spirit of its prominent citizens. He is also president of the Montgomery Furniture Company, which was incorporated during the year 1905 with a capital stock of \$30,000, and of the H. Hughs Store Company, which is conducting a department store, the largest establishment of its kind in Montgomery. He is vice-president and general manager of the Penn Furniture Manufacturing Company, which gives employment to seventy-five men, and vice-president and a leading director of the First National Bank of

Montgomery, which institution was organized chiefly through his instrumentality, he being chairman of the organization committee. Although not yet in the prime of life, Mr. Decker is undoubtedly the most prominent and influential citizen in Montgomery, is regarded highly by all who have the honor of his acquaintance, and takes a very live interest in public affairs, especially along the lines of religion and education. He is a director of the Susquehanna University, and was recently chosen secretary and treasurer of the County Sunday School Association, a very prominent factor in the religious life of the county, and has continually held official positions in the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he has been a member since the age of eighteen. Mr. Decker, being of a very unassuming and retiring disposition, claims that his success is partly due to the characteristics inherited from his father, and to the influence of his wife, who has been a worthy helpmate in every sense of the word.

Mr. Decker married, September 27, 1894, Adaline U. Bubb, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who was born near Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas L. and Sarah (Scott) Bubb, and of this union five children were born: Vivian Bubb, Bernice Virginia, Sterling Randolph, William Thomas and Maxine Inez. Mrs. Decker being formerly a Methodist, has since marriage joined the Evangelical Lutheran church. Mr. Decker is a Republican in politics and has adhered strongly to the principles of that party since the silver campaign, although all the other members of the Decker family are strong adherents of the Democratic party.

CHARLES GLEIM.

Charles Gleim, born September 24, 1844, at Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, cashier of the Lycoming National Bank at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Gottfried Gleim, a Lutheran pastor, of Wiesbaden, Germany (same family as that of the German poet, Johann Wilhelm Ludwig Gleim), who, meeting in Germany Casper Fahnestock, had been deputed by Drs. Muhlenberg, Passavant and others to persuade Protestant divines to come to America, was induced in 1754 to leave his native land. Upon his arrival here he located in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he preached the gospel until his death, in 1757. In company with Weiser, Matthias and others, he published a work entitled "The Inspired."

George Christian Gleim, son of the Rev. John G. Gleim, was born in Germany, April 7, 1736. He accompanied his father to America, served in the war of independence, and in a skirmish was severely wounded in the head and face by a British dragoon near Philadelphia. He married Anna Maria Matthias, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and twelve children were the issue of this marriage. His death occurred at New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1817.

Charles Gleim, son of George C. and Anna Maria (Matthias) Gleim, was born April 7, 1775. He was the first sheriff of Lebanon county, his commission bearing the date of November 29, 1813. He also represented his county in the legislature in 1824-5 and 1825-6. He married Mary Elizabeth Gorgas, a granddaughter of John Gorgas, who, coming from Holland late in the seventeenth century, settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gorgas was a Mennonite in religion, and his descendants were Seventh Day Baptists, identified with the religious life at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He married Sophia Rittenhouse, a granddaughter of William Rittenhouse.

Joseph Gleim, son of Charles and Mary Elizabeth (Gorgas) Gleim, was born at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1806. He received a good education, and after laying aside his books learned the trade of printer, which he followed for many years, thereby gaining a comfortable livelihood for his family. He was the founder of the *Lebanon Courier*. He was originally a Whig in politics, but later in life changed his allegiance to the Democratic party. He was a consistent member of the German Reformed Church. He was active and prominent in the affairs of his town and county, and held various offices by commission from the state authorities. He married Rose Ann Embich, who was born November 11, 1824, a daughter of Major Frederick and Lucetta (Doebler) Embich, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. Her paternal grandfather was John Frederick Embich, one of the first sheriffs of Lebanon county, and her maternal grandfather was Major Abram Doebler, a participant in the war of 1812.

Charles Gleim, son of Joseph and Rose Ann (Embich) Gleim, obtained his educational advantages in the common schools of Lebanon. In 1858 at the age of fourteen he learned telegraphy and secured employment along that line in his native town. At the death of his father the main support of a large family devolved on him, but he was equal to the emergency. From 1863 to the close of the Civil war in 1865 he served in the capacity of civilian clerk in the army, and in 1866 he secured employment at bookkeeping in the city of Williamsport. In the fall of that year he became teller of the Newport Deposit Bank, the following year became cashier of the Lykens Valley Bank, Millersburg, serving until 1873, a period of six years, was then appointed to a similar position in the Lycoming County Savings Bank, Williamsport, which was converted into the Lycoming National Bank in 1875, and is serving in that capacity at the present time (1905). He is connected with the First

Presbyterian Church, member of its session, and closely identified with the various branches of work of that body. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Gleim is a man of artistic temperament, socially inclined, possesses a fine tenor voice, is well known as a singer of note, and since making Williamsport his home has been identified with the best musical interests of the city.

On June 24, 1869, Mr. Gleim was married to Mary Elizabeth Nessly, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Norton Nessly, of Hancock county, West Virginia. Mrs. Gleim was educated at Morgantown Seminary, West Virginia. Her father, Samuel Nessly, a successful coal operator, was a descendant of Jacob Nessly, one of the pioneers of Ohio, a rugged character of the times when the conquest of the land was disputed by the Indians.



AARON GILBERT SHIFFLER.

One of the oldest and most respected citizens of Lycoming county is Aaron Gilbert Shiffler, of Williamsport. Mr. Shiffler is a member of the old Gilbert family which has long been resident in Lebanon, and is of good colonial and revolutionary stock.

Christian and Catherine (Gilbert) Shiffler were the parents of the following children: George, who was for a time a schoolmaster, then served as clerk in a general store, and died as the result of an accident; Henry, who married, had a family and resided in Dauphin county; Margaret, who married and had no children; Elizabeth, who married and was the mother of several children; Benjamin, who married, had a family and lived in Mansfield, Ohio; Mathias, who married, had a family and went west; Christian, who married, had a family and lived in Harrisburg; Catherine, who married and was the mother of a number of children; John, who remained unmarried; Aaron Gilbert, men-

tioned at length hereinafter; one, name is unknown: Levi, the youngest child, lived in Lebanon, where he died. Christian Shiffler, the father of this large family, was the blacksmith of his native village in early days and owned a farm in later life.

Aaron Gilbert Shiffler, son of Christian and Catherine (Gilbert) Shiffler, in his boyhood attended the public schools and assisted in the labors of the farm. He also learned the trade of a carpenter and builder. Upon attaining his majority he went to Mansfield, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for a year, and then tiring of the place went to Milwaukee. He remained there for another year and then directed his course toward the Missouri river but, owing to the fact that he was a carpenter, was stopped at one of the country taverns to assist in the construction of a building. After completing this work he returned to Harrisburg, in the vicinity of which he had been born and reared, and from there removed to Middletown, where he stayed for a short time. In 1854 he went to Williamsport and was employed by a contractor in building the bridge across the Susquehanna. In 1855 he went to Northumberland and built the bridge there. The same year he purchased land in Williamsport for a residence on East Third street. He was the founder of the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg, and was the constructor of bridges in various parts of the country; at Washington, District of Columbia, across the Potomac, at St. Louis, across the Mississippi, at Philadelphia and many other places. In 1890 he retired from active labor. Previous to this event he had purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres just beyond the city limits, which he cultivates for purposes of general farming. He has a portion reserved for a dairy farm, having from fifteen to twenty-five cows. He has erected two barns and all other necessary buildings, in addition to a beautiful house equipped with all the modern improvements.

During the Civil war Mr. Shiffler was drafted, but was able to obtain a substitute, being compelled by the imperative demands of duty to remain at home. He belongs to the Masonic order, affiliating with Lodge No. 106, F. and A. M., and is the oldest Mason in the county, having joined in 1855. He is an Independent in politics and belongs to the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Shiffler has been thrice married. His first wife was Eliza Edkin, of Monroe county, by whom he was the father of three children, one of whom, Elizabeth, died in infancy, and a son who died young, and another, George, married and had three children. After the death of his wife Mr. Shiffler married her sister, Joanna Edkin, and when he was left a widower for the second time espoused Susan Weiss. By this third marriage there were six children: Grace; Susan; John; Mary, who is the wife of Albert Stetler; Allen; and Gilbert. Mr. Shiffler, who has attained to the advanced age of eighty-three, is enjoying in his retirement the fruits of a well spent life.

CHARLES F. EVANS, JR.

No city in Lycoming county or indeed in Pennsylvania has greater reason to congratulate itself upon the excellence of its executive force than has Williamsport, and in point of capability for the duties of his position and promptness and fidelity in discharging them, no official of the city ranks second to Charles F. Evans, the present chief of police. Mr. Evans comes of Pennsylvania stock and is the grandson of Charles and Eliza (Fether) Evans. The family name would seem to indicate a Welsh ancestry.

Charles Evans, son of Charles and Eliza (Fether) Evans, was by trade a country shoemaker. In December, 1846, he enlisted at Danville,

Pennsylvania, as sergeant in Company C, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for service in the war with Mexico. In August, 1848, the war having ended, he was discharged at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The following year he went to Buffalo, New York, and on October 18, 1849, enlisted for five years' service in Company E, First United States Infantry. In December, 1849, he was sent to Fort Brown, Texas, and continued to serve in the regular army until April 16, 1852. By a special order, No. 34, of the adjutant-general's office, Washington, District of Columbia, dated March 6, 1852, he was discharged at Ringold Barracks, Texas.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Evans was again mustered into the service of the United States. April 18, 1861, he enlisted, at Camp Curtin, Pennsylvania, as a private in Company A, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months' service. After his enlistment he was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment, and was discharged at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1861, by reason of expiration of term of service. October 1, 1861, he re-enlisted at Camp Cameron, Pennsylvania, as corporal of Company F, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years' service. September 6, 1864, he was discharged near Petersburg, Virginia, by reason of promotion to the rank of first lieutenant in Company K, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was finally mustered out of the service by a special order No. 113, department of North Carolina, at Raleigh, July 18, 1865, "by reason of the war having ended." He retired from the service with a captain's commission dated July 1, 1865, abundantly earned by the years of faithful military service which had incontestably proved his devotion to his country.

Captain Evans married Sarah Klapp, and the following children were born to them: Charles, mentioned at length hereinafter; Thomas,

who lives at Los Angeles, California, is married and has a family; Clarence; and Maud, who is the wife of Henry Rich.

Charles F. Evans, eldest child of Charles and Sarah (Klapp) Evans, was born April 5, 1859, in Hartleton, Union county, Pennsylvania, and was but eight years of age when his parents moved to Russellville, East Tennessee. They remained there six years, and it was therefore in the schools of that town, as well as in those of his birthplace, that the boy received his early education. In 1873 Charles F., our subject, returned to Pennsylvania, and he then went into the lumber woods in the service of Samuel Hartman, an uncle of his mother. Mr. Evans' field of labor was in the forests of Union county, and there he remained until 1877, when he transferred himself to the woods on the West Branch. He labored in these forests until 1889, when he obtained a position with the Standard Oil Company as superintendent of construction on the southern pipe line. While thus engaged he studied stationary engineering, and on the completion of the line took charge of one of the company's stations, remaining in their service until 1896, when he retired from active life on account of ill health. After a few years, his health being restored, he obtained a position with the Deemer Lumber Company, resigning at the end of three years in order to become the proprietor of a hotel, an occupation which he soon abandoned.

In 1903, when John Frederick Laedlein was elected to the mayoralty, Mr. Evans, who since 1892 had made Williamsport his home, was tendered the appointment of chief of police for a term of three years, and in 1905 was reappointed by Mayor Seth T. Foresman for a term of three more years. As the incumbent of this office Mr. Evans has displayed marked executive ability. He has under his command a force of twenty men with which he covers eighty-eight miles of streets. For so small a force this is one of the most efficient in the state. Mr.

Evans has been asked many times to assist other cities in the capture of noted criminals. He has never refused his aid and has extended many courtesies in that direction. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies of his city and of Irem Temple, Wilkesbarre. In politics he is a strong Democrat.

Mr. Evans married Lydia E. Bentz, and they have one child, Elsie Blanche. Mrs. Evans is a daughter of John Adam and Elizabeth (Fisher) Bentz, who came from Germany and settled at Lockport, Pennsylvania. Their other children are: 1. George, who married Christine Harmon and has two children; 2. Frank, who married Jennie Cripps and has five children: William, Alice and three others; 3. Mary Elizabeth, who is the wife of George Anderson and has five children: Charles, William, Emma, Harry and Merrill; 4. Elizabeth, who married Samuel S. Yoder, and is the mother of five children: Blanche, Elsie, Lurline and two others.

EDWARD LEON TAYLOR.

Edward L. Taylor, treasurer of the city of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, having been elected to that important office in 1899, re-elected in 1902, his term of office expiring in 1905, and again re-elected in 1905, term expiring in 1908, is a native of the city in which he now resides. In politics he is a Republican, and the manner in which he has met the responsibilities devolving upon him in a public capacity, has won for him the esteem and confidence of his constituents and fellow-citizens.

(I) John Taylor, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England, in 1639. He married, December 12, 1666, Mary Selden, daughter of Thomas Selden, of Hartford, Connecticut. Their children were: Esther, born December 9, 1667; John, January 6, 1670; Thomas, June 5, 1672;

Stephen, 1674; Mary, October 12, 1676, died in early life; Thankful, 1680; Jacob, 1685; Samuel, December 3, 1688; Ebenezer, March 1, 1697. John Taylor, father of these children, died at his home in Hadley, Massachusetts, October 17, 1713; his wife passed away January 7, 1713.

(II) Ebenezer Taylor, youngest son of John and Mary (Selden) Taylor, was born March 1, 1697. He was among the pioneer settlers of Granby, Connecticut, taking up his residence there in 1727. He married Mehitable Smith, who was born May 9, 1696, a daughter of Deacon Samuel Smith, of East Hartford, Connecticut. Their children were: Jacob, born July 10, 1718; Ebenezer, March 24, 1723; Lois and Mary.

(III) Jacob Taylor, eldest son of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Smith) Taylor, was born July 10, 1718. He was a prominent, influential and wealthy citizen of Granby, Connecticut, and he was one of the eight residents who possessed large estates in that section of the state. He was the owner of large tracts of land, whereon he conducted extensive operations, his product consisting mostly of grain. He served as selectman in 1771. The supposition is that he participated in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Taylor was married twice, his wives having been members of old and distinguished families. His first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lane, bore him three children: Ithamar, Samuel and Benoni. His second wife, Ruth White (Rood) Taylor, widow of Daniel Rood, bore him four children: David, who married Lorinda Burr, issue, seven children; Silas, mentioned hereinafter; Jerusha and Lucinda.

(IV) Silas Taylor, second son of Jacob and Ruth Taylor, married Lydia Towne, of South Hadley, Massachusetts. Their children were: Ozial, born May 8, 1792; Justus, February 11, 1794; Allen, December

23, 1795; Clarrisa, May 5, 1799; Roxanna, July 22, 1801; Roland, 1804; Zabina, April 29, 1808; Alzena, January, 1810; Murilla; George, 1818. The first five of these children were born in Granby, Massachusetts; the sixth in the state of Connecticut, and the remainder in the state of Vermont.

(V) Roland Taylor, fourth son of Silas and Lydia (Towne) Taylor, was born in Connecticut in 1804. For a number of years he conducted farming in Monson, Maine, and subsequently engaged in the lumber business, purchasing eleven hundred acres of timber land with a saw-mill, and thereafter was an extensive manufacturer of lumber. He married Pamela Colton, of Massachusetts, who bore him the following named children: Frank, born 1827; Jane; Emeline C., 1832; Louisa W., 1833; John Colton, November 16, 1835. Mrs. Taylor died in Monson, Maine, whither they removed shortly after their marriage. Mr. Taylor married for his second wife Mrs. Folsom, and for his third Mrs. Lucy Morton.

(VI) John Colton Taylor, youngest son of Roland and Pamela (Colton) Taylor, was born in Monson, Maine, November 16, 1835. He attended the public schools and Monson Academy, and up to the age of twelve assisted with the work of the farm. From that early age until he was nineteen, he worked at lumbering, in which line of business his father was extensively engaged. He then came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to work for Canfield & Colton, lumber manufacturers, remaining with them for twelve years. During this period of time he became an expert in that particular business, and after severing his connection with the aforesaid firm established a business of his own as a lumber prospector. He served for three months during the Civil war. Mr. Taylor married Laura A. Smith, eldest child of Isaac and Harriet Smith, who came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, from Maine; their

family consisted of five other children, namely: Daniel, who married Sarah Pratt, and their children were: Isaac, Daniel W., Charles H. and Clara L. Smith. Henry, who married Martha Allen, and their children were: Harry and Margaret Smith. John, who married a Miss Pratt, and they are the parents of one child, Ruth Smith. Harrison, who married Jennie Ripley, of Erie, and their children were: Marjorie and Harry Smith. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Henry Colton, and their children were: Meade, who married Elizabeth Irvin, and two children were born to them, and George, who married a Miss Shaw, and they are the parents of one child. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, three of whom are deceased. The living ones are: H. Colton, born July 21, 1857; Edward Leon, April 19, 1870; Harriet L., January 17, 1860; Caroline, June 7, 1866; Marguerite F., July 23, 1879.

(VII) Edward Leon Taylor, second son of John Colton and Laura A. (Smith) Taylor, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1870. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and this was supplemented by a course in a commercial college. His first practical experience was gained as clerk in a mercantile house, where he remained for seven years. He then engaged in business on his own account, establishing a men's furnishing store, which he conducted for five years. In 1899 he was elected city treasurer, re-elected in 1902, remaining in office until 1905, and re-elected in 1905 to serve three more years. He has devoted considerable time and attention to the state militia. In 1888 he enlisted in Company G, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was promoted to sergeant. In 1892 he re-enlisted as sergeant, was elected second lieutenant, and served in that capacity until 1898. He was then commissioned by Governor Hastings as captain of Company G, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (United States Volunteers, Twelfth Regiment), and served in the Spanish-American

war until October 29, 1898, when they were mustered out of the service of the United States government. He resigned his commission in 1899. He belongs to all Masonic bodies in Williamsport, holding membership in Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, Howard Temple Club, Board of Trade, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Malta. He is a Baptist in religion and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Taylor married Sarah M. Pratt, October 14, 1897, the third child of the following named children who were born to Frank J. and Mary E. (Preler) Pratt: Isa R., unmarried; Anna B., who became the wife of Albert J. Whittier; Bertha, unmarried; Adelbert, a twin of Bertha, who married Laura M. Lundy; and Lula S., unmarried. Mrs. Taylor died May 28, 1902, leaving one child, Ruth Taylor, who was born September 3, 1898.

JAMES BARBER KRAUSE.

James Barber Krause, son of Rev. Abraham and Lavina (Barber) Krause, was born at Aaronsburg, Center county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of the several charges at which his father was stationed in the itineracy, and at Central Pennsylvania College, New Berlin, Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in the class of '70. He taught in the public schools of Anthony, Eldred and Loyalsock townships, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in the meantime studying law in the office of Hon. Oliver H. Reighard, a distinguished member of the Lycoming county bar, and was admitted to practice before the courts of Lycoming county, March, 1878, and later admitted to the bar of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania, and the District and Circuit Courts of the United

States. Upon his admission to the bar, Mr. Krause entered into a co-partnership with James S. Lewars, Esq., under the style of Krause & Lewars, which, after a period of five years, was dissolved by Mr. Lewars retiring to enter upon an active business career. Being conversant with both the German and English languages, Mr. Krause early acquired a lucrative practice at the bar. Taking an active interest in politics, he was for a number of years secretary and later chairman during several active and exciting campaigns of the Republican county committee. He always declined the importunities of his friends to become a candidate for public office, but served a number of terms as solicitor of the Board of Education and of the Poor Board of the city of Williamsport.

In connection with his extensive law practice, Mr. Krause has successfully carried out several large business enterprises of a semi-public nature, notably: The purchase of the "Packer Farm," lying north of the city of Williamsport, in 1889, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. This tract of land containing four hundred acres was immediately plotted, substantial streets and beautiful winding drives built, and the new suburb became "Beautiful Vallamont." In 1890 he promoted the "Junction," the "South Side" and the "Center and West End," and the Vallamont Passenger Railway Companies, now merged and operated as the Vallamont Traction Company, now leased and operated by the Lycoming Improvement Company as part of the city system. In 1900 Mr. Krause became president of the Williamsport and North Branch Telephone Company, an independent company, which installed an extensive plant covering the city of Williamsport and the county of Lycoming, now leased and operated by the United Telegraph and Telephone Company. He is also general solicitor and a director of the Penn-

sylvania Grit Publishing Company, and a member of the Board of Health of the city of Williamsport.

Mr. Krause is an active and hard-working member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a past master of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. & A. M.; past commander of Baldwin Commandery No. 22, Knights Templar, stationed at Williamsport, Pennsylvania; past commander-in-chief of Williamsport Consistory Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and past officer of lodge, council and chapter of said Rite; honorary member of Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, and president of the board of trustees of the Howard Memorial Cathedral, A. A. S. R., at Williamsport.

On May 11, 1882, Mr. Krause married Margaret Jane Champion, daughter of Mark Adams and Anna Marie (Kauder) Champion. (See sketch of "Champion Family.") To Mr. and Mrs. Krause have been born a son, Mark Champion Krause, July 3, 1883, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, who graduated at the Williamsport High School, class of "'03," and now (1905) a member of the class of "'06" at Cornell University; and a daughter, Anna Marie Krause, August 30, 1894, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Abraham Krause (father) was born at Middle Creek, Snyder county, now Union county, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1823, and died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1893, after a long and useful career in the itinerant ministry of the Evangelical Association of America. He served charges in his church at Baltimore, York, Williamsport, and many other places throughout central Pennsylvania and Maryland. The ancestors of James B. Krause, Esq., on both sides, were closely identified with the Evangelical Association from its foundation by the Rev. Jacob Albright in 1800. The Rev. Abraham Krause

and Lavina Barber were married at New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1843, and to them were born five children, viz:

(1) Sarah Jane, born at New Berlin, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1850, and died at York, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1903; married Noah C. Goodling, a prominent business man of York, Pennsylvania, and to them were born two daughters: Clara, wife of Atly Gotwald, and Mame, wife of James B. Weitzel.

(2) James B. (see sketch above).

(3) Mary Alice, born at Margareta, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1853; married Rev. G. H. Schleh, and has a daughter, Elizabeth Schleh.

(4) Anna Caroline, born at Baltimore, Maryland, May 11, 1858; married Henry C. Jack, of Chicago, Illinois, and has a daughter, Louise C.

(5.) Emma Catharine, born at Baltimore, Maryland, August 4, 1864.

The Rev. Abraham Krause (father) was the son of Daniel and Hannah (Walters) Krause; the family name being written "Kraus" and "Krauss" by different branches of the family. Daniel Kraus was the son of Christian Kraus, and was born at the Middle Creek "homestead," then Northumberland county, now Union county, about 1783, and died at the "homestead" farm in 1854. He married Hannah Walters, whose people came from Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. She was born about 1794, and died at the home of her son Charles, at Kautz, Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1877. The children of Daniel and Hannah (Walters) Krause were, Abraham, Jacob, Elias, Charles, Simon and Salome. They were all born at the Middle Creek "homestead," which is still in the possession of a descendant.

Christian Kraus (great-grandfather) came from the Tulepohocken Valley, Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Middle Creek township, sometime

toward the close of the Eighteenth century, and took up a tract of land containing four hundred acres, which at his death was divided among his four sons, John, Henry, Philip and Daniel Kraus. Family tradition relates that the ancestors of Christian Kraus came from the Palatine (the Rhine provinces of Germany) in the first half of the Eighteenth century. Settling first in the Lehigh Valley, later removing to the Tulepohocken Valley in Berks county, Pennsylvania. This branch of the family being descended from one of the two brothers, John Kraus and Jacob Kraus, who landed at the port of Philadelphia from the good ship *Speedwell*, August 17, 1727.

Lavina Barber (mother) was born at New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1827, and died at Williamsport, December 3, 1896. She was the daughter of the Rev. James and Mary (Maise) Barber. Her father, Rev. James Barber, was born in Manor township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1796, and died at New Berlin, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1867. He entered the ministry of the Evangelical Association of America in 1817, and rose to be president of the general conference; an office afterwards merged into a bishopric. He was a man of large frame, commanding appearance, excellent voice, and a preacher of more than ordinary power and ability. The Rev. James Barber was held in high esteem by his church and is numbered among "The Fathers."

Closely related to the Barbers was the Rev. Abraham Eyer, the great Mennonite preacher, who came to Northumberland county, now Union county, from Lancaster county in 1773. He was a man of small stature, whom the people said "God gave strength to thrash rowdy church disturbers." He and his family wore the "plain garb" and were noted for their great piety.

Mary (Maise) Barber (grandmother), born at New Berlin, Penn-

sylvania, in 1805, died at the same place, 1870, was the daughter of Michael and Anna Barber Maise. Michael Maise, also written "Miesse," his widowed mother, and brother John came from Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, to Dry Valley, Snyder county, now Union county, about 1796, and died at his Dry Valley home in 1842. He was a well-to-do farmer and a "local preacher," who was intimately associated with the Rev. Jacob Albright, the founder of the church now widely known as the Evangelical Association of America, and out of which the United Evangelical Church was organized, after the great schism of 1900. Michael Maise was sorely persecuted for his adherence to and public support of the new sect. In 1810, the "Albrights," as the followers of the Rev. Jacob Albright were dubbed, held a camp-meeting in a grove on the Maise farm, the first German camp-meeting held upon American soil.

The hardy forebearers of these pious men and women formed part of the immigration to Pennsylvania from the German Palatine, being driven from their Rhenish homes by religious intolerance. In the founding of the church now widely known as the Evangelical Association they were not schismatics, but aimed to revive the spiritual element in the church—to return to the Evangelical beliefs of the "Fathers," a protest against the formalism prevailing in the churches at the beginning of the Nineteenth century. Jacob Albright, the founder's, attitude toward the orthodox church, being similar to that of John Wesley's toward the Church of England. Among their Pennsylvania German neighbors these seceders were spoken of as "*die bekehrte lait*," "the converted," to distinguish them from "*die kirche leit*," "the church people."

HON. EMERSON COLLINS.

Hon. Emerson Collins, an attorney at law in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was born in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1860. His great-great-grandfather was Scotch-Irish and came from Ireland at a date unknown, but probably about 1725. His great-grandfather was William Collins, born in Pennsylvania, who came to Lycoming county in 1783, and became a large landowner. Subsequently he removed to Ohio, where his death occurred. He was a farmer by occupation. He served in the Revolutionary war. He was of the adventurer type of pioneer manhood. He married Affa Brewster, whose ancestry is unknown. Among the children of this marriage was one named Jeremiah, born about 1800, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He spent his entire life in that section of the state and died in 1890.

John Collins, son of Jeremiah Collins, and the father of Emerson Collins, of whom this sketch is written, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 1829, and is living at the present time (1905). By occupation he is a farmer. In 1852 he married Catherine Hyde, born in 1835, died in 1882. She was the daughter of George Hyde, who was born about 1804, and was the son of Jacob George Hyde, the founder of the family in America. Jacob George Hyde was born in Pfulligen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and was a member of a family of considerable prominence there, holding an important position. He came to America about 1804 and located in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. The following are the children of John and Catherine Hyde Collins: William George, who died in 1884, aged thirty-one years, unmarried. Emmarine, who became the wife of John Franklin Ball, and they reside on the old homestead in Hepburn township. Emerson, whose

name heads this sketch. Mary Alice, unmarried, residing at home. Herman Le Roy, on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia "Press," residing in Philadelphia; he married Margaret Green Johnson in 1892, who died in 1895; they had one child, who is also deceased. Harry Ellwood, who died in 1890, aged twenty years. Edgar Thomas, who graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1897, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army. He was present in the Santiago campaign of 1898, serving on the staff of General Ludlow in the battle of El Caney, afterwards serving with his regiment, the Eighth Infantry, in the Philippine Islands during the insurrection, and he is now captain in the Sixth Regiment of Infantry. In 1898 he married Margaret Van Horn, daughter of Colonel James J. Van Horn, deceased, late of the United States army. They have two children, Margaret Katharine, born May 24, 1900, and Elizabeth Van Horn, born October 20, 1905.

Emerson Collins was educated in the public schools of Hepburn township, at the Lycoming County Normal School, and graduated from Lafayette College in 1884, taking a classical course. He had the historical honors of the class. After completing his educational course he taught school for some time and was assistant and principal of the Lycoming County Normal School, at Muncy, Pennsylvania, from 1884 to 1886. He read law with Hon. Henry C. Parsons, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1886, and has been since then in the active practice of his profession. He has done considerable work as a public speaker on the various historical and anniversary occasions in his section of the state, having made something of a specialty in the study of American History and the collection of Americana. Politically Mr. Collins is a Republican. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1894 to 1896. Among the posi-

tions he has held may be mentioned that of member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, from 1897 to 1902, serving as president of that board for two years, being appointed to such position by Governor Hastings. He has served as county chairman of the Republican party in Lycoming county, also in the heated presidential campaign of 1900 was with the national committee at Chicago and spoke for it in various western states.

Emerson Collins was married in December, 1888, to Anna Holstein Johnson, daughter of Hon. Henry Johnson (see sketch elsewhere). One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Helen Johnson Collins, born October 13, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are Episcopalians in religious belief.

It is worthy of note that his paternal and maternal ancestors have resided in Lycoming county upwards of one hundred years. The old homestead in Hepburn township, still in the family possession, and where his mother and he and his brothers and sisters were born, has been the home of four generations of his family, covering a period of about one hundred years. His father, John Collins, has resided there since 1853.

WILLIAM H. KIESS.

William H. Kiess, who at the present time (1905) is entering upon a term of three years as comptroller of the city of Williamsport, having previously filled an unexpired term, and who for many years has been an active and potent factor in local politics, was born at Blooming Grove, Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1862. He is a son of Jacob D. and Sophia (Kehrer) Kiess, grandson of Abraham and Catherine (Waltz) Kiess, and great-grandson of Christopher Kiess.

Christopher Kiess (great-grandfather), a native of Germany, came to America in 1804, the trip across the Atlantic ocean extending over a period of one hundred and two days, the trip at the present time being made in less than a week, which fact clearly demonstrates the age of progress we live in. He settled on a farm near Warrensville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, which he cultivated and improved and whereon he resided for the remainder of his days. He was a school teacher in his native country. He married and reared a large family of children, all of whom became useful and active members of society.

Abraham Kiess (grandfather) was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and in 1804, when about four years of age, was brought by his parents to America. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, after which he settled in the wilderness of Anthony township and there cleared a tract of land, erected a house and resided thereon up to the time of his death, 1881. He was active and influential in the affairs of the township—industrial, political and social—and was the incumbent of several offices of trust and responsibility. In 1851 he, with the aid of his relatives, established the first German Baptist church in America, was one of the charter members of the organization and served in the capacity of deacon at the time of his death. He was a Democrat in politics. He was united in marriage to Catherine Waltz, and they reared a family of several children.

Jacob D. Kiess (father) was born and reared on the farm in Anthony township. After his marriage to Sophia Kehrner, who was born in Upper Fairfield township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, daughter of Jacob and Christina (Kiess) Kehrner, natives of Germany, he settled on a farm in Blooming Grove, Hepburn township, until the death of his wife, after which he returned to his father's home in Anthony township, remaining there until March, 1867, when he moved to

Iowa, where he still follows farming. He is a member of the Baptist church, and a Democrat in politics. His wife, who died in December, 1862, bore him one child, William H. Kiess.

William H. Kiess was reared by his grandfather, Abraham Kiess, of Queneshaque, Anthony township, and until he was sixteen years old attended the district school of that township. He then pursued a course at the Muncy Normal School, Lycoming county, which prepared him for the vocation of teaching, which he followed until 1882, when he entered the Central State Normal School, at Lockhaven, took the full course of study and graduated with the class of 1883. The following two years he taught public school in Lycoming county, then became an instructor in the Williamsport Commercial College, which position he resigned in 1888 in order to become assistant postmaster at Williamsport, in which capacity he served until the change of administration, a period of one and a half years. That was the beginning of his active career in politics. In 1899 he was elected recorder of deeds, register of wills, and clerk of the Orphans' Court for a term of three years. Upon the death of Hermon Hinckley, city comptroller, Mr. Kiess was elected to fill the unexpired term, and in February, 1905, was re-elected to the same responsible position for a term of three years. During his political career he has enjoyed the confidence of his constituents for the energy and fidelity displayed in each and every office, and his services have been considered eminently wise and useful.

Mr. Kiess is a member of the Lutheran church. He is a charter member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Lycoming County. He is a member of Amazon Lodge, No. 662, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Williamsport, is very active in that order and has passed through all the chairs. He is a member of all the bodies of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the Ancient Accepted Scot-

tish Rite, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is connected with Ivy Lodge No. 397, of Williamsport, and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkesbarre. He enjoys the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends and stands high in the community.

Mr. Kiess married, June 22, 1889, Annie M. Bender, who was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Kiess died February 13, 1893. Mr. Kiess married for his second wife, December 8, 1898, Martha E. Rothfuss, who was born in Upper Fairfield township, and who died at her home in Williamsport, February 6, 1903.

Mr. Kiess was again married, October 19, 1905, to Cora M. Sallade, who was born at Nisbet, Susquehanna township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

JOHN C. WINTER.

John C. Winter, a member of one of the most important industrial enterprises of the city of Williamsport, and one which has largely contributed to the prosperity of the community, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, on the Blooming Grove road, about three miles south of Williamsport, August 24, 1868. His paternal grandfather, John Winter, was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and came to the United States in 1832, in company with his brothers, Martin and Michael, intent upon making a home in a land where they could live in the enjoyment of religious and political freedom, and enjoy in the fullest the fruits of their labors and the rearing of their families to all the privileges of liberty. He purchased a farm near Loyalsockville, on the creek from which the village takes its name, and was known as an industrious and successful farmer. He was of limited education, but a man of sterling Christian character, a member of the Evangelical church, and he was an efficient aid in the cause of morality

and religion. He died about 1848. He married Mary Zern, and to them were born Barbara, Christina, John, Mary, Martin, Harriet, Frederick and Abraham.

John Winter, third child and eldest son of John and Mary (Zern) Winter, was born November 6, 1832, at Loyalsockville, where the parents had that year located, having just emigrated from Germany. He was of limited education, but an intelligent and exemplary man. After his marriage he purchased a farm (on which John C. Winter was born) and cultivated it during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Evangelical denomination, and was one of the few who were instrumental in founding what is now known as the Eagle congregation. He was held in high regard by his neighbors, and was called to various township offices. During the Civil war he was drafted for military service, and had made his preparations to leave his family for the time when came the news of Lee's surrender, and the quota with which he was drawn was released from service. His readiness to serve his country finds recognition frequently on Memorial Day, when a national flag is placed upon his grave. He died November 28, 1881. February 22, 1855, at Liberty, Tioga county, he was married to Christina Shambacher, Rev. W. H. Berry performing the ceremony. She was born January 20, 1833, at Hepburn, Lycoming county, and died January 8, 1903, at her home near Williamsport, having lived a widow twenty-two years. She became acquainted with Mr. Winter at the home of "Grandfather Harmen," who lived in Blooming Grove. She was a devoted Christian mother, and after the death of her husband managed the farm with much success, and gave careful training to her fatherless children. She came of an excellent family. Her father, Leonard Shambacher, came from Wurtemberg, Germany, with his parents, in 1815, when he was eighteen years old, the family coming in the quest for freedom, which character-

ized so large and excellent a German emigration of that day, when all who sought these shores were honest homeseekers and not vicious and degraded parasites and defiers of law and order. Leonard Shambacher was a farmer by occupation, at Liberty, Tioga county. In 1830 he married a Miss Hyde, and to them were born: Margaret, Christina, Mary, Kate, Charles, who was a soldier during the Civil war and died in Washington, while in service; and Jacob, who was also in the army, serving with the rank of first lieutenant; he is now in the insurance business in Ridgeway, Elk county, Pennsylvania. Of these children, Christina was the wife of Leonard Shambacher.

To John and Christina (Shambacher) Winter were born the following children:

1. Charles F., born March 14, 1857, who is a millwright with headquarters at Malvern, Arkansas.
2. Mary M., born December 8, 1858, now the wife of J. Ball, and residing two miles north of Montoursville, on the old Scott farm.
3. Samuel W., born October 7, 1860, died September 2, 1873.
4. Margaret C., born April 24, 1863, now the wife of William Rice, residing two miles north of Williamsport, on the Blooming Grove road.
5. Abraham Lincoln, born November 23, 1864, who resides on a farm just south of Montoursville.
6. Sarah Elizabeth, born October 22, 1866, residing two miles north of Williamsport, on the Blooming Grove road.
7. John Calvin, born August 24, 1868, to be further mentioned hereinafter.
8. Louisa H., born September 5, 1870, now the wife of Rev. H. M. Torrey, and residing at 204 South Spruce street, Nashville, Tennessee.
9. Laura Emma, born August 26, 1873.

10. Annie May, born December 25, 1875, now Mrs. B. S. Bower, residing on the Winter homestead, near Williamsport, on the Blooming Grove road.

11. William Edward, born March 6, 1878, now a student at the Moody school in Mt. Hermon, Massachusetts.

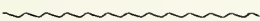
John C. Winter, seventh child and fourth son of John and Christina (Shambacher) Winter, made his home upon the parental farm until he was eighteen years of age. His father died when he was thirteen, and he and an elder brother of seventeen assumed much of the labor and many of the cares in carrying on the farm and otherwise aiding their mother in the support of the family, and it was through this that he developed those traits of persistency and industry which afforded him an equipment for his subsequent useful and successful career. He acquired a thorough common school education, at the same time forming habits of reading and observation which further developed his character. At the age of eighteen he began carpentry, and became in turn an accomplished mechanic, a capable foreman, a contractor and an architect, each step marked by increasing success. He began contracting, in a small way, in partnership with J. C. Schmoll, and subsequently entered into association with Jacob Neff in the business which they now conduct. Operating a planing mill and workshops at 1001 Market street, Williamsport, on the site of the entrance to the "Old Fair Grounds," they carry on a general contracting and building business, producing their own building materials, and giving employment to several crews of workmen, they themselves designing and superintending every description of architectural work. The fruits of their labors are visible in the many ornamental edifices, business and residential, which adorn the city, and have given it the modern air which attracts the gratified atten-

tion of the visitor. December 2, 1902, they were incorporated under the name of Vallamont Building and Planing Mill Co.

Mr. Winter is owner of considerable real estate in various parts of the city. He is deeply interested in all pertaining to the interests of the community, and is among the foremost in the advancement of every worthy enterprise. His interest in educational affairs is marked, and for some time he rendered efficient aid to Albright College as a member of its board of trustees. He is a member of the United Evangelical church, and attends services at the First Church of Williamsport, and is an active member of the congregation.

Mr. Winter married, March 10, 1892, at Williamsport, Miss Mary Elizabeth Glosser, the Rev. H. A. Benfer performing the ceremony. Her parents, Peter and Hannah (Williamson) Glosser, reside on a farm in Loyalsock township. Her father is a member of the United Evangelical church; he is a Democrat in politics and has held a number of local offices. Her grandfather Williamson was a successful farmer, and an influential and highly respected citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Winter are the parents of three children: Harry, born December 19, 1893; Ora, March 24, 1897; Wilber, May 19, 1900. The family occupy one of the most beautiful residential properties in the northern part of Williamsport.



JACOB A. NEFF.

Jacob Arthur Neff, numbered among the most active and enterprising of the business men of Williamsport, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1874, a son of Jonathan and Harriet (Winter) Neff. He is of German ancestry, his paternal grandfather, Abram Neff, having been born in Stuttgart, Ger-

many, whence he came to the United States after his marriage with Mary Daller, who was born in the same city with himself. Abram Neff came with a company of colonists and settled in Blooming Grove, where he passed his life as a farmer, and there died, as did his wife. They were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of ten children: Abram, David, Frederick, Jacob, Jonathan, Michael, Isaac, Barbara, Margaret, Mary. Several of these children located in Indiana, where they followed farming, and all were known as industrious and upright men.

Jonathan Neff, of the above named family, was born in Upper Fairfield township, Lycoming county, in 1832, and was reared upon the paternal farm and learned the carpenter's trade near there. He married Miss Harriet Winter, daughter of John Winter, whose ancestry is noted in sketch of John C. Winter, preceding this. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a grocery store for a number of years. About 1866 he disposed of his business and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, situated in Loyalsock township. His wife died July 16, 1889. He is a Republican, as are all his sons, and a member of the Evangelical church. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom came to maturity and entered upon honorable and successful careers: 1. Hiram, a farmer in Rochester, Indiana; 2. William, a roofing and paint manufacturer in Denver, Colorado; 3. Margaret, wife of Oscar Wilder, a merchant in Newberry, Pennsylvania; 4. Annie, unmarried; 5. Albert, died at the age of thirty-five years; 6. Addie, unmarried; 7. Charles, a practicing physician at St. Mary's, Pennsylvania; 8. Jacob A., to be further mentioned hereinafter; 9. Samuel, at home; 10. Howard, who is prospecting in Oregon; 11. Carrie, wife of George Kober, residing in Williamsport,

Pennsylvania; 12. Ernest, at home. All the sons are of the same political faith as the father.

Jacob Arthur Neff, eighth child and fifth son of Jonathan and Harriet (Winter) Neff, passed his boyhood days upon the home farm and attended the district schools. He afterward completed a course in the county normal school at Muncy, Pennsylvania, and for a number of years taught school in various places in the county, making an excellent record as an instructor. He subsequently took a business course in the Williamsport Commercial College, and broadened his literary education by pursuing advanced branches in the Dickinson Seminary. After leaving that institution, he became associated with John C. Winter in the planing mill and building business, which under their industrious and sagacious management has long been recognized as among the most important enterprises of the city, and which has been a potent factor in its development and growth. Mr. Neff takes an active and intelligent interest in community affairs, and bears a full share in advancing every cause which contributes to its prosperity, along moral and intellectual as well as material lines. In politics he is a Republican, and he is affiliated with Amazon Lodge No. 662, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

March 22, 1905, Mr. Neff married Miss Carrie Oberfell, who was born in Williamsport, a daughter of George and Maggie (Hughes) Oberfell, natives of Lycoming county, and numbered among its most honored citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Neff are members of the Evangelical church. Their residence is one of the most beautiful pieces of home property in the northern part of the city.

HENRY C. GREEN.

Henry C. Green of the Ralston Brick Company, born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1844, comes of the following ancestry:

Some time in the seventeenth century there emigrated from Providence, Rhode Island, to Westchester, New York, one Green (I). From him descended John Green (II), born 1709 and died 1792. He married and had six sons. Isaiah Green (III), son of John (II), born 1750, died in 1832. He married and had three daughters and four sons. (IV) John Green, son of Isaiah (III), born 1785, died 1865. He was married in 1819 at New Bedford, Massachusetts, to Eliza Shearman, daughter of David and Anna Shearman, who bore him ten children, as follows:

1, Ann; 2, Elizabeth, died in infancy; 3, David, who became a prominent surveyor and later in life in the employ of the United States treasury department; he died in 1878; 4, Mary, died 1890; 5, John R., who died in childhood; 6, Charles, a resident of Roaring Branch, Pennsylvania; 7, John B., a resident of the same place; 8, Montgomery; 9, Hannah, both deceased; 10, Henry C. John Green and wife were both members of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Green died 1862.


(IV) John Green, son of Isaiah Green (III), born in Dutchess county, New York, received a good common school education, and at an early age was placed in a wholesale cloth house in New York City, where he learned the business. Later he established himself in New York City in the same line of business, and with his brother, Jacob, carried on the business for many years, when he sold out and opened a store in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1836 he closed these stores out and retired to a farm two miles south of Poughkeepsie, New York, where he resided until 1841, when he

moved to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He removed to Roaring Branch, Pennsylvania, in 1861, where he owned a sawmill and timberlands, where he died 1865.

Henry C. Green, our subject, spent his boyhood days in Williamsport, where he attended the public schools and Dickinson Seminary. At the age of fifteen he went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and clerked in a book store about four years, when he came to Roaring Branch, Pennsylvania, and worked on a farm and in a sawmill until 1864, when he enlisted in the 188th New York Volunteer Regiment, as a musician. He also served as a clerk at General Grant's headquarters, U. S. A. He rode with President Lincoln, Commodore Farragut, Commodore Porter and General Weitzel in a carriage, on Lincoln's memorable trip through Richmond, Virginia. He is the last survivor of that party. Mr. Green served until the end of that great conflict, when he returned home and went into the lumber business at Emporium, Pennsylvania, for three years. He next went to Roaring Branch and clerked in his brother's, C. S. Green's, general store, but after a short time he went to Grover, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the general store business on his own account.

He was appointed postmaster and station agent for the Northern Central Railway Company, the first agent of that place. He served there three years and moved to Bodines, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in a general merchandise trade, continuing for twelve years, when he sold to C. P. Culver, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and moved to Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the lumber business for four years, and then came to Ralston, Lycoming county, where he became superintendent for the Red Run Coal Company, in the lumber department. Also superintendent of the Ralston Brick Company, which position he still holds.

Believing in the general principles of the Republican party, he casts this vote and works for its best interests. He is a member of Lodge No. 382, A. F. & A. M., of Emporium, Pennsylvania, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He is an exceptionally well read and generally posted man, and held in high esteem by all within his community. In 1872 Mr. Green married Mary E. Merrell, who is the daughter of Elliot and Catherine Merrell, whose maiden name was Hebe. By this union three children were born: Charles E., who died when ten years old; John, died in infancy; Catherine, now Mrs. Dr. John Steele, of Gailton, Pennsylvania.



DR. CHARLES MURRAY ADAMS.

Dr. Adams, a leading factor in the medical fraternity of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was born at Scottsburg, New York, October 11, 1859, and comes from the Adams family to which President Adams belonged, and is a descendant of the Monroe, Peck, Otis, Harrison and Hubbard families, all of much prominence in American history. The Adams line runs to him as follows:

I. John Adams, born 1745, died February 26, 1849, aged one hundred and four years, one month and four days.

II. James Adams, born June 10, 1779; died April 30, 1855, aged seventy-five years and ten months. For his first wife he married Dolly Dickerson, born September 18, 1779; died January 18, 1818. His second wife was Lucy Sartell, born August 5, 1792; died September 21, 1864, aged seventy-two years.

III. John Sartell Adams, son of James and Lucy Sartell Adams, II, was born March 29, 1820. He married Nancy Peck, who was born February 28, 1825. She descended as follows: Ephraim Harrison,



Chas Adams M.S.

brother to the first President Harrison, had a daughter Hannah, born 1757, who married Elizabeth Peck, the son of Deacon Paul Peck, born 1608 and died 1695, aged eighty-seven years. He had a son Paul, who died in 1725, who married Elizabeth Bassy. They had a son Paul, who died in 1751, who married Leah Mowry, and they had Thomas Peck, the father of Elijah Peck, born June 24, 1792; died April 12, 1864, aged seventy-five years and ten months. His daughter, Nancy Peck, born February 28, 1825, became the wife of John Sartell Adams, and was the mother of Dr. Adams, of whom this memoir is written.

Dr. Adams' early life was spent on a farm, and in his boyhood days he attended the Harford graded school in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, until 1876. He then taught school for several months, after which he pursued a course in the State Normal School at Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. From 1879 to 1881 he was again engaged in school teaching, until 1885 was in business life, as an accountant, but finally entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, now a part of New York University, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine, in March, 1888. Since that date he has been in the active practice of medicine and surgery in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In April and May, 1899, he took a special course in surgery in the New York Polytechnic. Another school to which he attributes much of his education was that of poverty and hard work, having entered that school, unaided, at the age of seventeen years.

He was elected president of the Lycoming County Medical Society in 1901. He is one of the chief surgeons to the Williamsport Hospital, and a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; medical examiner for the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York. Politically Dr. Adams

has always been a Republican. In religious matters he is a member of the First Baptist Church of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He is a member of Lodge No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons, of Williamsport, and belongs to the Chapter, Council and Commandery, also the Scottish Rite, of Williamsport, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkesbarre.

He was married at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, to Miss Emma Ferguson, a student of the State Normal School of that place. She died at Williamsport, April 29, 1901, leaving no children.

PATRICK B. FLANAGAN.

Patrick B. Flanagan, superintendent of the Elk Tannery Company at Ralston, Pennsylvania, was born in Tioga county, New York, February 16, 1845, a son of John and Ellen (Barey) Flanagan, natives of County Clare, Ireland, where their marriage occurred. They reared a family of nine children, as follows: Patrick B., mentioned hereinafter; Mary, wife of Robert Graham, and they reside in Sullivan county, New York; Bridget, wife of Thomas Murrey, residents of Tioga county, New York; Susan, wife of John Murphy, residents of Tioga county, New York; Nellie, unmarried; John, an orange grower in Florida; and three children now deceased. John Flanagan and his wife, upon their emigration to the United States, settled in Tioga county, New York, and there spent the remainder of their lives. He followed the occupation of vegetable gardening.

Patrick B. Flanagan was reared and educated in Tioga county, New York, attending the public schools thereof. After completing his studies, he learned the tannery business, working with the Howe & Lincoln Tannery Company, of Newark Valley, with whom he remained

about nine years. He then came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, about 1871, and followed his trade at Proctorville, with the Thomas E. Proctor Company, remaining an employe there about eleven years. He then came to Ralston, Pennsylvania, and accepted a position as foreman of the tannery owned and operated by Mr. Proctor, but in 1893, when it became absorbed by the trusts, the name was changed to the Elk Tannery Company. Mr. Flanagan continued to serve in the capacity of foreman up to 1903, in which year he was appointed superintendent of the concern, his position at the present time (1905). He has mastered the business in all its details, and is recognized as an authority in that line of trade. Mr. Flanagan is a member of the Roman Catholic church at Ralston, and a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Flanagan was united in marriage to Catharine McNamee, who was born in Cascade township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: John, who is engaged in the business of railroading; Mary, wife of Frank Burton; and Ida, unmarried.

WILLIAM G. CARPENTER.

William G. Carpenter, deceased, who, throughout his residence of half a century in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, was recognized as an industrious and honorable citizen, a man whose character was above reproach, and whose success was attained by a conscientious performance of duty, was born in Dutchess county, New York, a son of John and Amy (Green) Carpenter, who were also natives of Dutchess county and members of Friends Meeting, Hicksite (Quakers). John and Amy (Green) Carpenter were the parents of five children: Leonard, Caleb, Jacob G., William G., and John G. Carpenter.

William G. Carpenter was reared on a farm in his native county,

residing there until fourteen years of age, when he came to New York City and for a number of years served as clerk in the dry goods store of Jager & Skidmore. Later he and his brother, Leonard Carpenter, took a three-mile section of canal and contracted to build it, i. e., the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and he and two others named the city of Port Jarvis, New York, for John Jarvis, who served as engineer of the work. About 1832 he located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, built up a large dry goods business, but, the work proving too confining, he disposed of the same after a period of three years to Jacob Heivly. He then turned his attention to the purchase of land in various places both for himself and others, the greater portion of it being in the vicinity of Ralston and Roaring Branch, Pennsylvania. He then advocated the building of a railroad from Elmira, New York, to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and as a result of his efforts and the use of his capital, the United States government sent a corps of engineers to make an experimental survey. Mr. Carpenter visited the cities along the proposed line, and secured the promise of the citizens to furnish the money, but they failed to do so, and he was obliged to contribute the capital himself, but the result was that he became broken down in health and capital also. He labored exceedingly hard to get this road through, secured the influence of the prominent men of the state, and by his thorough business methods and intelligence accomplished much, but, failing in achieving the object of his life, he returned to his old business of buying and selling land for himself and others. He was called the father of the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad.

Mr. Carpenter purchased coal lands for McIntyre and Robertson, the former of Albany, New York, and the latter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the lands being located in Lycoming county, near Ralston, and subsequently these were known as the McIntyre Mines. He also had

extensive holdings of his own in the same section. He engaged in the manufacture of lumber, owning and operating a sawmill at a place called Carpenter, which was named in honor of him, and this business he continued up to the time of his decease. He was a Whig and Republican in his political affiliations, but never sought or held public office. He was a great admirer of Horace Greeley, whose paper, the "New York Tribune," he read for many years; "it was his Bible." He was an incessant reader and possessed the faculty of remembering everything he read, being almost able to repeat in verbatim. He acquired this power early in life by carefully studying and reading everything that came within his reach. His friends were his books, and geology was his most interesting study, and when walking in the fields with his wife would pick up a stone and explain its formation, etc., which proved both a pleasant and instructive way of passing the time. His influential friends in New York City gave him "carte-blanche" to the leading library in that city, which was a source of gratification to him. Religiously he followed in the footsteps of his parents, believing in the doctrines of the Friends' faith. He was a broad-minded, well-balanced man and liberal in his views. He was a great admirer of Thomas Payne. Nature was his Bible, nature his religion.

Mr. Carpenter married, June 21, 1844, Miss Pamela Alden, who was born at Cold Springs-on-the-Hudson, a daughter of Manoah and Sarah (Nead) Alden, the former having been born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, a son of Noah Alden, who was a farmer by occupation, settled at Monroeton, Pennsylvania, but later removed to Steuben county, New York, where he died, and the latter was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, a daughter of John Nead, an iron founder. Manoah Alden learned the blacksmith trade at West Point, New York, where he met and married Sarah Nead. Later they resided for some time at Cold

Spring, from whence they removed to New York City, where he met a friend who induced him to come to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade in a foundry for three years, and then located in Williamsport, Lycoming county, where he followed his trade. Here his daughter, Pamela Alden, met William G. Carpenter, and they were united in marriage in Ralston, where she has since made her home, and where she is highly honored, being a lady of rare intellectual attainments and liberal in her views of men and affairs. Three children were the issue of this marriage: Emery, who resides in Oakland, California; Archibald, who resides at Salida, Colorado, at the foot of Marshall Pass, engaged in the real estate business; and Alice C., wife of Dr. James Bullock, a medical practitioner, and they reside at Lonaconing, Maryland. William G. Carpenter, after a long and useful life, died February, 1882.

FRANK F. CASTLEBURY, M. D.

Dr. Frank Follmer Castlebury, a successful physician and prominent citizen at Roaring Branch, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, was born in Montoursville, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1862, son of John and Elizabeth (Follmer) Castlebury.

The Castlebury family is of long residence in Pennsylvania, and its members have preserved an unblemished record. The tradition is that its progenitor in America was a youth who came to Pennsylvania with a colony of Quakers from near London, England. The early generations were all members of the Society of Friends. Jacob, great-grandfather of Dr. Castlebury, lived and died in Catawissa, Pennsylvania, where he was a farmer by occupation. He married Mary Cleaver, of that village. Because of his religious scruples he did no fighting

in the Revolutionary war, but with his own teams conveyed supplies for the American army from place to place.

Isaiah, son of Jacob and Mary (Cleaver) Castlebury, was born on the family homestead, and died in Loyalsock, Lycoming county. He married Hannah Breech, a native of Catawissa, whose parents, Charles Breech and Mary Barger Breech, came from Devonshire, England. After their marriage, Isaiah and Hannah Castlebury settled upon a farm in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, where they reared a family of eleven children.

John Castlebury, youngest son of Isaiah and Hannah (Breech) Castlebury, was born in Fairfield Center, Lycoming county, in 1824. After his marriage he settled in Spring Garden Mills, Loyalsock township, Lycoming county. For about nineteen years he followed farming, and also operated a grist mill. He then removed to Montoursville, and there resided until 1894, carrying on a contracting and building business. In 1894 he located in Williamsport, where he is living a retired life in "Vallamont," a suburb of the city. He married Elizabeth Follmer, who was born in Loyalsock township, a daughter of David and Catherine (Dietrich) Follmer, farmers there. Her father, son of Adam and Rosanna Boone Follmer, was born in Milton, Pennsylvania; and her mother, a daughter of Frederick and Susan (Knorr) Dietrich, was born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Adam Follmer was descended from Jacob Follmer, who came from Germany. It was a prominent family, and had several representatives in the Revolutionary war. The Dietrichs also came from Germany.

John and Elizabeth (Follmer) Castlebury were the parents of three children, of whom two are physicians, and a third is the wife of a physician—Alzine, Caroline, and Frank F. Castlebury.

Alzine Castlebury received her early education in the public schools

in Loyalsock township and in the Lycoming County Normal School. She prepared for the medical profession at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and served for one year as resident physician in the Woman's Hospital there. Since her graduation she has practiced her profession in Williamsport. Caroline Castlebury became the wife of Dr. C. E. Heller, a practicing physician in Williamsport.

Frank Follmer Castlebury was reared upon a farm in Loyalsock township, and began his education in the district schools. He then attended in turn the Lycoming County Normal School at Montoursville, and the Williamsport Commercial College, from which he graduated with the class of 1886. He was so apt a student that, at the age of seventeen years, he was engaged as teacher in the Pine Run school in Wolf township, Lycoming county, and later taught for six terms in Loyalsock, his native township, the same county, and five terms in the borough of Montoursville. For one year he taught school in what was then known as the Everett building in Williamsport, and at the end of that time was elected principal of the Washington school. While thus teaching he had never ceased to be a student himself, and he was so well equipped for educational work that he would undoubtedly have risen to high rank in the teaching profession had he persisted in it. He however had a predisposition for medicine, and in 1893 he resigned the principalship of the Washington school to begin his professional studies under the tutorship of Dr. C. E. Heller, of Williamsport. He subsequently entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He practiced his profession in Williamsport for two years, and then removed to Roaring Branch, which has since been his residence, and where he has built up a large practice, which he has conducted with great success. He is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society. He is a Republican in politics.

Dr. Castlebury married, August 30, 1888, Miss Annie Lichtenthaler, of Montoursville, a daughter of David and Caroline (Lunger) Lichtenthaler, whose families were of German extraction. Two children have been born of this marriage—Galen D., born December 22, 1892, and John Kenneth, born August 17, 1899.

THEODORE H. LIEB.

Theodore H. Lieb, who conducts a leading mercantile business in the village of Roaring Branch, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and is held in high regard as an upright and progressive citizen, is a native of the county in which he resides, born in Montoursville, July 20, 1860, son of John and Maria Catherine (Metzgar) Lieb.

John Leib was born February 2, 1828, in Dettingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, a son of John and Agnes Lieb, both natives of the same locality. John Lieb, Sr., was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in the land of his nativity; his widow emigrated to the United States, where she died at the age of eighty-seven years. Their son, John Lieb, was brought up to the milling trade, and performed military service in the war between Germany and Austria. In 1851, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to the United States, first locating in the city of New York, where he worked as a baker for some time. He subsequently removed to Montoursville, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in milling, in time extending his operations to include both grist and sawmill work, and in which he continued until his death. In Montoursville he married Maria Catherine Metzgar, who was born in Pfullingen, Wurtemberg, Germany; her father was a weaver by occupation, and he and his wife lived and died in their native land. To John and Maria Catherine Lieb were born twelve children, of whom ten came to maturity:

1. Jacob F., died in infancy.

2. Augustus W., who came to Williamsport when fifteen years old; he clerked for a time in a hardware store, and in 1885 engaged in the same line of business upon his own account; he had various partners at different times, and is now head of the firm of A. W. Lieb & Son. August 7, 1877, he married Miss Elizabeth Bubb, a daughter of Charles Bubb, of Montoursville, and to them was born one child, Charles A., who is associated with his father in business.

3. George H., deceased.

4. Theodore H., to be further referred to hereinafter.

5. Amelia L., who became the wife of C. A. Schuman; they reside in Williamsport.

6. Emma C., who became the wife of Frank J. Zimmerman; they reside in Williamsport.

7. Alberta M., who is unmarried.

8. Maria B., who became the wife of Orin S. Pidcoe; they reside in Williamsport.

9. John C., who lives in Roaring Branch.

10. Laura C., died July 16, 1871.

11. Clara, died in 1882.

12. Edward A., who resides in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

John Lieb, father of the above named family, died September 3, 1881, having survived his wife, who died in 1873. They were Lutherans in religion. Mr. Lieb was a Democrat in politics, and his sons are all Republicans.

Theodore H. Lieb, fourth son and child of John and Maria Catherine (Metzgar) Lieb, spent his boyhood days in Montoursville, and received his education in the public schools of that village. When seventeen years of age he went to Williamsport, where he procured employ-



David Bly

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ment in a saw mill and planing mill, and was so engaged for about two years. January 15, 1884, he located in Roaring Branch, and became associated with Charles Bubb, under the firm name of Bubb & Lieb, in a general mercantile business. The partnership was dissolved after a period of nine years, and Mr. Lieb removed to Red Run, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a general store for two years, entirely upon his own account. Returning to Roaring Branch he resumed partnership with his former business associate, Mr. Bubb, and the association was profitably maintained until June, 1902, when dissolution took effect. Mr. Lieb now purchased the Schnars building, which he improved and modernized, and where he has since conducted a general mercantile business of large dimensions, his custom covering a wide territory. In all the relations of life he has maintained an unblemished reputation, and has ever been regardful of the best interest of the community, for whose advancement he has constantly labored with genuine public spirit and broad intelligence. With his family he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

May 7, 1889, Mr. Lieb married Miss Amanda Plank, a daughter of Benjamin and Christina Blank, who after their marriage settled in Union township, where they manage a farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Lieb have been born two children: Clarence H., September 22, 1894; and D. La Rue, September 11, 1900.

CAPTAIN DAVID BLY.

Captain David Bly, deceased, was born at White Deer Mills, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1839, son of John and Lydia (Rhoads) Bly. John Bly was a native of Virginia and moved with his

parents to Union county, Pennsylvania, when a young man. While a resident of that county he was united in marriage to Lydia Rhoads, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently they removed to Watsontown, Northumberland county, where he was interested in the lumber business, having been a member of the Watsontown Lumber Company. His death occurred in Watsontown. Ten children were born to John and Lydia (Rhoads) Bly, Captain David Bly having been the second son. Four of the sons participated in the war of the rebellion: Joseph was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; James and William were members of the same company, and after their terms of enlistment expired re-enlisted in the Seventh Cavalry; David enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and subsequently served as captain of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment.

David Bly received a common school education and at the age of seventeen years began clerking in the store of Ario Pardee, of Watsontown, and was serving in that capacity when President Lincoln made his first call for troops. He immediately enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the ranks three months. After his discharge he returned to Watsontown and resumed clerking. In May, 1862, he received a commission from Governor Curtin as second lieutenant and recruiting officer. He recruited one hundred and thirty-one men in Northumberland and Union counties, and early in August, 1862, reported with his company at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, and was mustered in as captain of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain Bly served fourteen months, and besides various minor engagements participated in the famous battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After completing his service Captain Bly found

employment with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company as civil engineer and was assigned to the western division, with headquarters at Erie. His duties were confined principally to harbor improvement, rights of way, etc., and he remained there until March, 1865. He then located in Pittsburg and engaged in business as an oil broker, and afterwards operated a refinery. He was forced to abandon this business because of the aggressive and grasping actions of the Standard Oil Company, and retired from the oil trade at Pittsburg in 1877. He came direct to Williamsport and engaged in the same business, but after a short period was again compelled to abandon it. He then engaged in the marketing of bituminous coal, and in 1888 organized the Kettle Creek Coal Mining Company, serving as its first president and later as general manager. Still later he again engaged in the oil brokerage business in Williamsport, which he followed up to within a few months of his death. Captain Bly owned the property known as the White Deer flouring mills, and engaged in the manufacture of flour and other grain products. He was a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank, the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and various other institutions of the city, and was one of the organizers of the first board of trade. While a resident of Pittsburg, Captain Bly served as a member of the city council one term, was a member of the school board of Williamsport three years, and president of the board in 1887-88. During his presidency the high school building on the corner of Third and Walnut streets was erected. He was a prominent member of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and served as commander of the same in 1891. He was a consistent member of Christ (Protestant Episcopal) Church. In politics he was a Republican, though not a strong partisan.

Captain David Bly was married September 6, 1877, to Vinnie C.

Crain, who was born in Cooperstown, Pennsylvania, daughter of Charles G. and Mary (Mason) Crain. Captain Bly died in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1901, leaving one daughter, Bessie B., who is now the wife of H. F. Clapp, of Williamsport.

On the paternal side Mrs. Vinnie C. Bly, widow of Captain Bly, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. William Crain, the pioneer ancestor, was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1704, and died in 1780. His wife Jean was born in the same county in 1695 and died February 15, 1754. In 1734 they emigrated to America and located on the Manada, a branch of the Swatara creek, in what is now Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. They reared several children, among whom were Ambrose, born in 1734; George, born in 1736; Joseph, born in 1738; William, born in 1740; and Richard, born in 1743.

Ambrose Crain, son of William and Jean Crain, enlisted as a private in Captain John Marshall's company, March 25, 1776, and September 15, 1776, was appointed quartermaster-sergeant of Colonel Samuel Miles's battalion, Pennsylvania line. At the expiration of service he returned to his home, subsequently serving as captain of a company of "Associators," which was active in protecting the settlers from the encroachments of the British Tories and their Indian allies during the closing year of the war for independence. In 1793-94 he removed to Loudoun county, in the valley of Virginia, and his death occurred there a few years later.

George Crain, son of William and Jean Crain, died May 12, 1796. He was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife, whom he married in 1760, was Jean Sturgeon. He was married a second time by the Rev. John Elder, January 22, 1778, but the maiden name of his wife is unknown. His children, all of his first union, were: George, born in 1761, married Martha Ritchey; William, born in 1763, mar-

ried Mary Sawyer; Jean, born in 1765, married Andrew Robinson; James, born in 1767, married Margaret McClure; Lydia, born in 1770, married James Ainsworth; and Jeremiah, born in 1772, married Ann Cochran, November 3, 1803.

Joseph Crain, son of William and Jean Crain, was married about the year 1764 to Mary Moore, who was born in Derry township, in 1744, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Moore. Andrew Moore, of Derry, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who died in October, 1767, was the father of the following named children: Elizabeth, who married James Forster; Agnes married a Craig; Mary married Joseph Crain, above mentioned; John married Agnes Forster, issue: William, Sarah and Agnes; and William married, June 1, 1761, Margaret Wright and had one son, Andrew Moore. Joseph Crain died in February, 1789, and his wife died April 8, 1789. Their children were: Andrew, born in 1765, married Jean Strain, December 20, 1790, and was residing in Hanover township in 1792; Jean, born in December, 1767, married John Barrett, June 3, 1788, died May 9, 1830; George, born in 1769, died in November, 1824; William, born in 1771; Sarah, born in 1773, married William Knox; Joseph, born in 1775; Richard Moore, born in 1777, married Elizabeth Whitehill; Mary, born in 1779; John, born in 1781; and Nancy, born in 1783, married James Humes, of Lancaster.

William Crain, son of William and Jean Crain, served as a private in Captain William Brown's company of "Associators" in 1776. He married Ann Espy, born in 1739, died December 12, 1802. Ann Espy was a sister of Abigail Espy, who married Anthony Creight, or McCreight. Abigail died March 5, 1804, and Anthony died February 26, 1804. They were the parents of five children, namely: Jane, Sally, John, Thomas and Benjamin Creight. William Crain died January 8, 1802.

Richard Crain, son of William and Jean Crain, whose death occurred in Middle township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, previous to 1790, located west of the Susquehanna river prior to the revolutionary war, during which he served as an officer in one of the "Associators" battalions. He also participated in the battle of Long Island under Colonel Frederick Watts, and was captured by the British, but shortly afterward was paroled on account of wounds received in that engagement. The maiden name of his wife is unknown. Their children were: Espy, a schoolmaster, who died in Middle township, October, 1804; Elizabeth, William, George, Mary, who married James Hamilton; Jane, who died prior to 1804, married Joseph Van Horn and had two children: Espy and Mary; Ann, who married Mathew Dill; and Richard.

George Crain, son of George and Jean (Sturgeon) Crain, and grandson of William and Jean Crain, was born in 1761 and died prior to the year 1800. He married Martha Ritchey, and they were the parents of four children, namely: Joseph, born in July, 1789; Andrew Lee, born in December, 1791; Martha, born in 1793; and Frances, born in 1795. Martha (Ritchey) Crain was married in 1803 to Major Robert Boal and removed to Ohio.

William Crain, son of George and Jean (Sturgeon) Crain, and grandson of William and Jean Crain, was born in 1763, died January 8, 1802. On June 24, 1788, he married Mary Sawyer, who was born in 1767, daughter of William and Jane Sawyer, and her death occurred about the year 1820. William and Mary Crain had several children, among whom were: Mary, born in May, 1789; and William Sawyer, born in October, 1791.

Richard Moore Crain, son of Joseph and Mary (Moore) Crain, and grandson of William and Jean Crain, was born in Hanover township, in November, 1777. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, but

early in life relinquished that occupation and went to Harrisburg, where he became prominently identified with public affairs. During the incumbency of General Andrew Porter, surgeon-general of the state, he received the appointment of deputy-secretary of the land office, a position he acceptably occupied through the various changes of administration for a period of forty years, or until the advent of Governor Ritner, when he was superseded by the candidate of the party then in power. Retiring to his farm in Cumberland county, he was chosen a delegate from that district to the constitutional convention of 1837, in which he figured as a leading spirit. During the war of 1812-15 he commanded a company of volunteers from Harrisburg, and was subsequently commissioned a colonel in the state militia. Colonel Crain died Friday, September 17, 1852. He married Elizabeth Whitehill, who was born in 1771, daughter of Robert and Eleanor (Reed) Whitehill. Robert Whitehill, son of James and Rachel Whitehill, was born July 24, 1758, in the Requa settlement, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the schools of the Rev. Francis Alison. In the spring of 1771 he located upon a farm situated two miles west of Harrisburg. He participated actively in the exciting agitation culminating in the Declaration of Independence, serving on the committee of 1774-75 and that of July, 1776, and was a member of the assembly for the years 1776-77-78. Colonel and Mrs. Crain were the parents of five children, namely: Dr. Joseph, born December 28, 1803, died April 18, 1876, married (first) Rebecca Gibson Wills, and (second) Ellen Chambers; Eleanor, who became the wife of Dr. William Wilson Rutherford; Mary Adeline, who died in Camden, New Jersey, March 3, 1881; she was three times married; first to Dr. Joseph Junkin, of Cumberland county; second to Dr. Alexander Y. Dean, who died in Harrisburg, November 4, 1834; and third to Isaac Vanloon, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, who

married Leopold N. Wickhoff, who was born in Philadelphia, August 30, 1800, and died in Harrisburg, October 30, 1874; and Agnes, who died in Harrisburg. Elizabeth (Whitehill) Crain died October 2, 1848.

William Crain, grandfather of Mrs. Bly, was born March 4, 1764. He removed from Cumberland county to Venango county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1805, settling in the vicinity of Cooperstown, and the active period of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. His wife Elizabeth was born July 14, 1764, and they reared a family of six children, namely: George, William, James, John, Charles G., and Maria, who became the wife of Judge John McKalmont, of Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

Charles G. Crain, father of Mrs. Bly, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1803, and was about two years of age when his parents removed to Venango county. He was married March 13, 1828, by the Rev. Thomas Anderson, to Mary Mason. The children of this union were: Nancy, George, Elizabeth, Reuben, Laura, Emeline, Mary, Robinson, Vinnie C., the widow of Captain David Bly; and William. Charles G. Crain (father) died April 3, 1879.

Alem Bly, a brother of the late Captain David Bly, and the hero of the hour some three years ago for his bravery in defending the Montoursville trolley line power house from the fierce attack of a band of robbers, was born at White Deer, October 14, 1849. He was formerly employed by some of the leading lumber operators in this locality, and assisted in constructing a railroad in Brazil, where he also served as a locomotive engineer. He was subsequently employed in the same capacity by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but relinquished the service in order to resume lumbering. He finally accepted the position of chief engineer of the Montoursville (street) Railway Company, and while serving as such was forced to participate in the desperate encounter above referred

to. Early in the morning of October 2, 1902, while on duty, the lower power house, in which the office of the company was located, was attacked by a band of robbers, who effected an entrance by battering down the door. The six masked desperadoes immediately began discharging their revolvers at the engineer, who was the only person on duty at the time, and he received two bullet wounds, one of which proved exceedingly serious, crippling him for life. Heedless of the excruciating pain he succeeded in obtaining possession of his revolver, which was kept in the drawer of a desk in another room, and with it he soon made himself master of the situation, killing one of the ruffians outright and wounding at least two others, who continued firing upon him after he had discharged the contents of his weapon. He then fought his way out with his fists and succeeded in reaching a nearby furniture factory, the steam whistle of which sounded the alarm, thus forcing his assailants to seek safety in flight. Mr. Bly's escape from death was almost miraculous. He still suffers from the effects of the terrible ordeal, and his successful defense of the company's property in the face of such unequal odds won the undying admiration of the entire community. Alem Bly married Miss Elizabeth Sahley, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Snell) Sahley, and they are the parents of one son, Thomas, who is now an electrician in New York city and resides in Brooklyn. Thomas Bly married Miss Mary E. Hart, of Brooklyn, New York.

WILLIAM RIDDELL.

William Riddell, sheriff of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is a native of the county named, and was born September 26, 1844, and is of Scotch-Irish descent.

His paternal grandfather, Francis Riddell, was of Scotch ancestry,

and was born in the north of Ireland. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Susquehanna township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he passed his life as a farmer, and there died. His wife, whom he married in Ireland, bore to him four children, all of whom were born and reared in Lycoming county, and there married and brought up families of their own. Robert Riddell, son of Francis Riddell, followed the occupation of a farmer in his native township of Susquehanna. He was a Presbyterian in religion and a Democrat in politics. His family comprised seven children, who were early deprived of their father, and were tenderly cared for by the mother, who died in 1882. The children were:

1. John W., who was a gallant soldier during the Civil war, and was subsequently elected recorder of deeds in Williamsport, where he died.

2. Rachel married Robert Bennett and resided in Lycoming county, where she died about 1893.

3. Francis, who was a farmer, and died in Lycoming county; he was a faithful soldier during the Civil war.

4. Samuel W., who resides in Williamsport, and is serving as turnkey under his brother, Sheriff William Riddell.

5. Mary J., unmarried.

6. William, to be further mentioned hereinafter.

7. Louisa, who died about 1890, unmarried.

William Riddell, son of Robert Riddell, passed his boyhood days upon the homestead farm, and obtained his education in the district schools. In 1871 he married Miss Jane Turley, who was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Enoch and Amanda Turley; her father was born in England, and her mother in New Castle. After his marriage Mr. Riddell settled upon the homestead farm in Susquehanna

township, which he cultivated until 1904, when he was elected sheriff of Lycoming county. He entered upon the duties of his office on January 2, 1905, and removed with his family to the residential portion of the jail, which they now occupy. Conscientiously devoted to the faithful performance of whatever duty is incumbent upon him, he is known as a model officer, carefully guarding every public interest, and tempering his conduct toward the prisoners committed to his charge with all humanity and mercy that are compatible with their safe keeping. With a healthy appreciation of the duties of citizenship, he bears a full part in the promotion of every community interest, and gives a hearty and intelligent support to all religious, educational and moral efforts. He is an active member of the Democratic Club and other civic organizations.

To Mr. and Mrs. Riddell have been born three children: Robert C.; Irene; and Gertrude, who became the wife of Philip J. Oechler and resides in Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania.

HARRY N. SCHNEE.

Harry N. Schnee is the grandson of William Schnee, who was by trade a tanner, born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He married and had the following children:

1, Henry; 2, David; 3, Levi; 4, Augustus, the father of Harry N. Augustus Schnee was born at New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1817; he was a shoemaker by trade. He married Anna Caroline Benfer, daughter of Samuel Benfer, of Michigan. They had eight children: 1, Howard, of Kansas; 2, Souvilla, of Northumberland; 3, Horace, died in infancy; 4, Ada, wife of Joseph Shamp, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; 5, Harry N.; 6, Ida, of Philadelphia, unmarried; 7,

Leanora, wife of John Shock, of Bigby, Mississippi; 8, Luther, of Philadelphia.

Harry N. Schnee was born in New Berlin, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1861. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1879 began to learn the trade of a machinist with the Levi Houston Machine Company, Montgomery, Pennsylvania. After serving an apprenticeship of three years, he came to Williamsport in 1882 and worked as machinist for Rowley and Hermance for four years. In 1886 he commenced clerking in the Hepburn House, continuing there until 1889, and then went to Tamaqua, where he clerked for Robert A. Moyer, returning to Williamsport in 1892 and purchased of Robert A. Moyer the Senate Hotel, No. 347-49 Court street, which hotel he is still conducting.

In 1881 he married Cora M., daughter of Charles and Lydia Moyer, by whom two children have been born: Florence M., aged twenty-one years; Clarence E., aged nineteen years.

Politically, Mr. Schnee is a Republican. In religion he attends the Reform church. He is a member of the following civic orders: Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Number 173, Williamsport; Knights of Malta Number 17, Williamsport; Red Men Number 228, Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. Among the business factors of his city, none is held in higher esteem by the general public than Mr. Schnee. He is ever foremost in all that tends to help build up and maintain the good reputation of Williamsport. His son, Clarence E., having been reared in a proper manner, is an ornament to the social life of this place and counts his friends by legions.

GEORGE WESTPHALL CROLL.

George Westphall Croll, a representative citizen of Williamsport, and head of the pioneer plumbing house of the city, one of the largest of the kind in this section of the state, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born May 28, 1837, son of Christian and Mary Ann (Fisher) Croll, the former named having been of German origin, his parents having emigrated to this country from Germany in the nineteenth century.

Christian Croll (father) was a merchant tailor in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for forty years, conducting the business on Chestnut street, near Thirteenth street. He died at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, Mary Ann (Fisher) Croll, bore him the following children: Mary Ann, died, unmarried, at the age of sixty years. Edwin Martin, who in 1861 enlisted for three months' service in the Civil war, later re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as second lieutenant, serving three years, and subsequently re-enlisted again and went to Washington, D. C., where he remained until the close of the war. He died, unmarried, and his remains were interred in the Woodland cemetery at Philadelphia. Virginia, who became the wife of W. C. Green, issue: William, deceased; and Florence, wife of George E. Mann; the family resided in Fall River, where the remains of Mrs. Green are buried. George Westphall, mentioned at length hereinafter. Catherine Cordelia, wife of W. H. Bellows, a retired shoe merchant of Philadelphia, no issue. William Eugene, who is engaged in the insurance business in the city of Philadelphia.

George W. Croll was reared in his native city, Philadelphia, and received a public school education, remaining under the parental roof until he attained his majority. In early life he learned the trade of a plumber in Philadelphia, and in 1858 came to Williamsport and secured

a position with the firm of Jamison & White, serving them as journeyman off and on until 1861, in which year he purchased the above named business, which was located on East Third street, below Market, associating himself with Jacob A. Turner. In 1866 he moved the business to West Third street, on the present site of the Lycoming opera house, but in 1876 dissolved partnership with Mr. Turner and moved to the Andrus Block. In 1889 he moved to the Linck Block, West Fourth street, and in 1897 removed to the Weightman Block, 410 Campbell street, where he has since engaged in the general plumbing business. For many years he carried on gas and electric fittings with his business, and was the first man to handle that line in Williamsport. He was a sub-contractor on the government building, and furnished the gas fixtures for the same, also furnishing the fixtures for the Trust Building, the City Hospital, the Hotel Updegraff and the City Hotel. He is recognized as one of the prominent business men of Williamsport. Mr. Croll is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or held public office, preferring to devote his leisure time from business with his family and friends.

Mr. Croll married, December 23, 1861, Almeda F. Covert, daughter of Elisha and Margaret (Woodward) Covert, the latter being a daughter of the late Judge Woodward, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. They reared a family of four children: William Eugene, born March 19, 1864; he followed the plumbing and electric business for many years with his father, and at one time was foreman for the Williamsport Gas Company. Later he went to Trenton, New Jersey, where he was engaged in the same line of business, and in March, 1905, was killed at Trenton, New Jersey, by a passenger train, while walking on the track. His remains were brought to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and interred in the Wild Wood cemetery. Margaret Almeda, born July 19, 1865, is

now the wife of A. G. Heston, a traveling salesman for a plumbing house in St. Paul, Minnesota, and they are the parents of three children: Christine Cordelia, Jane Lancaster and Westphall Croll; the family reside in La Crosse, Wisconsin. Blanche Cordelia, born July 3, 1876, died December, 1882. Adelaide Virginia, born 1878, died December, 1882. Mr. Croll and his wife reside in a comfortable and commodious residence at No. 680 Campbell street, Williamsport, and enjoy the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends.



CHARLES DUNKLE WOLFE.

Prominent among the prosperous and enterprising business men of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, who bear an enviable reputation for integrity and trustworthiness, is Charles D. Wolfe, a native of Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, a son of Jacob A. and Sarah Jane (Stein) Wolfe, who are the parents of six children, as follows: Milton E., who married Alice Reedy, and among the children born to them was Pearl, Jacob and Henry. Charles Dunkle, mentioned at length hereinafter. Emma, who became the wife of John Aumiller, and mother of the following named children: William, Nellie, Charles, Jennie, Margaret and Frances. Samuel B., unmarried; George M., unmarried; Jackson G., unmarried. Jacob A. Wolfe (father) married for his first wife Rebecca Simmers, and their children are: Joseph H., who married Mattie Lacey, and they have the following children: John L., Jennie M., George E., Jacob H., Charles H., Lillie L., Warren R., and Joseph W. Wolfe. John B., who married Nellie Woods, and their children are: Glen and Nellie. Elmer E., who married Lizzie Goughler, and one child was born to them, Geraldine.

Charles D. Wolfe obtained his early education in the public schools

of Lewisburg, and pursued a course in advanced studies at Bucknell University. While a student at the latter named institution, he employed the time not devoted to study to learning telegraphy, and in order to obtain sufficient capital to give him a fair start in life secured what employment he could find, serving in the capacity of clerk in a store and as messenger. Upon the completion of his studies at Lewisburg he, in company with A. S. Sheller, engaged in the brokerage business, this connection being dissolved after the expiration of six months. Mr. Wolfe continued the business alone until 1893, when he came to Williamsport and engaged in the same business in partnership with the late Captain Bly, who retired from the business in 1899. Since that date to the present time (1905), a period of six years, Mr. Wolfe has been sole proprietor, achieving a large degree of financial success. He is a member of the Board of Trade, also a member of the common council from the Fifth ward of Williamsport. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was exalted ruler of his lodge four years, was district deputy of the state, and now a member of the committee of appeals and grievances. He is also a member of the Williamsport Wheel Club, of which he was its president for two years. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mr. Wolfe married Margaret Ross Fisher, only daughter of William Smith and Annie H. (Moyer) Fisher, and two children have been the issue of this union: Charles Conard Dunkle, who died in infancy; and Charles Dunkle, Jr.

Mahlon Fisher, grandfather of Mrs. Charles D. Wolfe, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, February 8, 1810. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he began an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, and after becoming thoroughly proficient therein, followed this line of work

up to the year 1848, when he removed to Stockton, New Jersey, and entered into partnership with his brother, Johnson Fisher, in an extensive grain and lumber business. This connection continued until 1855, when he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he had learned that there were extensive coal and timber lands which others had failed in an attempt to develop. Among the friends of his boyhood he had no difficulty in finding those who, with unstinted confidence in his ability, were ready to contribute and risk the means required to bring forth the hidden treasures of the forests, which placed him as well as those connected with him in positions of ease and opulence. At the time of his death, December 28, 1874, he was connected with many business interests in Williamsport. He was president of the Susquehanna Boom Company and the Valentine Iron Works. He was largely interested in the lumber firms of Reading, Fisher & Company; Teneyke, Emery & Company; and the planing mills of Reading, Fisher & Reading. He was one of the organizers and a director of the old Lumberman's National Bank, and was one of the original members of the Williamsport Land Company. He was the incumbent of several public offices, among them being that of county treasurer while a resident of New Jersey. He was a Republican in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Mahlon Fisher married Mary Stein, and the following named children were born to them: John S., who married Elizabeth Jennison, and their children are: Edward, Lewis, Mary and Mahlon. Anna J., who became the wife of John E. Jones, no issue. Elizabeth, who became the wife of William H. Taylor, no issue. William S., mentioned hereinafter. Mary, who became the wife of Dr. William Du Four, and their children are: William, Joseph and Charles. Alfred E., who married Julia Fisher. Charles B., who married Louisa Fisher, and they are the parents of two children: Charles and Neri.

William Smith Fisher, father of Mrs. Charles D. Wolfe, was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey. His educational advantages were obtained in the public schools and seminary of his native town, and throughout the active years of his life engaged in the lumber business. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Captain William B. Shant, served three months, and was discharged July 31, 1861. He then re-enlisted for three years as a private in the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, was commissioned by Governor Curtin as captain of Company G, Eighty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and was discharged June 22, 1864. He then re-enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was detailed as clerk in the head-quarter department on account of his superior penmanship. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Williamsport and at once resumed his lumber operations.

Mr. Fisher married Annie H. Moyer, and four children were born to them, namely: Frederic, who died at the age of three years. Moyer, who died at the age of eight months. Mahlon, who died in infancy. Margaret Ross, aforementioned as the wife of Charles D. Wolfe.

Annie H. (Moyer) Fisher, wife of William Smith Fisher, was the only child of Solomon and Margaret R. (Huling) Moyer, the former named being the son of Frederic and Mary (Zeckman) Moyer, and the latter a daughter of James and Margaret (Ross) Huling. Margaret (Ross) Huling was the daughter of Michael Ross, of early Williamsport history. Solomon Moyer (father) was born at Maryetta, where he attended public schools, and then went to farming. He removed from his native town to Duboistown and at once engaged in the lumber business, which he followed until the railroad destroyed his water power, when he retired from active pursuits. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a Republican in politics. He died in 1895, aged seventy-seven years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON EVENDEN.

Honored and respected by all, there are few men in the city of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, who occupy a more enviable position than George W. Evenden in business circles, not alone on account of the success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is today his.

Thomas Evenden, father of George W. Evenden, was born in Kent, England, September 16, 1823, a son of John and Sarah (Chalklin) Evenden. He was reared, educated and learned the occupation of florist in his native country, and on March 19, 1849, when in his twenty-sixth year, braved the dangers of the Atlantic ocean in order to make for himself a home in the new world. He first located in New York and Brooklyn, where he was employed in gardening for more than three years, and at the expiration of this period of time returned to England. In 1853 he again came to the United States, locating in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in gardening until 1858, when he established the florist business which is now conducted under the style of Evenden Brothers. He was progressive and enterprising, his business career was alike successful and creditable, and his reputation unassailable.

Thomas Evenden was married in England, in 1853, to Mary Baldwin, who died July 8, 1879, leaving three children, namely: George W., mentioned at length hereinafter. William J., who married Martha Crossmore, and five children were the issue of the union, as follows: John, Madeline, Harry, William T., and Martha. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Richard Painton, and their children are: Edward, Be-

atrice, Percy, John, and Leslie. On December 23, 1885, Thomas Evenden married for his second wife Belinda Diller, of Hanover, Pennsylvania. Martha (Crossmore) Evenden, wife of William J. Evenden, was the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Home) Crossmore, who were the parents of four other children, namely: Molly, who became the wife of William Kraemer, no issue. Georgianna, who became the wife of James Swan, and their children were: George, India, Walter and John. Sally, unmarried, has been serving in the capacity of housekeeper for William J. Evenden since the death of his wife. William, who married Ellen Young, and their children are: Edward and James.

In early life George W. Evenden attended the public schools of Williamsport, and his education was completed at a commercial college. He then entered the business established by his father and learned floriculture in all its branches, later on adding to it the quiet but useful calling of agriculture. He worked hard and faithfully and when his father retired from active pursuits in 1879, George W., being the eldest son, took charge of the business and with the assistance of his brother, William J. Evenden, has brought it to its present extensive proportions, under the style of Evenden Brothers. In the beginning they had three small houses and at the present time (1905) they have twenty-one houses, covering an area of fifty-six thousand six hundred and seventy square feet of land; they run five boilers, and in the near future contemplate having a central heating station for all houses. They have under cultivation eighty-five acres of land, fifty of which is their own property and the remainder is hired. The floriculture, while covering all branches for general use, still makes a specialty of carnations, roses and also flowering plants for the retail, wholesale and jobbing trade, and these receive high commendation for beauty. What is not devoted to floriculture is put down for market produce, and the name of Evenden is a sufficient guar-

antee of the quality of their productions. Mr. Evenden is well posted regarding the history of this section of the county and its wonderful development, and has been a potent factor in making the business in which he is engaged one of the most flourishing in Williamsport. His intelligence, good citizenship and fine character entitle him to the esteem of his acquaintances, and his friends are many and sincere. He is a member of the Board of Trade, a member of the Episcopal church, a member of Lodge No. 397, Free and Accepted Masons, and a staunch adherent of the principles of Republicanism. He has always manifested a deep interest in the social and material development of Williamsport, and contributed liberally of his means to the charitable, religious and educational institutions of the city.

ISAAC B. MAITLAND.

I. B. Maitland, connected with the E. Keeler Company of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, as stockholder and general manager, was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1864, the son of William B. Maitland and wife, Sarah A. (Keeler) Maitland. The father, William B., was born February 6, 1830, in Robinson township, Berks county, and the mother, June 15, 1844, in the same place. The father is a manufacturer of steam boilers. His father, Alexander Maitland, was born near Chester, Delaware (formerly Chester) county, Pennsylvania, and our subject's great-grandfather, Alexander Maitland, came from Scotland in 1777. They were all farmers living in Berks and Chester counties, Pennsylvania. I. B. Maitland's grandmother on the paternal side was Martha Magowan. On the maternal side his grandmother was Emily Keeler and his grandfather John Keeler. The great-grandfather, John Keeler, came from Germany. The grandmother's name was Emily Keeler, her

parents being John and Martha Slingluff, Quakers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Isaac B. Maitland was educated in Bloomington, Illinois, graduating from the high school of that city in 1880. In 1881 he commenced learning the boilermaker's trade in his father's shop at Peoria, Illinois. There he continued to work until 1885, when he moved to Bellefont, Pennsylvania, where he still followed the same line of business with his father until 1888. During that year he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and began work for the Keeler Company as their bookkeeper in 1889, treasurer in 1893, and general manager in 1900, which position he continues to hold. He has come to be a large stockholder in the extensive works of the Keeler Company, manufacturers of steam boilers.

Politically Mr. Maitland is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies and in religious affiliations is a member of the Trinity Episcopal church. He was married October 3, 1889, to Minnie B. Garman, daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Schroyer) Garman, of Bellefont and Milton, Pennsylvania, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Maitland have been born: 1, Louisa G., born September 3, 1890; 2, I. Barton, born October 4, 1893; 3, Sarah, born December 8, 1896; 4, Robert H., born April 25, 1904.

GEORGE B. M. METZGER.

George B. M. Metzger, an attorney-at-law of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was born in that place, August 3, 1864, son of Hon. J. J. and Hannah (Hess) Metzger. Hon. John J. Metzger was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1838, and married in 1858. His father was George Metzger and the mother was Susan (Dieterick) Metzger, they being the grandparents of the subject



August Koch.

of this notice. Hon. John J., the father, was elected president judge of Lycoming county in 1881, and re-elected in 1898, having been admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1862 he was elected district attorney for the term of three years. In 1866 he was a member of the Williamsport city council. From 1869 to 1872 he served as a member of the board of education, and the last named year was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religious matters affiliated with the Lutheran church. As a lawyer he attained eminence, and as a judge gave full satisfaction because of his wise, just decisions. His children were: Verus H., who became a state senator, now deceased; Ella Z., now deceased; George B. McClellan; Floy May; and Hannah Margaret. Mrs. Metzger died in March, 1870. He died in the autumn of 1900.

George B. McClellan Metzger, who is an active member of the Williamsport bar, was educated in his native town at the public schools and at Dickenson Seminary, subsequently attending Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg; he completed his course at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1884. He then read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in April, 1887. He began the practice of law as a partner of his father and brother.

In 1883 he married Mary, daughter of Philip Wagner, of Easton, Pennsylvania, by whom five children were born: Ella Zaidee; Clarice Geraldine, now deceased; Hannah Margaret; Mary W., and Helen C. The family belongs to the St. Paul's Lutheran church of Williamsport.

AUGUST KOCH.

Marked business ability and cultivated scientific tastes are not as a rule found together, but this exceptional combination exists in August Koch, one of the well-known citizens of Williamsport. Mr. Koch is

a German both by birth and ancestry and a representative of one of the best types of naturalized citizens.

August Koch was born April 1st, 1807, in Wurzach, in Wurtemberg, Germany, in early life attended the public schools, and when he grew to manhood enlisted in the German army for six years. While receiving his education he had been apprenticed to a millwright, and at an early age began taking contracts for the erection of flouring-mills, building some of the largest structures of this kind in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Baden and Hungary. After serving three years in the army it happened that the General wanted some buildings constructed and no one could be found who had the ability, so Mr. Koch received his discharge in order that he might be at liberty to superintend the work. With the profits which in the course of time accrued from his proficiency in his chosen trade he purchased a portion of an island on which stood an old cloth-mill. This mill he tore down and erected in its place a foundry and machine-shop. While engaged in this he was boring for water for his supply, and at a depth of about six hundred feet struck a mineral stream of great value. He immediately turned this to account by building a hotel and establishing baths which soon attracted an extensive patronage and became a source of much profit. When Germany, and indeed all continental Europe, was agitated by the revolutions of 1848, foreseeing the probability of being called upon for military service, he sold his property, and with a considerable sum of money, embarked for the United States. He landed in New York whence he proceeded to Reading, and after remaining there a short time moved to Wilkesbarre. Not liking the prospects in either of these cities, he went, about 1850, to Williamsport, and took up his abode in what is now the south side. There he bought four acres of land and established a brewery on so small a scale that it is said the product was de-

livered to customers on a wheelbarrow. After some years he built a flour and grist mill, but when the city water-works were constructed his water-power was destroyed, in consequence of which he abandoned the mill and devoted his entire attention to brewing. He added two acres to the land he had already purchased and confined his labor to one kind of product, namely, lager beer, and succeeded in building up an extensive and flourishing business. His sons, as they reached manhood, were taken into the firm, the title of which became Koch & Sons. He was a good citizen and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Koch married Wilhelmina Ferber, also a native of Germany, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. August, mentioned at length hereinafter. 2. Alvina, who became the wife of Anton Hart, and has five children: Edmund, who resides at Watkins, New York; William, who married and resides near Harrisburg; Albert F., who is a doctor in Williamsport; Minnie, who is the wife of George Mitchell, and has two children; and Annie, who married Harry Seaton, and resides in Washington, D. C. 3. Minnie. 4. Edmund G., who married Clara Fielmeyer, and has one daughter, Alvina, who is the wife of Dr. H. M. Ritter, and the mother of a son, Edmund Koch. The death of Mr. Koch occurred May 10th, 1873, in Philadelphia, where he was under medical treatment for an affection of the throat. His life is a sermon on the text "despise not the day of small things," and a lesson on the possibilities of a man who never fails to avail himself of an opportunity and who seeks success by just and lawful means, rearing the fabric of his fortune on the sure foundation of integrity.

August Koch, eldest child of August and Wilhelmina (Ferber) Koch, was born in 1837, in Germany, and was eleven years of age when brought by his parents to the United States. After the completion of his education he assisted his father in the business and was soon pro-

moted to the position of superintendent. Subsequently he and his brother, Edmund G., were admitted to the firm. After the death of his father the title was changed from that of Koch & Sons to that of the Koch Brewing Company, with August, Junior, as president, Edmund G., vice-president and Edmund Victor, secretary and treasurer. The company produces ten thousand barrels a year, for which it finds a ready market in every part of the country. Mr. Koch is an enthusiastic student of natural history, and for many years has devoted himself with special zeal to ornithology. His love for this branch of science developed in his boyhood, before he left his native land, when he occupied his spare time in stuffing and mounting birds. He now has the finest collection of mounted stuffed birds belonging to any private individual in the United States, many of his specimens being now out of existence. He has a fine fire-proof building on his place for the preservation of his treasures. He is a member of several European scientific societies, also all of the principal ones in the United States, and maintains a constant correspondence with savants in various parts of the world. Though feeling the interest of a good citizen in all that concerns the public welfare, Mr. Koch has never mingled in politics. He and his brother are Democrats.

Mr. Koch married, in 1861, Sarah E., daughter of Daniel Wise, of Lycoming county, and the following children have been born to them:

1. Edmund Victor, who married Annie Luppert, and is mentioned above as a member of the Koch Brewing Company.
2. Laura M., who is the wife of Elmer Hiestand and has two sons, Harry and Edmund.
3. Ida, who married Dr. Alexander Allen.
4. Clara, who became the wife of Amasa Ball, and has since died, leaving one son, August Koch Ball.
5. Harry, who died aged nineteen years.

WALTER C. GILMORE.

Walter C. Gilmore, of Williamsport, a leading member of the bar of Lycoming county, is a representative of that class of men who win success through well directed energy, steadfast purpose and indefatigable effort. He is a man of broad and comprehensive views, and his personality has been felt in the community among whom he has resided for so many years. A scholar of high attainments, he acquitted himself most creditably as an educator before he entered upon the legal profession, giving evidence that he would have risen to distinction in educational circles had he devoted himself to instruction as his life work.

A native of Lycoming county, he was born in Eldred township, November 26, 1859, son of John and Rachel (Willits) Gilmore, and descended from an honorable Scotch-Irish ancestry. The name Gilmore, or Gillsmore, is Scotch, and means shield-bearer. In the marriage certificate of John Gilmore, father of Walter C. Gilmore, the name is spelled Gillmore, and thus he kept the family record in his own handwriting until 1859, when some other hand took up the record, and the final "l" was dropped. It is safe to say that all the Gilmores in this ancestry are of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent, whether the name is spelled with the single "l" or two. All no doubt spring from one common stock or clan, whether blood relations or not, the pibroch of whose chief was worth more than a thousand men.

The Gilmore family in America was planted by Thomas Gilmore, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch parentage. Thomas Gilmore came to America and settled in New Hampshire. In 1775, the first year of the Revolutionary war, he enlisted in the patriot army as a private in Captain Town's company, Colonel Gilman's regiment, for one year's service, and on the expiration of his term of enlistment at

once enrolled himself for two years in Captain Fairwell's company in the same regiment, commanded in turn by Colonels James Reed and Joseph Tilley. He participated in the most eventful campaigns and hotly contested battles of that stirring period, including the engagement at Three Rivers, the battle of Trenton, the operations in New York which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne, the historic battle of Monmouth, and General Sullivan's expedition. He acquitted himself with courage and fidelity and was honorably discharged at Pompton, New Jersey, in the autumn of 1779. In the following year he settled at Berwick, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He married Rachel Young, a daughter of Nicholas and Rachel Young, her father being a German and her mother an English Quakeress. During the Revolution they lived near Lake Popponoming, Monroe county. The wife of Thomas Gilmore was born on the farm which her father, Nicholas Young, bought as early as 1753, and where John Young, a lineal descendant, still lives.

Thomas and Rachel (Young) Gilmore were the parents of five children: 1. George, who married and spent the greater part of his life at Sackets Harbor, New York, and who died there about 1830 or 1831, leaving a host of kindred who still live near there. 2. Daniel, who married a Miss Houser, of Northampton county. He followed farming, and lived near Northumberland, Pennsylvania. 3. John, who remained a bachelor, spending his latter days with Colonel Weaver in Rock River Valley, Illinois. He saw much of the world in his day. He was a ship carpenter by trade, a soldier in the war of 1812, and finally an undertaker in Illinois. There were also two daughters, one of whom married Andrew Appel, in 1807; the other, Margaret, married John Eckert, a farmer. Andrew Appel and John Eckert lived near each other in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and both left large families and

numerous other kindred to survive them. Especially may it be said that the descendants of Andrew Appel fill a large place in the religious and professional life of Pennsylvania. Rev. Dr. Theodore Appel and Rev. Thomas Appel were for years connected with the work of the Reformed church at Lancaster, and with Franklin and Marshall College. They were sons of Andrew Appel. Many lawyers, doctors, ministers and bright men in other walks of life are of this family.

John Gilmore, father of Walter C. Gilmore, was born in 1814, near Northumberland, Pennsylvania. He was reared a farmer, and early learned the trade of hatter. When he had mastered the latter calling, with his two brothers he became a stage driver and followed that occupation until canal packets superseded the stage. About 1850 he bought a farm in Eldred township and moved upon it with his family, afterward moving to Hepburn township and to another farm which he had purchased. His education was not from schools, but of his own gathering. He was a great reader, and kept abreast of the events of the day. He was a member of the Evangelical church, a Democrat in politics, and was often honored with local offices, such as school director, overseer, collector, etc. October 25, 1842, he married Rachel Willits, who was born near Warrenton, Pennsylvania, in 1826. She was of English ancestry, of Revolutionary stock, having some Quaker forbears, and was of a decidedly intellectual turn. Her father taught school in the early twenties, and died at his school teacher's desk when but a young man, leaving a number of very small children. The three Gilmore brothers, Joseph, George and John, lived in or near Williamsport from the thirties, Joseph and George being residents of that city at their deaths. All their families have always been closely identified with the progress of the city.

Walter C. Gilmore was educated in the common schools of Lycom-

ing county, at Lycoming Normal School at Muncy, Pennsylvania, and at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. At college he received the English prize, the Shakespeare Society prize, and was valedictorian of his class at graduation. He gave himself for some years to educational work, and with marked success. He taught one year (1884-85) in Lenox Academy, Lenox, Massachusetts, and was principal of the Williamsport High School for two years (1885-86). He read law in the office of Hon. Robert P. Allen, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, July 2, 1887, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, making a specialty of practice in the orphans' court. He was district attorney of Lycoming county, 1890-1893. He has always given his aid to all public measures having for their object the welfare of the community, and has ever given his influence in behalf of all its interests, material and moral. He is particularly interested in educational affairs, serving as a member of the school board in the eighth ward for three years, and now serving in his fifth year as solicitor of the board. Mr. Gilmore is staunch in his advocacy of the principles of Democracy, and for two years creditably and efficiently conducted the transactions of the Democratic county committee in the capacity of chairman. He has attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity, affiliated with Williamsport Lodge No. 106, F. and A. M., in which he is a past master; Lycoming Chapter, R. A. M.; Baldwin I Commandery, Knights Templar, in which he is captain-general; and Adoniram Council—all of the York Rite; and with the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree; and is a member of Howard Club of Knights Templar, of which he has been secretary since 1902. In 1878-79 he was a member of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

October 6, 1884, Mr. Gilmore married Miss Jennie Rentz, a daugh-

ter of Charles A. and Sarah Rentz. She was educated in the common schools and high school at Danville, Pennsylvania, and the Lycoming Normal School. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore were born three children: 1. Charles Edmund, born July 2, 1885; he graduated from the Williamsport high school in 1904, and is now pursuing his studies in Lafayette College, class of 1908. 2. Anna, born November 24, 1887, who is attending the Williamsport high school, class of 1906. 3. Helen, born January 12, 1889, died March 18, 1903. The family are communicants of St. Paul's Lutheran church, taking an active part in the work connected therewith. Mr. Gilmore has for many years served as deacon, and was a delegate to the general synod at Mansfield, Ohio. Mrs. Gilmore is president of the Ladies Aid Society of the church, and is also filling her second year as president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Baldwin I Commandery. The family of Mr. Gilmore enjoys the friendship of a wide circle of friends, and their home is known for its generous but unpretentious hospitality.

G. FRANKLIN BELL, M. D.

Dr. G. Franklin Bell, a graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, and one of the prominent and representative members of the profession in the city of Williamsport, where he has been engaged in active practice since 1886, is the fifth child in order of birth in the family of Stephen and Amelia (Litzelman) Bell, the former a native of Frankfort, Germany, and the latter of Cherry township, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. Stephen Bell (father) was one of the pioneer millwrights in Lycoming county, erected many of its oldest mills, and conducted an extensive and remunerative business. He was a staunch adherent of the principles of Democracy, casting his vote for the candidates of that party since he became a citizen of the

United States, and was the incumbent of several political offices in Mifflin township, where he took up his abode.

G. Franklin Bell acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools of Salladasburg, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 27, 1860, and later for one year pursued advanced studies at Dickinson Seminary and for two years at the Muncy Normal School. He subsequently taught for three years in Mifflin township, a vocation for which he was well qualified both by education and disposition. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas W. Meckley, of Jersey Shore, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1885. He began the practice of his profession in Cogan House township, and continued until the fall of 1886, when he came to Williamsport and opened an office in Newberry, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his chosen calling. In 1887 he was elected coroner of Lycoming county, re-elected in 1890, and for three years was a member of the Williamsport board of health. He is one of the chief general surgeons of the Williamsport Hospital, and has been ever since the hospital was established. He is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society, and was a member of its board of censors for two years; a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the medical convention held at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1890, and the American Medical Association held at Portland, Oregon, 1905. The work of Dr. Bell in both his professional and public career has been prosecuted and carried out in an intelligent manner, and in the best interests of the whole community.

Dr. Bell married, July 23, 1885, Minnie J. Thomas, daughter of the late John M. Thomas, of Millville, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Stephen Roscoe, Warren Dalton and Lalla C. Bell.

ISAAC BARTON.

Isaac Barton, vice-president and superintendent of the Keeler Company of Williamsport, is numbered among the oldest and most prominent of the ironmasters in the state, his useful activity having extended over the long period of a half century. During this time he has witnessed an entire revolution of working methods and the introduction of various improved types of boilers as they supplanted each other from time to time, and he has been a prime factor in the industry at all stages of its development. An accomplished mechanic, he is at the same time possessed of those larger business qualifications and traits of personal character which mark the ideal citizen, and which have endeared him to all with whom he has been at any time associated. The story of his career is of peculiar interest, exemplifying, as it does, a life of such toil and persistent endeavor as is seldom experienced, but which bears splendid fruit in the formation of a sterling type of character, and accomplishments of the highest value to the community at large.

Mr. Barton is a native Pennsylvanian, born in Berks county, May 2, 1838, the only child of Isaac and Mary Ann (Maitland) Barton. The father was the village blacksmith and general mechanic, and was, moreover, a man of strong character, who took an active part in all community affairs, and was a devout Christian, as was his wife.

The son, Isaac, was left fatherless by death when he was only two years old, and was taken into the home of his great-grandfather, John McGowan, in Union township, Berks county. He was there cared for, reared to habits of industry, performing such labor as he was capable, and attending the poorly equipped schools of that day until he was eleven years old. Mr. McGowan dying at this time, the lad came under the care of his grandmother, Martha Maitland, and from this time on he

earned his own living. His protector almost immediately removed to Reading, and there he worked the first summer on the canal towpath. Large for his age, he was then entrusted with the duties of mail carrier between Reading and Phoenixville, making his journey of thirty miles on horseback every day except Sunday. So faithful was he and so heedless of exposure or fatigue that during a period of two years he did not miss a single trip. In 1854, when fifteen years old, he was apprenticed to Thomas, Corson & West, boilermakers at Norristown, in whose establishment was his relative, Thomas Maitland, who had charge of the department to which the young workman was assigned. Having mastered his trade he worked as a journeyman in various parts of the country—in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and the south. He was in Memphis, Tennessee, when the rebellion broke out, and his sturdy patriotism moved him to leave a region where treason ran rampant. Returning to the north, he took employment in the shops of the Dixon Manufacturing Company in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he found as fellow workmen his former foreman, Thomas Maitland, and his brother William.

October 1, 1864, Mr. Barton came to Williamsport, which was destined to be thenceforward the scene of his life work. While apprentice and journeyman he had devoted his spare hours to the study of mechanics and kindred subjects, and the knowledge which he had acquired, with his mechanical skill, afforded him ample equipment for entering upon a career of his own. He, with the two Maitlands before mentioned and Joseph Heathcote, opened a boiler shop on the site of the present Williamsport Machine Company's plant. He well combined the abilities of the business man with those of the mechanic, and he was made superintendent. Originally known as the firm of J. Heathcote & Company, the works were continued on the first location until 1868, when

they were removed to the site now occupied by the E. Keeler Company, which was organized in 1878, and which was incorporated in 1890. This at present is officered as follows: C. LaRue Munson, president; Isaac Barton, vice-president; S. A. Corson, secretary; F. T. Moore, treasurer; I. B. Maitland, general manager; W. E. Gray, assistant manager.

The history of this company is in large part that of Mr. Barton, who directed its affairs through various critical periods, and even saved it from extinction. Its establishment cost a heroic struggle to begin with. At the outset Mr. Barton laid down as a foundation rule that it was better to hold the goods of the company in stock than to take risk by selling them to customers who would burden the company with poor book accounts. He was not, however, permitted to carry his ideas into effect, and in a short time after its entering upon business it found itself indebted to two of the local banks in the sum of \$27,000 entailing the payment of a large interest account. This was too heavy a burden to be borne, and, notwithstanding the creditors extended every possible leniency, the company was finally obliged to confess failure, the banks assuming its paper and taking a collateral judgment against its property. This disaster, it is to be said, might have been avoided had it not been that during the financial panic of 1873 the company incurred a loss of \$12,000 on bad debts of which it could collect but seven hundred dollars. Another event which entered into the failure was an experiment on the part of one of the partners of Mr. Barton, who in 1878 became impressed with the idea that money was to be made out of petroleum, and who undertook to liquidate the affairs of the company with oil—an experiment which was entirely disastrous. To the time of the failure of the Heathcote Company Miss Ella Keeler was bookkeeper, and had become familiar with all the details of the business, and when the property of

the company was brought to sheriff's sale it was bought in her name. At this juncture William Rhoades, of Philadelphia, who reposed the utmost confidence in Mr. Barton, extended to him the privilege of drawing upon him to the extent of \$10,000, and upon this capital the Keeler Company made its beginning. With this pecuniary aid also came encouragement of another sort which was almost as helpful. There were friends enough who had implicit confidence in Mr. Barton, such as Professor Davis, who remarked that "that man did not know how to achieve success until he had once failed." At another unpropitious moment, another friend of Mr. Barton, George W. Sands, extended timely aid by associating himself with him. As soon as the company was once established it unexpectedly received an order for six boilers, and before these were completed other orders came, and the business gradually developed into its present large proportions. At the first hand work only was employed, but Mr. Barton and his colleagues were quick to accept improvements, and introduced every practicable innovation as it appeared. It is also worthy of note, as a contrast to the methods of to-day, that Mr. Barton and his early partners bore their relations to each other without written contract or agreement, relying implicitly upon each other's unsupported verbal assurance. Mr. Barton has witnessed the growth of the business of which he was the prime founder, until, through various additions, the property of the company has come to cover all the ground between West Third street and the canal, and the company is known throughout the length and breadth of the land as one of the largest boiler makers in America.

Mr. Barton's long connection with the business epitomized above was fittingly celebrated on October 1, 1904, a date which signalized the fiftieth anniversary of his beginning with it. He was surprised by a summons to the boiler room of the Keeler Company's works, where he

found the officials and employes gathered about a handsome leather chair. Mr. C. LaRue Munson was to have made a presentation address, but he was unexpectedly called out of the city, and the paper which he had prepared was read by Mr. Ed Quay, one of the company's employes. The response of the delighted recipient is worthy of preservation, not only as expressive of his pleasure, but as affording a glimpse of the change in manufacturing conditions during his lifetime. He said:

"I have always regretted that I could not make a speech. I can write out my thoughts and can express myself all right in conversation, but when it comes to addressing a gathering I am at a loss. And I may say that never in my life have I more keenly felt this deficiency than at the present moment. It would give me unbounded pleasure if I could just express to you the feelings which thrill me at this evidence of your good will and esteem. As your spokesman has said, this occasion is one of a good deal of interest. I am the oldest member of this Company, and I have watched its development from a weak beginning to the great proportions which it has assumed to-day. During that time I have seen many changes which the boilermaker of this advanced age would find it hard to realize. We do things now with much greater facility than in the early days of the industry, and yet it is true that in those early days there were boilermakers of better all-round capacity than any of to-day. A boy coming into a shop now cannot hope to become a boilermaker in the strict sense of the term; indeed, it is considered sufficient now for one to become expert at riveting, or some other branch of the business. Not that the young men of to-day are not as well supplied with brains as we were, but they have not the opportunity to learn all of the business.

"It is especially pleasing on this occasion for me to consider that the relations existing between the employes of this Company and myself are so pleasant. I believe that I have always had the good will, yes, I will say, the affection, of the men under me and associated with me to as great an extent as any employer in town. That is a thing that I have always been proud of. I thank you sincerely for this ovation, and hope that you will be a long time in the present Company's employ, and that I may be spared many years longer to work with you."

Mr. Barton married, in 1866, Miss Susan A. Keeler, daughter of John Keeler. She was born July 23, 1841, and died February 6, 1881. She was a woman of noble character and lovable traits, and was to her

husband all that a real wife could be, sharing with him in all his endeavors, and giving her encouragement when disaster and sorrow seemed impending. The great sorrow of their life was in the sad death, by drowning in the Susquehanna river, of their only child, a bright boy, William H. Barton, who was born May 10, 1867, and who was lost to them May 29, 1882, when little more than fifteen years of age.

Mr. Barton preserves a fine physique, and his mental attributes are at their best. A gentleman of the old school, he is held in sincere regard throughout the community. He is an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a stanch Republican. He holds membership with the Odd Fellows, the United Order of American Mechanics, and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. During the Civil war he served in an emergency regiment called out by Governor Curtin to repel the invasion by the rebel army under General Lee, and bore himself as faithfully as a soldier as in the peaceful pursuits of life.

ANTHONY RICH JACKSON.

Anthony R. Jackson, one of the members of the Lycoming County Bar of Pennsylvania, and one who enjoys the esteem and confidence of all with whom he is brought in contact, was born in South Williamsport, July 1, 1872. The pioneer ancestor of the family was Lemuel Jackson, a native of England, who settled in the state of Maine about the year 1750. He was the father of seven children, namely: Sarah, Lemuel, John, Godfrey, Ira and Nicolas. Lemuel, his eldest son, moved from Welch, Maine, to Ohio, in the early part of 1820 and entered lands in what is now known as Polk township, Crawford county, Ohio. He was a member of the old school Baptist church and was known over the country as one of their strongest members, and his influence was greatly

felt in that church. He was united in marriage to Mindwell Ward, and the issue of this union was nine children: Betsey, Silvia, Lemuel, Abner, John, Enoch, Pharez, Joshua Mindwell and Anna. Enoch, his third son, was a native of Maine and married Rhoda Lewis, daughter of John Lewis, one of the first settlers of Knox county, Ohio, and mentioned in Howe's history of Ohio, and their children were as follows: Pharez, Ambrose, Mitchel, Appleton R., Hannah, Jane, Rhoda, Mary and Ruth. Appleton R., his fourth son, was the father of Anthony R. Jackson, the subject of this article.

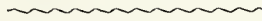
Appleton R. Jackson, his father, was born in Polk township, Crawford county, Ohio, November 4, 1838. After completing a common school education he served an apprenticeship at the trade of saw-filing, at which he was employed until 1865. He then turned his attention to the oil business on Pioneer run, a tributary of Oil creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, where he drilled several wells and was a partner in the well known Andrews well on Western run. Upon his return to Williamsport he again engaged at his trade, continuing until 1872, in which year he purchased real estate on the opposite side of the river, to which he removed and there continued to prosecute his trade until 1885. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits and also devoted considerable time to real estate transactions, and being a man of excellent business ability his affairs were managed with tact, promptness and discretion. He was a Democrat in politics, and held the office of councilman. In 1859 Appleton R. Jackson was married to Mary E. Heller, daughter of Reuben and Julia Ann (Hand) Heller, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the latter named having been a native of Northampton county and a descendant of a Scotch-English ancestry. Five children were the issue of this union, namely: Orville E., Walter E., John S., Anthony R., and Charles

R. C. Jackson. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church of South Williamsport.

Anthony R. Jackson was educated in the public schools of South Williamsport, Dickinson Seminary and College, Williamsport, and the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. He studied law in the office of W. C. Gilmore at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and after passing a successful examination was admitted to the Lycoming county bar in January, 1896. Since then he has practiced his profession, has won an enviable reputation and secured a liberal patronage. He is a Republican in politics, and as a citizen is public-spirited and progressive, contributing liberally toward the upbuilding and development of the community in which he resides. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian church of Williamsport. He holds membership in Ivy Lodge No. 397, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies of Williamsport; Amazon Lodge No. 662, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Williamsport, of which he was secretary for one year; West Branch Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Williamsport; West Branch Lodge No. 98, Knights of Pythias, of which he is now vice chancellor; and Williamsport Lodge No. 173, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On March 3, 1903, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Anthony R. Jackson was married to Josephine Mudge, a daughter of Hiram and Fanny Mudge, and a graduate of Wellesley College. They are the parents of one child, Josephine Mudge Jackson, born August 27, 1904. Hiram Mudge, father of Mrs. Jackson, in company with Abraham Updegraff, organized the First National Bank of Williamsport, of which he was cashier for eight years. He was vice-president of the City National Bank for four years, and subsequently was teller of the Lumberman's National Bank and secretary of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe De-

posit Company. Mr. Mudge served as burgess of Williamsport, and for three years served in the capacity of city treasurer. He was one of the organizers of the Third Presbyterian church of Williamsport, and for many years an official member thereof. In 1852 Mr. Mudge was united in marriage to Fanny Smith. Silas Mudge, father of Hiram Mudge, was a native of Connecticut and served in the war of 1812.



THE SCHNEIDER FAMILY.

The branch of the Schneider family that reside in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, trace their ancestry to George and Christina (Neingesser) Schneider, natives of Paungstadt, Grand Duchy of Hessen, Darmstadt, who after their marriage moved to Neuhausen, near Worms on the Rhine, and purchased the Kaiser mill, one of the largest and finest mills in the Valley of the Rhine, in the year 1787. During the latter portion of the Thirty Years' war, Napoleon became the owner of the left bank of the Rhine, and compelled the citizens to contribute to the support of his army. On the refusal of Mr. Schneider to furnish flour and feed continually to the commissaries of Napoleon he was incarcerated in the prison in the city of Worms, which was in a deplorably filthy condition, and was released therefrom upon his promise to again furnish food. Owing to the trouble in the currency, which consisted of paper scraps which no one would take for debt, Mr. Schneider was compelled to sell his mill in order to meet his liabilities. He then purchased a mill at Fell, near Bernshein, which he conducted up to the time of his death in 1832. The children of George and Christina (Neingesser) Schneider were as follows:

1. Frederick, who in 1809 was drafted into the French army, and was in active service until 1814, a period of five years. He was made

prisoner by the Prussians at the battle of Cats Back, there being only eighty soldiers left out of the entire regiment, and he was taken to Breslau in Schlesey. In 1815, after nine months' imprisonment, he was exchanged and then went home to Neuhausen. He rented a mill at Bernshein, but after remaining there a short time moved to Lutzenbach, then to Aflterbach in Odenwald. He married Cathrina Loesch, who bore him the following named children: Karl, who died in Germany in 1835; George Ludwig, always known in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, as "Louis"; Fritz, Jacob, Christopher, and Elizabeth. The mother of these children died in Lutzenbach in 1827. Mr. Schneider then broke up housekeeping and his children were taken care of by his relatives. In the same year he assumed the management of his cousin's mill at Eberstadt, and in 1834, the year of his marriage to Elizabeth Messerschmit, he commenced business for himself at Bernshein. In 1838 he sold his property and came to America with his family, landing in New York, July 16, 1838. He located in York, Pennsylvania, then went to Huntingdon, same state, where he and his sons obtained employment in constructing the dam above Huntingdon. They continued to work at that occupation until Christmas week, when they were obliged to leave on account of the deep snow. Mr. Schneider then turned his attention to farming, at which he was fairly successful. He died in 1863, aged seventy-three years, leaving the children of his second wife—Philip, John, George, Ernestina, Margaret and Bridget—two farms one and a half miles below Huntingdon.

2. Karl, who, upon the death of his father, became the owner of the property, which he sold in 1840 and he came to America with his family and mother, leaving the latter with her daughter, Mrs. Sterline, at York, Pennsylvania, where she died. In 1842 Mr. Schneider settled

at Huntingdon and commenced farming, which occupation he continued there throughout the active years of his career.

3. Magdalena, who became the wife of a Mr. Loesch and mother of five children: Henry, Magdalena, Philopena, Dorothy, and William. After the death of Mr. Loesch his widow and children moved to Huntingdon, where they resided for more than a year, and then changed their place of residence to York, Pennsylvania.

4. Dorothy, who became the wife of John Sterline, and shortly after their marriage they came to America, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, after a voyage of ninety days. From there they moved to York, Pennsylvania, and later to Lancaster county, near Columbia, where they lived and died.

5. Philopena, who became the wife of a Mr. Fieal, and upon their arrival in America settled in New York City.

6. Elizabeth, who became the wife of a Mr. Knecht, and after their arrival in this country they located in the state of Indiana.

George Ludwig Schneider, commonly known as "Louis," son of Frederick and Cathrina (Loesch) Schneider, accompanied his father to America in 1838, and in the spring of the following year was sent by his father to the west in order to look around, stopping at Louisville, Kentucky, where he took up the trade of cabinet-maker. On May 12, 1840, he returned to Huntingdon, and in the spring of 1843 established a boatman's store below Huntingdon, but relinquished it the following spring and then opened a cabinet-maker's shop in Huntingdon, which he continued to conduct until the spring of 1847. In that year James Gaston, a dear personal friend, established him in a confectionery and bakery business, which proved a most profitable investment. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Schneider purchased from Thomas Fisher the property between the canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad, improved it to

the amount of six thousand dollars, and thereafter located his plant upon it. In 1852 he was forced to sell his property at a loss, receiving therefor only twenty-eight hundred dollars, owing to the depression in business which was occasioned by the filling of the streets with the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the blocking of the street with cars. He then located in Marshalburg and purchased a country store from Frank Neff, which he sold the following year to John Garner. In the spring of 1854 he moved to Williamsport and established a jewelry and music store, which he sold three years later to J. W. Mussina.

Mr. Schneider then went west, intending if he found a favorable location to settle there, but not seeing the opportunity he sought for returned to Williamsport, and in 1854 purchased the property on Third street from Ralph Elliot, where he established a confectionery store, of which he later disposed. In 1859 he opened a flour and feed store, which he sold three years later to David and Aaron Keifer, and then in partnership with James Goodlander, purchased the planing mill from A. Updegraff on East Third street. In 1864 Mr. C. Davis was admitted into partnership, and in June, 1865, Mr. Schneider disposed of his interest to his partners, and he then superintended the Collier Oil Well in Perry county until August, 1866, during which time he lost his capital in oil stocks. On September 1, 1866, he entered into partnership with Ades McVeigh in the real estate and fire insurance business, continuing the same until 1885, and from that year led a retired life until his death, which occurred February 23, 1905.

On May 12, 1840, at York, Pennsylvania, Mr. Schneider was married to his cousin, Magdalena Loesch, who died February 28, 1885, after forty-five years of happy married life. Their children were: Adolph, born June 10, 1843, died August 12, 1843. Louis, born June 22, 1844, mentioned hereinafter. Mary K., born January 11, 1846, became the

wife of Amos Wagner, and their children are: Mamie, deceased; Vannetta, wife of Richard L. Scott, and mother of two children—Mary and Lucy Scott; John L., Laura, and Helen Wagner. William Frederic, born February 3, 1848, died February 28, 1848. George, born November 1, 1849, died April 9, 1872. Elizabeth, born April 15, 1853, died April 27, 1853. Henry, born February 1, 1855, died May 5, 1855. Joseph Luther, born August 8, 1859, married and had children: Helen and Louis Schneider.

Louis Schneider, second son of George Ludwig and Magdalena (Loesch) Schneider, was born June 22, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and Dickinson Seminary, after which he took up the study of medicine, later matriculating at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated as a medical cadet. He joined the United States army, served in the hospital at Camp Curtin, then at West Philadelphia, and then at Louisville, Kentucky, in the Brown Hospital, and in 1865 he graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine. He then came east to Chatham Run, located and established a private practice there, remaining until 1884, when he removed with his family to Williamsport, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession, continuing in professional work until the date of his death, December 29, 1900.

Dr. Schneider was united in marriage to Jennie Chatham, a daughter of John Hall Chatham, and one son was the issue of this union, George Chatham Schneider, born at McElhattan, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1876. Dr. Schneider is survived by his widow and son.

John Hall Chatham, father of Mrs. Dr. Schneider, was a first lieutenant in the war of 1861, for eight years was treasurer of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and during the year 1858 and subsequent years

was a resident of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. His parents were Walter S. and Eleanor (Hall) Chatham. His wife was Hannah de Haas, a daughter of John Philip de Haas, the third, who was born and educated at Philadelphia College, a son of Lieutenant John Philip de Haas, of the war of the revolution, and his wife, Anna (Shippen) de Haas, cousin of Peggy Shippen and daughter of Captain William Shippen, who was killed at the battle of Princeton in 1777, having been a member of General Washington's army. Lieutenant de Haas was a son of Brigadier General John Philip de Haas, who was a captain in the colonial wars with George Washington, was a personal friend of that great general, and was a member of his staff in the war of the revolution. He was a gentleman to the manner born, son of Nicholas de Haas, who came to these shores in 1732, and who was a direct descendant of the noble family Von-Haas. The founder, Charles, acquired large possessions near the city of Strasburg, France, in 1549. He was a baron and general under Rudolph the Emperor. He took the city of Florence, Italy, and was made governor of Central Italy. He was authorized to appropriate the city of Florence for his "coat of arms," and when the province was annexed to France the name was changed to "de," the French, instead of "Von," the Dutch. General de Haas was a squire in Philadelphia under King George. He was a man of much wealth at the time of his death, being the owner of hundreds of acres in the Bald Eagle Valley, where his son, Lieutenant de Haas, died in 1828, and is buried there. General de Haas is buried in Philadelphia, where he lived in splendor. The "coat of arms" was used in the de Haas family until 1828, not being adopted after the death of Lieutenant de Haas.



Fred R. Mican

FRED REINHARDT MILLER.

The man whose name heads this sketch ranks among the enterprising and truly loyal citizens of Williamsport and is at the head of a very extensive book bindery, blank book and job printing establishment, which he founded without means or credit, other than his great energy and peculiar adaptability for such work.

He was born April 13, 1860, at Syracuse, New York. The father was Reinhardt Martin Miller, of Wurtemberg, Sax Mieningen, Germany, born May 21, 1835, and came to America in 1853, first settling at Roundout and then at Wilbur, New York, but subsequently removed to Syracuse—about 1856, but in 1861, during the oil excitement, went to Titusville, Pennsylvania, he being among the first to go there. He worked at the cooper's trade making oil barrels. Later he joined the police force and was a highly successful detective for a period of fifteen years. He handled many extremely difficult cases and displayed much tact in this role, capturing and bringing to justice many hardened outlaws. His parents, also of Germany, came to America. They were Casper and Dorothy Miller, who had nine sons and one daughter. He married early in 1859, Anna Caroline Ziska, born November 21, 1835, at Dresden, Germany, coming to America about 1844 with her father, two brothers and one sister and locating at Syracuse, New York. Her father took charge of one of the German Evangelical Lutheran churches. She was educated in the University of Dresden. Her two brothers were in the Civil war from 1863 and both were captured and imprisoned in Libby Prison, where they died of starvation. This sorrow caused the death of the father in 1866; he died, it is related, of a broken heart. Her mother died about 1851. One sister married and remained in Dresden, Germany, the wife of a large cloth manufacturer. One of

the daughters of this lady became a noted singer and sang before the royalty, having been blessed with a remarkable voice which was highly cultivated. Our subject's mother died at Titusville, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1876.

The father, Reinhardt Martin Miller, worked at locomotive building and salt barrel making while at Syracuse. He was a fine musician and a member of the then famous Maurers Band of Syracuse, New York. About 1882 he settled in Chicago, Illinois, but a year later bought property in Erie, Pennsylvania, where he lived for eleven years and died after a four months' illness, March 23, 1895. The first building used as a railroad station at Titusville was constructed by him. His family consisted of a wife and seven children, two living and five died in infancy. Fred R., and Minna, who married Benjamin Althof, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and has an interesting family.

Fred R. Miller accompanied his parents to Titusville, Pennsylvania, when but one year of age, in 1861. He was educated in the public schools until eleven years old, then left for Syracuse, New York, where he attended a German school for sixteen months, and was confirmed in the German Evangelical Lutheran church in 1873. His grandfather was pastor of this church at an early day. He then returned to his parents and again entered the public schools, remaining until the spring of 1875, when on July 6th of the same year he was apprenticed to Jacob Young, a practical book binder and blank book maker, where he served two years and nine months. After this he was variously occupied for three months and then left for Syracuse, this being in 1878, finding employment with August Koehler, who owned a bindery, and in three months young Miller was given charge of the plant, having under him forty persons. At this period he was but eighteen years of age, which shows that he commenced to show good executive and managing ability

at a very early age in his career. Here he remained until September, 1879, when he took a situation with a ladies' ruching and lace manufacturing company, as traveling salesman on commission, his route being in southern New York and Pennsylvania. But his sphere had not been wisely chosen and he hankered after the work of his trade, a book binder. So after two weeks of road life he, one dark night in October, 1879, landed at Williamsport with just one cent in his pocket; he expected a remittance for his commission to be sent him at this point, but on account of his having notified the house of his intention of quitting their employ it was not sent and is still due. Not being easily discouraged, however, he deposited his grip-sack over the desk at the old Crawford House and trusted for something to turn his ill into good luck. This was Saturday night and early on Monday morning he was out among the dealers, and sold a few nice bills of goods, still looking for his remittance. The same afternoon of that day he secured employment with G. E. Otto Seiss, then Williamsport's only book binder. Soon after this, he being a single man, he was thrown out of employment, but managed to earn enough to pay his hotel and other bills. About November 25, 1879, he left for Philadelphia, but en route he stopped, as if by Providence, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he dropped into the Journal office, and upon entering he chanced to meet the manager coming out. He inquired of him for work, whereupon he was pulled into the private office and told that if he was a practical book binder he might consider himself engaged, thus ending his proposed Philadelphia trip.

After five months there, Mr. Miller could not but believe that Williamsport had some better things in store for him, so April 3, 1880, he left for that city and formed a partnership with a Mr. Heilig. Neither possessing any capital, they leased the old "Banner bindery," trusting to

their ability to make a success. After one year they found themselves even, without any profit, however. The partnership was dissolved April 1, 1881, when Mr. Miller leased the plant, continued two years, when the ownership changed, and Mr. Miller was unable to re-lease it, but worked as foreman for two years, and in the autumn of 1886 formed a co-partnership with George Cohick and George B. Leiter, under firm name of Cohick, Miller & Leiter, they purchasing the wall-papering and stationery business of G. Otto Seiss and added a bindery, Mr. Miller taking full charge of that branch of the business, in the same room where a few years before he had earned his first money in Williamsport. On June 16th he sold his interest in the store and on the 17th started the business now known as the "Fred R. Miller Blank Book Company." The bindery was, of necessity, purchased on credit, Mr. Miller giving his notes, which were each and all promptly met when due. At that date the working force of the concern consisted of Mr. Miller and an apprentice boy, on a salary of \$3 a week, and when the first Saturday night came Mr. Miller had to borrow a dollar and a half with which to pay the boy for a one-half week's work. This, however, was the first and last time in his career that this had to be done. The business was known as the Fred R. Miller Blank Book Manufactory, until the fall of 1899, when the present corporation was formed. So great was the expansion of his business that Mr. Miller was compelled each year or two to seek new quarters until the present location was selected, which has been doubled in size since he first moved to it. More than twenty men and women are now employed in this plant, and many hours of extra time have to be put in during the year in order to keep up with orders. The business extends over a large portion of territory, including orders from banks and offices, etc., from nearly every state in the Union. The superiority of workmanship has built up a

reputation which of itself is a fortune to possess. From senior partner in the old firm Mr. Miller was elected president of the new corporation.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1884, to Priscilla J. Hill (Cooper). She was educated in Candor, New York, in the public schools, and at Ithaca, New York. Her parents were Charles and Priscilla Hill. The father was a railway engineer and conductor and was killed by accident on the D. L. & W. Railway when she was a small child. Her mother died at her birth. Her ancestors came from England and settled first in Vermont.

Like many another up-to-date modern business man, he of whom we write is connected with various fraternal societies, including these: Ivy Lodge No. 397, F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master; Lycoming Chapter No. 222, R. A. M.; Adoniram Council No. 26, R. & S. M.; Baldwin II Commandery No. 22, Knights Templar; Williamsport Lodge of Perfection (14th degree), of which he is T. P. G. M.; Williamsport Council Princes of Jerusalem, (16th degree) of which he is P. S. P. G. M.; Williamsport Chapter (18th degree) Rose Croix; Williamsport Consistory (32nd degree), of which he was a charter member; Irem Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkesbarre. He has been identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 233, and he is also charter member of Utility Council No. 1364, Royal Arcanum. Politically Mr. Miller is a supporter of the Republican party.

When one considers the facts above stated, that he began life's battle unaided, and has built up for himself a name so highly known, it should be an inspiration to those who come after him, and should they be as faithful to every trust as has Mr. Miller, success will eventually crown life's efforts.

WILLIAM ELLIS HAINES.

The Haines family, now prominently represented in business circles in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, by William Ellis Haines, of Haines & Peaslee, Frederic Block, has been actively identified with the development and progress of this great commonwealth for several centuries. The ancestry is English and the family was founded in America by John Haines, who sent an invitation to his parents, Richard and Margaret Haines, and brothers, Richard, William, Thomas, and Joseph, to follow him. Richard Haines, or Haynes, resided during the latter part of the seventeenth century in the village of "Ainho," or Aynho-on-the-Hill, in the county of Northampton, England. The village of Aynho, the original name of which was Avonho, meaning well-head or fountain, derives its name from a powerful spring called the town well which issues from below the rock upon which the village stands. During the slow voyage of those early days across the Atlantic ocean Richard Haines or Haynes died on the sea.

John Haines, the pioneer ancestor, probably brought his wife, Esther (Borton) Haines, with him from England. Tradition says that his first home was a cave on the banks of the Rancocus, not distant from a small tribe of Indians known as the Cotoxen. In 1683, probably shortly after his arrival, he purchased six hundred acres of land in Goshen, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and in 1710 purchased another tract consisting of several hundred acres. He was the owner of two hundred acres on the Rancocus, and was joint proprietor with his brother Richard, son Jonathan, and others, of two thousand and one hundred and ninety acres, upon which was located the Friendship Mill, on a branch of the Rancocus. After the survey was made they bought the Indian title and received deeds from the chief We-Sosig. Thirteen children, six sons

and seven daughters, the majority of whom attained years of maturity, were the issue of the marriage of John and Esther (Borton) Haines. Esther Haines died in 1719, and from the testimony of Friends appears to have been an earnest Christian. Three years later, 1722, John Haines married Hannah Wood, daughter of John Whittall; his death occurred in 1728, and Friends recorded that "he was an appointed elder and a zealous man."

Isaac Haines, third son of John and Esther (Borton) Haines, was born in the year 1680. He removed from Gloucester county, New Jersey, to Goshen, Chester county, Pennsylvania, bearing a certificate from the Monthly Meeting of Friends there dated Second month 8, 1714. Early in the same year he married Katharine David, a young Friend from Wales. They became members of Goshen Monthly Meeting in 1722, when it was set apart from that of Chester. They probably settled on the one hundred and fifty acres afterwards left to him by his father's will. The issue of this union was four sons and six daughters, all of whom married, with possibly one exception. The death of Isaac Haines occurred in the year 1757, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Isaac Haines, Jr., eldest son of Isaac and Katharine (David) Haines, was born Eighth month 10, 1718. On Eighth month 5, 1744, he married Mary, daughter of Lawrence and Ellen Cox, of Willistown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Their children, ten in number, were as follows: Jane, Ellen, Elisha, Caleb, Isaac, Jacob, Jesse, William, John and Martha. Isaac Haines, father of these children, died of influenza in 1790, aged seventy-two years; his wife, Mary (Cox) Haines, born in 1726, died in 1773, aged forty-six years.

Jesse Haines, fifth son of Isaac and Mary (Cox) Haines, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, Ninth month 14, 1756. His home was near the "Turk's Head," now the town of West Chester. Early in

life he was led to inquire what the Lord would have him do, and in simple faith he obeyed. His faithfulness was often put to the test. His conscientious scruples forbade him from taking an active part in the Revolutionary war, and in consequence, when called out to serve in the army at the age of eighteen, he was deprived of all his money, watch and best clothing. Upon declining the second time to engage in war he was taken to Chester, ostensibly for the purpose of putting him in jail. On another occasion when near Springfield meeting house, in Delaware county, he was arrested and placed as a prisoner for the cold night in a small room without fire, food, or a chair to sit upon. The following day he was brought before General Wayne, who after some conversation informed him that he was at liberty to go home, but added, "The next time we find you going to Philadelphia while the British have possession there, we will shoot you." Near the close of the war he was again drafted, and for his refusal to fight was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Chester. At first the jailer was severe with him, but later became kind and sympathizing and allowed him to teach his children, and obtained books from a library for him to read. His health failed under the confinement in prison, and at the end of three months, by the entreaty of Friends of Chester Monthly Meeting, the officers of the American army released him and he resumed his school in Middletown, Delaware county.

Mr. Haines became a preacher of the gospel and was recorded a minister by his Monthly Meeting when he was about thirty years of age. On Tenth month 6, 1785, at a meeting of Friends in Middletown, Delaware county, Jesse Haines and Rachel Otley were married; she was the only daughter of James and Ann Otley. The Otleys probably came to Pennsylvania from Otley, a market-town and parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, beautifully situated in the valley of the Wharfe.

Previous to the summer of 1788, Mr. Haines and his family removed from Middletown to Wilmington, Delaware, taking charge of a Friends' school in that city and residing there several years. They then returned to Pennsylvania, locating at first in Columbia county, not far from Catawissa, where he pursued his previous occupation. In 1802 he purchased a tract of land in the Elklands, where he indulged in hunting and angling, but only as a means of adding to the family comfort. After residing there for a few years he located in the southern counties of the state, and finally settled in Muncy Valley. He was faithful to his calling as a minister of the gospel in his own meetings, and at various times traveled extensively in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. He was very regular in his habits and remarkably temperate in all things, which no doubt contributed greatly to the sound, healthy state of his mind and body. He enjoyed perusing the works of good authors, and, having a retentive memory and a contemplative mind, profited by his reading and accumulated a large store of useful information. For many years he read the Bible through annually, derived much pleasure from good poetry, especially hymns, often committing them to memory. Although he adopted the doctrines and testimonies of Friends because he believed them to be in accordance with the Holy Scriptures, that did not prevent his enjoyment of the company and conversation of other religious persons, and he was heard to remark: "I am no sectarian; I can give the right hand of fellowship to all who look for salvation through the offering and atonement of our Saviour." Mr. Haines passed away Ninth month 8, 1856, being within six days of one hundred years old. His wife, Rachel (Otley) Haines, who was a valued elder in the church and a faithful wife, mother and friend, was called to her reward in the year 1834, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Jacob Haines, eldest son of Jesse and Rachel (Otley) Haines, was

born in Wilmington, Delaware, Seventh month 6, 1788. From early boyhood he was thoughtful, earnest, industrious and untiring in efforts to improve in learning, manners and moral attributes. While the family resided in the Elklands, he was very energetic in clearing and cultivating their land, planting fruit trees, making sugar, and in other ways providing for the domestic comfort. At that time the children of the household pursued their studies when at leisure, and in the evenings under the care of their father. About the nineteenth year of his age he pursued his studies under the teaching of a well known mathematician of that day, Enoch Lewis, in Chester county, and passed several years after that as a student and instructor. Subsequently he established a school in Philadelphia for the daughters of the wealthier class of citizens, which he conducted successfully until a serious attack of typhoid fever compelled him to give up all employment for several months. On recovering his health he accepted a position as teacher in Friends' Boarding-School at Westtown.

While there, in the Tenth month, 1815, he was united in marriage to Rachel Ellis, who was born at Muncy, Eleventh month 25, 1788, a daughter of William and Mercy (Cox) Ellis, of Muncy. She had been the object of his especial regard from the age of thirteen, when he had first observed her as she moved about her father's house, and his youthful admiration and devotion only increased with time as the nearly half-century of their wedded life on earth rolled on. In 1823, with his wife and three children, he removed from Westtown to Muncy, Lycoming county. Their first residence was a farm belonging to his wife, but shortly afterward he purchased the paternal dwelling of the Ellis family with its ample acres, and the Wolf Run house became the happy home of his family. His patriotic spirit led him to promote all public improvements, always assisting to the extent of his means in defraying

expenses connected with them. In addition to the care of his farm, he was often occupied with surveying and conveyancing for several years after removing to Muncy. The Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company was almost a creation of his own, and while under his supervision and some of its founders, was financially successful and widely useful. During the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad through that part of the country he was commissioner for the award of damages on the property through which it passed, for which he was well qualified by knowledge acquired in previous lines of business. The last engagement of this kind was in acting as vice-president of the Catawissa Railroad while it was being made through the mountain region to Williamsport. He was a Friend by conviction as well as by early education, was regular in attendance on divine worship, in his family daily, and in the meetings for the public twice in the week, never allowing business or difficulties to prevent when he was within reach of such opportunities. He was a man of fine physique and great strength, of undaunted courage, and his sympathies were wide and warm. The cause of education was dear to his heart, and a good school under the care of Friends was vigorously supported by him, to which he sent some children who had no other means of receiving proper instruction. Mr. and Mrs. Haines were the parents of the following named children: William, Mary, Mercy, Jesse, Sarah Ellis, Anna Morris, Rebecca Ellis, and Rachel. The death of Mr. Haines occurred First month 27, 1866; his wife passed away First month 12, 1862.

Jesse Haines, second son of Jacob and Rachel (Ellis) Haines, was born in Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1822, and died in December, 1895, at Pennsdale, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the famous old Westtown Boarding School. He was a paper manufacturer at Montoursville, Pennsylvania, until 1869, when he retired

and removed to his farm at Pennsdale, where he was married. He was a Republican in politics and a Quaker in religious belief. Tenth month 27, 1852, Jesse Haines was united in marriage to Mary Whitacre Ecroyd, born Fifth month 18, 1827, and died in July, 1892, second daughter of Henry and Catharine (Whitacre) Ecroyd, and the issue of this union was as follows: Anna Morris, Henry Ecroyd, William, Susan Lippincott, Edward, Sarah Ellis, and William Ellis, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

The Akroyd or Ecroyd family, of which Mrs. Jesse Haines is a representative, was founded in England by John Aykrode, eldest son of William and Marianne (Waterhouse) Aykeroide, of Akroyd, settled at Worsthorne—apparently after marriage and births of his children—between the years 1560 and 1570, died in 1573, having had issue: Richard, John, Alice and Grace.

John Eacroide, of Worsthorne, second son and ultimate heir of John Aykeroid or Eakeroid, married, Fifth month 31, 1573, Agnes Aylotte or Eylotte, who bore him three sons and a daughter. His death occurred in 1622, that of his wife in 1618.

William Acroide, of Worsthorne, eldest son and heir of John and Agnes (Aylotte) Eacroide, was baptized Third month 19, 1574. He married, Fourth month 6, 1600, Isabel Holte, who died Second month 14, 1618, having had as issue one son.

John Eacroide, son of William and Isabel (Holte) Acroide, was born at Worsthorne, Seventh month 6, 1601. Later he removed to Fowlds, or Faulds House, Briarcliffe. He married and had a son.

John Ackroyd or Acroide, of Fowlds House, son of John Eacroide, was born First month 10, 1621, baptized Sixth month 7, 1621. He married, Fourth month 24, 1645, Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Monk Hall, near Extwistle, an ancient residence in the township of Burnley, and

about a mile south of Fowlds, or as it is now written, Folds House, and the issue of this union was a son, John. According to family tradition, Mr. Ackroyd died suddenly during his return from Gawthorp Hall, being found in a lifeless state in Swinescar Wood, Ninth month 10, 1649, when in his twenty-ninth year. His widow married (secondly) John Vipont, and at her death, Eleventh month 16, 1681, was interred in John Ecroyd's orchard.

John Ackroyd or Ecroyd, of Folds House, baptized Eleventh month 18, 1649, married, at the house of Stephen Sagar, Eleventh month 2, 1678, Alice Pollard, daughter of George and Grace Pollard, of Westclose, near Padiham, who was born in 1647. Upon attaining manhood he was preparing to enter one of the universities, when, becoming extremely dissatisfied with the formal and heartless services of the State church, he commenced attending Friends' meetings and entirely abandoned the former. Accompanying for some time a sightless minister, John Moor, his conviction was complete, and shortly coming forth in public testimony he was accounted a great and able minister of the gospel. In Cornwall he was concerned to preach in and through the streets, and in 1711 he had a certificate "to visit meetings, going to London on an appointment of the quarterly meeting of Lancashire to attend upon Parliament on the Affirmation Act." Soon after his joining Friends, he determined, so far as his own example and wishes could extend, to fix the variable and uncertain orthography of his patronymic, and abandoning the "a" altogether, definitely wrote it Ecroyd, a mode which has been conformed to by every branch of his numerous descendants. During a part of his life John Ecroyd kept a seminary (boarding some of the scholars), for which vocation he was eminently qualified. He also engaged in the woolen and worsted manufacture, which proved extremely lucrative. His heart and house was open to receive Friends

traveling in the ministry, and the first Preparative meeting on record in Marsden Monthly Meeting was held there, and the monthly and preparative meetings were held there in regular course for many successive years. He died Eleventh month 12, 1721; his wife, Alice (Pollard) Ecroyd, died Seventh month 20, 1742. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters.

Richard Ecroyd, of Lane House, Wolverden, and later of Edgend, third son of John and Alice (Pollard) Ecroyd, was born at Folds House, Tenth month 21, 1689. He married, First month 1, 1720, Susanna Kailey, only surviving daughter and child of Henry and Martha (Hoyle) Kailey, of Todmorden Edge, who was born Fourth month 17, 1696. Lane House, Wolverden, in Briarcliffe, where Richard and Susanna Ecroyd resided for awhile after their marriage and where their three eldest children were born, lies one mile west of Folds House. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Richard Ecroyd died Eleventh month 9, 1787; his wife passed away Third month 15, 1763.

Henry Ecroyd, eldest son of Richard and Susanna (Kailey) Ecroyd, was born Eleventh month 24, 1726. He bore a high character in his native dale, whilst his active and intelligent mind commanded great influence over a widely extended circle. His chief characteristic appears to have been great suavity, combined with decision, hence the local sobriquet, "Gentle Henry" or "Patient Henry." To him and his brothers is due the credit of introducing into their district and successfully carrying on the dyeing and manufacture of worsted, now the staple one, though in recent times combined with that of alpaca and other fabrics. Henry, as the eldest, received from his father the Edgend house and estate, together with the property of his grandparents Kailey. He married, Eighth month 17, 1751, Mary Moss, daughter of Isaac and

Martha Moss, of Manchester, and seven children were born to them. Henry Ecroyd died Ninth month 4, 1784, and his remains were interred in the Friends' graveyard at Marsden Height; his wife passed away Eleventh month 30, 1774, and was buried at the same place.

James Ecroyd, sixth son of Henry and Mary (Moss) Ecroyd, was born at Edgend, England, Eleventh month 1, 1767. During the early years of his life he resided at the home of his uncle by marriage, William Payne, Newhill Grange, and while there learned the tanning business. He emigrated to the United States, Eighth month 30, 1795, in a vessel owned by Seth Barton, of Baltimore, reaching that port after a safe and uneventful passage of two months' duration. He was the founder of the Ecroyd family in America. He at once proceeded to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, making a temporary home of the residence of an earlier emigrant from his native district, John Howarth. He settled upon a farm bordering the Loyal Sock River, where he erected a domicile, and where for awhile his cousin, Susannah Marriott kept house for him. He married, at Philadelphia, Fourth month 9, 1800, Martha Howarth, daughter of John and Mary (Norton) Howarth, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of George Howarth, of Shuttleworth Hall, near Bacup. They were the parents of two sons and six daughters. James Ecroyd died in Philadelphia, Tenth month 28, 1825; his wife, who was born in 1775, died Fourth month 19, 1845.

Henry Ecroyd, eldest son of James and Martha (Howarth) Ecroyd, was born at Muncy, Pennsylvania, Second month 10, 1801. He resided for more than half a century upon a farm in Edgend, which lies in the township of Muncy, three miles north of the village of this name, and one and a half miles distant from the western branch of the Susquehanna river; it commands a fine view of the Bald Eagle mountain to the southwest. He was held in high esteem for his judgment, and few

men were more popular with their fellow-citizens or more deserving of public regard. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and from early manhood took an active part in the disciplinary business of his religious society. He married, Third month 5, 1823, Catharine Whitacre, born Eleventh month 16, 1799, died Eleventh month, 16, 1873, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Whitacre, of Muncy. Their children, six in number, two sons and four daughters, were as follows: James, Richard Henry, Susan Howarth, Mary Whitacre, aforementioned as the wife of Jesse Haines, and mother of William Ellis Haines, Martha Howarth, and Catharine Anna Ecroyd.

William Ellis Haines, son of Jesse and Mary Whitacre (Ecroyd) Haines, was born at Pennsdale, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1872. He passed his boyhood days on the parental farm, and was educated (as was his father) at the Westtown Boarding School in Chester county. He studied law with H. C. and S. T. McCormick, in Williamsport, was admitted to the bar April 10, 1897, and has continuously practiced his profession from that time. In 1900 he formed a copartnership with Clarence L. Peaslee, under the firm name of Haines & Peaslee. Mr. Haines is a stockholder and director in many commercial and financial corporations in his county. He is a birthright member of the Society of Friends, a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Ross Club of Williamsport.

Mr. Haines married, in June, 1898, Miss Lillian A. Focht, born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, a daughter of E. R. and Elizabeth Focht, who were of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Haines are without children.

LEVI JOSEPH ULMER.

The Ulmer family, worthily represented in the present generation by Levi J. Ulmer, who was born in Bloomingrove, Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1875, was founded in this

country by Leonard Ulmer, who was born in Wittenberg, Germany, January 5, 1764, the only son of Thomas and Regina Ulmer, with whom he migrated to the United States in 1804, the voyage extending over a period of eleven weeks. They came with a little band that formed the Bloomingrove denomination, their object being to secure religious freedom. The journey from Philadelphia to Williamsport was tedious, and upon his arrival in the latter place, after refusing to purchase river bottom lands, went six miles further north, because the pine trees were larger there, and became one of the pioneers of Bloomingrove, so named on account of the dogwood blossom, purchasing the old homestead on which the Bloomingrove church now stands. The farm is now in the possession of the fourth generation of direct descendants. He was very active as a trustee in this early church, and under the influence of the church established a fine common school, German, which was taught by the Rev. Mr. Holler.

Leonard Ulmer was married three times. First to Christiana Gohl, no issue. Second to Catharine Wendle, who bore him three children—Dorothea, Leonard and John. Third to Rosiana Winnman, who was born March 12, 1777, and died April 13, 1859. Their marriage occurred prior to his emigration in 1804, and she shared with him the pioneer life. Seven children were the issue of this union: Abraham, who died in Germany; Jacob, who settled in Rose Valley and married Margaret Heim; Regina, who died when nineteen years of age; Christiana, who became the wife of Joseph Gross; Isaac, who married Margaret Wacker, and received part of the old homestead; David, mentioned hereinafter; and Mary, who became the wife of William Winnman. Leonard Ulmer died January 23, 1837, and his remains were interred in Bloomingrove Cemetery. His wife survived him twenty-two years, during which time she resided with her son David on the old homestead.

The parents of Leonard Ulmer were buried in a private cemetery on the old homestead.

David Ulmer, youngest son of Leonard and Rosiana (Winnman) Ulmer, was born in 1814. His early education was acquired in the German school maintained by the Bloomingrove Dunkard church, taught part of the time by the Rev. Mr. Holler, and which was situated just across the road from the present Bloomingrove church. His father died when he was twenty-two years of age, and he took charge of the homestead, which is still in the possession of the family. The only business he ever followed was that of farming, in which he was exceedingly successful, clearing a good portion of the farm and bringing the soil to a high grade of cultivation. He served in the capacity of supervisor, his term of office extending over a period of twelve years. He was one of the staunch and loyal members of the Bloomingrove Dunkard church. At the age of twenty-three years he was united in marriage to Sophia Marquardt, daughter of Stephen and Sophia Marquardt. The Marquardt family migrated to this country from Germany in 1831, when Sophia was fourteen years old; there were six children in the family; they settled in Anthony township on the farm now owned by Abraham Kiess. The children of David and Sophia Ulmer were as follows: Sophia, born in 1838, married Abraham Bidelspacher, no issue; she resides on the Bidelspacher farm in Bloomingrove. Mary, born in 1839, resided with her parents until their deaths, after which she lived with her brother on the old homestead until her death, April 1, 1899. David C., born June 22, 1841, died January 10, 1904, mentioned at length in the following paragraph. Joseph, born November 2, 1845; in early life he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for some time, and then engaged in the grocery business on East Third street, Williamsport, his present location. He married Elizabeth Waltz, and their children

are: Mary, wife of Menis Kackenmeister; Frank, who married May Edler; John, and James, who married Genevive Rank. All the members of the family reside in Williamsport at the present time (1905). David and Sophia Ulmer, parents of these children, began to fail in health in the fall of 1888, passed away about ten days apart, and their remains were interred in the family plot in the Bloomingrove cemetery.

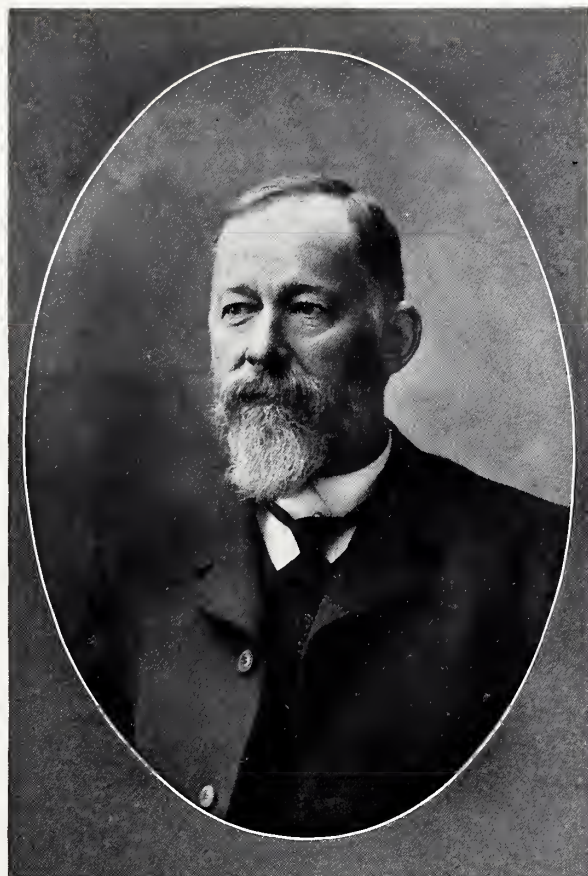
David C. Ulmer, eldest son of David and Sophia (Marquardt) Ulmer, was born June 22, 1841, in Bloomingrove, Hepburn township, on the old Ulmer homestead, upon which he resided all his life. His education was mostly elementary, he being a student in the German school maintained by the Dunkard church, which was then under the instruction of Christian Heim, and he received several months of English schooling when the public school system was inaugurated in that section. His occupation was that of a farmer, in which he was very successful. He was a man of broad mind and gigantic physical strength, having been six feet two inches tall, well developed and proportioned, and was never sick until his final illness, when he was seized with heart failure in November, 1893, and died January 10, 1904, aged sixty-two years, six months and eighteen days. He was a Democrat in politics, but being a very conservative man and avoiding publicity in any form would not allow his name to appear as a candidate for public office. His wife, Elizabeth Barbara (Bauer) Ulmer, born September 2, 1847, near Buttonwood, Lycoming county, was one of twelve children born to Elias and Mary Bauer, who moved from Bucks county some time before and were among the pioneers in the community known as Block House. When nine years of age she was placed with the family of George Beck, where she remained until attaining young womanhood. She then spent several years working about with various people, and in 1873 became the wife of David C. Ulmer, and the mother of three children: 1. Jovi

Joseph, born April 24, 1875, mentioned at length hereinafter. 2. Reuben David, born January 13, 1879, received his early education at Klumpp's School, Hepburn township, and later attended the Lycoming County Normal School for one term. The winter of 1901 he spent at Cornell University, taking the short course in agriculture, and since then has spent his entire time and attention on the farm, assuming entire charge of the same since the death of his father. On February 3, 1904, he married Margaret Bidelspacher, daughter of Christian and Catharine Bidelspacher, and they reside on the old Ulmer homestead in Bloomingrove, on which Leonard Ulmer settled in 1804, this being the fourth generation. 3. Mary Sabina, born April 21, 1885, attended the Klumpp's School, and during the summer of 1904 attended the Lycoming County Normal School. The winter of 1904-05 she served in the capacity of teacher in the school at Forest Glen, Woodward township. Mrs. Ulmer, mother of these children, resides on the old homestead.

Levi Joseph Ulmer, eldest son of David C. and Elizabeth B. (Bauer) Ulmer, was a student at Klumpp's School, Hepburn township, for twelve winters, but never more than five months at a time, during which time he received the instruction of some of the best teachers of that institution. In the spring of 1893 he entered the Lycoming County Normal School, at Muncy, J. George Becht being principal at that time, and the following winter was qualified to accept the position of teacher in the Limber Bridge School in Woodward township. The following summer he engaged in agricultural pursuits on the home farm, attended the Normal School during the fall term, and the winter of 1894-95 taught the Level Corner School in Piatt township. He attended the Normal School again during the fall of 1895 and graduated therefrom in 1896, teaching the home school during the winter. In the spring of 1897-98 he attended Dickinson Seminary, and in the fall of the latter



RESIDENCE OF J. H. LINCK



J. A. Lück

named year entered Bucknell University as a freshman, graduating therefrom with the class of 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During the spring of 1901 he was instructor at the Lycoming County Normal School in Science and Mathematics. In the summer of 1902 he was elected instructor in Science in the Williamsport High School, and in 1904 became head of the Department of Science in the same institution.

At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Ulmer became a member of the Hepburn German Baptist church, which connection has since continued, and during this time he has served as a teacher in the Sunday School attached thereto. He adheres to the principles of the Prohibition party, but is not a partisan in any sense of the word, and casts his vote as he believes the welfare of the county and community demands, irrespective of political party. He is a member of the Demosthenian Club, a local oratorical fraternity at Bucknell University, and an active member of the National Educational Association. During his collegiate course he was closely connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, and with the literary and society work of the college. Mr. Ulmer recalls with pleasure his youthful days when his grandmother read German stories to the children evening after evening during the long winter months, and thus created in them a desire and love for good literature. Mr. Ulmer is unmarried.

J. H. LINCK.

J. H. Linck, a representative citizen of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, who occupies a high position in the commercial circles of that city, and whose career up to the present time has borne unmistakable evidence of ability, natural and acquired, was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania,

March 24, 1844, a son of John and Catharine (Heyler) Linck, natives of the same county.

The common schools of his native county afforded him an opportunity of obtaining a good, practical education, which thoroughly qualified him for an active business life. His first practical experience was gained in the capacity of bookkeeper, and later he was employed in a hardware and stove store. In 1873 he took up his residence in Williamsport, Lycoming county, succeeding the firm of White & Taylor in the hardware business, and continuing the same until 1887, a period of fourteen years, and then organized the Williamsport Hardware and Stove Company, one of the leading industries of the city, of which he has since been president. In addition to this important enterprise, which gives regular employment to a number of skilled artisans and workmen, Mr. Linck is the owner of the West End Furniture Company. He is a man of sound judgment, broad intelligence and business acumen, his investments have always been conservative and safe, and hence he accumulated an estate estimated among the most valuable in this section of the state. He was one of the original stockholders of the Demorest Sewing Machine Company and the Lycoming Rubber Company, and was formerly a director in the latter institution. He is a stockholder and director in the Emery Lumber Company, a stockholder in the Grand View cemetery, of which he was one of the original projectors, is interested in many of the industrial enterprises in Williamsport, and he was one of the organizers of the board of trade. As a citizen he has ever been alert, earnest and conscientious, keenly alive to everything which concerns in any way the well being of his adopted city.

In 1864, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Linck displayed his courage and patriotism by enlisting in Company E, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, with whom he served until the

cessation of hostilities. During his term of enlistment he participated in the battles of Petersburg and Fort Stedman, also in several skirmishes. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, the principles of which he believes to be for the best form of government. He is a member of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is the owner and occupant of the beautiful and commodious home known as "Overlook," corner of Sixth and Rural avenue, and is also the owner of the half-mile drive road connecting the Vallamount drive with Grand View cemetery.

In 1876 Mr. Linck was united in marriage to Angie Veil, daughter of Henry Veil, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Edgar, Charles, James and Nellie. Mrs. Linck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN MATHIAS McMINN.

Angus McMinn, or MacCalman, was born in Scotland, in the parish of Muckairn, Argleshire. He came to America in 1743 at the age of fourteen. The vessel in which he had passage landed near what is now Chester, Pennsylvania. His oldest son, Samuel, was born in 1757 and died August 11, 1811. He was a farmer by occupation, and died of cancer of the liver. His eldest son, John Ross, was born in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1792, and at an early age was taken to live with an aunt in Philadelphia until he was apprenticed to learn the milling trade. November 19, 1818, he married Mary Brown, of Irish and Welsh extraction, who was born April 11, 1799, and died February 13, 1874, by whom he had seven children. He removed with his family from near Frankford (now in Philadelphia), to East Bradford township, Chester county, in April, 1828, where he

continued to reside and operate a flour mill on Valley Creek for about forty years. In 1867 he removed with his son Samuel to a farm in Honeybrook township, Chester county, where he died July 28, 1870, at the age of seventy-eight years.

John Mathias McMinn, the eldest child of John Ross McMinn and the subject of this sketch, was born at East Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1819. As he was a boy of frail body and studious habits, his father determined to educate him, that he might be well fitted to make his way in the world. With this object in view he sent him to the celebrated boarding school kept by Professor Gause, at Unionville, Chester county, where his chum was James Bayard Taylor, between whom sprung up a friendship that abated not while life lasted. At the age of seventeen years young Taylor became apprenticed to learn the printing trade, but before his time expired he left to realize his fondest dreams of seeing Europe, which gave to the world "Views A-Foot with Knapsack and Staff," and his subsequent remarkable literary career, which began July 1, 1844, and ended with his death in 1878.

John M. McMinn left school before he was eighteen, and engaged in teaching in the neighborhood of Downingtown, where he became acquainted with the Pyles, who persuaded him to look after their interests at the Washington Iron Works, Nittany Valley, Center county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the firm was dissolved. About this time he became captivated by Caroline, daughter of Elias P. Youngman, Esq., of Nippenose township, Lycoming county, and was married October 15, 1844.

He left the iron works and invested his savings with James Hays, of Cedar Run, in the tannery business in Penn's Valley, near Millheim; but, when he returned with his bride, he found that he had fallen in the

hands of a heartless sharper who now left him without money and without occupation. . . He then went to Milesburg and engaged in teaching school for two years with remarkable success, but tiring of it on account of the large number of incorrigible boys he engaged in lumbering with Samuel McKean, on the Moshannon. By working very hard in the woods and investing all the money in his command he managed to get a thousand dollars worth of lumber piled upon the bank of the stream ready for rafting, when a forest fire burned the sawmill, and the flood of '47 swept all the lumber away, leaving him bankrupt in money and credit which subjected his family to scandalous persecution and hardships for a time. In 1849 he removed to Unionville, six miles away, and took up civil engineering, becoming connected with the Bald Eagle and Tyrone plank road as engineer and superintendent until its completion. During this time he paid off all the claims held against him and acquired a comfortable home. The plank road referred to extended from Milesburg to Tyrone, a distance of thirty-one miles, and was a great enterprise in its day, as it was the means of developing a region of rich agriculture, mining and lumbering resources by affording easy transportation to the head of the Bald Eagle Canal at Milesburg.

In September, 1853, he sold his property and removed his family to Williamsport. Here he had taken the position of first assistant under Robert Faries, then chief engineer in the construction of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, having immediate charge of the division from Williamsport eastward. His name may yet be seen cut in the masonry of the south abutment of the Williamsport Railroad bridge. In 1852 it became absolutely necessary for the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company (chartered in 1837), to commence work between Sunbury and Williamsport (thirty-nine miles), or else allow the ground to be occupied by their rival, the Catawissa Railroad, so that the work was earnestly prosecuted

to a successful completion by the autumn of 1857. During a lull in his business engagements about this time, Mr. McMinn served as city engineer, and made the first lithograph map of the borough of Williamsport, which was published in 1857.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, now known as the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, was chartered in 1853, and was designed to connect with the Sunbury & Erie at Lock Haven, and the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone, a distance of fifty-four miles. The project languished until 1856, when the scheme was revived, and by January 12, 1857, showed renewed life. The reorganization divided the line into two divisions and the preparations were made for completing the western division at once. Defects in the charter caused some delay, until a new act of incorporation could be obtained, which was granted March 26, 1858. John M. McMinn became connected with this road as chief engineer about March 28, 1857, and his report to the managers, August 1, 1857, says: "This entire western division is permanently located, and the grubbing done; grading, bridging and finishing ready for the superstructure of the 33 miles," etc. But the enterprise could not withstand the notable panic that soon followed, and the work was suspended before January 1, 1860.

Up to the year 1860, Williamsport could boast of very little more enterprise than any other town along the river; quiet, conservative, easygoing, without ambition or energy, it had hardly got out of its old stage-coach ruts before the new railroad, just starting its wheels between Philadelphia and Erie, was beginning to awaken the people to a realization of their future possibilities in the business world. Then, too, the agitations and clashings between North and South were beginning to arrange the elements for a political storm that had become plainly discernible. About this time came Rev. Cyrus Jeffries to Williamsport.

He was a gifted man intellectually, and a preacher in the religious denomination known as "United Brethren." He possessed deep religious knowledge and bold convictions, and at once became the leading exponent of anti-slavery principles, courting public debate. This resulted in a three nights' contest with a Mr. Atwood, of Lock Haven, in Youngman's Hall (the most spacious public room in town at that day), at which his opponent suffered ignominious defeat.

John M. McMinn and Cyrus Jeffries united their literary and political zeal in starting a newspaper which they named the "*West Branch Bulletin*." Its avowed aim was to act as a special advocate for the various railroad enterprises centering in Williamsport, as well as the development of the resources of the West Branch Valley, upon which subjects Mr. McMinn indulged a constant and zealous enthusiasm. Politically the paper espoused the principle then recently crystallized from the best elements of the old American party, "Know Nothings," and Anti-Slavery party," that had become assimilated and produced the Republican party, with Lincoln and Hamlin selected as their leaders. The first number of this paper appeared on the 6th day of June, 1860, as a semi-weekly. In the following November (17th), it became a weekly, and passed into the hands of C. P. Van Gelder, and John R. Campbell, and continued to be regularly issued, with various changes in proprietorship, until November 22, 1869, when it ceased as a separate and distinct paper, and became consolidated with the Lycoming "*Gazette*," the old Democratic party organ, established in 1801. After this time it was published as the "*Gazette and Bulletin*," by an association, and has so continued to the present day as a Republican paper. Although Mr. McMinn's business connection was severed soon after its establishment, yet his interest in the success of the papers never ceased, and he con-

tinued a regular contributor to its columns and a champion of its interests as long as he lived.

Early in the year 1866 he was engaged in making surveys for the West Branch Coal Company, when he located the road that was afterward built and operated in working the Tangascootac coal basin, with an outlet at Farrensville, Clinton county. During the same year he conducted a preliminary survey for a route up Pine Creek, called the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & State Line Railroad, which has since developed into the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & Buffalo Railroad. After the termination of this latter engagement he became chief engineer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, and conducted their explorations and surveys for a route in the western part of Pennsylvania. He became identified with the Winslow Colliery Railroad Company as their chief engineer soon after its corporation, April 10, 1862. The original design of this road was enlarged so as to become a line connecting with the Catawissa Railroad at Milton, and extending to Franklin, Venango county, where it was to connect with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, or the Atlantic and Great Western. The entire length of the line would have been two hundred and forty-eight miles. The Bennett's Branch Division was under construction from April 24, 1866, to May 1, 1868, between Driftwood, Cameron county, where it was to connect temporarily with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, a distance of sixty-four miles. The location obtained and adopted by the Winslow and Colliery Railroad crosses the Allegheny Mountains at a summit which is at least three hundred feet lower than any other pass known to exist north of the Tennessee, with the advantage of having a maximum grade of only twenty-six feet to the mile coming east; the sharpest curvature allowed was fixed at six degrees. It afforded a cheap construc-

tion, most favorable alignment, and a road that could easily be kept in repair and cheaply operated.

In June, 1868, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sent a corps of engineers into this region, who boasted that "their company would spend six millions of dollars to prevent the construction of the Winslow Colliery Railroad, and as they had the money they could build the road." At a point on Bennett's Branch, about six thousand feet above its mouth, where the locations of the rival roads crossed, a test case was started, and in the end the Winslow Colliery Railroad was buried, and the "Low Grade Road" built under the charter of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. On the lower end of the location of the line, from Milton to Franklin, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company extended the Catawissa Division to Newberry Junction, to connect with the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & Buffalo Railroad, in the summer of 1882.

Mr. McMinn always viewed with feelings of sadness the disassociation of churches and burying grounds, as, by their separate establishment, the latter soon became filled up, without anyone to exercise an especial care over them, resulting in neglect, and a little later on the most barbarous desecration. Observing that such a fate awaited the six small graveyards of Williamsport, he conceived the idea of founding a large cemetery where all the religious sects could at least adjoin in a locality where they would have room for enlargement without the possibility of encroachment by the expansion of the city limits. He published a number of articles bearing upon this subject in order to enlist public interest in the matter, and one day observing that a tract of land desirable for the purpose could be bought, he consulted with G. W. Youngman, Esq., as to the propriety of the act, who advised him to buy it in his own name, promising that in case a company could not be formed he would help pay for it as an investment. Thus originated the

project of Wildwood Cemetery, and the sequel may best be learned from the following brief extract from the minutes of the organization:

"The Wildwood Cemetery Company owes its origin mainly to the enterprise of Mr. J. M. McMinn, civil engineer, who having examined the high ground in the vicinity of Williamsport for a suitable location purchased by articles of agreement, upon the 23rd day of March, 1863, from Augustus Hagerman, a piece of ground containing eighty-three acres, situated in Loyalstock township, adjoining the creek on the west. At a meeting of the citizens of Williamsport, held at the office of James Armstrong, Esq., upon the 25th day of April, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of taking measures to organize a new Cemetery Company and procure lands for the same, there were present: Robert Faries, James Armstrong, B. H. Taylor, George W. Lentz, Dr. W. F. Logan, George W. Youngman, Abraham Updegraff, Peter Herdic, Samuel W. Crans, H. B. Mellick and Clinton Lloyd. Hon. James Armstrong was elected president, and Clinton Lloyd secretary. On motion a committee consisting of Clinton Lloyd, William H. Armstrong and George W. Youngman was appointed to prepare a charter on incorporation for a cemetery company, with such name as the committee might see fit to adopt, and present the same to the court of common pleas of Lycoming county for allowance. On motion a committee consisting of James Armstrong, A. Updegraff and G. W. Youngman was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of additional lands from McClintocks and Mrs. Vananda (now the Mound and Catholic Cemetery). On motion a committee consisting of Oliver Watson, Mathias Eder and W. H. Armstrong was appointed to urge upon the viewers appointed to view a route for a public road running along the east end of the proposed Cemetery ground, the propriety of reporting in favor of the same. On Motion, Resolved that an agreement be at once drawn up to be signed by those willing to con-

tribute, pledging themselves to contribute equal proportions to the payment of certain purchase money due to Augustus Hagerman, on agreement made with him by McMinn, for the purchase of sixty acres for cemetery purposes, and also the purchase of such other adjoining lands as a majority of the contributors might determine to acquire, which agreement being and signed by all present, the meeting adjourned."

At the fourth meeting, held May 11, 1863, it was "Resolved that Robert Faries, J. M. McMinn, Peter Herdic, W. H. Armstrong and George White, be a committee to make a survey and lay out the cemetery grounds, and determine the size, shape, and place of the lots, the route of the roads, and all matters necessary to the improvement of the property, and report to a subsequent meeting of the stockholders for their action."

The charter was granted August 18, 1863. The company was organized under the charter of September 28, 1863, with Abraham Updegraff as president and Clinton Lloyd as secretary. John M. McMinn was elected engineer and superintendent by the committee on surveys and continued in that capacity until September 2, 1869, when he resigned. In the meantime he had built all the roads and drives, laid out the lots, and had two maps made for the use of the association. One of these maps illustrates the cherished dream of the enthusiastic originator. It took all the territory embraced by the Mound Cemetery and Catholic Cemetery. Anyone looking at this map, now in the hands of the secretary, Mr. John F. Laedlein, will be impressed by the exhibition of practical foresight there presented as well as the irremediable misfortune in the present situation of three conflicting interests, which will forever prevent the original plan from being carried forward to the perfection of symmetry and beauty that nature had placed so easily within man's handiwork.

Although Mr. McMinn's general health might have been considered vigorous, yet he suffered from dyspepsia and the long list of ailments that follow in its train, the most serious of which was sick headache. The attacks of this malady became so frequent that he felt his intellectual power becoming impaired and his usefulness destroyed so that he determined upon seeking a more uniform climate. He readily yielded to the persuasion of William Underwood, an old Quaker with whom he had been associated for more than thirty years to join him in a purchase of a plantation near Norfolk, Virginia. He accordingly sold his property in Williamsport and removed south in September, 1869. He at once identified himself with the interests of the general public, and contributed his enthusiasm and energy to the various local schemes for advancing the prosperity of the community. His public speech advocating the construction of the Norfolk and Western Railroad was well received, and satisfied the people that he had settled among them as a permanent citizen. He was selected as chief engineer and superintendent of the Norfolk and Princess Ann Canal Company, and his report, published May 17, 1870, glows with bright possibilities of the enterprise. While engaged upon this work between Newton's Creek and Tanner's Creek, where the object was to promote surface drainage, accomplish tidewater sewage disposal for the city of Norfolk, develop choice oyster grounds, and open up direct waterways, he absorbed so much of the poisonous miasma that after an illness of but ten days he suddenly died, September 11, 1870, in his fifty-first year.

As a civil engineer he had attained a high place in his profession, his greatest skill being shown in his preliminary surveys and location. He was never idle, always devoting his spare moments to scientific study and investigation. His special favorites were geology and botany, which were thoroughly mastered in their local significance, which aided

him immensely in acquiring professional thoroughness. His herbarium of plants and cabinet of minerals were something wonderful for a private individual, and would have been brought back to Williamsport if a suitable place could have been obtained for them; as it was, they were donated to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C. His correspondence extended to the highest institutions of America and Europe, and his scientific acquaintance with Agassiz, Torrey, Gray, Darlington, Henry, Porter, Dan, Baird and other eminent men had developed into a personal intimacy. From his associations in early life with Orthodox Quakers about West Chester, he had imbibed the peculiar doctrines taught by the Society of Friends to such an extent that his entire after life was moulded by their influence. He naturally became identified as an abolitionist, and when the cause of negro slavery appeared as a factor in politics, he was one of the staunchest co-workers with Abram Updegraff, Tunison Coryell, and others, whose lives became conspicuous for their sympathy for the needy and oppressed. He became an early member of the "Washingtonians," that remarkable total abstinence society that was born during the year 1840, in Chase's Tavern, Baltimore. He was a leading spirit in the Milesburg "Laurel Leaf" Division, Sons of Temperance, sometime earlier than May, 1846, and remained an active worker in the cause of temperance both public and private as long as he lived. His dislike for tobacco was so pronounced that he frequently subjected himself to ridicule on account of it; believing the habit was simply intolerable, he could indulge no sort of forbearance with it.

Aspirations for political office were never detected in his life. He wanted to work and not to lead, and this fact has been the means of many ambitious persons receiving credit for valuable services which justly belonged to him. He was once elected alderman in his ward, which annoyed him very much and he never qualified. Although of

strong religious convictions, yet he never connected himself with any church organization, feeling that he could not conscientiously hold fellowship with men whose lives were notoriously impure and hypocritical. Yet he contributed regularly and liberally to all benevolent objects for which he was approached, and systematically joined in the support of the First Baptist Church, in which his wife and some of his children held membership. His own creed was the Golden Rule, and his ambition was to be called an "honest man." His remains were brought from his southern home to be laid upon a spot he had often admired in the city of the dead, and which his own genius and tender sympathy had created.

Caroline Youngman McMinn, the wife of John M. McMinn, and daughter of Elias P. Youngman and Amelia Antes, was born in Youngmanstown (now Mifflinburg), Union county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1822. When she was nine years of age her parents removed to Lycoming county, and settled in the old Antes homestead, near the site of Antes fort, in 1830. They remained here until the spring of 1835, when they moved to Nippenose Narrows, at the mouth of Morgan's Run, taking up their residence in the strong stone building that had been built for a fulling mill and formed into a dwelling, and there her parents dwelt as long as they lived. Caroline attended for a time the Ladies' Seminary at Jersey Shore, of considerable note in its day. While her father was county recorder (1839-1842) he remained in Williamsport, the county seat. At this time, also, his son, George W. Youngman, studied and began the practice of law, his brothers Henry and John attending school, and Henry learning the tannery business. Their father after the first year, having purchased property on the north side of Fourth street, above William, adjoining Andrew McMurray's Hotel (afterward the American House), Caroline went there to keep house for them, and remained until the fall of 1842, when her father's term having expired

he sold the property to H. D. Ellis, and returned to Nippenose. In the winter of 1843-4 her cousin, Mrs. Ira Canfield, visited at their home, and Caroline returned with her to Center county. At a party given her she met her future husband, John M. McMinn, who was then bookkeeper for the Washington Iron Works Company. The company failed that winter, and Mr. McMinn secured a school in the neighborhood and went to teaching. In the autumn or early winter of 1844, Mr. McMinn entered into partnership with James Hays, in the tanning business in Penn's Valley.

On October 15, following, Caroline and John McMinn married, in Williamsport, and for a wedding trip drove to the home of his parents in East Bradford, Chester county, a distance of nearly two hundred miles. On their return to Center county they found that Hays had changed his mind, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. McMinn now accepted a position of teaching in Nittany Valley, April, 1845. They moved to Milesburg, where they remained until the fall of 1849. Here three children were born to them: Joseph Handerson, October 21, 1845; Charles VonLinnaeus, February 11, 1847; and Herman Samuel, May 27, 1849.

At the time of their residence in Milesburg, Caroline McMinn attended a Methodist revival, where a manifestation of conversion came over her, and choosing the Baptist Church, was baptized into fellowship of that church. Mrs. McMinn had been brought up in the faith and doctrine of the German Reformed Church, the church of her ancestors. Upon taking up their residence at Nippenose, the family attended the Presbyterian Church at Jersey Shore, of which her father became a consistent member about 1842, and under his pious influence and devout example the Spirit of the Master prevailed in the household and remained throughout the lives of his children. During their residence in Miles-

burg, Mr. McMinn was engaged in teaching until 1847, when he went into the lumbering business on the Moshannon Creek, on the western slope of the Allengheny mountains. In the fall of 1849, Mr. McMinn was in partnership with Samuel McKean, with their lumbering interests at the mouth of Bear Creek, when in a night of October of that year an unprecedented freshet swept away the accumulation of their labors and their total investment went down with the flood.

As there was great need of transportation facilities in the Valley of Bald Eagle, Mr. McMinn turned his attention to civil engineering and surveying and decided to locate in Unionville and thus endeavor to bring about an improvement. In 1850 he was engaged in making surveys for the construction of the Bald Eagle plank road from Milesburg to Tyrone, and following up this work by the construction of the road.

On the 12th of May, 1851, a son was born to them and named Edwin, and on June 14, 1853, a daughter was born and named Mary Amelia. In this year her husband made the first surveys for the Lock Haven & Tyrone Railroad, when he was offered the position of principal assistant engineer to Robert Faries, who was engaged in making surveys for the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, with his office at Williamsport. Accepting the offer he left his home in Unionville four days after the birth of his daughter Mary. In October following (1853), Mrs. McMinn with her family went to Williamsport to reside. They were soon settled in their new home, a small house on the south side of Fourth street, below Mulberry. The March following they moved to a more commodious dwelling on the north side of the same street, between Academy and Franklin streets. Here on December 8, 1855, a daughter was born and named Caroline.

On December 17th of this year the First Baptist Church of Williamsport was organized. Mrs. McMinn was one of sixteen who first

constituted this religious body, the others being Rev. J. Green Miles, Foster Taylor, Elizabeth Coulton, Amanda Hurdic, Virginia Hall, Mary Sprout, Washington Newberry, Susan Brewer, Isabella H. Miles, J. N. Black, Annie E. Trainer, A. R. Sprout, Ellen Donnelly, Susannah Newberry, Angeline Titus; Mrs. McMinn remained in the fold of that church, except during her stay in Philadelphia, until her death.

On December 12th, 1857, a son was born, the seventh and last child, to Mr. and Mrs. McMinn, and they named him Benjamin Franklin. In September, 1858, they removed from their rented home in East Fourth street to their newly built home at the northeast corner of Fourth and Locust streets, now owned by Mr. Frank Bowman. Here they remained until October, 1869, when to seek a milder climate for the benefit of her husband's health they purchased a plantation near Norfolk, Virginia, to which they removed. After a residence there of only eleven months her husband died of malarial fever, after a sickness of ten days' duration, on the eleventh of September, 1870. The following year, Mrs. McMinn returned to Williamsport, where she resided for several years, when she went to Philadelphia to keep a home for her son and daughter who were employed there, remaining about ten years. Again returning to Williamsport she remained until her death, which occurred without pain or suffering, on January 8, 1903, aged eighty-one years and one day. She had been blessed with a vigorous constitution, never having suffered sickness in all her life, and when her lamp went out, it was in peace. Mrs. McMinn was fond of traveling. In the year 1865 she went alone to visit her brother Henry, who was living near Rockford, Illinois. This was considered at that time quite an undertaking. Several years following the death of her husband she took a trip down the Mississippi river as far as Louisiana, spending a winter there and witnessing one of the terrible floods following the breaking of the levees; and she also went twice to

Ireland. In her last visit there she spent the winter of 1883 in Dublin, and greatly enjoyed the quaint ways of the Irish people. Mrs. McMinn was a faithful wife, and her seven children living to-day, 1905, testify of her love as a mother. She was an exemplary Christian, had a brilliant mind, a retentive memory, and a penetrating analytical ability; she was observant of everything about her, and was able to describe minutely and accurately what she saw, was able to see the amusing side of things, and it was a treat to hear her describe the people she met on her travels. She had strong likes and dislikes, and despised intensely everything that was a sham or a fraud. In her home she was exceeding hospitable and, although a faithful Baptist, always opened her house to its fullest capacity when the Presbyterians or the Methodists of her town held a convention. She fully sympathized with her husband in his public-spiritedness and in the festivities of public events, took a prominent part with him, and always did her share valiantly. She was thoroughly patriotic, and during the Civil war aided in making up boxes and barrels of clothing, food and medicines, for the use of the sanitary commission. She trained her children to be patriotic, honest, sincere, and Christian. She taught them to hate everything that was false, and to stand by the truth with inflexible determination. There was never a blot on her fair name, and she possessed the respect of all who had known her.

Mrs. McMinn was of Palatinate German stock. On her father's side she was descended from Johan Ditrick Youngman, who came to this country in 1732, and Joachin Nagle, who came to this country in 1751; also of John Henry Pontius, one of the earliest settlers in Buffalo Valley. On her mother's side she was a descendant of Henry Antes, the famous colonial justice and the founder of Bethlehem, and the first business manager and property owner of the Moravians in Pennsylvania. He came to Pennsylvania about 1720. She was also descended from Will-

iam DeWees, who in 1690 came as one of the earliest settlers in Germantown; also of John Paul, who came to Pennsylvania in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Also of Jacob Shoemaker, one of the earliest settlers in Germantown, coming to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Thus she could boast that her ancestry were among the earliest and best of the settlers of this fair land. She could also boast of having seven colonels of the Revolutionary war as belonging to her kinship. Of these were Colonel Frederick Antes, member of the convention of 1775; Colonel William Antes, sub-lieutenant of Philadelphia county; Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Antes, the famous scout and warrior; Colonel David Rittenhouse, the treasurer of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war, and also a celebrated astronomer; Colonel William DeWees, who was sheriff of Philadelphia, and who led the procession of the day and commanded the bells to be rung when the Declaration of Independence was officially announced in Philadelphia; Colonel Henry Shoemaker, who was sub-lieutenant of Berks county, and hauled three thousand loads of produce to Washington while he was at Valley Forge; also Colonel George Nagle, who was the captain of the first company of riflemen to answer to the appeal of Washington to go to Boston. There was also Captain Peter Nagle, who was a particular friend of Washington; Colonel Potts, who at Valley Forge was a great friend of Washington; and Charles Shoemaker, who was a member of the constitutional convention of 1776, and others of lesser fame.

Mrs. McMinn always appreciated the honorable career of her ancestors, and urged her children to be worthy of the fame that was their rightful inheritance. She sleeps by the side of her husband in Wildwood, the beautiful cemetery that was his creation, and his greatest delight and pride as a public benefactor, and the development of which she had watched with keen interest. Only a modest stone marks her resting place,

but the memory of her deeds will live as her greatest monument in the hearts of her children forever.

Seven children survive her, as follows: Joseph H., coal merchant and a member of the Williamsport school board; Charles V. L., postmaster at Newberry, Pennsylvania; Herman D., a civil engineer at Du Bois, Pennsylvania; Edwin R., minister of the Baptist Church at Burlington, Iowa; B. Franklin, foreman of the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Philadelphia; Mary A., wife of Isaac M. Grier, superintendent of Mound Cemetery, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and Caroline, foreman of the office of the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company.

Charles VanLinaeus McMinn, son of John Mathias and Caroline Youngman McMinn, was born February 11, 1847, at Milesburg, Center county, Pennsylvania. At the age of two years and nine months he was taken by his parents to the home of his grandparents, John R. and Mary McMinn, in East Bradford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until December, 1862, when he went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and entered Dickenson Seminary. Prior to this time he had attended common school at Harmony Hill, Chester county, where he attained proficiency in the common branches fitting him to enter the farther advanced studies at Dickenson. He remained at the latter school until the close of the June term of 1863, when he returned to Chester county. October 1, 1863, he went to Wilmington, Delaware, and entered as an apprentice to the business of tinsmith with James C. Johnson, a practical mechanic of that business, and remained until October 1, 1867, when he returned to the home of his grandparents, and three months later went to Williamsport and entered the employ of the firm of White & Taylor, remaining until April, 1868, when he started in business at Newberry. After the experience of two years he returned to the firm of

White & Taylor, remaining until the firm dissolved by reason of the death of the senior member, in February, 1874.

Mr. McMinn again started in business for himself in Newberry, July 1, 1874, and continued until 1892, when he sold to F. A. Vanderlin, and in December of that year entered upon journalistic work with the "*Times*," a daily paper issued January 7, 1893, where he remained until 1897. October 1, 1898, he accepted the position of assistant postmaster in the postoffice at Newberry, which position he held until March 1, 1904, having been appointed postmaster by President Theodore Roosevelt with commission dated February 14, 1904, to continue from that date four years. At the election held in February, 1878, he was elected a member of the common council of the city of Williamsport for a two years term. He was again elected in 1882, and re-elected in 1884, remaining in office until April 1, 1886, thereby serving six years, giving satisfaction to his constituency by his careful discharge of duty. He has always been a Republican in politics and was favored by many adherents of other parties when a candidate for office. He was elected county assessor for the Seventh Ward of Williamsport, February, 1887, and continued by re-election to hold that office until his resignation, September 1, 1904. May 21, 1895, he was commissioned by Governor Daniel H. Hastings as alderman for the Seventh Ward, to succeed J. L. Ranck, Esq., whose death caused the vacancy. At the next ensuing election, held in February, 1896, Mr. McMinn was elected for a five years' term, receiving a second commission from Governor Hastings. In 1897 he was again elected and commissioned by Governor William A. Stone for a five years' term, but owing to his appointment as postmaster resigned as alderman, April 8, 1904.

Mr. McMinn was married in Philadelphia, November 30, 1869, to Clara Virginia Parsons, of Wilmington, Delaware, who was the daugh-

ter of Charles and Adaline Parsons. The former was born in England, coming to America when twelve years of age and accompanying his parents to Wilmington, Delaware. On arriving at manhood he was engaged in the business of a bookbinder, and when attaining to a prosperous business died in 1848, leaving one son, John Clayton, and one daughter, Clara Virginia. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McMinn. The first, Anna Spurway, born September 7, 1870, died by the falling in of a church floor at Newberry, December 25, 1872. Charles Clayton, second child, born September 27, 1873, married April 2, 1896, Edith L. Alderman, of Dundee, New York. Herman Samuel, third child, was born February 5, 1885.

Mr. McMinn is a member of Camp 222, Patriotic Order Sons of America, admitted April 20, 1896; has also been connected with other orders; was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows from 1868 to 1875; had for a number of years been a member of the order of Good Templars and had also been a member of the Improved Order of Red Men until the tribe at Newberry suspended. He was admitted a member of the First Baptist Church of Williamsport, March 10, 1863. In 1870 he became connected with the Second Baptist Church at Newberry, when in 1871 he was elected superintendent of the Sunday School, and held that position until 1898, when he withdrew and again resumed his membership with the First Church. During his relation with the Second Baptist Church (afterward renamed the Memorial Baptist Church), and when holding a holiday entertainment during the evening of December 25, 1872, when the church building was crowded to its fullest capacity, the floors suddenly collapsed and the whole company of people were plunged through debris to the basement below, resulting in the death of thirteen persons and the injury of more than fifty others; among the number



Eng by J.R. Rice & Sons Phila

David Puempfle

killed was the daughter of Mr. McMinn. After the accident he was active in the reorganization of both church and school.

Having settled at Newberry, in 1869, he in time became well acquainted with both the citizens and the different properties, and being interested in literary and biographical work contributed many interesting articles relating to that part of the city of Williamsport and of that part of the settlement to the local journals.

Of Mr. McMinn's antecedents many were numbered with the hosts of the colonial armies in the war of the Revolution, leaders among the heroes who struggled with savage tribes of the new continent and pioneer settlers of the Keystone state who became hardy yeomen and left as their legacy, honor, industry and sobriety.

THE STUEMPFLE FAMILY.

The family of which this article treats was founded in this country by four brothers—David, John, Jacob and Frederick—who left their native place, Dettingen in Wurtemberg, Germany, about the year 1854. They are sons of John and Anna Marie (Eichner) Stuempfle, natives of Germany. They traced their ancestry to John Stuempfle, who was born in Dettingen in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 5, 1708, and died October 8, 1787. He married, October 29, 1754, Katherine Miller, who was born February 13, 1731, and died January 21, 1808. They reared four children: John Michael, born December 23, 1755, died November 2, 1839; he was a potter and miller. John, born May 15, 1758, mentioned hereinafter. Dortha, born March 14, 1767, died December 18, 1842. Katherine, born October 9, 1769. John Stuempfle, father of these children, was actively engaged in the pottery business.

John Stuempfle, second son of John and Katherine (Miller)

Stuempfle, was born May 15, 1758, and died February 4, 1832. He was also actively engaged in the pottery business, being a potter by trade. He married, January 27, 1784, Marie Katharine Klein, who was born January 20, 1762, died October 14, 1829, daughter of John and Marie Klein. They reared a family of ten children, as follows: John Ulrich, born December 14, 1784, died October 8, 1787; Anna Katharine, born May 14, 1788, died October 16, 1810; Christine Margarete, born February 23, 1790, died March 20, 1792; Marie Dortha, born April 16, 1791, died February 23, 1851; Christine Margaret, born October 2, 1793, died 1861; Marie Barbara, born January 29, 1797, died April 23, 1798; John, born February 5, 1799, died November 22, 1867; John Jacob, born February 5, 1802, died August 25, 1865; Christine, born December 4, 1804, died February 23, 1811; and John Michael, born December 16, 1806.

John Stuempfle, second son of John and Marie Katharine (Klein) Stuempfle, was born February 5, 1799. He was a potter by trade, which line of work he followed throughout his active career. He married, November 23, 1824, Anna Marie Eichner, born September 20, 1799, daughter of John David and Anna Marie (Diaz) Eichner, the former named having been a shepherd. Twelve children were the issue of this marriage: John Jacob, born October 25, 1825, died at Lam Lash, Canada, where he prospered greatly in the occupation of farming, married and reared a family. John, born March 27, 1827, went to Elmira, New York, after his arrival in this country, learned the trade of blacksmith and followed the same throughout his active career; he married and was the father of four children: John, Frederick, Pauline, and Catherine. His death occurred at Elmira. Anna Barbara, born August 3, 1828, died February 13, 1870, married John George Gockele. David, born March 6, 1830, mentioned hereinafter. Frederick, born Novem-

ber 24, 1833, died August 31, 1904, at Elmsport, Pennsylvania. He first located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and followed his trade of blacksmithing for a number of years. He then sold out and purchased a farm in the White Deer Valley. He married and reared a family of five children: Julius, William, Elizabeth, Mary and Anna. Anna Maria, born January 9, 1835, died May 6, 1835. George, born August 22, 1836, died October 21, 1836. Anna Maria, born October 1, 1837, died October 30, 1837. Maria, born January 29, 1839, is now (1905) seventy years of age, resides in Germany, and is the mother of two children, a son and a daughter. Caroline, born January 28, 1842, died February 6, 1842. John Stuempfle, father of these children was frozen to death November 22, 1862. He was survived by his wife, who passed away April 8, 1874.

David Stuempfle, third son of John and Anna Marie (Eichner) Stuempfle, one of the four emigrant brothers mentioned at the beginning of the sketch, the other three being mentioned in the preceding chapter, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 6, 1830. He was reared and educated in his native land, and as aforementioned emigrated to the United States upon attaining young manhood. He located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 1853, went to work as a laborer, later took up the stone mason's trade, and from 1857 to 1867 was foreman in charge of the mason work on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Sunbury to Emporium. At the expiration of this service he formed a partnership with Gottlieb Gerstenlaur, and engaged in contracting. At the end of two years his partner died, and Mr. Stuempfle continued the business alone. His business increased in volume and importance with each succeeding year, and by his honorable and straightforward transactions he won for himself an enviable reputation among the representative business men of the city. In 1875 he established the South Side Brick Works.

which he owned and operated up to the time of his decease, August 14, 1903. He also dealt extensively in coal, cement and lime. Each enterprise brought to him large returns, and he became the possessor of a handsome competence which enabled him to pass his declining years in ease and comfort. He always manifested a deep interest in the cause of education, and for a number of years served as a member of the school board from the Second Ward. He was a member and trustee of the German Lutheran church, and a Democrat in politics.

In Williamsport, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1853, Mr. Stuempfle was married to Catharine Barbara Huegele, of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to this country prior to their marriage. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom died in infancy, and the surviving members of the family are as follows: Rose, widow of Frederick Mohn, issue: Catherine, deceased; Mabel, Louise, Alice, David, Florence and Helen Mohn. Gustave Adolph, who married Marie Eicher; issue: Mabel, Karl, Herman, David, Ernst, and Marie Stuempfle. Mary, wife of Jacob H. Bader, issue: Catherine and Anna Bader. John Frederick, who married Susanna Holler, issue: Henry and Mary Stuempfle. Catherine B., wife of David L. Erieg, and mother of one child, Theodore Erieg. Herman Otto David, who married Laura Weddigen.

At the death of David Stuempfle, father of the above named children, August 14, 1903, the sons took the business, changed the name to David Stuempfle's Sons, and have increased it considerably. They each have a separate department to manage, and being men of keen business ability and sagacity they are steadily reaping a good income. Gustave Adolph is the only one of the three who has entered into politics, and he has served an unexpired term and one full term in the select council of the city government. In religion and politics they follow in the footsteps of their father, being members of the Lutheran

church and staunch adherents of the principles of Democracy. They own their own homes, and their leisure time is devoted to their families. Gustave Adolph is a member of the F. & A. M. fraternity, Ivy Lodge No. 297, of Williamsport.

CAPTAIN EVAN RUSSELL.

Captain Evan Russell, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, county surveyor and formerly chief of police of Williamsport, was born in Piatt township, Lycoming county, September 18, 1840, and is the only surviving son of Edward H. and Jane (Knox) Russell. He was reared in his native county, and his educational advantages were acquired in the West Branch High School, Jersey Shore, and at Dickinson Seminary, taking a full course in mathematics and civil engineering. He gained his first practical experience as a surveyor, which vocation he followed for a number of years, and after his removal to Nippenose township operated a grist mill for several years. In May, 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve, and for meritorious service was promoted to the rank of sergeant. In September, 1862, he was transferred to the Signal Corps, United States army, with the rank and pay of a sergeant of engineers. During his service of three years he participated in nearly every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac and had many hair-breadth escapes, having had a horse killed at the battle of Antietam, another wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and in one engagement on the Rappahannock, while serving as a signal officer of a gunboat, there were five solid shots sent through her hull.

In 1868, upon his return to Lycoming county, Mr. Russell was nominated by the Republican party for the office of prothonotary, but

was defeated by a majority of only two hundred and two votes. In 1883 he was nominated for county surveyor, but was again defeated by a very small majority. Upon the election of Daniel Steck as prothonotary, he appointed Captain Russell his deputy, which office he filled until April 1, 1889, when he received the appointment of chief of police of Williamsport by Mayor Keller. In 1901 he was elected to the office of county surveyor, being the choice of his party for that office, and in 1904 succeeded himself in office. In July, 1885, Governor Pattison commissioned him captain of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is a member in good standing of Union Veteran Legion and Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1866 Captain Russell was united in marriage to Sarah Williamson, daughter of James Williamson, of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children: Hubert H. and Margaret, a graduate of Dickinson Seminary. She married Henry H. Meyer, chief clerk of the superintendent of the Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad at Bellwood, Pennsylvania. Hubert H. is a civil engineer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being supervisor of the terminal division at Philadelphia. The family hold membership in the Grace Street Methodist Episcopal church, Captain Russell serving as trustee of the same for many years.

HILL FAMILY.

It is a family legend that the ancestors of the Hills were originally Scotch; that by reason of religious persecutions in the reign of James II they fled to Switzerland; that after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes they were expelled from Switzerland, along with the Swiss and French Huguenots, and sought refuge in the Palatinate in Germany.

In the early years of the eighteenth century there was a large and continuous immigration of German Palatines into Pennsylvania. About the year 1720 Jacob Hill arrived at Philadelphia with others then known and classed as Palatines. He settled as a farmer in the Maxatawney Valley, near the location of the present site of Kutztown in Berks county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the founders of the Moselem Lutheran church, still in existence in Richmond township, Berks county. He had three sons, John Jacob Hill, Daniel Hill and Frederick Hill, and also several daughters.

Daniel Hill, the second son of Jacob Hill, was born in Maxatawney Valley in 1728. After reaching manhood he took up his residence at the place known as Windsor Castle, in Windsor township, Berks county. He resided there as a farmer until about the year 1783, having reared a family of thirteen children. His wife having died, he married again and removed to Westmoreland county, about fifteen miles from the present site of Greensburg, having born to him a second family of twelve children, making twenty-five in all. He died in the year 1814, aged eighty-six years.

Jacob Hill, the oldest son of Daniel Hill, was born at Windsor Castle, Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the ninth day of May, 1750. At twenty-five years of age, on the first day of February, 1776, he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment of the Continental Line for two years. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted and served continuously until the end of the war, amounting to seven years, six months and twenty days. He was present at the capture of the Hessians, wintered at Valley Forge and participated in many battles. In Volume 14, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, pages 259, 276 and 289, the name of Jacob Hill appears as captain of the Fifth Company, First Battalion, Berks County Militia, commanded by Colonel David Hunter, May 17,

1777, and again same battalion and commander, 1778, and again as captain of the Fifth Company, Fifth Battalion, Berks County Militia commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Cuneas, May 10, 1780.

On his discharge from the army in 1783, he was married to Christina Gortner, daughter of George Gortner, who in 1773 had removed with his family from Windsor township, Berks county, to his farm in Muncy township, Northumberland, now Lycoming county, on Muncy Creek, about midway between Muncy and Hughesville. On a Sunday morning in the early summer of the year 1778, George Gortner and a visiting friend by the name of Markel were walking through his corn field inspecting the growing crop when an Indian in ambush along the bank of the creek arose and fired a shot by which Gortner was instantly killed.

Jacob Hill, after his marriage, resided at Windsor Castle, Berks county, for nine years, and on March 26, 1793, he removed to the farm he had purchased near Hughesville, Lycoming county. He died on the ninth day of January, 1823, six days after the death of his wife, Christina. He was a thrifty and successful farmer and a man of strong moral and religious principles. He was one of the founders and principal supporters of the "Old Brick" Lutheran church, situated midway between Hughesville and Muncy, in the yard adjoining which are the graves of himself and wife. He had three sons, John Hill, Daniel Hill and Jacob Hill, and five daughters, Susanna, wife of Henry Diffenbach; Catherine, wife of Frederick Steck; Elizabeth, wife of John Steck; Hannah, wife of Adam Sarver; and Christina, wife of John Houseknecht.

John Hill, the oldest son of Jacob Hill, was born at Windsor Castle, Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of May, 1787. When his father purchased and removed to his farm near Hughesville he was a

boy of seven years. Upon the death of his father in 1824, John Hill purchased the farm and resided there until the year 1855, when he removed to a residence he had erected in the Borough of Hughesville. In 1815 he married Catherine Steck, daughter of Baltzer Steck, by whom he had twelve children: Dr. George Hill; Rev. Dr. Reuben Hill; Dr. Charles M. Hill; Jacob and John, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, wife of Elwood Hughes; Sarah A., wife of Rev. Dr. P. Born; Susanna, wife of Rev. Joshua Evans; Hannah, wife of Captain A. C. Mench; Martha, wife of Rev. C. J. Ehrehart; Mary C., wife of Rev. J. R. Dimm; and Margaret.

John Hill in his earliest manhood became a member of the Lutheran church, was one of the founders of the present Lutheran Church of Hughesville, and held official position in that church continuously until his death. John Hill was the uncompromising foe of intoxicating liquors. In 1830 he introduced the innovation of excluding all liquors from his harvest and hay fields, a step which produced severe criticism at the time and numerous predictions that he could not get his crops harvested. He soon demonstrated, however, that ready cash was a satisfactory substitute, and he never found it necessary to return to the custom then so prevalent of furnishing stimulants to hired men. He served several terms as justice of the peace, was a major of the militia for many years, and throughout his life was highly respected and esteemed. In politics he was a Democrat until the second election of General Jackson, when he voted for Henry Clay. Thereafter he was a Whig until 1856, when he voted for Fremont, and from that time advocated and voted the Republican ticket. He died on June 1, 1873, at the age of eighty-six years, his wife Catherine having died a few years previously.

Dr. George, the oldest son of John Hill, was born in Wolf town-

ship, Lycoming county, on the 14th of January, 1816. His education was acquired at the Milton Academy under the instruction of David Kirkpatrick and David Ferguson. He chose the profession of medicine, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1838. He immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession in Hughesville. Nine years later he removed to Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he continued the practice of medicine very arduously for seven years. In 1855 he purchased his father's farm near Hughesville and removed thereon. For forty-one years he managed the farm and practiced his profession in that vicinity. He was highly esteemed as a physician, and there were not many families for miles about him which during all these years did not receive the benefit of his professional ministrations.

On the 10th of September, 1840, he was married to Rachel Hughes, daughter of Jeremiah Hughes, whose father, William Hughes, laid out and founded the town of Catawissa. The family of Hughes was prominent in the Society of Friends, their ancestors having come from England with Penn in 1682. Dr. George Hill died on the 27th of November, 1896, at the age of nearly eighty-one years, his wife having died two years previously. He was an active and ardent member of the Lutheran church at Hughesville, then at Bloomsburg, and again at Hughesville to the end of his life, which was one of great activity and widely extended usefulness. Dr. Hill had seven children, six of whom survive him: J. Clinton Hill, a member of the bar of Lycoming county, located at Williamsport; J. Harvey Hill, M. D., a physician located in Baltimore, Maryland; G. Alvin Hill, M. D., a physician in Philadelphia; Justin L. Hill, pharmacist in Williamsport; and Cornelia and Rachel Ada Hill, who reside in Hughesville.

J. Clinton Hill, the oldest son of Dr. George Hill, was born at

Hughesville, Pennsylvania, on the 11th day of June, 1841. He graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1864, was admitted to the Lycoming county bar in 1867, and since that time has practiced law continuously at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. On September 8, 1870, he was married at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Sophia Catharine Weise, daughter of Henry Weise, of Hagerstown, Maryland. He has five children: Harvey Russell Hill, a member of the Lycoming county bar, practicing at Williamsport; George Henry Hill, an electrical engineer with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York; Leila Catharine; Robert Clinton, in the West Branch National Bank of Williamsport; and Frederick Weise Hill.

George Henry Hill was married on the 21st day of December, 1899, to Hazel Thompson, daughter of William B. Thompson. They have three children, all of whom are boys.

CHARLES J. HILL.

Charles J. Hill, a highly respected citizen of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, traces his ancestry to Fred. Hill, who was an active participant in the Revolutionary war, having served as a member of the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was present at Valley Forge during that memorable winter when the troops suffered so much hardship, and was mustered out of service during the year 1778. His remains were interred at Danville, Pennsylvania.

The line of descent is traced through his son, Martin Hill, a shoemaker by trade, and one of the early settlers of Hughesville, Lycoming county. His wife, who was a granddaughter of Jephtha Hughes, in whose honor the town of Hughesville was named, bore him a family of six sons, as follows: Joseph, who married a Miss Doane, and reared a large

family of children; Jesse D., mentioned at length hereinafter; George W., who married Lavina Morris, and they reared a large family of children; Jacob R., who married Emella Kahler; Daniel S., whose death occurred while a student at Dickinson Seminary; H. Nelson, who married Elizabeth Little, who bore him a number of children.

Jesse D. Hill, second son of Martin Hill, was born in Hughesville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 1824. His educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools of that day, after which he worked on the farm and also assisted his father in the shoemaking trade. He assisted in the construction of the Muncy Creek Railroad, which added so greatly to the growth and development of that section of the county. He was prominently identified with local affairs, serving acceptably in the capacity of school director and a member of the borough council. He was united in marriage to Nancy Morris, eldest child of David and Elizabeth (Weasner) Morris, one of the original settlers of Penn township, whose family consisted of six other children, namely: Lucetta, who became the wife of Charles B. Howard, and mother of two children, Josiah and William Howard; George, who settled out west; Nelson, who died in Los Angeles, California; he was survived by a wife and a number of children; Ermina, who became the wife of George Busler, and their children were: Sherwood, Samuel and Ellen Busler; Emily, who became the wife of Albert C. Henry; Agnes, who became the wife of a Mr. McCaslin, and their children were: Howard and Agnes McCaslin. Seven children were born to Jesse D. and Nancy (Morris) Hill, as follows: Mary, who became the wife of George C. Hughes, one child, William, unmarried; Sarah, who became the wife of William Strouse, no issue; she is now deceased; Martha, who married, first, William Tallman, one child, Lucretia; second, Daniel H. Poust, no issue; Gertrude, who became the wife of Tilghman Hayes, of Kansas City, Missouri, two

children; Charles J., mentioned hereinafter; Flora, unmarried; Franklin McClellan, who died in infancy.

Charles J. Hill, only surviving son of Jesse D. and Nancy (Morris) Hill, was born in Hughesville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 1858. He attended the public schools of his native town, completing his studies at the age of fifteen years. He gained his first practical experience in the employ of the Muncy Creek Railroad, with which corporation he remained until twenty-one years of age. He then became an employe of the Hughesville Furniture Company, accountant, in which capacity he served until 1888, in which year he went to Muncy with John Flynn, who purchased an interest in the Muncy Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Hill was appointed manager and treasurer of the same. In 1891 he went to Lockhaven and became interested in a corporation for the manufacture of furniture, but owing to various causes this enterprise failed. Two years later, 1893, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, to assist in upholstery work, but after a residence of three years there returned to Lycoming county, and since that date, a period of eight years, has been employed as assistant by the J. K. Rishel Furniture Company. He is faithful and conscientious in the performance of his duties, and well merits the confidence reposed in him by his employers. In 1886 he was elected to the office of burgess of Hughesville, and also served as a member of the town council. His religious views coincide with the doctrines of the Lutheran church, and he is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Sarah F. Brown. Their children are: Josephine, William C., Florence.

THE QUIGEL FAMILY.

The original of this name was Quickel, and Quigel is the Anglicized form of the name. In the year 1736 there landed at Philadelphia from the ship *Fantana*, sailing from Rotterdam, Holland, a number of German emigrants, among whom were a John Michael and a John Philip Quickel, "over sixteen years old," with other members of their families, among whom were Christain, George and Peter Quickel. It is probable that this family came down the river Rhine in Germany to Rotterdam from the Palatinate or Grand Duchy of Baden, where are now to be found families of the same name, Quickel. The name Quigel and its preceding variations, is to be found mentioned in a work on the "Teutonic Name System," by a German author whose name is not recalled. The root of the name is derived from the old Norse language and originally meant "sword." The founder of the family was evidently a maker of swords, or very dexterous in handling them—hence the surname.

John Phillip and Christain Quickel settled in Lancaster and the others in York county, Pennsylvania. Christain Quickel, who was probably a son of John Phillip, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served in Colonel Swope's Battalion of the "Flying Camp" under General George Washington at Long Island, enlisting from Manheim township, Lancaster county, August 27, 1776. Reference to Christain Quickel can be found in Vol. 15, p. 40, of the Pennsylvania Archives. He had the following named children, although these may not complete the list, to-wit:

1. Peter, also a soldier of the Revolution, removed to Ohio.
2. Balzer, removed to Northumberland, now Lycoming county, and the ancestor of the Quigelville Quigels.

4. Phillip, a soldier of the Revolution, the ancestor of the Pine Station, Clinton county, Quiggels.

5. Michael, who removed to Northumberland county, now Clinton county, the ancestor of the Hon. A. J. Quigley.

6. Catherine, who married John Myers.

From these six children of Christain Quickel and from other Quickels mentioned who first landed in Pennsylvania, Ohio, in the west and in the south, among the more distinguished members being Hon. William B. Allison, U. S. Senator from Iowa; Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior in Cleveland's cabinet, and Maclaurin family of the South Carolina, as well as the Montgomery, Allen, Crawford, Crane, Stewart, McCormick, White, Williams, Grier, Baird, Welsh, Guise, Mobly, Hess, Simmons, Shaw, Hanna, and other well known families in this section of Pennsylvania, and many of the Quickel name are to be found in York and Lancaster counties and vicinity.

(V). Valentine W. Quigel, son of John and Julia Ann (Capple) Quigel, born at Quigelsville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1862, came through the following line of genealogy:

(I). Christain Quickel, the American ancestor, who came from Rotterdam, Holland. The ancestry were German. He came to Philadelphia in 1736, in the ship "Fantana," and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in Manheim township. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and served in Colonel Swope's Battalion of the "Flying Camp," under General George Washington, at Long Island. Christain's father came from the Grand Duchy of Baden to Rotterdam, Holland. Christain married and had these children: 1, Peter; 2, Balzer; 3, Nicholas; 4, Phillip; 5, Michael; 6, Catherine.

(II). Balzer Quickel, son of Christain (I) and the great-grand-

father of the subject, married Rosanna Fink, by whom were born: 1, George Quigel; 2, John Quigel; 3, Michael Quigel.

(III). George Quigel, son of Balzer (II), married Leah Kinley. He died in 1884, aged ninety-six years, six months and twelve days. Their children were: Michael, Jesse, John, Ambrose, Mary Ann, Catharine, Lydia, and Sophia.

(IV). John Quigel married Julia Ann Capple and they had: 1, Valentine W.; 2, Sylvstor I.; 3, Margaret E. John, the father, was born July 9, 1838, in Quigelsville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He is a farmer; had a good common-school education. In religion he is a Lutheran and in politics a Democrat. He served as a soldier in the Civil war from September, 1862, to August, 1863, in Captain Dodd's company, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry. The mother of the subject, who was a native of Germany, came to America when but two years of age. She was the daughter of George and Margaret Capple, who resided in Lewis township, and these both died.

(V). Valentine W. Quigel, son of John (IV), born April 21, 1862, is by profession a bookkeeper. He obtained his education in the excellent schools of this county, including the Normal. He taught school three terms and in 1879 came to Williamsport, entering the employ of J. C. Green & Company, with whom he remained until 1885, when he entered the railway mail service and continued during President Grover Cleveland's administration. He served two terms—six years—as county auditor, and two terms—six years—as city treasurer. He was employed on the *Gazette* and *Bulletin* for four years, and at this time is ably filling the position of Secretary of the Pennsylvania Beneficial Association. Politically Mr. Quigel is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and has held the following offices: county auditor, city treasurer, secretary of county committee and a delegate to county,

state and other conventions of his party. He is a member of St. Mark's Lutheran church of Williamsport. He is an honored member of the following civic societies: Royal Arcanum, of which he has been regent for a number of years, and its collector; Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is a member of the board of managers; Knights of Golden Eagle, treasurer of A. G. Curtain Castle No. 22.

He has been twice married: first to Jennie L. Smith, July 8, 1886; she died January 5, 1887. She was the daughter of Rev. Benjamin and Estella E. Smith, of Montoursville, Pennsylvania. Before marriage she taught school. Her father was a chaplain in the United States army during the Rebellion. For his second wife Mr. Quigel married, January 3, 1889, Caroline Hadtner, who was the daughter of John and Christena K. Hadtner, natives of Germany, who came to this country, he in 1845, and she in 1856. They still reside at this time in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. By Mr. Quigel's second marriage one daughter has blessed the union, Beatrice E., born June 11, 1890. She is now in school.

WILLIAM F. THOMPSON.

William F. Thompson, senior member of the mercantile firm of Thompson, Gibson & Company, Williamsport, and influentially useful in community affairs, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Salona, Clinton county, March 18, 1841, a son of John and Susan (Updegraff) Thompson. He comes from an old and honorable Pennsylvania ancestry. His paternal grandfather, James Tomson, the original form of the family name, was born, as shown by the records, "April the 2d and on the 3d day of the week, Anno Domini 1751," in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania. His brothers and sisters were as follows: A., born December 19, 1752; Benjamin, January 7, 1756; Rachel, August

5, 1758; Susannah, September 22, 1760; Mary, April 20, 1763; Anna, March 2, 1771. A member of the Tomson family married Susannah Boone, a sister of Daniel Boone, the pioneer settler of Kentucky. James Tomson married, and his children were as follows: Rachel, born July 18, 1782; Henry, May 16, 1784; Moses, June 19, 1787; James, April 25, 1789; Samuel, October 3, 1791; Sarah, May 14, 1794; John, to be further referred to.

John Thompson, youngest child of James Tomson, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1797. He was a prudent and industrious man and was a tanner and currier by occupation, learning the trade in Williamsport under Thomas Updegraff, whose daughter Susan he subsequently married, March 8, 1827. Shortly afterward he located in Salona and erected a tannery which he successfully conducted until 1841, when he purchased a farm in Muncy township, upon which he resided until 1856, removing that year to Williamsport, where his death occurred June 16, 1866. His ancestors were Democrats, but he supported the Republican party. He contributed to the support of the Methodist church and was a regular attendant at its services. His wife, Susan Updegraff, was born in Williamsport, May 13, 1800, and survived her husband several years, dying April 13, 1872. Her father, Thomas Updegraff, was born June 24, 1774, a son of Abraham and Mary (Key) Updegraff, and was reared in York, Pennsylvania, where he married, August 17, 1796, Elizabeth Rothrock, who died December 4, 1848, being survived by her husband, who died October 30, 1857, aged eighty-four years. He was a tanner and currier and an honorable Christian gentleman.

John and Susan (Updegraff) Thompson reared a family of eight children:

1. Sarah, born January 14, 1828, died March 13, 1875. She

married James G. Butler and resided in Muncy and Williamsport, dying in the last named place. Her children were Alonzo and John T., deceased, and William A. Butler.

2. James, born in Salona and reared upon a farm, later coming to Williamsport, where he was successfully engaged in a lumber and mercantile business, and is now living retired. He married Susan Field, who was born in Williamsport and died in Washington, D. C., without issue.

3. Thomas U., born December 24, 1830, died in Wakarusa, Kansas, June 28, 1893. He married Julia E. Hamilton, a daughter of John Hamilton, of Kansas, and resides in Topeka, in that state. Her children are: Elizabeth, now the widow of Mr. Norton; Mary, who is the wife of A. D. Lundy; Annie, married H. T. Chase, of Topeka, Kansas.

4. Elizabeth U., born in Salona, March 20, 1832, died at Muncy, July 30, 1885. She married Nathaniel Robb, and their children were: Thompson, who resides in Kansas; Susan, deceased, who married Thomas Swenk; Jennie, married Charles Meixel; James, residing in Kansas; Margaret, married Robert F. Peterman.

5-6. Lucy L. and Mary F., twins, born July 10, 1834. Lucy married Isaac B. Jones, and they were the parents of one child, Susan T., who married Charles C. Mussina. Lucy married (second) Samuel Achenbach, and they had one son, William T. Lucy, the mother, died May 29, 1891. Her twin sister, Mary F., married Charles Field, who was a tanner and currier, now deceased; they had two children, William T. and Susan T.

7. William F. is a contractor and builder in Philadelphia.

William F. Thompson, youngest child of John and Susan (Updegraff) Thompson, was reared upon a farm in Muncy township, to which

his parents removed when he was an infant. His early schooling was by a Quaker woman, one who was lovable as well as intelligent and whose memory he has ever cherished. When he was fifteen years old his parents took up their residence in Williamsport, where he attended the public schools and afterward Dickinson Seminary. He had now acquired a good practical education, and in the spring of 1862 he took employment as a clerk in the United States quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tennessee. Returning home in June, on August 9 he was mustered in at Harrisburg and served a period of nine months in the capacity of quartermaster-sergeant of 131st Pennsylvania Volunteers. He subsequently served for a term of one hundred days under the emergency call of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, and witnessed the deadly battle at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was upon other sanguinary fields. During this enlistment he served in the quartermaster's department, a duty for which he was well fitted by reason of his business abilities and previous experience, and while engaged in the Virginia campaign had charge of one of the supply trains of the Army of the Potomac.

Returning home Mr. Thompson accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store in Williamsport, but occupied the position only a short time. January 1, 1867, he entered upon an independent career, and one for which he was admirably well fitted. He purchased an interest in the dry goods business of Thompson & Knapp, and from that day has been an active manager of that business, which has undergone various changes of the firm name. At his first association with it, the style was Knapp & Thompson, which in 1877 was changed to R. W. Gibson & Company, and ten years later, in 1887, to the present form of Thompson, Gibson & Company, now recognized as one of the most important mercantile houses in the Lycoming Valley. He is thoroughly alive to every community interest, and affords his aid to the advancement of every worthy

cause. He is particularly interested in educational concerns, and for the long period of twenty-three years has rendered efficient service as a member of the board of directors of the Williamsport-Dickinson Seminary, and the secretary of that body. With his family he is a member of the Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church, and his interest in its behalf is attested by the fact that he has constantly held official position in it and has served as its treasurer for about thirty years. He is a Republican in his political affiliations. He belongs to no secret societies, his domestic tastes giving him preference for the pleasures of home life. He is an ardent lover of nature in all her visible forms, particularly addicted to the study of flowers, shrubs and trees, upon which subjects he is regarded as an unusually well-informed authority.

November 1, 1865, Mr. Thompson married Miss Clara M. Otto, who was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, at Mount Hebron, April 26, 1842, and who died at Williamsport, July 14, 1903. She was the daughter of John A. and Caroline F. (Mohr) Otto. Her father was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1814, and died in Williamsport, October 1, 1889. He was a large investor in timber lands on the headwaters of the Susquehanna river, and was later a lumber manufacturer in Williamsport. His wife was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1821, and died December 12, 1894. They were the parents of ten children, of whom seven came to maturity: Clara M., who became the wife of William F. Thompson; Mary A., who married William Gibson; Luther M.; H. Howard; Esther A., who married Joseph H. B. Reese; John M., who married Elizabeth Ereig; and Frank R. Otto. John M. Otto, paternal grandfather of Mrs. William F. Thompson, was born in Germany, and was a prominent physician, as was also his father, Dr. Bodo Otto. Dr. John B. Otto emigrated to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, and practiced his profession

during the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. William F. Thompson were born a family of six children, all in Williamsport: John Otto, born January 1, 1867, died April 26, 1876; Caroline Mohr, born August 17, 1868; Mary Harden, born August 29, 1873, married James R. Paine, of Baltimore, Maryland, October 27, 1896; William Funston, born November 3, 1880, died May 26, 1883; Esther, born September 25, 1885; Martha, born April 11, 1887.

CHARLES HENRY METZGER.

Charles Henry Metzger, a prominent business factor of Williamsport, whose business energy and successful operations have been phenomenal and second to but perhaps one other character known to that place, was born August 10, 1852, in Wurtemberg, Germany, the son of John Metzger and wife. John was born in the same place in 1823 and was the son of John (I). About 1847 John (II) married Judith Erba. Their first child lived but three years. The next child was our subject, Charles Henry. The father came to America and located at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1854, arriving in a packet. His wife and our subject came in 1855 to join him, landing at Williamsport in August of the same year. They came via the Elmira and Williamsport Railway, then a strap rail affair. They had eight children in all, three daughters and five sons. All died young except two sons, Abram F., now at home and unmarried, and Charles Henry, of whom this notice is written. The father was a blacksmith in Germany and followed it many years at Williamsport. He is now eighty-two years of age. His wife died about 1896, aged seventy-two years. The son, Abram F., learned the photography business, as did Charles H.

The only public school advantages gained by Charles H. was be-



Henry Metzger

fore he was ten years old, for at that date he was "put to work" at the blacksmith's forge in his father's shop, where he remained until seventeen years of age, when he learned the art of photography and attended night school and mastered bookkeeping, which in after life became very useful in his business career. In 1885 he entered the electric light business, which he still follows, with many other interests. He became a conspicuous and highly respected real estate dealer, seeming to possess a rare judgment in this line. He built many good houses at Williamsport, including the famous historic exposition building, erected in May, 1895, within twenty-five days' time. It stands on the corner of Pine and Fifth streets, and is a brick, two-story structure, 65 x 208 feet, costing \$7,500, and was by him rented to the exposition company in which to celebrate the centennial year of the settlement of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for \$1,500. It is due to Mr. Metzger to here state that there was an error published in McGinnis' History of this building, wherein he stated that it was built by Harriet Metzger, his wife. She simply owned the lot, and Mr. Metzger erected the building and was to pay a forfeit of fifty dollars per day for each day over thirty days named in the contract as the time in which it was to be completed; also the company agreed to pay him ten dollars per day for each day less than the thirty days he should have to build in. The sequel was that he completed it in twenty-five days' time and hence received his bonus of fifty dollars. D. P. Guise was the contractor. After the exposition closed he rented the place for a roller skating rink, but finally sold it and it is now used as a furniture factory.

Mr. Metzger was an active man and rapidly accumulated wealth by real estate and other speculations, including his organizing and promoting many manufacturing plants. He has been the secretary and treasurer of the United Water, Gas and Electric Company of his city;

Sunbury Edison Electric Luminating Company; Williams Valley Light Company of Lykens, Pennsylvania; Williams Valley Water Company, of Williamstown, Pennsylvania, as well as superintendent and bookkeeper of the last two concerns. He organized the "Thompson Diphtheria Cure Company," about 1888. He was its secretary and aided in putting on the market this great and effective specific, both in the United States and in foreign lands. In the winter of 1904-5, he sold his stock in this and had it not been for one dishonest man in their employ the venture would have proven highly successful, but as it was he lost thousands of dollars. He was a stockholder and promoter of the "Demorest Sewing Machine Company" of Williamsport; the Henry Diston Musical Works; Edison Electric Lighting Company; the Merchants National Bank, and Sunbury Trust Company. He purchased a building, formerly a residence, later a hospital, and converted it into the St. Charles Hotel.

In 1891 he took a seven months' tour to the Pacific coast, also in 1902 went to California and up and down the Pacific country and invested in timber lands in Lynn county, Oregon, which he still owns. He erected several houses in that country at Fair Haven (now Billingham), which he rents. In making these two interstate trips he traveled via the four great rail routes—the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific. He shipped the first carload of red cedar shingles from that country that came east of Chicago, and built up a great trade in them in this part of the east.

Mr. Metzger has been twice married, first to Harriet Hess in 1875, by whom four children were born, three dying in infancy and one, Rosina, born in 1882, married Dr. Albert H. Lamade of Williamsport and has a daughter Martha. Mrs. Metzger died in 1900 and he married Alice M. (Bate) Wilson, daughter of Robert Bate and widow of George Wilson, of Grenville, Michigan. She has a daughter Gretch-

en by her former marriage to Mr. Wilson. Thomas Bate, father of Robert Bate, at one time owned the land where now stands the W. N. & P. railway depot in Buffalo, New York.

Politically, Mr. Metzger, like his venerable father, was a Democrat until Cleveland's second election, when he voted against him and has ever since supported the National Republican party. He is a member of the Lutheran church, while his wife is an Episcopalian.

In all the various changes of this man's eventful career, he made but two bad business ventures, of much financial disaster to him. He has taken great chances at times, but per force a sound judgment and enterprising spirit has generally weathered every storm and came off the winner financially. One enterprise he promoted is worthy of an historic record though failure did mark its ending. In 1876 he attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and while there saw the great suffering endured by street car horses, and conceived of a plan whereby street cars could be operated by steam power, by the consumption of hard coal in conjunction with gasoline. He laid his plans before the street railway company and interested Senator J. J. Patterson of Baltimore, Maryland, and came home and founded a company to make experiments and had a conditional contract for hundreds of street car motors. The work was pursued for five long years, when all his partners dropped out, but he being possessed of that stick-to-it-iveness quality, continued on two years longer alone, and finally completed his machinery and operated a car by steam on the streets of his own city. But the brilliant mind of Thomas Edison had been busy, and just at that date brought forth the electric motor car, and soon the Chicago enterprise had completed its cable lines, and those two systems made commercially valueless his inventions, which had been patented and were about to be purchased by street railways universally. But it should be

said he smiled at the loss of these years of toil and thousands of dollars expended and turned his attention to things that have returned royal receipts, and today, though still a comparatively young man, is possessed of a handsome competency. The lesson of his life should be well heeded by the rising generations who, if wise, will pattern after this man of business courage and aggressiveness.

THE HERDIC FAMILY.

If from among the families of Williamsport and Lycoming county there is one more prominent in the business affairs and general upbuilding of this portion of Pennsylvania than another, it is the Herdic family with its several members.

Peter Herdic was the son of Henry Herdic, who died when Peter was but eighteen months of age, the youngest of seven children, six sons and one daughter. The date of his death was in the summer of 1826. Peter Herdic was born December 14, 1824, at Fort Plains, New York. In 1826 the mother with her large family moved to Ithaca, New York, where Peter attended school for a short time only. In 1830 his mother married a second time, removing to a farm about five miles distant from Ithaca. From a small boy he displayed great pluck and unusual energy. When but ten years of age he could cut wood, and in addition walk to Ithaca to dispose of small game in the market. Early in his life he acquired the habit of saving his earnings. When thirteen years old his step-father died, and this second bereavement in his young life seemed to necessitate a radical change in family affairs, for soon thereafter his mother sold her interest in the farm and moved to the headwaters of Pipe Creek, New York, where she bought fifty acres of wild land for two hundred dollars, making a payment of fifty dollars.



Carl Herdli

A log house was erected and efforts at once made to clear enough land upon which to erect a new, comfortable house. Here young Peter put in many a hard day's work in clearing and cultivating crops and in other ways aiding to support the family. When he was twenty years old he hired out to one Ransome Light, the agent of William Ransom, owner of a sawmill at the head of the creek. He worked faithfully for six weeks and made a demand for his wages, which were finally paid after a threat of suit was made. He continued to add to his capital by hard work. In 1846, when less than twenty-three years of age, he came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, with William Andress, to Cogan House township. They here bought a shingle mill and cleared about seven hundred and forty dollars each during the first year. At the end of three years Mr. Herdic had laid up two thousand five hundred dollars; he then bought a farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres on Lycoming creek, erected a modest house, and on Christmas day, 1849, married Amanda Taylor. In 1850 he erected a steam sawmill in company with Henry Hughes, whose interest he soon after purchased and later sold to James Wood. He realized from his lumber operations and the sale of his mill upwards of ten thousand dollars.

In 1853 he settled in Williamsport, then but a town of less than seventeen hundred people, and from the hour he landed here till the day of his death his busy brain and restless body worked and toiled for his own advancement and for others about him. What he accomplished and how through toil is well known to those who have survived him. During the following decade he had purchased hundreds of acres of land and built mills and other useful factories, giving the sprightly town an impetus that sent it upward with a boom that was the wonder of outsiders and the pride of every home citizen.

His first wife died December 6, 1856, and January 12, 1860, he

married Encie E., daughter of Judge J. W. Maynard, to whom were born two sons, Peter and Henry, both still living.

He induced the Philadelphia & Erie Railway Company to move their passenger station to a plat of ground he gave them, nearly a mile west of the old one. He built several fine houses on Fourth street and close to the station, the Herdic hotel, now the Park hotel. Blocks of buildings sprang up as if by magic, street railways, paving jobs, manufactories, gas companies, water-works, banks and stores soon followed in the triumphant march. Everywhere he was the busy, mysterious, the energetic, the wonderful Peter Herdic. He was instrumental in obtaining a city charter. In the autumn of 1869 he was elected mayor of Williamsport, and he pushed many of his speculative operations with great vigor and sagacity. He acquired over fifty-four thousand acres in Lycoming, Potter and Cameron counties, of which twenty-one thousand are still supposed to contain valuable coal deposits. He built at his own expense the Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and donated it to the society.

Everything went well until the panic of 1878, when he threw his every energy into his business, but fate had marked his course, and he finally passed through bankruptcy in that year. But he again revived, and in a few years was extensively engaged in many paying enterprises and during his last year was engaged in erecting water-works systems at Selinsgrove, Huntingdon, Cairo, Florida and other sections. He was a very generous-hearted, benevolent man, and naturally greatly mourned by this part of the state. He died as the result of an accident February 2, 1888, by slipping on the ice and falling down an embankment, receiving concussion of the head, from which he died within a month. Upon his funeral day most of the business places closed and great sorrow prevailed.

Frank L. Herdic, nephew of Peter Herdic, born April 18, 1843, at Eddytown, New York, on the shores of Seneca Lake, is the son of Jacob Herdic, who soon after the birth of Frank removed to Addison, New York, where he reared a family of three sons, Frank, James and Charles, and one daughter, Evilin. Jacob Herdic's wife was the second daughter of Thomas Philips of Addison, who, in company with General Rathbone, navigated the Canisteo River in a flat-boat from Elmira at an early day and bought lands on which Addison and Rathboneville now stands of the Indians. Thomas Philips was of old English stock, and a direct heir to the great Jennings estate of England, which millions have been spent in trying to get, but owing to an extracted will having been cut from the parish records the legal line was broken and could not be connected.

Frank L. Herdic worked with his brother James on his father's farm at Addison until he reached the age of eighteen years, and when the Civil war broke out, he being of a restless nature, went to the front as a sutler and saw much of the excitement of that day.

Before he went to the army service he married Miss Kingkade of Courtland county, New York, and his children consisted of one son and one daughter, Carl Herdic, of the firm of McCormick and Herdic, insurance agents at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Miss Belle Herdic, now the wife of S. T. McCormick, an attorney of Williamsport.

In his way Mr. Herdic was a remarkable man. Jolly and good-natured, he gained many friends and is known from one end of the land to another as one of the best pool auctioneers of his time. He made several fortunes, but being fond of the best things earth affords he lived well and enjoyed life. He has had experience in many lines of work, from an expert base-ball pitcher to the handling of the Krause Herdic Lumber Mill. He then took a forty thousand dollar interest in

a Texas cattle ranch and when the stock began to die he sold out and invested the proceeds in lands that later on advanced in value, placing him above the losses sustained on the cattle ranch venture. His generous nature could not bear to see another in distress, and many a hungry man has been made happy by him. In his younger days he was an all-round athlete and generally excelled in that line. As a base-ball player he stood "at the head of the class." He was also an expert at billiards and other games. He was the pitcher for the Williamsport club in 1865, '66, and '67, losing but one game during the time. At that date the game was all social and not professional, as at present. Very elaborate gatherings and banquets were held in conjunction with base-ball games.

About 1900 Mr. Herdic was caught between two passing street cars in Baltimore, Maryland, and rolled between the steps the entire length of the cars in only an eight-inch space. This left him on the verge of death, but after one year, more or less suffering from the effects of the accident, he recovered in a measure his usual strength and continued his business with renewed vigor. He is a lavish entertainer and counts his friends by the one name—legion. He is now, 1905, in his sixty-second year and enjoying fairly good health for one of his years and varied experiences.

James P. Herdic, nephew of Peter Herdic, and son of Jacob Herdic, was born at Addison, Steuben county, New York, November 10, 1844. He resided in his native county until he reached the age of twenty years, attending school for a short period, then was set to work on his father's farm and doing odd jobs at team work. At the age of sixteen he took a position in the Erie Railroad depot, handling freight, express and baggage. He was very rugged and athletic, and frequently astonished his nearest friends at feats at lifting and handling heavy freight. At one time he threw into an express car five tons of butter in firkins

and tubs in six and a half minutes. He handed them into the open car door and four men packed them away as they were rolled to him on the platform of the depot by two other men. The butter was piled on the platform at the arrival of the east express train that took it to New York city, and had to be loaded while the train waited. This was considered a remarkable feat. After three years' service in the warehouse he learned telegraphy, and was taken into the office to telegraph and sell tickets, which he did for a year, when he was called to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, by his uncle, Peter Herdic, and given charge of the line of cars and lumber of the West Branch Lumber Company, which position he held fourteen years, when the railroad company bought up the independent line and Mr. Herdic went to Michigan and engaged in lumbering with S. H. Gray, at Big Rapids. Holding his interest in the firm, he came east and engaged in the lumber business by erecting a mill at Roaring Branch and cutting off a large tract of hemlock, selling the bark to the tannery and shipping the lumber to the general market places. He also operated the Beaver Mills in company with A. W. Curtis. He ran the Roaring Branch Mill one year and sold to Col. Mosser. He then organized a company to handle the Herdic coach lines from Salt Lake City to Maine, covering the entire distance in the three years he was on the road. The coach was James P. Herdic's idea, but was put in financial shape by Peter Herdic and made in Philadelphia. The Herdic Cab & Coach Lines proved very profitable and made a good start towards renewing Peter Herdic's second fortune. When James, in connection with his Uncle Peter, took up the building of the waterworks system they began at Cairo, Illinois, in 1886, and their work included Orlando, Florida. Upon the death of his uncle he took up the management of the same line of work in connection with the sale of lots of the Maynard farm in the city of Williamsport, which line he still

follows. His work extends to all parts of the nation and his peculiar system of crossing rivers, with large and small pipe lines, has made him famous. In 1904 he combined the Electric Light and Gas plants of Bristol, Tennessee, with the street railway line and the large power plant and water works in one company. He installed a twelve hundred horse power plant eleven miles east of Bristol by damming the river and tunneling through a hill eight hundred feet to the same river, on its return, thus obtaining a fall of twenty-seven feet. By this turbine wheel power the street railway and electric light plants are operated, and the balance of the power (900 horse power) is sold to Bristol at fifty dollars per horse power. The stock and bonds of this company reach one million five hundred thousand dollars. On an average Mr. Herdic has constructed four water-works plants each year for several years. He leases and operates the Canton, Pennsylvania, water-works, and has since 1890, besides being secretary and director of the Cairo Water Company, of Cairo, Illinois.

Mr. Herdic was married on the day that Garfield was shot, July 2, 1881. His wife was the daughter of James Jeffries, formerly of West Chester, Pennsylvania, but later of Lock Haven and the widow of the late Colonel Barrows. After taking up his residence on Fourth street, Williamsport, the Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized by Mrs. Herdic, who, like Mr. Herdic, was very humane, and with Mrs. Herdic as secretary, the society grew to be a strong factor in this part of the state and proved a terror to evil doers. Mrs. Herdic proved herself to be a most efficient officer, managing the legal and financial points, as well as the general direction of all arrests and punishments of law violators in that special line. She raised a thousand dollar fund for the erection of a memorial in Vallymont Park to commemorate the memory of the former president of the

society of cruelty to animals. She also secured by subscription five hundred dollars, and purchased the city ambulance, a greatly needed article.

Mr. Herdic is a true lover of justice and always takes sides with the weak and helpless, but is an avowed enemy to the cruel and selfish. He is ever prompt in his obligations, financially or otherwise. He is kind-hearted, sympathetic and charitable toward the needy and unfortunate. At sixty years of age he shows as much vigor of body and mind as one half his age. At this time he is promoting several large light and water plants in various parts of the United States, with the same strength and enterprise as of former, earlier years. Having been a temperate man, he has at his three score years a well-preserved body and mind.

N. ROBERT HUBBARD.

N. Robert Hubbard, D. D. S., of Williamsport, has been a resident of the city since the autumn of 1882. He was born in Russell, Massachusetts, July 12, 1859, the son of William Henry and Sarah Perkins Hubbard, who were both natives of the same place. His father was a soldier in the great Civil war, a member of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and died in the hospital at Alexandria, Virginia. N. Robert Hubbard was reared in Springfield, Massachusetts, receiving a good common school education and subsequently studied dentistry under two preceptors; took a course at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1881; and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1889. The practice of his profession began at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in the fall of 1882 he came to Williamsport, associating himself with Dr. Mundy until 1885, at which date he established his present office and has ever since held an extensive practice.

In June, 1888, Mr. Hubbard was married to Miss Lizzie, daughter

of John J. Everett and wife, of Lock Haven. By this union the following children have been born to them: Margaret Ethel, born February 5, 1892; Sarah Esther, born May 1, 1893; and Dorothy Elizabeth, born December 28, 1898.

He is a member of Lodge No. 106, F. and A. M.; Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, R. A. M.; Baldwin II Commandery No. 22, K. T.; Williamsport Consistory of S. P. R. S. Thirty-second degree, Irem Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. While not an old resident of Williamsport, both he and his interesting family have won a firm place in the respect and esteem of a large circle of admirers and in a professional way he is greatly appreciated for his knowledge, skill, and care of each case to the minute detail.

PARSONS FAMILY.

(1) Judge Anson V. Parsons, ancestor of the Williamsport Parsons, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, in 1798. He entered the Law School of Litchfield, Connecticut, from which he graduated with high honors. After spending some time in the law office of Andrew Porter at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1824 he located at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he opened the first law office of that place. Here he built up a large practice. No one at the Williamsport bar could gain and hold the attention of a jury more successfully than Mr. Parsons. His arguments were masterpieces. January 22, 1843, he was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Porter, serving until February 16, 1844. Later on he was elected state senator, but before the expiration of his term he was appointed president judge of the judicial district composed of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill counties. He was afterward associate judge of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, and at the close of this term resumed his practice

in Williamsport. He was the author of "Parsons' Equity Cases"—a two-volume work of much professional value.

Judge Parsons married Mary, daughter of James Hepburn and wife of Northumberland county. She died in 1853. He died in Philadelphia, September, 1882.

HON. HENRY C. PARSONS.

Among the distinguished dead of the city of Williamsport, he whose name heads this sketch is certainly entitled to place in this connection. Hon. Henry C. Parsons, lawyer and president of the West Branch National Bank, was born February 10, 1834, at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, son of Anson V. Parsons. He descended from a highly respected New England family, dating back to the early settlement of this country, of which many members have sustained the fair name and kept sacred the family traits of manly character. He removed with his parents to Williamsport, when but a few months of age. He was educated for college in the high school of this city. In 1851 he entered the sophomore class of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, from which he was graduated in 1854. His tastes and opportunities led him to embrace the profession of law, and after a thorough course of study in the office of his father, then practicing in Philadelphia, he was admitted to the bar in 1857. He returned to his native county in the fall of that year, and opened a law office in Williamsport, where he practiced until his death.

In 1861, at the beginning of the Civil war period, he enlisted and served as sergeant of Company "A," Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in 1864 he made a second campaign as captain of Company "B," One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1873-1874,

a member of the Constitution Convention of Pennsylvania, an honor he shared with the most distinguished talent of the state. In 1881 he was elected mayor of Williamsport, and his administration, covering the years 1882 and 1883, was marked by a business-like conduct of the city's affairs. When he left the office of mayor he carried with him the thanks and best wishes of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party lines. In 1882 he was chosen the president of the West Branch Bank of Williamsport, and vice-president of the Savings Institution of the same city. Mr. Parsons was a hearty supporter of the Republican party and took deep interest in *Reno Post*, *Grand Army of the Republic*. He was a vestryman at the Christ church.

He was married October 15, 1865, to Martha, daughter of Dr. William Hepburn, an esteemed, now deceased physician. To this union were born five children: 1. Elizabeth H.; 2. Frank, married and had a daughter named Marion H.; 3. John R.; 4. Hepburn; 5. Henry C., educated at private schools and preparatory school at Lawrenceville, graduating from Princeton College with the class of 1898. He was admitted to the bar October, 1901, and now is an attorney at Williamsport. Mr. Parsons passed from earthly scenes November 21, 1898.

JOHN HANCOCK WATSON.

No name is more intimately associated with the most important interests of Lycoming county than the patronymic borne by John Hancock Watson, of Williamsport. The family of which Mr. Watson is a representative was founded in America by an ancestor who emigrated from county Donegal, Ireland, presumably at some period in our colonial history.

William Watson was born January 12, 1772, and married Jane, born

October 8, 1784, daughter of William McMeens and sister of Colonel John McMeens, an early and prominent settler on the "Long Reach" of the West Branch, a few miles west of Williamsport. He was a man of great energy and untiring industry. When a young man his educational opportunities were limited, but in after life he succeeded in supplying their deficiencies. He was one of the county commissioners in 1808, and in 1809 was appointed a state commissioner with Jabez Hyde, of Luzerne county and Samuel Hunter Wilson of Centre county, to superintend the disbursement of an appropriation made by the legislature to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna river to its mouth. In 1814 and 1818 he was chosen a member of assembly from this district. Governor Snyder appointed him a justice of the peace and he filled the office creditably. His wife was a Ritchey, and they had three sons: Robert, John and William; and four daughters: Margaret, Elizabeth, Anna and Rosina. Of the sons, Robert became a surgeon in the United States Navy; John emigrated to California and died there; William died in this county. Elizabeth married Dr. Andrew Hepburn, of Williamsport; Anna married Dr. Massey, who died in Kansas; and Rosina and Margaret died unmarried. Colonel McMeens was buried at Newberry.

William Watson and Jane McMeens were married March 17, 1803, and the following children were born to them: 1. John, born January 21, 1804, died February 1, 1804. 2. John (second), born April 1, 1805, died November 7, 1870. 3. William Washington, born February 15, 1807, died March 25, 1866. 4. James Smiley, born August 13, 1809, died September 9, 1869. 5. Oliver, mentioned at length hereinafter. 6. Sherron, born May 7, 1814, died in Illinois. 7. Mary, born December 29, 1816, died September 29, 1867. 8. Thomas Wood, born August 11, 1819, is still living. 9. David, born March 4, 1821, died about 1850. 10. Stephen, born March 20, 1825, died June 21, 1879. 11. Elizabeth,

born June 17, 1829, died June 23, 1848. Mrs. Watson, the mother of this large family, died February 23, 1846, and her husband survived her ten years, passing away February 17, 1856, at the advanced age of eighty-four.

Oliver Watson, fifth child of William and Jane (McMeens) Watson, was born November 10, 1811, on Lycoming Creek, Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of eight years became a member of the household of his uncle, William McMeens. In 1826 the family moved to the forks of Pine Creek, where the village of Waterville now stands, and there Mr. Watson remained until 1830, when he entered the service of James Stewart for the purpose of learning the blacksmith's trade. At the end of two years he returned to Pine Creek and attended school for some time, seeking to supply the educational deficiencies caused by the limited opportunities of his earlier years. Such was his success that in 1834 he took charge of a school held in a building on the farm of Henry Tomb. He was then induced by the Honorables George Crawford, John Cook and John Gallagher to take charge of a school near the residence of Mr. Crawford, where he taught until 1836. Mr. Crawford advised him to study law, and in pursuance of this counsel he went to Williamsport and entered the office of the Honorable James Armstrong. He made rapid progress in his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1837. During the time he was reading law he served as clerk in the office of the county commissioners, but resigned that office in 1838 to accept the appointment of county treasurer, which office he filled in an efficient and creditable manner for three years. In 1841 Mr. Watson entered into partnership with the Honorable John W. Maynard, and the law firm of Maynard & Watson was continued for seven years, during which time it attained a wide celebrity. In 1848 Mr. Watson retired from the firm and associated with

himself A. J. Little. This connection was maintained for two years, when Mr. Little retired, and Mr. Watson practiced alone until 1856. He was then elected president of the West Branch Bank, an office which he held to the close of his life.

In addition to the many other positions occupied by Mr. Watson he served for nearly thirty years as president of the Market Street Bridge Company. He dealt extensively in wild lands, and at the time of his death owned several fine farms. Mr. Watson was a successful business man, an able lawyer, and a sound financier, and acquired through the passing years a handsome competence. He was a staunch Democrat, but took no active interest in political affairs. For over fifty years he held the office of vestryman in Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, of which he had been one of the founders.

Mr. Watson married, November 16, 1843, Marietta, daughter of the Honorable David Scott, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, president of the first board of state canal commissioners, and president judge of Dauphin county three years and Luzerne county nineteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were the parents of the following children: 1. William Scott, who married Elizabeth A. Wyckoff, of Clinton, New Jersey, and has five children: Marietta, who married C. B. Hazard, of Washington, District of Columbia, and has one son and two daughters; Elizabeth, who married Frank Parsons, of Williamsport, became the mother of one daughter, and is now deceased; Emma, who, after the death of her sister Elizabeth, became the wife of Frank Parsons, mentioned above; Catherine Scott, who married Charles Dougle, of Lock Haven; and William Scott, who served in Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Spanish war, and is now a student at Lehigh University. 2. Oliver, who married Ella Porter, and has no children. 3. Mary Jane, who is the widow of Charles Rawl and has two children,

James and Juliette. 4. Emma, who is the widow of Charles Jones, M. D., and has one son, Charles. 5. Thomas, who now lives in Porto Rico, is married and has one child. 6. John Hancock, mentioned at length hereinafter.

Mr. Watson for some years prior to his death endured the great affliction of almost total blindness and his extensive business interests were cared for by his devoted wife. He died at his home September 1, 1882, at the age of seventy-one. It was felt that the entire community had sustained a loss, and the sympathies of all went out to his bereaved family. One of the many tributes to his memory was the naming of a township in his honor.

John Hancock Watson, fifth child of Oliver and Marietta (Scott) Watson, was born in Williamsport, where he attended the public schools. The time arriving for him to choose an occupation, he went to Renovo, Pennsylvania, and there learned the machinist's trade with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He had followed this trade for nearly four years, when the death of his father obliged him to return to Williamsport in order to take charge of the estate. He has never since been engaged in active business, his time having been fully occupied in managing the property left by his father. He has been elected director in the bank of which his father was president for so many years.

Mr. Watson is a Thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with Lodge, No. 106, F. and A. M. He belongs to Lycoming Chapter, Adoniram Council, Baldwin Second Commandery, the Scottish Rite Masons, of Williamsport, and Lu Lu Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Philadelphia.



Jas. V. Brown

LYCOMING NATIONAL BANK.

This banking house was chartered in March, 1875, succeeding the Lycoming County Savings Bank, organized in 1871. The first board of directors of the Lycoming National Bank was as follows: George Bubb, J. Henry Cochran, Thomas Tozier, J. P. Finley, Adam Follmer, John B. Coryell, A. S. Young, James McConkey, E. G. Fay, David Trainer, H. C. McCormick. The officers were: George Bubb, president; Charles Gleim, cashier; R. Ray Smith, teller; H. C. McCormick, solicitor.

The present board is as follows: John B. Coryell, N. B. Bubb, S. T. Foresman, William Gibbon, Eben J. Russ, C. LaRue Munson, G. D. Tinsman, C. S. Horton, John G. Coryell, Peter Follmer, H. C. Bubb.

The present officers are: John B. Coryell, president; N. B. Bubb, vice-president; Charles Gleim, cashier; J. Cooke Sturdivant, teller; Hall Reighard, assistant teller; John Gibson, Jr., clerk; C. LaRue Munson, solicitor.

Present financial standing: Capital, \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$126,000; deposits, \$600,000; loans and discounts, \$418,000. This is to date of September 11, 1905.

THE BROWN FAMILY.

Anasa Brown (I) was a native of Rhode Island and a descendant of the family that founded Brown University. He was a Baptist minister, a prominent political friend and supporter of Clinton and a man of high standing and marked influence in his day. Among his children was David Brown (II), who was born in Washington county, New York, and a farmer by occupation, but later in life engaged in the lumber

business in Allegany county in the same state. He was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, filling numerous offices in his native county. He died in 1866. He was twice married and raised a family of fifteen children, ten of whom were living in 1892: 1. Henry; 2. James; 3. Richard; 4. Daniel C.; 5. Alfred S.; 6. Stephen S.; 7. Allen L.; 8. Orange S.; 9. Sarah A.; 10. Charles F.

(III.) James Van du Zee Brown (deceased), son of David (II), was born in Hartford, Washington county, New York, March 2, 1826, and was reared in Allegany county, New York, where he attended the common schools, after which he learned the printer's trade, at which he was employed from the age of seventeen years until he had attained his majority. He then, in connection with his father, purchased a flour mill at Angelica, New York, but in 1851 went to Wellsville and engaged in milling and merchandising. He remained there until 1859, when he came to Williamsport and bought the Updegraff and Herdic flouring mill, which he operated with his brother Stephen S. until 1866. During this time the mill was burned, but was immediately rebuilt. In 1866 he sold the property, devoting his whole time to the lumber business. He followed this life under various firm names until 1881, when he severed his connection with it here, but embarked in the same line of business in the West. Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the First National Bank. In 1866 he became the president of the Williamsport Water Company also president of the Citizens Water and Gas company in 1885; and an original stockholder in the Market street Bridge Company, prior to the building of the present steel bridge. He was also a stockholder and director in the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company. He was ever active in and a supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association of his home city. Politically he was an out and out Republican, but never desired political office. He

was one of the McKinley electors. He was married in 1860 to Carile, daughter of Edmund C. Higgins and wife, of New York state. Mr. Brown and wife were both members of the Christ Protestant Episcopal church, he being a vestryman and warden.

His was an eventful and highly successful career in many ways, and the handsome competency which he secured by a legitimate occupation is, since his death, going on to perform laudable work for those who shall come after him and who may well take pattern from his own well-rounded character. He died December 8, 1904, at Williamsport. Mrs. Brown died November 16, 1902. Her death came suddenly and entirely unlooked for. She appeared to be in the best of health, but was stricken down by heart failure, leaving only a surviving husband. Her maiden name was Carile C. Higgins. She was born at Pike, Wyoming county, May 4, 1831, and married Mr. Brown and removed to Williamsport in 1860. She possessed many truly noble, lovable traits of character, and was noted for her charity. She was a devout member of the Episcopal church. She had been a regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a charter member of the Clio Club.

The entire community deeply mourned the death of these noble characters. Among the bequests in his will, Mr. Brown made one of five thousand dollars to Christ Episcopal church of Williamsport. But perhaps the most lasting and far extending bequest was that of the free public library for Williamsport. It was his desire and so named in the will that it should be known as the "James V. Brown Library of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania." It is to be under the management of nine trustees, to have perpetual succession and to be as follows: 1, mayor of the city and his successors, ex-officio; 2, the rector of Christ Episcopal church and his successors, ex-officio; 3, the superintendent of the public schools and his successors, ex-officio; 4, any person to be

elected from time to time by the city councils, to serve for a term of five years; 5, Edmund Brown Piper; 6, David A. Howe; 7, Orange S. Brown; 8, J. Clinton Hill, Esq.; 9, J. Artley Beeber, Esq. These trustees to all serve without compensation; the library to be a free library. The sum of \$150,000 was given to erect and furnish a suitable library building. Also \$10,000 for the purchase of books for said library; he provided for an endowment fund to produce \$10,000 annually. It was also his desire that when a vacancy occurred in the board of trustees that his nephew, Henry D. Brown, should be chosen to such position.

III. Henry Brown (deceased), son of David Brown, was born in Washington county, New York, 1824, and moved to Angelica with his parents when young. There he was educated and engaged in the lumbering business, and also flour mills engaged a part of his attention. In 1846 he moved to Wisconsin, where he became a merchant. When but twenty-four years old he was appointed on a commission, associated with the governor of Wisconsin, to select a site and direct the planning and arrange for a state prison. In 1854 he returned to Angelica, and was also interested at Wellsville, New York, in the firm of Brown & Brown. He was sheriff of Allegany county for several terms.

In 1864 he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and two years later became interested in lumbering as a member of the firm of Brown, Early & Co. In 1882 he retired from lumbering in the east, but took charge of the large lumbering interest of the firm in the west, finally retiring to his beautiful home in Williamsport, on Fourth and State streets. Several years prior to his death he resided in New York city, and died at a hotel in Long Island, August 1, 1902. Up to a short time before his death he had been in excellent health. His wife preceded him in September, 1897. Her maiden name was Diantha R. Brown. Her father, James Brown, was a prominent man in his state, and served

twenty-seven years in the Vermont legislature, in succession. She was married to Henry Brown, September 16, 1850, at Angelica, New York. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, and charitably disposed toward all worthy causes. She possessed a sweet disposition, and stood with an open purse for the unfortunate poor.

(III.) Stephen S. Brown, deceased, son of David Brown, was born at West Almond, Allegany county, New York, April 11, 1837, and died, aged sixty-three years, January 29, 1900, at his home in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, of la grippe and acute Bright's disease. He was one of the pioneer and most prominent lumbermen of this section of the east. His grandfather was Amasa Brown, a native of Rhode Island. His father, David Brown, was a farmer and finally a lumberman of much note in his day. In September, 1859, S. S. Brown came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was associated with his brother, James V. Brown, in milling, operating the Williamsport Flour Mills until 1866, when the mill was burned. He then engaged in the lumber business with Henry and James V. Brown and Henry W. Early, under firm name of Brown, Early & Co., and they continued until 1883. Later he was of the firm of Brown, Clark and Howe, S. S. Brown being the senior member, in what was the leading industry of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for many years.

Early in life he was united with the Second Presbyterian church of Williamsport. When the edifice of this society was burned, he was very active in building the magnificent new Church Of The Covenant, which is the successor of the old Second Presbyterian church. He was one of the designers, and was on the building committee, and was a faithful trustee at the time of his death. He was a director of the First National Bank, also of the Williamsport Water Company, and the Citizens Water and Gas Company. The Ross Club counted him among

their conspicuous members, as did Reno Post and the Young Men's Republican Club. Politically, he was a staunch defender of Republican principles, an aggressive worker in county, state and national politics. He was chairman of the county committee several years, and several terms served as member of the city council, being first elected in 1876. During the forty years of energetic, business and social life at Williamsport, he endeared himself to a very large circle of admirers.

He married Mary D. Brown in 1872. By this union the following children came to bless their home: Florence A., Henry D., Stephen V. and James T., all residents of Williamsport. Stephen V. was educated at Williamsport, Lawrenceville, and Princeton College, graduating in 1902 from the last named institution. He is now connected with the Williamsport Gas Engine Company as secretary, of which his brother, Henry D., is president. James T. took a course at Princeton College, and was a student at Lawrenceville. Henry D. was born August 23, 1874, and educated in the schools of his native city, Williamsport, and at Lawrenceville, graduating from Yale College in 1896. He has been president of the Williamsport Water Company since December 28, 1904, and is connected with various other business enterprises.



KOCH FAMILY.

The great brewing industry of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, conducted by the Koch family, is one of no small importance. The founder of this business was August Koch, Sr., born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, April 1, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native land, and served three years in the German army. His education was limited, but as the years passed by, by self-application he became a well-posted man. At an early age he learned the trade of a millwright and

contracted for the erection of flouring mills, erecting some of the largest mills in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Baden, and Hungary. In the spring of 1850 he sold his property at a sacrifice, and with his family removed to the United States, finally settling in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. By the time he had fairly got settled in this city, his means were greatly reduced. He was in a strange land, with whose language and customs he was unacquainted, but he manfully went to work to build for himself a family name and home in the New World. In 1851 he established a small brewery in what is now South Williamsport, which he conducted until the autumn of 1868, increasing in size and capacity in the meantime, and then sold to his sons, August and Edmund G., who have since carried on an extensive business. In 1856 he built a flouring mill and operated it in connection with his brewing plant. His sons finally took that also and operated it. He accumulated a handsome competency, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1873, while under medical treatment for a throat affliction. He married Wilhelmina Ferber of Germany, who survived him. They reared four children: August, Jr., Edmund G., Alvina and Minnie.

August Koch, Jr., was born in Germnay in 1837, the eldest son of August and Wilhelmina Koch. He accompanied his parents to Williamsport Pennsylvania, in 1850, and since 1868 has been the senior member of the firm of A. Koch & Brother. He was an enthusiastic student of natural history and a skilled taxidermist. He collected the finest array of stuffed birds and quadrupeds in Pennsylvania and belonged to several European scientific societies. He was married in 1861 to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Wise, of Lycoming county, by whom five children were born: Edmund V., Laura, Ida, Clara and Harry.

Edmund G. Koch, son of August Koch, Sr., was born in Germany in 1846 and came with the family to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, when

but four years of age. He received a public school education and afterwards attended Dickenson Seminary and the Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He learned the brewing business of his father and in 1868 formed a partnership with his brother, August, succeeding to the business of his father. After the death of his father, the title was changed from that of Koch & Sons to that of the Koch Brewing Company, with August, Jr., as president, Edmund G., vice-president, and Edmund Victor, secretary and treasurer. They built up a very large trade in the West Branch Valley. Mr. Koch was one of the original organizers of the Board of Trade and served as treasurer of that progressive institution.

He was married in 1869 to Clara, daughter of Joseph Fielemeyer, of Philadelphia. They had one daughter, Alvina, who married H. M. Ritter, a physician of Williamsport. Mr. Koch came to be one of the most widely known and enterprising business characters of all Lycoming county.

Concerning the growth of the business with which the Koch family has built up, it may be stated that in 1879 they were the first local brewery to bottle a part of their product. It has now come to be a large branch of their business. By the fall of 1889, the business had so increased and the modern methods so obtained, that the firm concluded to build a new plant, so the following year the old pioneer brewery was torn down and enlarged to its present proportions. With but one or two possible exceptions, this brewing plant is the oldest manufacturing concern in Lycoming county and has been managed by the one single family for fifty-four years. It is now a fully up-to-date plant and shows that "nothing succeeds like success."

HYMAN A. SLATE.

Few families of Williamsport are more thoroughly identified with the interests of the place than that of which Hyman A. Slate, a prominent resident of the city, is a representative. Some of the most valuable real estate in Williamsport has been for a long time the property of the Slate family, and is devoted to social, philanthropic and business purposes.

George Slate was a native of Ontario county, New York, where he was born February 5, 1815, his ancestors coming to this country in 1742. His mother died when he was six months old, and his father went to California in 1819. He was reared by friends and was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade. He came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1833, where he followed various occupations, working at his trade, and also in the foundry of John B. Hall. In 1835 he formed a partnership with John Corson and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in the evenings, working for Mr. Hall in the day time. In 1837 the firm of Slate & Fulmer was established, and, purchasing the tannery which was founded by George Fulmer in 1813, they embarked in that business and also engaged in the manufacture of leather belting. This partnership existed up to 1856, when Mr. Fulmer retired from the firm and Mr. Slate continued the business alone until 1868. In that year he took his son, Hyman A., into partnership, under the firm name of George Slate & Son, and continued under that name until 1880, when J. Walton Slate was admitted and the title of the firm became George Slate & Sons. He retired from active business in 1886, turning over his affairs to his sons, Hyman A. and J. Walton, when the firm of George Slate's Sons was organized.

Mr. Slate was a Republican and filled various minor offices. He

was a member of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church from the time of his arrival in Williamsport up to 1860, when he joined Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as a steward and trustee. He was a member of the building committee of both churches.

Mr. Slate was twice married, first in 1843, to Sarah, daughter of George Fulmer, who bore him six children: Hyman A., mentioned at length hereinafter; J. Walton; George Fulmer, who served two years in the Civil war, and died in 1864; and Ellen, Sarah, and Rosa, all of whom are dead. Mrs. Slate died in 1857, and he subsequently married Charlotte H., daughter of Thomas P. Simmons, of Williamsport. Two children were born of this union: William H., of Hawley-Slate Furniture Company, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and Gracy S., wife of Harvey L. Simmons, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Slate died December 11, 1889; his widow survives him. He was an exemplary, upright man, and was highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Hyman A. Slate, oldest surviving son of George and Sarah (Fulmer) Slate, was born May 19, 1847, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of that city and at Dickinson Seminary, and is also a graduate of Eastman's Business College. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's office as bookkeeper, and in 1868, his father sold him an interest in the business. They were engaged in the tannery business up to 1889, in connection with their belting business, but in that year they tore down the tannery and erected their present building on Government place, which is one of the substantial structures of the city. This firm is the successor of one of the pioneer tanneries of Williamsport, and is the oldest business house in the city, the business being continuous from grandfather to grandson.

In 1861 Mr. Slate went out as a drummer-boy in Company B,

Thirty-seventh Regiment, Emergency Men, and served six weeks. He was out again for a short time in 1862. He has been a member of the city council and is a member of the G. A. R., and is a charter member of the Ross Club and Antes Fort Fishing Club. In politics he is a Republican. His family are members of the Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, and he is the treasurer of the board of trustees.

Mr. Slate was married, in 1872, to M. Virginia, daughter of Dr. John W. Wright, of Baltimore, Maryland, and great-granddaughter of Ellis Walton, the second prothonotary, recorder and clerk of Lycoming county. Mr. and Mrs. Slate are the parents of four children: Anna Blanche, now missionary to Yokohama, Japan; Florence Walton; George, Jr.; and Martha Virginia.

J. Walton Slate, mentioned above, brother of Hyman A. Slate, was born September 24, 1851, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He entered his father's office in 1872, and became a member of the firm in 1880. He has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and a charter member of the Ross Club. He is a Republican in politics and a member of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Slate was married, in 1885, to Elvira, daughter of John Hampton, of Philadelphia, and has two children: Sarah Fulmer and John Hampton.

HERBERT RUSSELL LAIRD.

The subject of this sketch is the son of John Russell Laird and Ellen Amanda (Van Vorce) Laird and was born at Galesburg, Illinois, February 7, 1867. When but a few months old his parents returned to Williamsport, where his life has been spent.

His ancestor on the paternal side was William Laird, who was born

in Ireland on October 27, 1727, came to America in his youth and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he died on April 11, 1820. William Laird served in Captain Cluggage's Company of the Pennsylvania Battalion of Riflemen of Col. Thompson, and marched to Boston, Massachusetts. Private, First Pennsylvania Line, Col. Hand (Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. I, pages 19 and 330). William Laird married Martha Wilson. Their son, James Laird, married, first, Mary McFarland; second, Watson. The son of James Laird and Watson, James Laird, married Esther Russell, by whom he had three children, John Russell Laird, Susan M. Laird and Sarah Laird.

John Russell Laird married Ellen Amanda Van Vorce at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1861, and their son Herbert Russell Laird is the subject of this sketch.

On the maternal side his ancestry is traced from Wandril de Leon, a famous soldier, to whom in 1055 A. D., a township in Lorraine, France, called Council, was given. From that he became Lord of Courcil or Courcelles, which afterward became Churchill. From him the English line is definitely traced and while it has been impossible to definitely ascertain the point from which the American line branched it is conjectured that the descendants of No. 13, William Churchill, were Joseph Churchill, the head of the Plymouth branch, Josiah Churchill, the head of the Connecticut branch, and William Churchill the head of the Manhattan branch, although there is no actual evidence of kinship between the three American settlers.

Josiah Churchill, the head of the Connecticut branch, makes his first appearance in Wethersfield, Connecticut, on the occasion of his marriage and the first entry relating to his real estate is made in the Town Records, B. 1, p. 204, under date of February 28, 1641.

In Hinman's genealogical account of the early Connecticut settlers he says of Josiah Churchill: "He was a gentleman of more than a medium estate for the time in which he lived, and of reputation in the colony." He executed his will on the 17th of November, 1683, and died before January, 1687.

Josiah Churchill married Elizabeth Foote, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Deming) Foote, who died at Wethersfield, September 8, 1700, aged about eighty-four years. They had eight children, of whom Joseph, the fifth, was born December 7, 1649, and married Mary, May 13, 1674.

Joseph was one of the beneficiaries named in the will of his maternal grandmother Elizabeth (Deming) (Foote), widow of Governor Thomas Welles. That he was a man of ability and influence is shown by his gradual advancement to places of trust and influence. He held various offices and the Wethersfield Records show that at the Annual Meeting held December 27, 1697, "Sergt." Joseph Churchill was chosen "Selectman" and was holding that office when he died, April 1, 1699, at the age of forty-nine years. It has been impossible to ascertain the surname of his wife, who survived him and lived to advanced age, being referred to as "widow Mary Sr." They had nine children, of whom Jonathan, the eighth, was born in 1692 and married Mrs. Sarah Deming. They had five children, of whom Jonathan, the first, was born in 1724 and married Lydia Smith. This couple had ten children, of whom Jonathan, the second, was born November 25, 1749, and married, first, Sarah Burgess, second, Comfort Woodcock.

Jonathan Churchill, the fifth of the Connecticut branch, served in the Revolutionary war in Captain Hezekial Leach's company. A letter dated November, 1776, is preserved by his descendants, which he wrote from "Saw Pits in Rye," meaning "rifle pits" in a rye field.

By his first wife he had seven children, of whom Josiah, the second, was born January 11, 1777.

He married Olive Odell in Litchfield, Connecticut, and settled in Franklin, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, as a farmer soon after his marriage. He was a man of good business ability and methods. They had two children, the second of whom, Lucretia, was born 1805 and married Aaron Van Vorce, 1825. They had six children, the fifth of whom, Ellen Amanda, was born September 30, 1838, and married John Russell Laird, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1861.

John Russell Laird and Ellen Amanda (Van Vorce) Laird had one child, the subject of this sketch.

Herbert Russell Laird married Mary Wilson, first daughter of Colonel Samuel Wilson and Harriet Babb McGowan. Mary Wilson Laird is a descendant of Samuel Wilson, a native of Ireland, who came to what is now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, about 1725. He brought with him his son James, a lad of seven years, who afterward became a well known surveyor of Buffalo Valley, and being sent by Governor Penn to survey lands in that valley, now Union county, which had been recently purchased from the Indians, he made a selection of a tract of three hundred acres of land lying about a mile north of the present town of Lewisburg. This land he afterward gave to his son William Wilson, who there made his home and whose remains with those of his wife are buried in the Lewisburg cemetery.

James Wilson was born in September, 1719 (or 1720), died September 28, 1793. He married, first, Martha Sterrett, and afterward Ann Sterrett. Martha Sterrett was born June 16, 1725, married April 3, 1742, and died in 1789.

They had eight children, of whom William, the first, was born

June 4, 1743, died April 9, 1824. He married Elizabeth Robinson, who was born February 7, 1758, died April 11, 1815.

Two sons of William, Thomas and Samuel, purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead and divided the land equally. Samuel Wilson married Elizabeth Nevius, whose mother was a daughter of Colonel Chamberlain. Colonel Chamberlain served as lieutenant-colonel in Second Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, Colonel Daniel Chambers, his commission bearing date September 9, 1777. He participated in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, where his eldest son Lewis was killed by a cannon ball. They had twelve children, of whom Samuel Wilson was the seventh, and whose birth, marriage and death are noted under the Nevius descent, following.

Samuel Wilson was educated at Lewisburg and completed his studies at Bucknell University in 1852. In April, 1861, at Jersey Shore, he assisted in recruiting a company called the Humes Guards, of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant, May 6, 1861, but receiving no assurance that their services would be accepted the company disbanded. In June following Colonel Wilson recruited a company for E. G. Chorman of Philadelphia, and reported with his men in that city about the middle of July. This company was mustered in July 23, 1861, as Company B, Chorman's Independent Mounted Rifle Rangers, afterwards known as the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Samuel Wilson was commissioned first lieutenant and as his company was the foundation of the regiment it remained in Philadelphia until October and was then sent to Washington. After a month it was sent across the Potomac and engaged in scouting duty. On February 26, 1862, Samuel Wilson was promoted to Captain of Co. L, and served in the Army of the Potomac until October 17, 1864. He was captured December 2, 1862, and confined in Libby Prison but was soon exchanged and returned

to his regiment. He was promoted to major but never commissioned and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of his regiment December 23, 1863. He was a brave and gallant soldier and was wounded five different times, twice in the right arm, once in the left arm, was struck by a piece of shell in the left hip and had his right leg above the ankle fractured. He received a letter from General Meade recommending him to the President for promotion because of services rendered, and received a colonel's commission from the President. This was the first presidential commission received by any officer of the regiment. Colonel Wilson was mustered out of the service October 17, 1864. In 1870 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the legislature and again elected in 1871. In 1879 he was elected sheriff of Lycoming county, removed from Jersey Shore to Williamsport January 1, 1880, and resided there until his death December 19, 1903. He was deputy U. S. revenue collector from December 1, 1886, to October 1, 1889. A member of the First Presbyterian church and a past master of La Belle Valley Lodge, F. & A. M., of Jersey Shore. (Marriage and children following Nevius descent.)

Mary Wilson Laird also traces her descent from Rev. Johannes Nevius, who was born in Holland about 1594, and while acting as pastor of the church at Zoelen was married to Maria Becx of Cologne, July 25, 1625. They had five children, of whom the first was Johannes Nevius, baptized March 14, 1627, and who emigrating to America in 1651, became the head of the American family. He married Adrientje Bleijck, afterward called Bleecker, November 18, 1653, and became of considerable importance as a citizen of New Amsterdam, where he held offices of trust under the appointment of Governor General Peter Stuyvesant and was city secretary and recorder in 1657-1665. He died sometime in or near the month of May or June, 1672.

They had eight children, two of whom, Cornelis and Pieter, survived. Pieter or Petrus was baptized in New Amsterdam February 4, 1663. He was a man of strong, forceful personality, of good education, with much influence and was known as "Captain Pieter" from his rank in the militia. In 1689 he was elected a deacon of the Flat-lands Dutch church. April 3, 1705, he was appointed one of a committee to divide the common lands of Flatlands and April 6, 1708, appointed overseer of Flatlands. August 15, 1711, as captain in Lieutenant Colonel Henry Filkins' Kings County Regiment, he signed a petition with his brother officers and the lieutenant-colonel "in relation to their defense in case of invasion (N. Y. State Hist. Rept. 1896, p. 448), 1713; captain of Kings County Company at Flatlands under Colonel Van Cortland (N. Y. State Hist. Rept. 1896, p. 450), July 21, 1721. Captain Peter Nevius was appointed a commissioner of highways for the "Township of Flatlands" (Col. Laws of N. Y., Vol. 2, p. 68), also on October 29, 1730 (Col. Laws of N. Y., Vol. 2, p. 659). He died April 29, 1740.

He had fourteen children, of whom Roeloff, the second, was born about 1687, date of death unknown, but after 1726. He was married at Flatlands, New York, May 3, 1712, to Catalyntje Lucasse Van Voorhees. Roeloff, whose name appears as Ralph Nephis, was in 1715 a private in Captain George Rescarrick's Fifth Company of Colonel Thomas Farmer's Regiment, New Jersey Militia (N. Y. State Hist. Rept. 1896, p. 534). It is believed that Roeloff left Flatlands and went to Three-Mile-Run before 1715. Of his children Peter was baptized April 23, 1727, at New Brunswick and died probably after 1800. Peter about 1751 married Maria Van Doren of Middlebush, New Jersey, who was born February 9, 1729, and died 1822. They had ten children, of whom Christian was the fifth, born November 1, 1759, died November 1, 1815.

Christian on November 16, 1789, married Lucretia Chamberlain, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. She was born December 20, 1765, died January 19, 1841. After marriage he removed to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he afterward resided. In 1780 he is on the pay-roll of Major William Beard's Company at Elizabethtown. He is also noted as in Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion of Somerset. (Stryker's Official Reg. of New Jersey Soldiers in the Revolution, p. 701.)

They had eleven children, the fifth of whom, Elizabeth, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1796, and died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1851. Married Samuel Wilson December 12, 1816, born at Lewisburg April 9, 1790, died January 16, 1843. They had twelve children, of whom the seventh, Samuel Wilson, born February 28, 1831, died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1903, married Harriet Babb McGowan December 29, 1864.

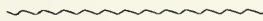
They had two children, Mary and Elizabeth Wilson. The first named married Herbert Russell Laird, of Williamsport, the latter married C. Frank Williamson, of Media, Pennsylvania.

Mary Wilson Laird is a charter member of Lycoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and has been its registrar since the organization.

Herbert Russell Laird was educated in the public schools of Williamsport, was graduated from the Williamsport High School in the class of 1885, and served two years as the president of the Alumni Association of that school. He spent five years in the newspaper business and in January, 1894, entered the fire insurance and real estate business, which he still conducts. November 10, 1900, he was elected manager of the reorganized Williamsport Board of Trade, and still occupies that position. For fifteen years he has been treasurer of the

First Presbyterian church and is treasurer of the Williamsport Underwriters Association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1895 was master of Lodge No. 106; in 1893, high priest of the Lycoming Chapter No. 222, and in 1897, eminent commander of Baldwin II Commandery No. 22, Knights Templar. He was the youngest presiding officer who has yet filled the offices referred to. He is a member of Williamsport Consistory, A. A. S. R., thirty-second degree. He was one of the seven organizers of the Temple Club, now The Howard Club of Knights Templar, served as its secretary from the date of organization, November 19, 1900, to January, 1902, and was president of the club in 1904. He is the representative of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Vermont, in the state of Pennsylvania, and is a representative of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in the Imperial Council of North America. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution since February 11, 1896, and is chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the Fifty-second Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Pennsylvania, to be held in Williamsport May 22-24, 1905.

Herbert Russell Laird and Mary Wilson were married in the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, April 21, 1892, and have two children, Samuel Wilson Laird, born January 25, 1893, and Ellen Churchill Laird, born July 29, 1898.



CHARLES EDWARD BENNETT.

Charles E. Bennett, president of the First National Bank of Montoursville and prothonotary of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, the duties of which office he has discharged with credit and efficiency since

1901, his election being rather out of the usual order of things, he being a firm adherent of the principles of the Prohibition party, was born in Loyalsock township, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1858, a son of John and Catherine (Kern) Bennett.

John Bennett (father) was a native of Germany, emigrating from thence to the United States in 1825, and at the age of twenty years secured a position to labor on a farm. By means of industry and frugality he accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to engage in the lime burning business, which proved a most lucrative source of income, and which he followed up to the time of his decease. He possessed in a large degree the characteristics of his native race, and throughout his long residence in his adopted country displayed an interest in all that concerned its welfare. His wife, Catherine (Kern) Bennett, bore him the following named children: Mary Jane, who became the wife of Lemuel R. Swisher, no issue; Margaret, who became the wife of Briton M. Reed, now deceased, and their children were, Florence and Charles Reed; John, who married Lucy Cupp, and they are the parents of several children; George W., who married Mary Berger, and their children were Clara and Seth Bennett; Charles Edward, mentioned at length hereinafter; Caroline, who became the wife of Reuben Carpenter, and they are the parents of two children, Rebecca and Raymond; and Emma, who became the wife of Costello Bubb, no issue.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Charles E. Bennett were obtained in the public schools in the vicinity of his home, the County Normal School, which at that time was at Montoursville, and the commercial college at Williamsport. During this period of time he assisted his father in his numerous duties, and at the completion of his studies turned his attention to the lumber business, thoroughly mastering all the details of the various branches. He continued in this line of work for

four years, in the meantime pursuing a course of advanced study, after which he took a position as teacher, in which capacity he served for several years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years, after which he entered into business relations with Samuel and Albert Weaver in the manufacture of lumber, business being conducted under the style of S. Weaver and Company. After the death of Mr. Samuel Weaver, the senior member of the firm, the style changed to Weaver & Bennett. This connection continued up to the time of the county election in 1900, when Mr. Bennett was a candidate for the office of prothonotary, was elected, taking his seat in 1901 and serving for three years. He is still in the lumber business. He belongs to the Blue Lodge of Masonry in Montoursville and is a Knight Templar, belonging to Baldwin Commandery of Williamsport, and has attained the thirty-second degree; also is a Shriner, being a member of Irem Temple, Wilkesbarre. He is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Protective Order of Sons of America. In religion he adheres to the tenets of the Methodist church. Mr. Bennett enjoys an extended acquaintance throughout this section of the county, and his popularity among all classes is unquestioned.

Mr. Bennett was united in marriage to Ella Weaver, and they are the parents of one child, Cora Alice Bennett.

FRANK P. CUMMINGS.

Frank P. Cummings, an eminent representative of the legal profession, and the city solicitor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is recognized as a man of executive ability and clear judgment, and as an official has rendered valuable service, efficiently conducting the duties entrusted to his care, thus commanding the respect and confidence of his fellow-

citizens. He was born in Lewis township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, a son of Patrick F. and Elizabeth (Kelley) Cummings.

Patrick F. Cummings (father) came to this country about the year 1842 from the north of Ireland, settling in what was then known as the Rising Sun Village, now a part of Philadelphia, where he was employed as general manager for Madame Smith, a very wealthy lady. Mr. Cummings was married in the United States to Elizabeth Kelley, who was born in the north of Ireland, but went to England at an early age, from whence she came to this country. They were the parents of nine children, one of whom died in infancy. The surviving members were as follows: James H., deceased, who married Winnifred Plunkett, of Brooklyn, and their children were: William E., whose death was the result of an accident; Loretta, wife of George Harris; and Florence, unmarried. Mary A., unmarried. William E., who married Elvira Rook, and their children were: William Scott, who married Margaret Kline, and Adda, who became the wife of Norman Jacobs. Eliza J., who became the wife of Considine Gallagher, and mother of the following named children: William; Annie; John, a member of the United States army; Frank; Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Faughnan, and mother of two children, ——— and Thomas; James; and Catherine, wife of Thomas J. Faughnan. Catherine G., wife of William Gesler. Frank P., mentioned at length hereinafter. Charles J., a member of the medical profession, who married Ella McGoughran. George B. McClellan, unmarried, a member of the medical profession.

Frank P. Cummings obtained an excellent rudimentary education in the public schools of his native township, and later pursued advanced studies at the Normal School at Muncy. He then devoted considerable time to private study, for three years was a student of law in the office of J. F. Strieby, and after a successful examination was admitted to the

bar of Lycoming county, April 3, 1884. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with Charles J. Reilly, and in June, 1884, they opened an office for the practice of law on Pine street, Williamsport. This connection was dissolved at the expiration of four years, Mr. Reilly continuing at the same office, and Mr. Cummings removing to his present location at No. 32 West Fourth street, where he conducted a general practice of law, receiving an extensive and lucrative patronage. In 1902 he was elected city solicitor of Williamsport, taking his office on April 14 of the same year, the date of expiration being three years from time of election. He was re-elected unanimously April 10, 1905, to serve three more years. He is and has been for the last seventeen years treasurer of the Lycoming Law Association. During his incumbency of the office he has been very successful in winning many cases for the city, and having cases that he has won in the lower court, and been appealed, sustained by the decision of the supreme court. He is a member of the Board of Trade. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, in the principles of which great organization he firmly believes.

Mr. Cummings was united in marriage to Nellie M. Farrell, eldest child of Thomas and the late Elizabeth (Kelley) Farrell, whose family consisted of two other children, namely: John D. and Rebecca, both unmarried. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Thomas Farrell married James F. Quinn, by whom she had several children. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings are as follows: Elizabeth Kelley, Eleanor Anne, Agnes May, Catherine Clementine and John Kelley. Mr. Cummings is a Roman Catholic in religion, and he and his family are members of the Church of the Annunciation of Williamsport.

FLETCHER COLEMAN.

Fletcher Coleman, deceased, was during a long and active career one of the foremost business men of Williamsport, one of the pioneer lumbermen of that region, and one who was numbered among the makers of the city. He was a man of marked enterprise and public spirit, and was held in honor for those sterling virtues which characterized the best types of character of his day—sincerity, integrity and faith in his kind.

Mr. Coleman was born in Chatham Four Corners, New York, June 7, 1833. He came of excellent ancestry and parentage, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Seymour and Sophia (Thorpe) Coleman, the father being a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fletcher Coleman passed his boyhood days in the villages of Troy, Glen Falls and Schuylerville, New York, and received his preliminary education in the common schools. He completed his studies in a Methodist seminary in Poultney, Vermont, and left that institution so well equipped that for several years he acquitted himself most creditably as a school teacher in Schuylerville and Glen Falls, New York—places where, as a boy, he had himself attended school. He subsequently went to Fort Edward, New York, where, in company with others, he opened a lumber yard and grain store, a business which he successfully prosecuted for about four years, and which proved his introduction to his larger career. In 1858 he was sent by the lumber firm of Langdon & Diven, of Elmira, New York, to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to superintend the operation of what was then known as "the big water mill," one of the leading industrial plants of that day. He continued thus employed until the breaking out of the Civil war, when Mr. Coleman was recalled by his employers to Elmira, to superintend the erection of the great barracks



F. Colman

buildings for the accommodation of the volunteers being recruited throughout the state for army service.

In 1865 Mr. Coleman located permanently in Williamsport and engaged in business upon his own account. His first venture was the purchase from John and Charles Dodge of a sawmill at the foot of Susquehanna street, in association with Mr. Watson Malone, of Philadelphia, and with whom he separated by dissolution of partnership in the course of six years, from which time until a few years prior to his death, Mr. Coleman continued in business alone. As the leading spirit and manager of the enterprise, Mr. Coleman prosecuted the business with remarkable perseverance and ability, making the mill one of the most extensive in the Lycoming lumber region, and gaining a fortune as his well deserved reward. The mill was operated without cessation until 1894, when the lumber supply on lands owned by Mr. Coleman became exhausted, and he settled up its affairs and retired from his lumbering operations. He was well known throughout the state in connection with this occupation, and for many years served efficiently as president of the Lumbermen's Exchange. He was during the same time actively identified with various large railway interests, and served as director for various lines of road in the lumber and mining regions, and which eventually came under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was also deeply devoted to the local interests of the city of Williamsport, and contributed cheerfully and liberally of his efforts and means to the advancement of every movement contributing to the advantage of the community, whether along material, moral or social lines. For several years past Mr. Coleman had been in infirm health. His death occurred on July 17, 1905, following a paralytic stroke, which affected his right side and confined him to his bed. The funeral took place from his late residence on the Thursday following, and was attended by a large and deep-

ly affected concourse of friends from the city and elsewhere, who held the deceased in affectionate regard for his usefulness of life and his excellent personal traits of character. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. George C. Foley, D. D. The Ross Club, of which deceased was a prominent member, also bore sincere testimony to his worth. One trait in his character is deserving of more than a passing word—the interest he ever manifested in the young man struggling to make for himself a place in the world. Many such he aided with words of cheer and sympathy, and, if the truth were known, concealed as it was through his modesty and dislike of aught savoring of ostentation, it would doubtless be found that his sympathy in many cases took a more practical form. One of the world's deep thinkers said "Kind hearts are more than coronets," and many of those who surrounded the newly made grave of Fletcher Coleman, in Wildwood Cemetery, crowned with their reverence and gratitude the memory of the good man whose kindness of heart had ever shone in his acts as well as words.

Soon after his coming to Williamsport, Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Melicent Bowman, the ceremony being solemnized in the Pine Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Coleman came from an excellent family, which numbered among its members the Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, and who is her cousin. Mrs. Coleman survives her lamented husband, and with her their three children: Josephine B., Clinton B. and Melicent B., all of whom have for their middle name that of her own maidenhood, Bowman. Two brothers of Mr. Coleman survive him: James, living in Washington City; and Seymoure, residing in Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN KING HAYS.

Prominent among the old and well-known families of Pennsylvania is the numerous and notable race of which John King Hays of

Williamsport is a representative. Both as patriots of the revolution and loyal citizens of the United States, the successive generations of the Hays family have earned for themselves an honorable name.

John Hays (1) came to this country from Ireland in 1730, and settled in Chester county, where his dwelling was destroyed by fire. Undaunted by this disaster, he moved in 1732 to Bucks (now Northampton) county, and settled near Weaversville. There he became the landlord of a public house, at the same time conducting a store and operating a tannery. His wife was Jane Love, whom he married before leaving Ireland, and their children were: John, mentioned at length hereinafter, William, Robert, James, Francis, Jane, Isabel, Mary and Elizabeth. All the sons, with the exception of William who died young, served in the Revolutionary army. Two of them are said to have been with the detachment left to keep up the camp-fires at Trenton when Washington surprised the British at Princeton. John Hays, the father of these patriot soldiers, died November 16, 1789, at the age of eighty-five years, and was buried in the graveyard connected with the Presbyterian church near Weaversville. His widow, who survived to the great age of ninety-four, died in 1806, at the home of her son Robert, at Derry, Northumberland county.

John Hays (2), eldest child of John (1) and Jane (Love) Hays, was born in Ireland, and was two years old when brought by his parents to Pennsylvania. In December, 1776, he recruited a company of which he was chosen captain, and which he marched to Philadelphia for the purpose of offering the services of himself and his men to the Continental Congress. After the war Captain Hays resided in the settlement, devoting his time to milling, tanning and farming. He was twice married, his first wife being Barbara King, to whom he was united October 16, 1760. By this marriage there were five children: Mary, John, men-

tioned at length hereinafter, Jane, James and Elizabeth. The mother of these children passed away August 13, 1770, and on the same day of the ensuing year Captain Hays married Jane Walker, by whom he became the father of six sons and four daughters: Ann, William, Isabel, Robert, Thomas, Richard, Samuel, Mary, Joseph and Rebecca. Desiring to purchase an estate large enough to enable him to settle the members of his numerous family near each other, Captain Hays entered into negotiations with the Moravians with the view of receiving from them an extensive tract of land in exchange for the farm on which he resided. The property was situated in what is now Crawford county, and Captain Hays, in company with his son William, undertook a journey on horseback for the purpose of examining the land. While engaged in this work he became overheated and while in that condition drank a large quantity of cold water, in consequence of which imprudence he was taken ill, and on November 3, 1796, this staunch patriot and brave soldier expired at Meadville, Pennsylvania, at the age of sixty-six. The death of his widow occurred December 15, 1825.

John Hays (3), eldest son of John (2) and Barbara (King) Hays, was born August 2, 1763, and on the occasion of his marriage moved to Lycoming county, where he settled on a farm which he had purchased of his father. In 1807 he was elected sheriff of the county, and in 1817 was chosen elder in the Lycoming Presbyterian church at Newberry. He married, May 21, 1795, Jane Horner, and they were the parents of one son, John King, mentioned at length hereinafter. The death of Mr. Hays occurred October 9, 1821, and his widow passed away September 25, 1824.

John King Hays (4), only child of John (3) and Jane (Horner) Hays, was born January 13, 1797, and married Jane, daughter of Thomas Hays (his father's half-brother), on March 1, 1827. They had two

children, Jane Elizabeth and John Walker, the latter mentioned at length hereinafter. Mrs. Hays died November 6, 1830; and Mr. Hays married, May 31, 1832, Martha, daughter of John and Jane Grier, of Brandywine Manor. By this marriage there were three children: James G., Martha Ann and Henrietta. After the death of his second wife, which occurred April 8, 1867, Mr. Hays married, September 24, 1868, Mrs. Jane H. Teas, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Teas had been a bridesmaid of the first Mrs. Hays. After his third marriage Mr. Hays resided in the old home in Williamsport until he was again left a widower, on November 25, 1876. Mr. Hays lived to be eighty-one years of age and expired March 11, 1878.

John Walker Hays (5), son of John King (4) and Jane (Hays) Hays, was educated in the public schools and at Williamsport Academy. He learned the tinner's trade, and from 1850 to 1880 was engaged in the tin, stove and heating business. His father was one of the original stockholders of the Williamsport Saving Institution, and since his death Mr. Hays has succeeded to his place on the board of directors. As a citizen he is active and public-spirited and is highly esteemed and implicitly trusted by his neighbors. From 1860 to 1863 he was a member of the borough council, and from 1867 to 1877 belonged to the common council of the city. He served on the board of health about ten years. He is a member of Lodge No. 106, A. F. and A. M., of which he served as master in 1857. He is also a member and past high priest of Lycoming Chapter No. 222; and past eminent commander of Baldwin Second Commandery No. 22, K. T. He belongs to Adoniram Council No. 26. Mr. Hays was reared a Whig and voted for Fillmore for president in 1856, and for Bell and Everett in 1860. Soon after this he joined the ranks of the Democrats, to whose organization he has since given his

support. He is an active member of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a trustee for many years.

Mr. Hays married, May 17, 1855, Rachel, daughter of Andrew Allen, a resident of the neighborhood of Williamsport, and four children have been born to them: John King, mentioned at length hereinafter; Martha Jane, who is the wife of Charles R. Stearns, of Williamsport, and the mother of the following children, Rachael Hays, Catharine, Emilie Lyon, John Wallace (deceased), Martha Jane, George L., Jr., Delphine and Joan Hays, George A. and Charles A. The two last named are deceased.

John King Hays (6), son of John Walker (5) and Rachel (Allen) Hays, was born August 18, 1856, in Williamsport, where he received his preparatory education. He graduated from Lafayette College in the class of 1876, read law with Messrs. Allen & Gamble, and on May 10, 1879, was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county. He has made for himself an honorable place in the ranks of his profession, and as a citizen is ever mindful of the best interests of the community in which he resides.

Mr. Hays married, June 25, 1885, Sarah B., daughter of John B. Coryell, of Williamsport, and the following children have been born to them: John C., James B., Walker A., who is deceased, and Margaret C. Mr. Hays is a member of all the various bodies in the Masonic fraternity, both of Symbolic and Consistory Masonry, and is a past officer in his lodge, chapter, commandery and council. He is connected with the Republican party, and has served as city comptroller for part of the term by the election of councils. He has been identified with various industrial corporations and is at present engaged in manufacturing business in Williamsport. He served five years in the Pennsylvania National Guards, and was mustered out as sergeant.

WILLIAM H. SLOAN.

William H. Sloan, cashier of the First National Bank of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, having held this responsible position for thirty-four consecutive years, is a native of that city, born December 6, 1845.

Alexander Sloan (1), grandfather of William H. Sloan, was a native of York county, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he removed to Williamsport, Lycoming county, where he was the first cabinet maker. In 1802 he was the proprietor of a shop on the west side of Market street, between the canal and Black Horse Alley, and as was the custom in those early days he conducted an undertaking business in connection with cabinet making. He was honorable and conscientious in his business transactions, and therefore achieved large financial gain.

Robert Sloan (2), father of William H. Sloan, succeeded to the business established by his father, which he conducted along the same lines and in which he was eminently successful. He won an enviable reputation among his business associates, which he retained up to the time of his decease. He was united in marriage to Hannah Harris, who bore him six children, one of whom died in infancy, and the surviving members are as follows: Sarah, who became the wife of Charles R. Hoffman, and their children are Burnett D., who married Adahleen Keene, no issue, and William E., who married Carrie Fisher, no issue; William Harris, mentioned hereinafter; Harriet F., unmarried; Margaret M., unmarried; Ida, who became the wife of James A. Gibson and mother of one child, Margaret Sloan.

William H. Sloan (3) received a public school education, and being desirous of learning the mercantile trade accepted a clerkship in a general store, where he remained about two years. He was then appointed clerk in the postoffice, serving in that capacity two years. In 1865 he entered

the employ of the First National Bank as a messenger boy; from this he advanced to bookkeeper, and from that to various other positions until 1871, when he was appointed cashier, which position he has filled in a capable and efficient manner up to the present time (1904), a period of thirty-three years. He is a director of the bank, fills a similar position in the Williamsport Bridge Company, and is manager and secretary of the Williamsport Cemetery Company. He is a member and elder in the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, and a member of the Ross Club and Board of Trade. His political views coincide with those of the Republican party.



OTTO G. KAUPP.

Otto Godfrey Kaupp, a well-known member of the Lycoming county bar, was born in Shrewsbury township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1866.

The father of Otto Kaupp was Matthias Kaupp, born April 2, 1834, in Schopfloch, Oberamt county, Freudenstadt, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America in the year 1851, settling in Shrewsbury township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and pursued the occupation of farming. He was educated in the common schools of his native state and learned to read, write and speak the English language after the time of his arrival in the United States. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He continued his occupation of farming until 1865, at which time he enlisted in the United States Army in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He held many township offices and was elected and served as one of the commissioners of Lycoming county from 1882 to 1885.

The mother of Otto Kaupp was Anna Catherine Kaupp, nee Hepperlen, born July 19, 1833, in Bissingen (under Teck), Oberamt Kirchheim, Koenigreich Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America with her parents in the year 1852. She received a good education in the German language and learned to speak, read and write fluently the English language after her arrival in this country, and is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. She was married to Matthias Kaupp, January 17, 1856, and shortly thereafter they moved to their farm in Shrewsbury township, Lycoming county, where they continued to live until the year 1890, when they sold the farm and moved to Hughesville where they resided until the time of Matthias Kaupp's death on the 19th day of February, 1895.

Matthias Kaupp was the son of Matthias Kaupp, Sr., and Sophia his wife, nee Smith, and only one of eleven children who grew up to manhood, ten of them having died in infancy.

Anna Catharine Kaupp, nee Hepperlen, was the daughter of John Andreas Hepperlen and Anna Maria (nee Weber) who came to America in 1852 and settled at Huntersville in Wolfe township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where her father continued to reside until the time of his death, June 12, 1884, her stepmother having died a short time after their arrival in this country.

Matthias Kaupp and Anna Catherine, his wife, had born to them the following children: John Andrew, Henry Matthias, William Franklin, Annie Mathilda, Albert Theodore, Otto Godfrey, Charles Elmer (died in infancy), Mary C. M., and Edward Hepperlen, all of whom are still living.

Otto G. Kaupp was educated in the common schools and afterward graduated from the Lycoming county normal school and the Williamsport Commercial College. For a number of years he was a school

teacher in the public schools of Lycoming county, having been principal of the Hughesville public schools, the Montoursville public schools, and a member of the faculty of the Lycoming county normal school. He registered as a law student in the office of W. E. Crawford, Esq., of Hughesville, and was admitted to practice on the first day of April, 1890, since which time he has continued the practice of law at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

He is a Democrat in politics, was elected to the office of district-attorney in 1898, which he filled with great credit and ability, and was the nominee of the Democratic party for Congressman in the Sixteenth congressional district of his state in 1900, and succeeded greatly in reducing the majority of the Republican nominee. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church; also of Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M. and Baldwin 11, Commandery No. 22, K. T., and a member of Lodge No. 1007, I. O. O. F., Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

He was married to Katherine M. Heller, February 5, 1891. Two children were born to them, Katherine, February 6, 1892, and Charles Otto, April 2, 1894. She was educated in the public schools and also a graduate of the Lycoming county normal school; taught in the public schools of the county, and was a pianist of exceptional ability. She died April 17, 1895. On the 24th day of March, 1898, he married Elizabeth M. Heller, who was educated in the public schools of Lycoming and the Lycoming county normal school, and to them were born two children, Elizabeth on September 29, 1900, and Donald Heller, January 1, 1904. Both wives were the daughters of John Hilgert Heller and Mary A. Heller, nee Eckert, of Fairfield township, Lycoming county. John Hilgert Heller was a direct descendant of Philip Hilgert, who was wounded in the battle of Cowpens in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Kaupp stands high in his chosen profession and has a lucrative

practice. By his genial manners and obliging conduct to all he has won the esteem of every loyal, law-abiding citizen of the county in which he has lived his entire lifetime.

REV. JOHN KOEPER.

There is not in connection with the history of the city of Williamsport a more interesting narrative than that of St. Bonifacius (Roman Catholic) church, which has existed for more than a half century (fifty-two years), and whose present rector, the Rev. John Koepfer, has in the providence of God been permitted to witness its constantly expanding usefulness during a pastoral life covering the unusual period of thirty-six years, and who, in his ripened years is yet in possession of his powers in all their fulness, and continues his ministrations with the people between whom and himself exists the warmest affection.

St. Bonifacius church was organized with thirty families in 1853, and a frame church edifice was erected in 1855. This was then the only Catholic house of worship in Williamsport, and the Rev. George Gostershing came from Milton twice a month to celebrate the mass until January, 1857, when the Rev. John B. Bach became the first resident priest, and remained until September, 1861. A small addition was made to the church edifice, a parochial school was formed and conducted for a short time, and a plot of ground on Wyoming street was purchased for cemetery uses. Father Bach was succeeded by the Rev. Philip Woerner, who in March, 1862, was followed by the Rev. James A. Moshal, who had charge of the parish until October, 1865. To this time the preaching had been in English, German and French, but now St. Bonifacius became a purely German body, the Annunciation congregation having been formed out of it. After this separation, St.

Bonifacius was visited once a month by the Rev. John Lenfart, rector of St. Mary's, in Bastress township. Under his pastorate an additional tract of land was purchased, increasing the church property to one hundred and four feet on Washington street and two hundred and eight feet on Anthony (now St. Boniface) street. Such were the conditions in 1869, when the Rev. John Koeper came to the parish. The narrative which follows is taken from the local newspaper reports of one of the most impressive events in the history of the city—the Silver Jubilee of Father Koeper.

The Rev. John Koeper was born in Lenhausen-Westfalen, Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, December 30, 1837. Early in life his inclination was to the priesthood, and, having completed his studies in the lower branches, on June 1, 1853, in his sixteenth year, he began a classical course under the instruction of the parish priest. In the autumn of the following year he entered the classical college of the Gymnasium at Paderborn, and completed the classical course in the autumn of 1860. For a year following he studied philosophy in the Muenster University, and from 1861 to 1863 studied theology in Paderborn, and late in the latter year entered the clerical seminary. March 31, 1865, he was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Conrad Martin, a divine well known throughout Europe for his piety and deep learning. From April 16, 1865, to May 30, 1869, Father Koeper was missionary rector at Hausberge, near Minden Westfalen, and it is a notable fact that he was the first Catholic priest stationed there since the Reformation. At his coming the inhabitants were mostly poor laborers, and there was neither church, school nor rectory. At the expiration of four years he had provided all these buildings, out of money collected in various parts of Germany, and transmitted his charge to his successor without indebtedness of any kind.

The circumstances connected with his emigration to America, as narrated by the Rev. Father Nagel, seem providential. His father had died nine months after his ordination, and in February, 1869, he was called home to make his last mournful visit to his dying mother. Meantime the Archbishop of Pennsylvania had requested Father Nagel to secure two good German priests for his arch-diocese, and the request was transmitted to the priest in whose parish Father Koeper was born. This letter was received while Father Koeper was there upon his filial errand, and it was handed to him by the parish priest, with these impressive words: "The Lord has sent you a message; follow His advice."

His last ties of home being sundered by the death of his revered mother, Father Koeper left Germany on July 3, the same year, and arrived in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of the same month. After a sojourn there of four weeks, to familiarize himself with conditions in America, he went to Williamsport, in accordance with his letters of assignment, arriving there August 16, and at once entered upon his duties as rector of St. Bonifacius. The parish had fallen into a deplorable condition through mismanagement, and there was a debt of three thousand dollars against the property. To use the words of Father Nagel, "Father Koeper called the wandering and lost sheep back to the fold, and at once began the reconstruction of the congregation, and his efforts were crowned with most pleasing success. St. Bonifacius congregation possesses a large and beautiful church, a comfortable parsonage, a residence for the sisters, four school buildings and a valuable cemetery. But more is praise due Father Koeper for the manner in which he discharged his spiritual duties. Viewed from a Catholic standpoint, the German Catholic church of Williamsport ranks among the highest in the state of Pennsylvania. It was by the provi-

dence of God, and not by chance, that Father Koeper, the right man in the right place, came to Williamsport in the right time." The magnitude of the work which he has accomplished can only be appreciated by a brief recapitulation. The new church edifice is fifty-six by one hundred and forty-five feet, of Gothic design, after the plans of a New York architect, Francis Himpler, and has a seating capacity of eight hundred. The cornerstone was laid June 22, 1873, and on that day an outstanding indebtedness of three thousand dollars was liquidated, and there was a fund on hand of five thousand dollars in cash. The cost of the building as completed was forty thousand dollars. Near the church is a substantial brick parochial school building. In 1904 the sum of \$16,000 was expended for interior church decorations. In 1880 was built upon a lot opposite the church, a handsome brick residence for the sisters who teach in the school; this contains a chapel and eleven rooms, and cost four thousand one hundred dollars. In 1881 a new cemetery of four acres was purchased; this is situated at the corner of Penn and Wyoming streets, and was consecrated in 1885. All these properties were acquired under the rectorate of Father Koeper. The congregation at present (1905) consists of 360 families and 1,100 communicants. Connected with the church are four societies: the St. Bonifacius Beneficial Society, with 150 members, and \$2,000 in its treasury; the St. Elizabeth Altar Society of 179 members; the Young Men's Sodality of 198 members; and the Young Ladies' Sodality of 259 members. The first school was opened in 1870, with sixty-nine children. At the present time there are four graded schools, with 260 pupils. Charles Cremer was the first teacher, and remained in charge of the schools until June, 1874, when four sisters of Christian Charity, banished from Prussia by Bismarck, were placed in charge; the number

of teachers has since been increased to ten, with Sister Cleopha as superioress.

This narrative would be incomplete without reference were made to the celebration of Father Koeper's silver anniversary, April 9, 1890, as the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The proper date was March 31st, but postponement was made on account of its occurring at the most solemn part of the penitential season of the church. To this occasion came from all parts of Pennsylvania and from other states friends, clerical and lay, who delighted to thus pay honor to a beloved priest and friend whose untiring zeal in the holy cause of religion had challenged their admiration. On the night preceding, a serenade and public demonstration made a brilliant and impressive scene, and a touching feature was the singing of a German home song, the music arranged for the occasion by the choirmaster, Mr. Crombo, followed by an admirable congratulatory address by F. Dietmeier, Esq., and another by Mr. Patrick Bradley. Upon this occasion, and at other times during the celebration, many valuable gifts were bestowed upon the beloved priest, and which remain among the most treasured adornments of the rectory.

The religious celebration occurred in the Church of St. Bonifacius, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with all description of floral ornament. The procession was the most brilliant which ever entered the sacred edifice. After the celebration of high mass by Father Koeper, a sermon of much power and beauty was delivered by the Very Rev. P. C. Nagel, of Wilkes Barre, a lifelong friend of Father Koeper, and who had been assigned to the pleasant duty by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara. Portions of this address have been quoted in previous parts of this narrative. The congregation was also addressed by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, who added his words of commenda-

tion to those which had been uttered by Father Nagel. In the afternoon Father Koeper gave a banquet in honor of the visiting bishops and priests. In every feature of this unique and impressive occasion was evidence in deed and word of a universal wish as expressed by one of the lay speakers at the opening of the anniversary celebration:

“May the Lord God, Who has blessed you and us, by you, His servant, grant your reverence yet many joyful days on earth. May the St. Bonifacius congregation enjoy the good fortune of remaining for many years to come under the guidance of their reverend pastor, and may this congregation have the pleasure and happiness to celebrate twenty-five years hence the golden jubilee of Rev. Father Koeper.”

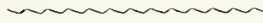
ERNEST HOWELL DAVIS.

Ernest Howell Davis, of the Williamsport Passenger Railway and Electric Lighting Company, was born November 13, 1859, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father was Thomas Rees Davis, who emigrated from Wales when about eighteen years of age, in 1840. Early in life he became connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, being finally auditor of disbursements, continuing until death, December 10, 1891, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His wife was Catherine Fosselman, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who died in Philadelphia, August 30, 1886. Their children were: Josiah Rees Tudor, Gwelym George, Ernest Howell and Herman Haupt.

Ernest H. was educated in the public, including high schools of his native city and took law for a profession and was admitted to the bar in 1882 in Philadelphia, where he practiced law. He became president of the Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railroad Company in 1892, and two years later became connected with the passenger rail-

ways and electric lighting company of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, with which corporation he is officially and actively engaged at this time, February, 1905. He was president of the Pennsylvania Street Railway Association in 1903 and of the National Electric Light Association in 1904-5.

He was united in marriage to Helena A. Klemm, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1895.



WILLIAM PARSON BEEBER.

William P. Beeber, a member of the firm of J. A. & W. P. Beeber, attorneys-at-law of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is a direct descendant of Valentin Bieber, who emigrated from the German Palatinate, probably from near Zweibrucken, being a German Lutheran (i. e. Huguenot), sailing from Rotterdam, via Cowes, on the ship "Betsy," S. Hawk, captain, and arriving in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1768. He was accompanied by his three sons: Nicholas, Adam, and Johannes, also his brother Michael. Valentin and his sons settled in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pennsylvania.

Johannes Bieber, youngest son of Valentin Bieber, born 1761, died 1846, enlisted in the Revolutionary war, became court martialman, and at the close of the war, 1783, settled on Muncy creek in Lycoming county, where he acquired lands by medium of war-pay warrants. He followed the occupation of farming. His brothers came to Lycoming county about the same time, and all were active in the forming and building up of Immanuel's Lutheran church, Clarkstown, signing its constitution in 1794, this probably being the first church in the bounds of Lycoming county. The descendants of Nicholas and Adam, brothers of Johannes, remained mostly in Muncy valley, the exceptions being two

sons of Adam, one of whom located in Lewisburg, where his descendants now reside, and one in the state of Arkansas.

John Bieber, who sometimes spelled his name Beaver, aforementioned as Johannes Bieber, married Mary J. Dimn, or Dinner, who was born in 1762, and died in 1818. Little is known of her history: she may have been a sister of Christopher Dimn, who settled in Muncy valley in 1796, whose father, John Dimn, emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, to Berks county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Bieber, who were married after coming to this county, were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom settled in the immediate vicinity.

Colonel Jacob Beeber (who changed the spelling of the name from Bieber) was the eldest son of John Bieber, born 1787, died 1863. He married (first) Mary Dimn, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in 1824. He married (second) Elizabeth Dimn, sister of Mary Dimn, born 1792, died 1880, who bore him one son and two daughters. Colonel Beeber settled on a farm on elevated land two and a half miles south of Muncy, on Milton road, where his widow resided until her death, also his bachelor son, Charles Hall, born 1820, died 1896, who about the year 1850 served as county treasurer of Lycoming county, and was a supporter of James Buchanan. Colonel Beeber was a farmer by occupation, an early militia colonel, a prominent figure at annual "Muster Days," and an influential factor in the ranks of the Democratic party. The farm on which he resided was in the vicinity of the one owned by Christopher Dimn, and it is thought that probably the wives of Colonel Beeber were the daughters of this man.

Teter Dimn Beeber, eldest son of Colonel Jacob Beeber, was born 1815, died 1876. He was united in marriage in 1841 to Mary Jane Artley, born 1818, died 1869, daughter of John and Christiana Artley,

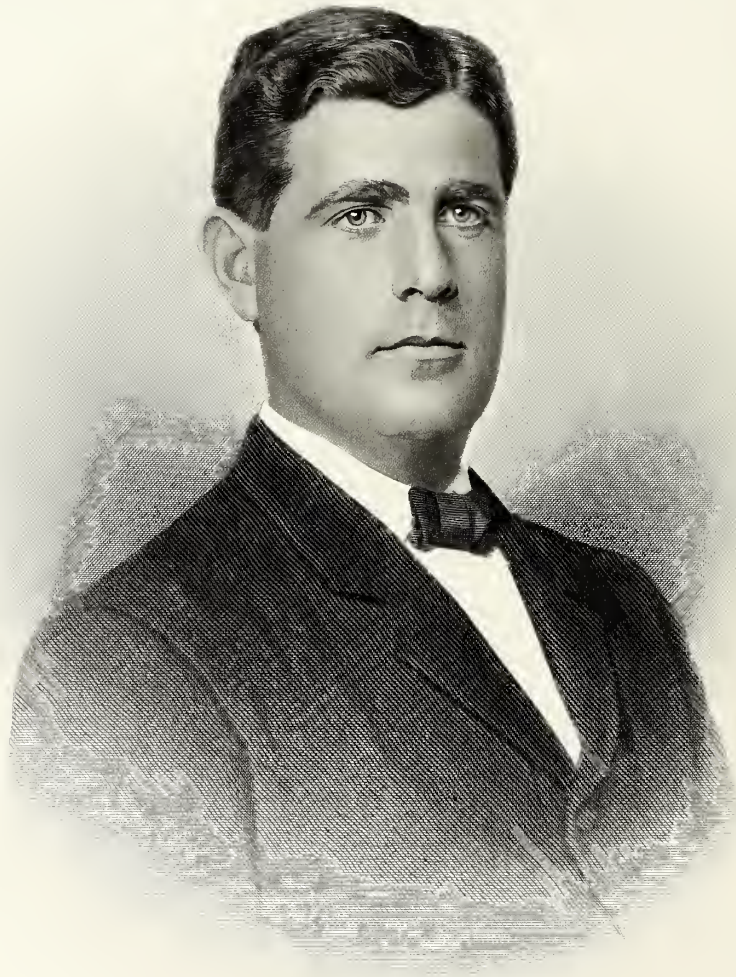
of Muncy township. Mr. Beeber was a farmer and blacksmith, and later a coal merchant. They located in Muncy, were the first ardent temperance advocates in that town, and, assisted by his brother John, were instrumental in establishing the Lutheran church of Muncy. He was a county commissioner of Lycoming county, was prominent in the ranks of the Republican party, and an earnest supporter of the policies of Abraham Lincoln. Three sons were born to Teter and Mary Jane (Artley) Beeber, as follows: John Artley, born 1845, mentioned at length hereinafter. Thomas Rissell, born 1848, now pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Norristown, Pennsylvania, and Dimmer, born 1854, for some time judge of the superior court of Pennsylvania, now a practicing lawyer of Philadelphia.

John Artley Beeber, eldest son of Teter D. and Mary Jane (Artley) Beeber, was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1845. His public school education was supplemented by a four years' course at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he was graduated in 1866. He read law in the office of Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1868. He is one of the best known members of the Lycoming county bar, and his extensive and lucrative practice extends into the several courts of the state. In addition to this he has been president of the First National Bank of Williamsport since 1884, in which he is also a stockholder and director; is one of the managers of the Williamsport Hospital, and was one of the organizers of the board of trade. His only public position was that of city solicitor, in which capacity he served during the years 1875-76. During General Lee's invasion of the state he served in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania militia.

In 1870 John Artley Beeber married Alice Amanda Clapp, who was born in 1847, died 1902, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Upde-

graff) Clapp, of Muncy. Daniel Clapp, born 1821, died 1882, came of a family that settled in the West Branch valley; he moved from Northumberland county, where he was born, and eventually settled in Muncy as a merchant and lumberman, becoming one of the wealthiest men of the valley. He was public-spirited, prominently identified with the building of the public schools of Muncy, and assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Williamsport, the first national bank in the valley, of which he was also a director. His wife, Catherine L. (Updegraff) Clapp, born 1822, still living in Muncy, is a daughter of Samuel Updegraff, of "Long Reach," who was a son of Derrick Updegraff, an early farmer and tanner on "Long Reach." The Updegraffs, a prominent family in Lycoming county, are descended from Abraham and Dirck Op Den Graeff, who were associated with Pastorius in the original settlement of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and were among the four signers of the first known public protest against slavery in America. Three children were born to John Artley and Alice Amanda (Clapp) Beeber: Mary J., born 1871, died 1900, wife of William L. Colt, of Cleveland, Ohio; William Parson Beeber; and a son who died in infancy.

William P. Beeber, son of John Artley and Alice Amanda (Clapp) Beeber, was born in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1873. He was educated in the private schools of Professors Geddes and Tilden, Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, and Cornell University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1895. He took up the study of law concurrently in the office of his father, John A. Beeber, and also in the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws *cum laude*, and while in Philadelphia also studied in the law offices of Jones, Carson & Beeber, the members of



Clinton B. Coleman.

which were J. Levering Jones, Hampton L. Carson, attorney general of Pennsylvania, and Dinner Beeber (uncle), former judge of superior court. In 1898 William P. Beeber was admitted to the Philadelphia and Lycoming County Bars, and to the state supreme, superior and federal courts in 1901. In the former named year he located in Williamsport as a member of the firm of J. A. & W. P. Beeber, and is now so practicing. He served as a member of the Republican City Committee from 1899 to 1902, is a member of the Select Council since 1902, and two years later was chosen president of the same. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. In 1905 he was elected president of the Young Men's Republican Club.

In New York City, October 26, 1901, Mr. Beeber was married to Mary Carothers Holland, born 1878, a daughter of Samuel Smith and Eliza (Davitt) Holland, the former named having been born in 1846, and died in 1904, for many years a resident of Pittsburg, originally of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and the latter named a daughter of John F. Davitt, member of the prominent Davitt family of Pittsburg and the Carnahan family of Westmoreland; they were notable Presbyterians of the Pittsburg district. Their children were: Holland and John Artley (twins), born September 2, 1903, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, but the latter named died the day of his birth.

CLINTON B. COLEMAN.

Clinton B. Coleman, who is a well known and highly respected citizen of Williamsport, is a member of one of the most prominent families in that town.

Fletcher Coleman, father of Clinton B. Coleman, was the proprietor of a large lumber business which he conducted for many years, but

failing health induced him to lay aside business responsibilities in favor of his son.

Clinton B. Coleman, son of Fletcher and Melicent V. Coleman, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1872. His education was received in the public schools of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and he then became a student at Trinity College, Port Hope, Ontario, studied there for five years and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1889. In March, 1889, a brother of Mr. Coleman died, and it was considered advisable by his father, Mr. Fletcher Coleman, that Clinton B. Coleman should take his brother's place in the business. He accordingly entered into business as the superintendent of this large lumber concern, which operated under the firm name of Fletcher Coleman. He remained in this position until the affairs of the business were wound up, which was in 1891. About this time the health of Mr. Fletcher Coleman began to fail, and his eyesight became impaired, so that he was obliged to retire from business altogether. Mr. Clinton B. Coleman then attended to his father's extensive investments until the death of the latter, when he still continued to manage the estate as well as attend to his own business matters. In politics Mr. Coleman is thoroughly independent in his opinions, giving his support to the man whom he thinks best qualified to fill the office, irrespective of the party to which he may belong. He is a member of the Ross Club, the most important social organization of Williamsport. He is also a member of Ivy Lodge No. 397, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Williamsport, and takes a most active interest in all matters that tend toward the welfare of the community or to bring improvement in any direction. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are members of Trinity Episcopal church of Williamsport.

Mr. Coleman married, April 11, 1901, Miss Mary Ernestine Aber-

crombie, born November 7, 1877, in Washington, District of Columbia, daughter of Frank P. and Nellie (Packer) Abercrombie. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton B. Coleman are the parents of two children: Mary Ernestine, born December 21, 1901; and Eleanor Frances, born December 8, 1905.

Mrs. Coleman is descended from an excellent ancestry. She is a great-granddaughter of Major General Robert Patterson, who served in the United States army in the Mexican and Civil wars; and a granddaughter of General J. J. Abercrombie, of the United States army, who served with distinction in the Seminole war, the Mexican war and the Civil war. Frank P. Abercrombie, father of Mrs. Coleman, is superintendent of the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite; a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Aztec Club, the Delta Phi fraternity, the Riverton Gun Club, the Philadelphia Gun Club, the Ross Club and the Temple Club.

LAMADE.

The Lamade family has a long and honorable history, and for centuries many of its members have been prominently identified with the business, religious and municipal affairs first of Wiesloch, then Walldorf, and later Goelshausen, towns in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, where the family has been resident since the beginning of the seventeenth century. Records of date prior to that era are more or less fragmentary, but indicate that the family was originally from France; the ancient spelling of the name (LaMade) points to the same source, and what there is of family records and data of that remote period goes in the same direction. The Wiesloch town records make frequent

mention of Gerhardt Lamade, to whom and his wife a son was born, Johann George Lamade, on July 11, 1699. This son later removed to Walldorf, where the matters summarized in the following part of this narrative are among the archives of the Evangelical (Lutheran) church. Johann George Lamade was married at Walldorf, February 4, 1721, to Katharina Sandritter, of that place, and so established there a branch of the family which from that time to the present has exerted a forceful influence in shaping the affairs of that community. Their first born child was a son, Dietrich, who first saw the light February 13, 1724, and long occupied a prominent place in all the activities of the town. His fourth child, born June 21, 1759, was George Ludwig, who had one son, Johannes Lamade, born May 28, 1788, who became an influential character in the community, being closely and prominently identified with the conduct of municipal and church affairs. He married, January 6, 1812, Maria Barbara Scheffner, and to them were born twenty-two children, all but one of whom reached adult age, and many attained advanced years. Their ninth child was Johannes, born September 14, 1822, who became a wagonmaker. He married, February 8, 1849, Karolina Fredericka Christina Suepfle, of Goelshausen, established his residence in that town, and remained there until 1867, when with his family he emigrated to the United States, and made his home in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death, January 3, 1869; his widow died in Williamsport, April 3, 1905, in the same house where the family had continuously lived from the time of their coming to the city. The branch of the Lamade family descended from Johannes Dietrich Lamade comes from an unbroken line of direct male ancestors covering a period of about two hundred and fifty years, as shown by the above official records; how much longer cannot be ascertained with precision, owing to the absence of records prior to the latter

part of the seventeenth century, when the family was resident in Wiesloch.

Johannes Dietrich Lamade, founder of the family in America, was a man of strong character, who made his influence felt wherever he was, and became not only prominent in the affairs of the community, but a power for its advancement in material and religious concerns. Born in Walldorf, at an early age he was apprenticed to the wagon-making trade, at that time and in that country a more important branch of business than it now is under modern conditions of transportation. Having completed his apprenticeship, and been formally declared a journeyman, he observed the ancient German custom which prescribes that a journeyman craftsman shall for several years travel from place to place, working for different masters, in order to broaden his mind, and acquire more diversified knowledge of his trade. When about to conclude his period of travel, he obtained employment in the town of Goelshausen, not far from Walldorf, and there met Karoline Suepfle, who was born in that place, December 27, 1827. Their acquaintance ripened into closer relations, and they were married, when Mr. Lamade decided to take up his residence in Goelshausen. He established himself as a master wagonmaker, and quickly became recognized as the controlling factor in that business in the town. He was also soon put well to the front in the conduct of municipal and religious affairs, and was largely instrumental in having built the Evangelical Lutheran church which still stands, one monument to his labors for others, on a beautiful site directly opposite the former Lamade home. During their residence in Goelshausen, extending over a period of eighteen years, Mr. Lamade and his wife prospered, and their situation was pleasant. Thirteen children were born to them, and the family stood well in the community. But the parents were ambitious, and desirous of assuring the future of

their children. They believed that America offered larger opportunities than did Goelshausen, and both were most enthusiastic and determined that these advantages should be extended to their children. They counted the cost and it was large—the severing of old ties, the exchange of a sure position to that of strangers in a strange land, the surrender of a home where their wedded life had been pleasantly spent, and which was the birthplace of their children. But they placed the welfare of their little ones before everything else, and decided to make the sacrifice. They accumulated as much money as they could for several years, then sold the business, their home, and other property, and with their nine children and the aged mother of Mrs. Lamade, bade farewell to the land of their nativity and came to the new and strange country of greater promise, determined to there establish the family on a broader foundation than was possible in Germany.

In May, 1867, this step was taken, and the same year they arrived in Williamsport, where in a marked sense the parents of a large family began life anew. Their first move was to acquire a home, and they purchased the property at No. 509 Park avenue, where Mrs. Lamade resided until her death. Cheerfully Mr. Lamade, who long had been master of a prosperous business, exchanged that position for that of an employe, and with his wife set out to realize ambitious plans for the future. But a footing had hardly been established when the head of the family grew ill and died, and upon Mrs. Lamade it fell to carry on the uncompleted work. Her situation was most difficult; her youngest child was born the day of the funeral of her husband, and the oldest child was a girl only seventeen years old. But she did not falter for a moment; on the contrary, she accepted and successfully achieved the task. Mrs. Lamade was a woman of much strength of character, a devout Christian, and endowed above many others with an infinite ca-

capacity to persistently, intelligently and methodically labor for the attainment of desired ends, and not to lose heart because fulfillment of hopes seemed long delayed. She took up the task where the husband and father left it, and did her part well, winning the admiration and profound respect of all who came to know her at all intimately. It was her great desire and ambition to hold her family together and rear her nine children so that the day might come when she could proudly admire the successes in life which she felt confident would be theirs, and which could hardly be attained in the fatherland. And it was accorded to her to live until she had realized her ambitions. To Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Dietrich Laniade were born thirteen children, of whom four (Heinrich, Johannes, Gottlieb and Carolina) died in infancy or early childhood. The children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren are (in 1905) as follows:

1. Barbara Christina, born September 11, 1852; married August 29, 1872, Frederick A. Kiessling; died February 21, 1900. To them were born five children: Louis Alfred, June 12, 1873; married August 28, 1902, Jennie C. Benson, and died January 12, 1903; Johann Heinrich Wilhelm, January 27, 1875; Elizabeth Marie, May 16, 1878; John Albert, January 1, 1882; Frederick Wilhelm, July 27, 1888.

2. Louis Gottlieb Lamade, born August 22, 1854; married in Altoona, Pennsylvania, May, 1881, Franciska Soller. To them were born four children: Karl Dietrich, April 8, 1882; Elisabeth Eva, September 9, 1883, married John L. Maurer, June 27, 1905; Katharina, September 5, 1885, married Robert Hanna, February 9, 1904, and to them was born a son baptized Louis Gottlieb Hanna; Louis Adam, December 10, 1886.

3. John H., born December 27, 1856; married, February 1, 1877, Emma Braun, and to them were born: Albert C., November 18, 1877,

who married Rosina Metzger, January 22, 1902; and Martha H., born November 24, 1904.

4. Dietrick, born February 6, 1859, married Clara Anna Rhen, May 10, 1881, and their children are: David Wilson, born February 22, 1882; Charles Dietrick, July 9, 1883; Elsie May, April 24, 1889; Howard John, January 15, 1891; George R., April 24, 1894; Ralph Max, December 28, 1886.

5. Katherine, born July 25, 1860; married James E. Talley, of Chester, September 21, 1881, and to them were born four children: Fred W., born July 19, 1882, married Caroline E. Hartman, December 28, 1904; Caroline E., July 11, 1884; James A., October 18, 1886; John T., September 2, 1892.

6. Fred M., born August 26, 1861; married Lillie M. Graham, March 23, 1887, and their children are: Walter G., born December 31, 1887; Margaret, July 22, 1889.

7. Charles P., born August 28, 1862; married Lizzie Welker, February 1, 1887, and their children are: Cora B., born August 21, 1888; Kathryn, September 5, 1892; John W., June 30, 1894; Esther, October 6, 1898.

8. Elizabeth, born March 12, 1864; married Andrew H. Waltz, December 25, 1882, and their children are: Clara Josephine, born September 15, 1888; Ora May, March 4, 1892.

9. William Max, born January 4, 1869; married Fannie Louise Steinhilper, July 6, 1893, and their children are: Dietrick Willard, born March 5, 1895; Verna Fay, May 31, 1897.

JOHN H. LAMADE.

John H. Lamade, son of Dietrick and Carolina Suepfle Lamade, who is an extensive coal dealer of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was born December 27, 1856, at Goelshausen, Baden, Germany. He came to

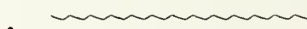
America with his parents in 1867, stopping at Newark, New Jersey, for about three months and then the father located at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where John H. was reared. The father by trade was a wagonmaker, but in this country he worked in an iron foundry. He was of a family of twenty-one children, seventeen of whom were living at his death, which occurred in the autumn of 1868, about a year after arriving in the United States. The mother died April 3, 1905.

John H. was permitted to receive but a limited common school education, attending the common schools of his native country and at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. His father died when he was a mere lad and the large family, each and all, went forth to the conflict of life without any means save the good management of the widowed mother and their own determination to make for themselves a place in the great busy world and all have succeeded to a good degree. At an early age John H. began working in the planing mill of Edgar Munson. He finally became foreman and superintendent of the work at Williamsport, continuing for seventeen years in the sash, door and blind department. In 1890 he went to Bay Mills, Michigan, for Hall & Munson, in the same line of work and remained there three years, when he returned to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and embarked in the coal and ice business, with John H. Hedden, under the firm name of Lamade & Hedden. This co-partnership existed but one year when Mr. Lamade purchased the partner's interest and has since that date conducted the business alone. It has grown under his management and is now one of the heavy concerns of the city. He is a stockholder in the West Branch Bank, the Wireless Umbrella Company, etc.

Politically Mr. Lamade affiliates with the Democratic party. He was a common councilman one term from 1885 to 1887. He is an elder in St. Mark's Lutheran church, and has been since 1893. He is a

member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having held the highest office in that order, Past Exalted Ruler. He has been for the past two years chairman of the House Committee of Ross Club, Williamsport; also member of Protection Home Circle, of which society he was the first president.

Mr. Lamade was married February 1, 1877, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Emma Brown, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She received her education in that city and at Williamsport. By this union one son was born, October, 1878, Dr. Albert G., who has been a practicing physician at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, since 1901. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, with the class of 1901. He belongs to Howard Club and is high in the Masonic order, having already attained to the thirty-second degree. He married Rosena Metzger, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Metzger. They have one child, Martha, born in November, 1904.



DIETRICK LAMADE.

Dietrick Lamade will be known to the future student of the history of Lycoming county as the man whose enterprise and energy made the name of the county's capital a household word wherever the English language is spoken west of the Atlantic ocean. In writing a biographical sketch of Mr. Lamade, it is impossible to separate his personality from his great achievement, "Pennsylvania Grit," which has carried the name of Williamsport to every state in the American Union, to every province in the British possessions, of North America, and to many of the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Perhaps no other American city of the size of Williamsport is so well known, a fact due to the circumstance that it is the home of "Pennsylvania Grit,"

and this unusual celebrity the city owes to the subject of this sketch, for the story of the inception and growth of America's greatest family newspaper is almost the life history of Dietrick Lamade. The paper is absolutely unique in the annals of American journalism, and it is all the more remarkable because of its humble beginning and the tremendous obstacles that were finally surmounted by the indomitable courage, the tireless energy, and the unerring foresight of Mr. Lamade, which to the impartial observer make a combination that seems little short of genius.

Dietrick Lamade was born in Goelshausen, Baden, Germany, February 6, 1859, a son of Johannes Dietrich and Carolina (Suepfle) Lamade. He is, therefore, a scion of a family notable for having played its part well in the old world, and having immediately made the impress of its character in America when its activities were transferred to this broader stage. The interesting history of the family is contained in a preceding narrative in this work.

Dietrick Lamade was but eight years old when his parents decided in 1867 to give to their children the unbounded opportunities of the New World. The full cost of this parental sacrifice was not counted until two years later, when the father of the family died. Young Dietrick then took up his share of the burden, left school, where he had been eagerly acquiring the language and spirit of his adopted country, and sought such employment as a boy of ten years could find in the mercantile establishments of a small town. It was during this early crucial period, in the struggle against adversity, that the noble qualities of the widowed mother served as an example and an inspiration for her children. Directed by her, the lad turned his thoughts toward the printer's trade as one which would not only serve as the means to a livelihood, but would also afford that education which so many of the

great men of America had found in the printing office when the advantages of the school room had been denied them. His first apprenticeship was with the "West Branch Beobachter," a German weekly. Thoroughness was his characteristic, and he mastered every branch of the printer's art. He served in various printing establishments, including the "Sunday Times," the "Williamsport Banner," the "Daily Times," and the job printing office of G. E. Otto Siess. He became foreman of the "Sun and Banner" press room, and in 1883 was printer for the United States signal station in Williamsport. When the station was discontinued he took a position as foreman of the "Weekly Williamsport Times," where he remained until the business failure of the proprietor.

This marked the turning point in Mr. Lamade's career. His varied experience had served him well. He knew every detail of the printing business, and he determined that henceforth his knowledge should be turned to his own profit. With almost prophetic vision, he saw in a little local publication called "Williamsport Grit" (at that time the Saturday edition of the "Sun and Banner"), the nucleus of one of the greatest enterprises in the American publishing business. Persuading some associates that the opportunity was a good one, he formed a partnership which bought the plant of the "Weekly Times," where he had been recently employed, and the good will of "Williamsport Grit." The character of "Grit" was changed, and an independent weekly newspaper on entirely new lines was offered to the public. This marked the beginning of "Pennsylvania Grit." The history of the early days of the new enterprise is one of struggle. The capital of the concern was small, and the public was not quick to appreciate the character of the new paper. One by one the original promoters dropped out, with the exception of Mr. Lamade. He had faith. He also had energy that

seemed tireless. Night and day he worked. Adversity seemed to make him only the more determined. New partners came in, and in turn grew tired of the fight, but he stuck to the task he had set for himself. In this way Dietrick Lamade was the creator of "Pennsylvania Grit," as the people know it today, and the preserver of his own creation. His was the head that planned; his the hand that executed. At last, success crowned his efforts. The fame of the paper had spread. The circulation went up by leaps and bounds. Faith and untiring effort had won. Mr. Lamade saw the paper make its way beyond the confines of the state, and spread until its field embraced the entire English speaking portion of the continent and the islands of the sea. When the business was incorporated Mr. Lamade was made president of Grit Publishing Company, as well as general manager, which position he had occupied actually if not nominally from the first. He has, however, never relaxed his vigilance for the advancement and improvement of "Grit." Every department is still under his personal supervision, and the ever-increasing prosperity of the paper is due today to his genius as much as it was in the early days of struggle.

Mr. Lamade's interest in "Grit" does not preclude his activity in other directions. He is a member of the Board of Trade, chairman of its printing committee, and a member of its executive committee. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and the Protected Home Circle, a member and former president of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association; a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; and a member of the Ross Club. It is, however, in connection with the various Masonic bodies that he has been most active and enthusiastic along social and fraternal lines. At the present date (1905) he is past master of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. and A. M.; a member of Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, R. A. M.; and of Adoniram Council, No. 27, R. S. M.;

and past commander of Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, K. T. In the Scottish Rite bodies he is T. P. grand master of Williamsport Lodge of Perfection, deputy grand master of the Council, past M. W. and P. master of the Chapter Rose Croix, and grand chancellor of Williamsport Consistory. He is also a member of Howard Club of Knights Templar, of Williamsport, and Irem Temple, A. O. M. S., of Wilkes Barre.

In 1881 Mr. Lamade was married to Miss Clara Anna Rhen, of Williamsport. The children surviving to this union are: D. Wilson, Charles D., Elsie M., Howard J., George R., and Ralph M. Mr. Lamade is a member and trustee of St. Mark's (Lutheran) church, and he and his family are regular attendants at the services of that communion.

FRED M. LAMADE.

Fred M. Lamade, proprietor of the Lycoming Opera House, and otherwise prominently identified with the business interests of Williamsport, was born August 26, 1861, in Goelshausen, Baden, Germany, a son of Johannes Dietrich and Carolina Lamade. He was six years of age when his parents came to the United States, and during almost the entire intervening period his residence has been in Williamsport.

He has been a wage earner from the age of seven years, when he began to carry newspapers upon a city route, afterward carrying twice a day. The morning delivery made it necessary for him to rise at three o'clock every morning, and work until school time, and to make his afternoon delivery he was obliged to leave school in the middle of the session in the afternoon, and it was under such disadvantages that he obtained the foundations of his education. At the age of twelve he became errand boy in a grocery store, and was subsequently advanced

to a clerkship. When about fourteen he became office boy for Peter Herdic, who was at that time accounted among the leading, wealthiest and most progressive citizens of Williamsport. He was in the employ of this gentleman for about four years, during a portion of the time attending school a part of each day, but not rising higher than the grammar grade. He was, however, ambitious of securing a more thorough education, and with this purpose in view, month after month, he saved what little money he could and deposited it in a savings bank. This ended in bitter disappointment, for the bank failed, and the first fifty dollars which he had laid away, at the cost of arduous labor and self-denying economy, was swept away. After the failure of Mr. Herdic, young Lamade, then eighteen years old, took such varied employment as he could secure, and by the time he had attained his majority was possessor of a few hundred dollars, with which he went to Philadelphia, where he took a six months' course in the National School of Elocution, from which institution he received the graduate's diploma. It was at this time he became ambitious to become an actor, and for some months he busied himself in giving elocutionary entertainments, subsequently adopting the theatrical profession, and appearing for several years with various companies touring the country. Although it is not generally known, Mr. Lamade is probably one of the most deeply versed Shakespearean students and scholars in the country. At this period in his career he was so familiar with the text of the great matchless dramatist that he held in his memory eight of his plays, and was capable of reciting them from seven o'clock in the morning until evening, without a single reference to a printed page. During his theatrical experience, he portrayed very successfully some of the most exacting Shakespearean characters, among them *Richmond*, in "Richard the Third," *Antonio* and *Bassanio* in "Merchant of Venice," and for several

weeks he appeared most successfully in the very difficult role of *Iago* in "Othello." He was diverted from a line for which he had a genuine talent, owing to the universal disaster which the theatrical profession experienced during the time of the great skating rink craze, when in one season about nine-tenths of dramatic companies failed and disbanded.

Returning to Williamsport in 1885, Mr. Lamade took employment with the publishers of "Pennsylvania Grit," and in the following year he purchased a one-third interest in that property. Since that time he has been connected with it without interruption, first as circulation manager, then as advertising manager, and afterward as general secretary of the corporation, in which he still continues. In 1903 he purchased the Lycoming Opera House, and its acquisition, and the manner in which he has managed the property since that time, affords an excellent illustration of Mr. Lamade's business capability. The property had cost about \$132,000 in 1892, and from that day until Mr. Lamade came into possession of it, it had returned to its owners little or nothing; in other words, for almost twelve years it had been a financial failure, and represented only dead and unproductive capital. From the time of its purchase by Mr. Lamade, however, it has been steadily appreciating in value, and is now recognized as representing one the most substantial and desirable investments in the city; this, too, notwithstanding the fact that within one year after purchasing it, Mr. Lamade expended upon it something like \$30,000 in the way of improvements.

Besides his ownership of this, the only theatre building in the city, and his connection with Grit Publishing Company, Mr. Lamade is prominent in various other business enterprises and social and fraternal bodies. He is a director in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and in the West Branch Building and Loan Association. He

is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Protected Home Circle, the Actors' Church Alliance, and the Keystone League, one of the most select and popular clubs in the city, of which he is president.

Mr. Lamade married March 23, 1887, Miss Lillie M. Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, the first named now deceased. Their children are Walter G., born December 31, 1887, and Margaret, born July 22, 1889. The family reside in a beautiful residence which Mr. Lamade erected some years ago at 125 Ross street.



WILLIAM MAX LAMADE.

William Max Lamade, connected with the Grit Publishing Company of Williamsport, was born in that city, January 4, 1869, the youngest child of Johannes and Carolina (Suepfle) Lamade.

In his early boyhood he enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of his native city, but as soon as he was large enough to work he set out in a self-supporting career. For nine years he labored in and about planing mills, and afterward spent a year in the composing room of a German newspaper, the "Altoona Volksfuehrer." In 1891, the year after his coming of age, he took a position in the press and stereotyping rooms of the Grit Publishing Company, with which firm he has continuously remained to the present time. Becoming an expert pressman and stereotyper, he had charge of the stereotyping department of the company until 1896, when linotype machines were installed in the establishment, when he became the master machinist in charge, having qualified himself for the position by taking a thorough course of instruction in the Mergenthaler factory and school in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Lamade has taken high rank in the Masonic fraternity, be-

ing affiliated with Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. and A. M., and with the superior bodies to and including Williamsport Consistory, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Utility Council, No. 1364, Royal Arcanum, and West Branch Lodge, No. 98, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Lamade married, July 6, 1893, Miss Fannie Louise Steinhilper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Steinhilper, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lamade are the parents of two interesting children, Dietrick Willard and Verna Fay. Mr. Lamade purchased the homestead on Park avenue which was occupied by the Lamade family soon after its arrival in the United States, and which has remained in the family from that day to the present time. The family is connected by membership with St. Mark's (Lutheran) church.

JAMES N. KLINE.

James N. Kline, the hardware merchant of long standing in the city of Williamsport, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1846, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dodge) Kline, who were natives of Berks and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, and by occupation, farmers of the thoroughgoing type. They were members of the Presbyterian church and died upon their old homestead in Mifflin county, both having a good common school education.

The lineage of James N. Kline is of the good, sturdy German stock, who had so much to do with the upbuilding of the state of Pennsylvania.

(1.) Elder George Kline, came from South Germany in 1750. He was one of the strong rugged characters who left the Fatherland after the ruin wrought in that part of Germany known as the "Palati-

nate," during the thirty years of war. These Germans were prompted by the same feelings that actuated the Puritans, viz.: "The right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences." A few years after George Kline arrived in this country he was ordained as a full minister of the church, taking charge of a small congregation of the German Baptist denomination at Bernesville, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he filled a long and useful life as a minister of the gospel.

Another ancestor served in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded at the battle of Kingston.

James N. Kline, was reared on the old homestead in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and had the advantage of a good common school education. Subsequently he entered the employ of F. J. Hoffman of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in whose store he worked for some time. In 1863 he came to Williamsport and began clerking in the hardware store of Lewis McDowell, with whom he remained for seven years, and then clerked for S. M. Beck & Company, two years. In 1873 he formed a partnership with F. H. Keller and Charles E. Gibson, as Kline, Keller & Company, which was changed in three years by the withdrawal of Mr. Gibson, when the firm was Kline & Keller, until 1885, when Mr. Kline purchased his partner's interest. He is recognized as one of the largest hardware dealers in this section of Pennsylvania. He knows every branch and detail of the hardware trade, having commenced at the bottom and gradually grew to be master. This extensive business with others makes him one of the leaders in business circles today. He is a well-known figure and leader in numerous spheres of activity, both in business and social life.

June 6, 1863, when the Civil war cloud hung with its darkened pall over the Union, and when he was but seventeen years of age, he

gave his services to his country, serving with the emergency troops of the Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, when the state was being invaded by Lee in the famous Gettysburg campaign. He was a member of Company "K" and did provost duty at Gettysburg, after that great struggle, the turning point in the rebellion.

Politically, Mr. Kline is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. His services have more than once been in demand for civic positions, but he has never been a public office seeker. He was, however, for a number of years a member of the school board for the city in which he resides. In 1896 he was a delegate from his congressional district to the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt for president and vice-president. He has presided over the county convention and held many such places, because the people demanded it. His name has at various times been put forth as mayor and state representative, but only to be declined by him, save in the matter of mayoralty in 1902.

He is a born leader of men, and possesses executive ability to a marked degree. From its first organization, he has since been associated with the Grand Army of the Republic and is a past commander of the Reno Post, No. 64, and also president of the board of managers. He has represented the post in state encampments and served as an aide on the staff of the National Commander. His service as a member and as the secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association of Lycoming county for the full term of its existence, eleven years, the time required for the erection of the monument, was both active and earnest. And finally the completed monument stands to his credit and those of his associates. It is a magnificent monument in front of the city hall. The military fire kindled way back in the "sixties," still



J A Breining

burns within him, though his years are multiplying, since those days that tried the very souls of men.

In fraternal circles he has ever been a bright star. He is a past Eminent Commander of Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, K. T. Also past W. M. of Lodge No. 106, F. and A. M. and H. P. of Chapter, R. A. M., No. 222. He served as trustee of the Masonic Temple and was a member of the board of trustees of the Consistory of the A. & A. S. R. He is identified with the Masonic Lodge, chapter and commandery, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

In business associations he is also a potent factor. For many years he was president of the Williamsport Merchants Association and aided materially in bringing about the re-organization of the Board of Trade, of which he was vice-president and on the executive committee. No citizen of the place has accomplished more of real lasting value for the place than he of whom this memoir is written. His loyalty to country has made him a popular figure on more than a few occasions, including his talks to the high school classes on Washington's birthday, etc., when he fired the young hearts, and it is said had much to do at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war with furnishing soldiers who caught the spirit of patriotism from him.

Mr. Kline was married October 18, 1877, to Mary L., daughter of Wesley Moore and wife, of Newberry, Pennsylvania. They are both members of the Presbyterian church.

THE BREINING FAMILY.

The founder of the family of which J. A. Breining and William Henry Breining, of Williamsport, are representatives, was John Breining, a native of Germany, who left his country in a sailing vessel, ac-

accompanied by his wife and children, and after a wearisome voyage of twelve weeks landed in New York City, October 1, 1833. After remaining one year in that city they moved to Williamsport, making the journey by boat as far as Harrisburg, and the remainder of the way on a flat, the canal being at that time in course of construction. They settled on the Glosser farm, situated north of Williamsport, in the rear of the poorhouse, remaining there eight months. They then lived one year on the Brown farm, above Newberry, and afterward purchased the Jacob Reighard farm in Lycoming township, on which they passed the residue of their lives.

Mr. Breining was a weaver by trade, and in his native land manufactured all kinds of cloth. He adhered to the Democratic party, casting his first vote in the town of Newberry. He and his wife were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. They died at the ages of sixty-seven and seventy-seven, respectively.

Christian Breining, son of John Breining and his wife, was born December 21, 1827, in Guttentburg, Germany, and was five years old when brought to the United States by his parents, with whom he remained as long as they lived. He acquired a practical education and for forty years or more engaged in the lumber business, in connection with which he operated a mill in Cogan township for twenty-four years, the mill being situated below the Buck Horn and having been formerly owned by Warren Heilman.

In 1850 he moved on Bobst Mountain and cleared a farm of one hundred and four acres, which he made his home until 1867, when he moved to Cogan House, where he operated the mill above mentioned. He then purchased the John Thompson farm of one hundred and sixty acres, subsequently becoming the owner of the James Thompson farm

of one hundred and thirty acres. In 1905 he disposed of the latter estate to his son-in-law, Reuben Rader, with whom he now resides.

Mr. Breining married, May 21, 1850, Mary Ann, born July 28, 1829, in Williamsport, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Fisher, who emigrated from Germany in 1818, settling on Bobst Mountain, Lewis township, where they cleared a farm and passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Fisher was one of those engaged in building the old Iron Forge.

Mr. and Mrs. Breining were the parents of the following children: Louisa, deceased, was the wife of George Rader and mother of three children: J. A., mentioned at length hereinafter; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Reuben Rader; William Henry, also mentioned at length hereinafter; Jacob, lives in Indianapolis, Indiana; and Edward, a resident of Williamsport. The death of Mrs. Breining, which occurred August 11, 1891, was the result of a stroke of paralysis by which she was rendered speechless during the last two years of her life.

J. A. Breining, son of Christian and Mary Ann (Fisher) Breining, was born October 9, 1855, in Lewis township, and attended the common schools there and also in Cogan House township. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and until reaching the age of thirty-eight was employed by his father as superintendent of various branches of the latter's lumber business. He then purchased an interest in the business and the firm is now Breining & Rader.

In 1895 he formed a partnership with George Williamson, in lumbering, and continued the connection until 1902, when he bought out his partner and closed the business (which lay in Hepburn township, Nippono valley and Indiana county) the following year. In 1902 he entered into partnership with H. M. Foresman, of Williamsport, where the firm is now carrying on an extensive lumber trade. Mr.

Breining has been engaged in the lumber business in Lycoming, Centre, Union and Indiana counties, all of Pennsylvania. He came to Williamsport in 1876, and in 1877 moved back to Lewis township, where he remained twelve years, after which he removed to Cogan Station, settling on the John Thompson farm. He lived fifteen years on this estate, and in 1904 bought the property of Mrs. Belford, 1039 Rural avenue, Williamsport, whither he removed and on which he now resides. He is a Democrat and a member of the Evangelical church. His wife is a member of the Disciples church.

Mr. Breining married, August 17, 1876, Alice C., born March 15, 1851, daughter of J. Milton and Elizabeth (Artley) Phelps, and their children are: 1, Elsie R., born May 16, 1877, married C. H. Davis, carpenter for the Northern Central Railroad at Elmira, New York, and has one child, Mildred D. 2, Clayton P., born July 26, 1879, was educated at Williamsport Commercial College and is interested in his father's business. He married Mamie J., daughter of Hugh Niel, of North Point, Indiana county, and they have one child, Joyce. 3, Edith B., born December 29, 1880, wife of Wellman Lyman Pennington, mentioned hereinafter. 4, Ada L., born May 6, 1882. 5, Howard L., born August 19, 1884, died at the age of twenty-eight days. Ada L. Breining was educated in Williamsport Commercial College and is stenographer for Hains & Peaslee, attorneys at law, 104 West Fourth street, Williamsport.

The father of Wellman Lyman Pennington, mentioned above, was Alonzo Pennington, who was born at Havre de Grace, Maryland, is employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad and lives at Altoona, in that state. He married Emma, daughter of Elias and Mary (Shiley) Garverich, who were the parents of one other child, Anna, deceased. Mr. Garverich was a millwright and for about twenty-five years was in the

service of Brown, Clark & Howe. He was an uncle of W. L. Garverich, of Jersey Shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennington were the parents of one son, Wellman Lyman, born November 12, 1879, in Williamsport, where he was educated in the public schools and the Commercial College, afterwards taking a course of civil engineering in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania. September 11, 1901, he accepted a position as draughtsman with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the supervision of W. G. Coughlin, and was promoted August 1, 1905, to the post of chief draughtsman. He belongs to the Democratic party and is a member of St. John's Reformed church at Williamsport.

Mr. Pennington married, August 6, 1904, Edith B., daughter of John Adam Breining, mentioned above.

William Henry Breining, son of Christian and Mary Ann (Fisher) Breining, was born in Lewis township, and attended the common schools of Cogan House township and the Muncy Normal School for three terms. At the age of eighteen he taught in Lycoming county, and in 1886 graduated from the Williamsport Commercial College.

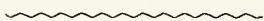
He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-three years of age, and then accepted a position as clerk for J. C. Green, proprietor of a grocery and china store in Williamsport, remaining one year. The following twelve years he was clerk for J. G. Stonesifer, the proprietor of a grocery store, and at the expiration of that time purchased the interest of his employer. He has ever since conducted the business at 202 West Fourth street, corner of William street, Williamsport. Mr. Breining was baptized in the Evangelical church, but now attends the High Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member. He is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Breining married, April 21, 1887, Sara Anna McMurray, and

they are the parents of two children: Ethel May, born January 22, 1888, died April 17, 1893, and Dorothea Cora, born April 5, 1894.

Mrs. Breining is a daughter of Robert A. McMurray and a granddaughter of Andrew McMurray. Robert A. McMurray was born December 9, 1833, near Williamsport, and for many years resided in Washington, District of Columbia, where he was employed as a clerk by the government. He was a very prominent man, especially as an expert in adding columns of figures, being known as the "lightning calculator." He would add the whole column in the manner of an adding machine and set the answer down immediately.

Mr. McMurray married, January 6, 1859, Sara, born July 12, 1835, daughter of William and Sarah (Hartsock) Quigg, and their children were: Elizabeth, born October 9, 1859, widow of D. Manning Smith, resides at Omaha, Nebraska; Sara Anna, born June 12, 1861, wife of William Henry Breining; Thomas L., born July 3, 1863, employed by the government at Washington, District of Columbia; Cora A., born July 22, 1866, wife of Charles E. Scholl, of Williamsport; Minnie B., born December 29, 1871, wife of George H. Freeman, of Los Angeles, California; and Charles M., born October 18, 1873, died February 23, 1880. Mrs. McMurray, the mother, now resides in Williamsport.



BENJAMIN HORNING DETWILER, M. D.

Dr. Benjamin H. Detwiler, who has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, that of medicine and surgery, in the city of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for a period of nearly forty years, was born in Franconia, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1831.

He is a descendant in the fifth generation from Gregorious Detwiler, an early Swiss emigrant, who settled as a pioneer in Mont-

gomery county, was upright and honest in his relations with his fellow-citizens, and was the father of five children, among whom were Joseph, Hannes and Heinrich.

Joseph Detwiler, son of Gregorious Detwiler, was born about the year 1723. He was united in marriage to Maria Kolb, who was born in 1724, and the issue of this union was five children, as follows: John, Jacob, Sarah, Susanna and Elizabeth.

John Detwiler, eldest son of Joseph and Maria (Kolb) Detwiler, was born in 1747. He married Catherine Funk, who bore him ten children, namely: Susanna, Elizabeth, Joseph, Mary, Sarah, John, Christian, Catherine, Abraham and Daniel. For his second wife he married the widow of John Horning, a German emigrant of 1750, who left ten children, and with these, in addition to his own large family, John Detwiler, who acquired by purchase his father's farm of two hundred and forty-one acres, is said to have led a prosperous and happy life. His death occurred in the year 1825.

Abraham Detwiler, fourth son of John and Catherine (Funk) Detwiler, was born June 13, 1790. He was a life-long resident of Franconia, Montgomery county, occupying the homestead farm, which he cultivated in connection with milling. He was a Mennonite in his religious belief, and a man of progressive tendencies, being the first farmer of his neighborhood to send his children to boarding school. By his marriage to Mary Horning ten children were born, namely: Elizabeth, wife of George C. Reiff, and mother of six children: Sarah, Mary, Jacob, Abraham, Charles and Hannah. Catherine, who married the Rev. John R. Price, resided in Chester county, and their family consisted of seven children: Abraham, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Henry, Sarah, and Benjamin. John H., who married Elizabeth Longabaugh, and seven children were born to them: Barton, Samuel, George, Clara,

Emma, John and Frank. William H., who married Mary Longabaugh, issue, William, Barton, Mary, Laura and Josephine. Isaac H., who married Hannah Knabb, issue: John, Yoder, Abraham, Daniel and George. Hannah, who became the wife of William H. Price, issue: Warren, Dr. Abel, William, Mary, Daniel, Allen, Ella and Elizabeth. Mary Ann, unmarried. Abraham, who married Amelia Wambach, and after her death Elizabeth Christman, who bore him the following named children: Jacob, Luther, Amelia, Mary, Ella, Martha and Catherine. Daniel Davis, M. D., born 1829, died 1863; he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, in 1847, completed his studies abroad and practiced his profession in Trappe, Pennsylvania, until his death. He married Sarah A. Hobson, and one child was born to them, Stanley. Benjamin Horning, mentioned at length hereinafter. Abraham Detwiler, the father of these children, died at his home in Franconia, December 10, 1832, aged forty-two years.

Having fitted for his collegiate course at a boarding school in Trappe, Pennsylvania, Benjamin H. Detwiler entered the class of 1851 at Union College as a sophomore, but withdrew at the conclusion of his junior year in order to take up the study of medicine, and he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1855. He located for practice at Cogan Station, Pennsylvania, ten miles from the nearest medical practitioner with whom to consult in case of emergency, and resided there for eight years. At the expiration of this period of time he removed to Linden, same state, and three years later changed his place of residence to Williamsport, same state, where he has since devoted his entire attention to his chosen calling.

Dr. Detwiler was one of the promoters of the Williamsport Hos-

pital, having served upon a committee of three appointed by the Lycoming Medical Society to consider the advisability of establishing such an institution. For a number of years he was chairman of the executive committee, for five years was president of the board of trustees, still serving in that capacity (1905), and served on the medical and surgical staff many years. He was formerly president of the Danville Insane Hospital Board of Trustees, is vice-president of the American Animal Therapy Association, assistant surgeon of the twenty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers for emergency, and in 1880 was chosen president of the Williamsport Board of United States Examining Surgeons in Pension Cases. He is a member of the Penn State and Lycoming Medical Societies, in which latter body he has held all the important offices. In politics he was originally a Whig, but with a majority of that element he joined the Republican movement at its formation and has ever since maintained his allegiance to that party.

Dr. Detwiler was united in marriage to Louisa Grafius, who bore him four children, as follows: Thomas Craig, M. D., who married Fanny Thomas, issue: Virginia. Elizabeth, wife of B. Palmer Hutchinson, no issue. Harry, deceased. Mary, unmarried. The mother of these children died November 6, 1885, aged fifty-nine years. Dr. Detwiler married for his second wife Mary Stowe Stewart, widow of James H. Stewart, of Pittsburg, and daughter of Hiram and Martha (Darragh) Stowe. She was the mother of two children by her former marriage, namely: Edna Stowe, unmarried; and Lila, wife of Charles H. Eichbaum, and mother of two children, Mary Stowe Eichbaum and Benjamin Detwiler Eichbaum.

THE DAVIES FAMILY.

Thomas Alfred Davies, an attorney-at-law, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was born on his father's farm on the shores of Black Lake, nine miles from Ogdensburg, New York, March 31, 1864. The following is his genealogical line:

I. John Davies, the founder of the family in this country, born 1680, at Kingston, Herfordshire, England, came to Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1735. The Davies of Gwysany, Mold, Flintshire, England, came from the north of Wales and have an unbroken descent from Cymric Efell, Lord of Eylwys Eyle, who lived A. D. 1200. The family was first known under the name of Davies in 1581, when it was assumed by Robert Davies, who served as high sheriff of Flintshire. The fourth son of Robert Davies was Thomas Davies, the father of John Davies, founder of the American branch of the family. John Davies was well educated. He purchased one thousand acres of fertile land near Litchfield, Connecticut, and settled at that place in 1735. He was a zealous Episcopalian, founded the Episcopal church at that point, and erected the first church edifice in 1749, naming it St. Michael's. While a man of large means he took no part in public affairs except in connection with the church of his choice. Politically he was a staunch loyalist. He married Catherine Spencer in England. He died in 1758.

II. John Davies, eldest son of John Davies (I), was born in England, 1711; educated at Oxford University; married Elizabeth Brown in 1734, in England. He was an ardent churchman, as was his father. He took no special part in public matters but devoted his life to the cause of education and his family. He erected a saw-mill, grist-mill and a forge, establishing a self-maintaining community. His second son, Thomas Davies, graduated from Yale College in 1758, a few years

after the founding of that great institution of learning. He was admitted to orders as a priest in the Episcopal church in England, and became rector of the church at Litchfield, Connecticut. On account of the birth and education of the family they were stanch loyalists during the period of the American Revolution, and some of them were imprisoned.

III. John Davies, eldest son of John Davies (2), born in England in 1735, married Eunice Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Connecticut. He was educated under the direction of his father and was a true loyalist, for which he lost his property and suffered imprisonment. He, too, was an ardent Episcopalian in church relations. He remained in prison until after the Revolution ended, being of that sanguine type of men who could not be coerced or swerved from his convictions. After the war ended, he, to restore his losses, together with his son Thomas John, entered into the business of trading between Connecticut and New York city, driving cattle from the former to the latter point, returning with merchandise. This he followed until 1798, when yellow fever broke out in New York city, causing him losses, which together with his earlier losses and broken health resulted in his death in 1799, closing an honorable but unfortunate career.

IV. Thomas John Davies, eldest son of John Davies (3), born in 1767, Litchfield, Connecticut; educated under the direction of his grandfather; married Ruth Foote, 1792, daughter of Captain John Foote of Watertown, Connecticut. Held office of chorister in St. John's Episcopal church. Losing his property in business with his father, he resolved to follow the example of his grandfather; he founded a home in then a wilderness, on the shores of Black Lake, on a tract of land of six hundred acres, nine miles from Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York, in the year 1800, and moved his family from Connecticut

to that place. Gifted with great energy and courage, he became prosperous and influential; he took an active part in politics, held the office of sheriff of St. Lawrence county and the office of county judge for several years with credit, although he was not educated in the law. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and a Democrat in politics. He died in 1845, survived by his wife, who died in 1852, and four sons: John Foote; Charles, who became a professor of mathematics at West Point Military Academy, Trinity and Columbia Colleges, the first American author of a complete series of mathematical text books, and founder of the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Company; Henry E., who became a supreme court judge in New York city, and a chief justice of the court of appeals of that state, and was one of the founders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; and Thomas A., who graduated from West Point in 1829 and, after a long and gallant service in the late Civil war, was commissioned brevet major-general of volunteers. During the war of 1812-14 General Swift formed a lasting friendship for Mr. Thomas John Davies, and as a result of this friendship secured the appointment of his second son Charles to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

V. John Foote Davies, eldest son of Thomas John Davies (4), born 1796, at Litchfield, Connecticut, came with his parents to Black Lake, St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1800. He received the education afforded in a wilderness at that time; married Almeda Giffin, of Scotch-Irish parentage, in 1819, with whom he lived happily for sixty-nine years. He lived a long, happy and tranquil life, and died in 1888 at the age of ninety-two years, a few months after the death of his wife at the age of eighty-eight years. Under an agreement that he should inherit his father's property, he remained at home to take care of his father while the other three sons were educated and allowed to go out

in the world for themselves. This agreement was adhered to, and at his father's death he took possession of his father's entire estate. A member of the Episcopal church, a Democrat in politics, kind and charitable, he was loved by all who knew him.

VI. William Henry Davies, only son of John Foote Davies (5), born October 4, 1820, at Black Lake, near Ogdensburg, New York; educated in the common schools of that day and at a private school at Ballston, New York. In 1836 he went to New York city, where he resided several years. Upon his return to Black Lake he pursued the life of his father; married, May 2, 1844, Helen McVean, of Scotch parentage, daughter of Colonel Daniel F. McVean, of St. Lawrence county, New York; she died August 5, 1872, leaving a large family of children. At the outbreak of the Civil war he went to the front as the quartermaster of the Sixteenth New York Volunteers, the regiment commanded by his uncle, General Thomas A. Davies, and served two years. He distinguished himself for accuracy in his accounts and for the diligent service which he gave the duties of his office. He was recommended by his superiors for promotion, but, having a large family and feeling their claims, he declined promotion and returned home in June of 1863. After the close of the Civil war he went into the business of dealing in grain at Ogdensburg, New York, continuing until the panic of 1872-3, when he met severe reverses in business and returned to the homestead on the shores of Black Lake. He retired from all active business in 1899, and now resides at Ogdensburg, New York, with his two daughters. He has been a stanch Republican in politics since the formation of that party, takes a great interest in public and political affairs, and is a close student of current events. Like all his ancestors he is a member of the Episcopal church.

VII. Thomas Alfred Davies, the youngest of four sons of William

Henry Davies (6), was born on his father's farm on the shores of Black Lake, St. Lawrence county, New York, March 31, 1864; attended the district school during the winter and worked on the farm during the remaining seasons. In the autumn of 1881 he entered the Ogdensburg Academy, which was organized that year, and from which he graduated in the classical course in June, 1885. During his course at the academy he taught two terms of district school of four months each, making up his studies upon his return to the academy. His father having a large family and feeling that he should not call upon him for assistance, he worked his way through the academy by teaching school, selling books, and doing such other work as might be obtained. After graduating at the academy he taught in the district schools and obtained employment at the Thousand Islands summer resorts for a period of three years. Having accumulated enough cash to defray his expenses partially through college, he entered St. Lawrence University in the autumn of 1888, and graduating from that institution in June, 1891, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He performed the work of the four years college course in three years' time.

Determined to study law, Mr. Davies sought a position where he might do so, and at the same time pay off his college indebtedness, with which he was still burdened. Accordingly, in the fall of 1891, he secured the principalship of the Union Academy, at Union, New York, but finding the duties too heavy to allow much time for the study of law, he resigned at the end of the school year. He came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1892, where he obtained a position in the high school as instructor of mathematics and English, continuing the study of law. In January, 1894, he secured a position as clerk in the office of the district attorney of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, whereupon he resigned his instructorship in the Williamsport high school. Having

passed the final examination, he was admitted to the bar in July, 1894. He continued to perform the duties of clerk for the district attorney until April, 1895, when he opened an office for general practice. He has practiced in the several courts of Lycoming county and in the supreme and superior courts of Pennsylvania. His insurance law practice has extended to several counties of the state.

As might be expected of one of his ancestry and training, Mr. Davies has not confined his whole ambition and energy to the law, but has become interested in several business enterprises in the southern states. While at college Mr. Davies became a member of Alpha Omicron Chapter of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, and during his senior year was chosen the chapter's delegate to the National biennial congress of that fraternity held at Richmond, Virginia, December, 1890. It will be observed that without a single exception, from the English ancestor down to the subject, all have been ardent believers in the Episcopal religious faith, but he united with the Presbyterian church when nineteen years of age; his mother was a staunch adherent to that denomination, and the son, contrary to all of his paternal ancestors, adheres to the faith taught him by his mother. He is a member of the Ross Club of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and a Republican in politics.

March 16, 1899, Mr. Davies was united in marriage to Sarah Frances, daughter of James Oliver and Sarah Frances Hammond. Mrs. Davies is a descendant of Mathew Brown, of White Deer Valley, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. (See Mathew Brown Book, page 128.) To this union have been born: William Henry Davies (8), September 24, 1901; James Hammond Davies (8), May 25, 1903.

Having to rely upon his own resources, but backed by energy and determination to succeed in the walks of professional and business life, the career of Mr. Davies is indeed an enviable one, when viewed from the standpoint of success which he has obtained so early in life.

PROFESSOR FRANK F. HEALEY.

Professor Frank F. Healey, of Williamsport, is widely known as the proprietor of the Williamsport Commercial College, an institution of recognized excellence, which has abundantly proved its usefulness to the ambitious youth of a large region, and has afforded a certain prestige to the city in which it is located. Professor Healey is a native of Iowa, born in Boone county, January 25, 1869, a son of Horace T. and Sarah J. (Scoville) Healey.

The father was a farmer by occupation, and was born in Genesee county, New York, April 22, 1842, son of Sullivan Healey, who was a very prominent minister of the United Brethren sect, and was presiding elder at Polo, Illinois, where he died about 1882, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. The wife of Horace T. Healey was Sarah J. Scoville, who was born in Illinois a year later than was her husband. They were the parents of ten children: 1. Horace, Jr., who is publisher of the Art Journal at No. 203 Broadway, New York. 2. Frank F. 3. Benjamin, a farmer, residing at Milledgeville, Illinois. 4. Virgil, in a railway office in Chicago, Illinois. 5. Albert, deceased. 6. James, residing in Chicago, Illinois. 7. Clifford, in charge of a department of a wholesale millinery establishment in Chicago. 8. Floyd, a stenographer in Chicago. 9. Mabel, wife of Earnest Crawford, of Milledgeville, Illinois. 10. Hazel, wife of Charles Bushman, of Coleta, Illinois.

Frank F. Healey, second child of Horace F. and Sarah J. (Scoville) Healey, was two years of age when his parents removed to Illinois, and he resided in that state until he was eighteen years old. After attending the public schools he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he completed a two years' course covering

academic studies. For four years afterward he was successfully engaged as a teacher in Illinois, and in 1894 entered the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business College, where he took a one year's course, graduating with so much credit that he was offered a position upon its teaching corps, and in which he acquitted himself with entire satisfaction during a period of two years and from which he retired, to the great regret of his associates, in furtherance of the plans which he had laid out for entrance upon a broader and more independent career. Coming to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, he served for two years as a teacher in the Commercial College in that place, and in 1899 accepted a position as a tutor in the Ithaca (New York) high school. In April of the following year he returned to Williamsport and purchased an interest in the Williamsport Commercial College, and in 1903 succeeding to the sole ownership and management.

The Williamsport Commercial College is at once the oldest and most successful institution of its kind in the Lycoming Valley region, and is without a superior in the state. It traces its history from 1865, the year of its establishment by Professor John F. Davis, who during his fourteen years' connection with it made for it an excellent reputation. Coming to the institution as did Professor Healey, with long experience as a teacher in the school, and with an accurate conception of the wants of young men and women, in an era of tremendous activity and enlarged demands for a more perfect service on the part of managers and employes in the business world, he devoted himself with intelligence and enthusiasm to the perfecting of his instructional methods, sparing no personal effort or cost, making "Uncompromising Thoroughness" his motto, and not departing an iota from the high standards he had set up. With such effort and such enthusiasm, it is pleasing to record that his success has been entirely commensurate, as is witnessed

by the striking fact that in the less than five years during which he has been the proprietor, the attendance of the college has been trebled, now numbering four hundred and twenty-nine students, while hundreds of its graduates are now occupying responsible and well compensated positions, or are engaged in business upon their own account, many such owing to the public schools and to his college their entire equipment for life's duties. That such has been all-sufficient has been abundantly attested by the success which has been achieved, and further by the high encomiums they have bestowed upon their instructor and friend. While re-equipping the various departments of the college, throughout its large apartments, occupying more than three thousand feet of floor space, with the approved furnishings, Professor Healey has at the same time kept his mind intent upon improvement in teaching methods, and presents to his patrons many advantages not accessible in any kindred institution, earning for himself the gratitude of his pupils, and wide reputation as the successful proprietor of one of the very few leading commercial colleges in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Five teachers are constantly engaged.

Professor Healey married, December 28, 1902, Miss Grace M. King, who was born in Benezette, Elk county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William J. and Cordelia (Hewitt) King, her father being a prominent business man of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and whose other daughters are Clementine, wife of W. H. McLees, of Williamsport, and Mary E., wife of John Doney, of Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Professor and Mrs. Healey are members of the Grace Street Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican, and an active member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Williamsport.

SUSQUEHANNA TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Susquehanna Trust & Safe Deposit Company was incorporated in February, 1890, with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000.00, of which sum \$300,000.00 was paid up and constitutes the capital stock of the company. It began business in the rooms formerly occupied by the Lumbermen's National Bank, situate in what is known as the Weightman block, at the corner of West Fourth and Campbell streets, in the city of Williamsport.

The officers at its incorporation were: president, R. P. Allen; first vice president, B. C. Bowman; second vice president, Hon. John Lawshe; treasurer, Samuel Jones, and secretary, Hiram Mudge. All of these officers have since died. The directors at the organization of the company were, in addition to the officers named, E. A. Rowley, Hon. Henry Rawle, James B. Coryell, G. E. Otto Siess, Hon. R. J. C. Walker, John M. Young and Thomas Duffy.

Shortly after the organization of the company it purchased a lot on West Fourth street, between Pine and Laurel streets, in the business portion of the city, and erected thereon its five story banking and office building, in which it moved within less than two years after its organization. The company started with but a small amount of deposits which have been increased from time to time so that as this time they amount to approximately \$1,300,000.00. The company has now in surplus and undivided profits upwards of \$90,000.00. The company also has in its trust department about \$350,000.00 of trust funds.

The company is organized under the trust company laws of the state of Pennsylvania, and does a general trust company, safe deposit and banking business as authorized by the acts of assembly. It occupies its own building, as above stated, and has pleasant and abundant accom-

modations for its business for the present and for the considerable development of it. It has large safe deposit vaults in which are boxes and safes which are rented. Its present officers are: John G. Reading, president; G. E. Otto Siess, first vice president; J. Roman Way, second vice president; E. C. Emerick, treasurer; A. E. Eschenbach, secretary. Its directors are: John G. Reading, G. E. Otto Siess, J. Roman Way, A. H. Heilman, H. F. William Flock, Alex. Beede, Fred M. Lamade, J. W. Bowman, Dr. E. B. Campbell, W. L. King and Auguste Laedlein.

JOHN B. EMERY.

John B. Emery, president of the Emery Lumber Company, otherwise prominent in business affairs in Williamsport and Lycoming county, and a public-spirited citizen, traces his ancestry through Josiah, Moses, John, John, John, John, Nathan, to Josiah, his father.

Josiah Emery, last named, was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, November 30, 1801, and was the third of sixteen children born to Nathan and Betsy (McCrillis) Emery. He was a man of superior education, and made for himself a most honorable career. After attending the common schools and Kimball Union Academy in his native state, at the age of nineteen years he entered Dartmouth College, and was a student there until he attained his majority. He served as a school teacher for about six years, and then took a course in Union College, Schenectady, New York, graduating from that institution in 1828. In the following year he located in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, where he read law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and was actively engaged in professional practice there until 1871, besides acting efficiently in various official capacities—as postmaster during the administration of President Polk, as district attorney for Tioga county, as commis-



J. B. Emery

sioner of bankruptcy, and, during the Civil war, in the United States provost-marshal's department, aiding in filling the quota of the county for troops, in enforcement of the draft laws, and the apprehension of deserters. He took an active interest in literary work, was trustee of the Wellsboro Academy for many years, frequently wrote for various literary journals, and published his recollections of Tioga county, which attracted much attention.

Mr. Emery located in Williamsport in 1871, but practiced his profession only a short time. He took a particularly useful part in community affairs, especially those connected with education. For nine years he was a member of the school board, and was for some time president of that body. He was the founder of the public school library in Williamsport, and the Emery school building was named in his honor. In politics he was a Whig, and voted for General William Henry Harrison for president. His abhorrence of human slavery led him to connect himself with the Republican party at its organization in 1856, and he was one of its most faithful and earnest adherents during the remainder of his life. He and his wife were prominent members of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married, February 12, 1830, to Julia Ann, daughter of Hon. John Beecher, of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. She died July 24, 1871, her husband surviving her twenty years and dying April 8, 1891. They were the parents of eleven children, and those who came to maturity all took highly honorable and useful stations in life:

1. Mary C. Emery was a woman of great nobility of character, and at her death was proclaimed the most loved woman in Williamsport. She was born in Wellsboro, November 27, 1830. She was exceedingly well educated, and displayed her versatility of talent in various fields of usefulness. She was married December 21, 1854, to I. M. Ruckman,

and to them was born a daughter, Annie E., who died November 16 1860. At the age of twenty-five years she edited "The Balance," an influential weekly journal at Mansfield. Prior to the Civil war she taught mathematics in the Huntsville (Alabama) Female Academy. Returning home on account of the war, she was for a short time preceptress in the Dickinson (Williamsport) Seminary, soon resigning to open a private school in the Vanderbilt Block, now the site of the First Presbyterian church. June 6, 1865, at Wellsboro, she was married to George S. Ransom. Mr. Ransom was born in Warren county, New York, July 1, 1820, and died in Williamsport in 1888. He was an extensive lumberman, locating in the business at Montoursville in 1863, whence he removed in 1865 to Williamsport. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a Republican in politics. To him his wife bore a son, William E., who is a lawyer. For more than thirty years Mrs. Ransom devoted herself to practical charity and religious work. Hers was a mind that could fire others, and in whatever she engaged she was its guiding force. In the Church of the Covenant she was a tower of strength. Her Bible class in the Sunday school swelled to a large membership, and many of its members held to it even after their marriages. She was a prime mover in the organization of the Home for the Friendless. For more than thirty years she gave it her energies unsparingly, acting upon its board of managers, as well as secretary. As chairman of the building committee she labored with almost superhuman energy, and the consummation of the work satisfied one of the warmest yearnings of her heart. She died July 7, 1902, universally mourned.

2. Charles D. Emery studied law and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, where he practiced law for many years. He was elected district attorney of Lycoming county, serving one term. He served for a time as acting consul in South America. He was married

March 8, 1858, to Lavina D. Evans. He died May 15, 1902, at Seattle, Washington.

3. Martha P. Emery was educated at Wellsboro Academy and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. She married Charles S. Bundy, and now resides in Washington, D. C.

4. Eva V. Emery married Rev. E. J. Gray, president of Dickinson Seminary, and died September 7, 1905.

5. Elizabeth Emery was graduated from Dickinson Seminary, and was married to Joshua Knapp, who was born January 27, 1837, and died May 7, 1869. Their son, Anson D. Knapp, is located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has been prominently connected with lumbering interests for many years. Mrs. Knapp went west in 1880 as a missionary under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for a time was principal of Hope School, an Episcopal missionary school for Indian children, at Springfield, Dakota.

6. John B. Emery, to be further mentioned hereinafter.

7. William V. Emery, who is associated with his brother, John B. Emery, as secretary and treasurer of the Emery Lumber Company. He married Emily J. Leas, daughter of W. B. Leas, and they are the parents of three children: William L., Mary S., and Eugene M. Emery.

8. Clara B. Emery, married John H. Price, and died June 7, 1884.

9. Frank B. Emery, born 1855, now living in Chicago, Illinois; he has been actively identified with railway freight service for many years.

10. George, died in 1863, aged eleven years.

11. Annie, died in infancy.

John B. Emery, sixth child and second son of Josiah and Julia Ann (Beecher) Emery, was born December 28, 1843. He was educated in the common schools and the Wellsboro Academy. At the outbreak of

the Rebellion, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and performed faithful service throughout the entire war. He participated in the South Carolina campaign of 1862, and in the battle of James Island, June 10, and that of Secessionville (or Fort Johnson) on James Island, June 16. He also served in the severe engagements of Bull Run (second), South Mountain and Antietam, his regiment being a part of the Army of the Potomac. For meritorious conduct in the battle last named he was promoted to corporal, and was subsequently further promoted to the rank of first sergeant. In 1863 his regiment was transferred to the southwest, and he served with it, as a part of the Ninth Corps, in the operations in Kentucky and East Tennessee, and Mississippi, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, under General Grant, and the battle of Jackson, Mississippi. He was captured by the enemy at Flat Gap, East Tennessee, and was confined in the prison pens on Belle Isle and in Richmond until April 2, 1864, when he was exchanged. He was one of fourteen men of his regiment who became prisoners, and of the number only three (himself and two others) came out of prison alive, the others dying from illness caused by starvation and exposure. After his exchange Sergeant Emery served with the Army of the Potomac from Cold Harbor to Petersburg, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, the war being practically over. He had received from Governor Andrew G. Curtin a commission as first lieutenant of Company G in his own regiment, but refused it and remained with his own company to the end. (The issuance of this commission is noted in the report of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, 1866). The arduous nature of Mr. Emery's war service is eloquently attested by evidence contained in Colonel Fox's "Casualties of the Civil War," a statistical volume compiled entirely from the official records in the War Department, and

authenticated by it as unquestionable authority. From the tabulations in this monumental work it appears that the list of casualties in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment during its term of service were:

Killed in action: Commissioned officers.....	13
Enlisted men	214
Died of disease, accidents, and in Confederate prisons.....	252
<hr/>	
Total	479
Total killed and wounded	873
Died in prison	98
<hr/>	
Total loss	971

The total enrollment of the regiment was 1960, this number including all new enlistments, extending to the close of the war, many of the later recruits joining the regiment near the close of the Rebellion, and seeing little if any actual service. The greater part of the losses above enumerated were among the original roster, at the muster-in of the regiment. In the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, the regimental loss in killed and wounded was 57.4 per cent. of the total number engaged, and Mr. Emery's company (I) lost in killed and wounded twenty-two of the thirty-eight men who went into action that day. Truly a magnificent record of courage and soldierly devotion.

Having returned home, Mr. Emery accepted a clerkship in the freight office of the Northern Central Railroad at Williamsport. In March, 1866, he went to Kansas, and in company with thirteen others set out to cross the plains, July 28, with a wagon train destined for Salt Lake City, Utah. On September 4, on Lodge Pole creek, they were attacked by Sioux Indians, who drove off their animals, and kept the little band of whites surrounded until September 11, when troops from Fort John Buford, on the Laramie plains, came to their relief. Mr. Emery

acted as night herder for a Mormon mule train from September 16 to October 16, when they reached Salt Lake City. He returned to Williamsport in the spring of 1867, and became clerk for the Northern Central Railroad. In 1870 he went to Wisconsin, where he took employment with a large lumber concern. Returning home in the spring of 1871 he was appointed agent for the Catawissa Railroad at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, and in 1872 became general agent for the West Branch Lumber Company and freight solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1881 he established the lumber firm of J. B. Emery & Company, which was merged into the Emery Lumber Company on December 7, 1891, and which under his efficient management has become one of the leading industrial and commercial enterprises of the city of Williamsport. He has also long been actively identified with various other important interests which are large factors in the business life of the community. He aided in organizing the Lycoming Wireless Umbrella Company, of which he is one of the largest stockholders, is president of the Williamsport Machine and Supply Company, and was one of the founders of the Williamsport Daily Republican. He was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, April 1, 1890, and during his term of office greatly improved the local postal service, among his innovations being the addition of two mounted letter carriers, and the establishment of a sub-postoffice and two stamp stations. He is an active and sagacious member of the board of trade, and has largely contributed to the usefulness of that body. He was one of the organizers of the Ross Club, is a stockholder in the Athletic Park Association, a charter member of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union Veteran Legion, and is a member of Lodge No. 173, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and an able and influential exponent of his party, and has served as chairman

of its county committee. His services to the community in a public capacity include useful labors as auditor, select councilman, and member of the board of school directors. He contemplates an early retirement from his more exacting business responsibilities, and will yet have sufficient to care for in his large real estate and other interests in Williamsport and vicinity. He stands in high honor in the community for the usefulness of his career, liberality of effort and means for the advancement of the best interests of the people at large, and for his fine social traits, broad intelligence, and general worth as a representative citizen of the best type.

Mr. Emery was married to Miss Helen A. Otto, and to them have been born two children: Frank O., who in 1902 married Susan Walters Shadle, and they are the parents of one child, John B. Emery, Jr.; and Julia, who in 1902 became the wife of John H. Foresman; of the latter marriage was born one child, Helen Emery Foresman, who died in 1905.

THE CHAMPION FAMILY.

The Lycoming branch of the Champion family is descended from Joseph Champion (II), son of Thomas (I) and his wife, Elizabeth (Hunter) Champion. Thomas was an Englishman of reputed French ancestry, who settled at or near Tuckahoe, Cape May county, New Jersey, where the family engaged in the charcoal iron industry.

Joseph Champion was the youngest of twenty-one children, his mother being the second wife of Thomas Champion. He was born at Tuckahoe, March 11, 1789, and married Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Mark and (Cameron) Adams, born at Tuckahoe, March 19, 1799. Mark Adams was a soldier in the war for independence, and lived many years thereafter in the enjoyment of his Revolutionary pension.

To Joseph and Elizabeth (Adams) Champion were born ten children, five of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Jane (Budd), Andrew Hunter, Robert Cameron, Mark Adams and William James Champion.

Joseph Champion was a stove moulder and with his family in 1838 emigrated from Tuckahoe to the "Walker Furnace," on Pine creek, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, four miles north of Jersey Shore, now known as Safe Harbor Mills, where Walker & Vicars, of Philadelphia, owned a great scope of "coaling lands" and operated a blast furnace, foundry, grist mill, blacksmith shop, store, etc. The firm was the owner of the furnace at Tuckahoe, and had induced a number of its employes to make the trip to Pine Creek by a promise of good wages, two hundred acres of farming land, etc. At the time he was induced to move to Lycoming county, Joseph Champion was preparing to "go west" to join three of his brothers who had preceded him to the "Ohio Country" and were settled in Cincinnati. These brothers were the progenitors of the Cape May branch of the Champion family, now found through the central west. The trip to their Pine Creek home was made by the family with one of the Walker & Vicar six mule teams and a coaling wagon, occupying a full week, via Reading, Catawissa and Williamsport. The three youngest children were taken sick en route, and "Mother Champion" remained with them for three months at the home of her brother, Samuel Adams, at Reading, Pennsylvania, where the youngest child died.

The Champion family remained at the Walker furnace for two years, making ten-plate stove. Robert C. often told how, as a small boy, he assisted in making the hay-cores used in casting these stoves, frequently falling asleep while turning the twister. The attempt to send the stoves down the river in "arks" to Columbia for shipment to Philadelphia frequently proved disastrous, the boats wrecking in the

turbulent Susquehanna. The panic of '37-40 brought the iron industry to one of the recurrent "pauper periods," and Walker & Vicars failed disastrously. While at the furnace the youngest of the children becoming ill, the old family doctor was summoned from Jersey Shore, and coming in an intoxicated condition, gave the child a dose of medicine which threw it into convulsions from which it died next day.

In 1840 Joseph Champion removed to "McKinney's Forge," on Lycoming creek, four miles north of New Berry, at what is now Heshbon, Loyalsock township, Lycoming county. Here William McKinney, one of the early iron masters of this section, operated a charcoal furnace and forge. The McKinney iron enjoyed an unrivaled reputation. Owing to its superior quality it took the place of Swedish iron for the "rib" or backs of mowing scythes, a test of the severest character. Many years after the forge had disappeared, the Champion brothers, five of whom became blacksmiths, would recognize by the "feel under the hammer" that a piece of scrap was from "McKinney's," and lay it carefully aside for some special use requiring great tensile strength. The ore for the forge was brought from Center county to Jaysburg (New Berry) by boat and hauled to the forge over the "old strap railroad," then the Williamsport & Elmira, now the Northern Central Railway. This road, begun in 1833, the second in the state, was to extend from the West Branch canal at Williamsport, to Elmira, New York, but was only completed to Ralston, twenty-seven miles. It was graded for a double track, with hammer-dressed stone bridge abutments, a model of dirt and stone work even to this day. By the time Ralston was reached, requiring fourteen bridges over the serpentine Lycoming, the money was exhausted and building ceased for nearly twenty years. The rails were of wood with an iron-strap on top. The company owned an engine, but shippers were required to furnish their own cars and

sidings and do their own switching by horse or mule power, the cars being dropped from the rear of the train on the main track. The engine soon broke down, and for years the McKinnys used the track for the transportation of their iron and raw materials to and from the forge, using horses to draw the cars. The Champion boys were early at work in and about the forge and assisted in hauling on the "old strap railroad." About 1845 the family moved to Danville, Pennsylvania, working for the Grove Bros. in their rail mill, where the first railroad rails rolled in America were made. In a year or two they were all again back at McKinney's, where Joseph (father) died in 1851, and was buried in the "Old Lycoming burial ground" at New Berry. Elizabeth Champion (mother) survived her husband thirty-two years, making her home with her son, Mark Adams Champion, until her death, at Warrensville, Lycoming county, April 10, 1883, having outlived all but three of her ten children, and being hale and hearty to the last week of her long and useful life. She is buried at "Christian Hill burial ground," at Warrensville. The following is a brief account of the children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Adams) Champion:

(I) Jane, born at Tuckahoe, New Jersey, 1821, married John Wesley Budd, captain of a coasting vessel hailing from Tuckahoe, who was drowned at sea, his body never recovered, by his vessel overturning in attempting to cross the bar at Longport, New Jersey, in a terrific gale, in 1846. She died at the home of her son, Joseph Champion Budd, at Loyalsockville, Lycoming county, October 9, 1903; never having remarried and ever keeping in fond remembrance the young husband and father who so early met the fate of those who go down to the sea in ships. She had two sons, Eli Wesley Budd, born at Tuckahoe, September 25, 1842, who is the father of John Wesley Budd, born 1865; and Joseph Champion Budd, born at Tuckahoe, September 20, 1845,

married Etta Milnor; father of Abbie Budd (Souter), and Annie Budd, and is engaged in the mercantile business at Loyalsockville, where he has long been postmaster.

(2.) Andrew Hunter Champion was born at Tuckahoe, New Jersey, in 1823. He learned blacksmithing, later becoming a "roller" when the McKinney forge was changed into a "rolling mill." After the McKinnys failed and the plant was abandoned, he removed to the Crescent Nail Works, in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, where he had charge of the "rolls" until his death in 1877. He married Maria Yoxheimer, of Trout Run, Pennsylvania, by whom he had two sons and nine daughters, viz.: Mary Jane, married Harry Egolf, of Franklin, Pennsylvania; Emma, married Fred Hopper; Amelia, married Rev. Noah Young; Rose, married George W. Kase; Frank, deceased, married Margaret Stitchter, leaving a son, Edgar Champion; Annie, married Francis Graham; William J., deceased; Minnie, deceased; Etta, married William C. Campbell; Rebecca, married William Sharp; Ruth, unmarried.

(3.) Robert Cameron Champion was born at Tuckahoe, New Jersey, September 2, 1826, died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1892, and is buried at "Christian Hill burial ground." He spent his life at the forge, being an expert iron worker, frequently saying that he had done everything with iron except the digging of the ore. From McKinney's he went to Danville where he worked for the Grove Bros. for several years, and then came to Williamsport, working at his trade at the West Branch foundry, conducted by the late John B. Hall. Returning to Danville he did the smithing for Grove Bros. in the erection of their "big mill." In 1863 he removed to Warrensville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he actively engaged in blacksmithing and wagon building until 1890, when he removed to Williams-

port. He married Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Ameria) Hanger, born at Liberty, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1829, and died at Warrensville, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1900. Her parents were born in Wittenberg, Germany. To Robert Cameron and Catharine (Hanger) Champion were born the following children:

James Elwood, born at Heshbon, Lycoming county, June 30, 1851, died at Franklin, Pennsylvania, 1884, leaving a son and a daughter. Myron Holley, born at Williamsport, June 30, 1853, died at Warrensville, April 23, 1865. Irving Robert, born at Danville, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1856, died at Warrensville, 1882. John Orion, born at Danville, November 6, 1858, died at Warrensville, August 28, 1868. Arthur Mark, born at Danville, February 23, 1861, married Elizabeth Kuens, and have a son Robert Kuens, born 1903. William Walters, born at Warrensville, May 3, 1863, married Frances Bird, born May 20, 1863, daughter of John Derick and Mary Jane (Pass) Bird. They have a son, George Becht Champion, born at Montoursville, Lycoming county, September 7, 1894, and a daughter, Elizabeth Bird Champion, born at Williamsport, September 11, 1896. He was admitted to the Lycoming county bar, January, 1891. Ada, born at Warrensville, July 12, 1865; married Dr. Maholn Taylor Milnor; they have three sons, Guy Champion, Mark Taylor, and Sidney Davis Milnor. Joseph Budd, born at Warrensville, September 11, 1867; a member of the Lycoming county bar, and a graduate of the medical department of the University of Indianapolis, and engaged in the practice of medicine at Indianapolis, Indiana. Harriet Belle, born at Warrensville, August 3, 1870; married Cameron W. Paulhamus, and they have three children, Russell, Fay and Myra. Mary Annis, born at Warrensville, September 30, 1872; married Frank W. Ely; they have a daughter, Helen, and a son, Frank W., Jr.

(4.) Mark Adams Champion, born at Tuckahoe, New Jersey, March 19, 1833, and learned the blacksmith trade, working for a number of years at McKinney's, where he made the irons for the great Susquehanna Boom, at Williamsport. He married Annie Marie Kauder, born in Wittenberg, Germany, May 6, 1833, who died while on a visit to her brother, Rev. Frederick Kurtz, at Brooklyn, New York, January 25, 1883. She was the daughter of and Margaret (Lehman) Kauder. From McKinney's Mr. Champion removed to the village of Warrensville, in Eldred township, Lycoming county, where he carried on an extensive blacksmithing and wagon building business until 1864, when he purchased a general store and was appointed postmaster. He successfully carried on his mercantile business and conducted a large farm for a number of years, disposing of the store in 1882, and the following year removed to the city of Williamsport, where he has since been engaged in the fire insurance business. To Mark Adams and Annie Marie (Kauder) Champion were born two daughters, Margaret Jane, at Warrensville, October 16, 1856; and Elizabeth Adams, at the same place, January 9, 1869. Margaret J., graduated from Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in the class of '79, with honors. May 11, 1882, she married James Barber Krause, Esquire, a member of the Lycoming county bar, and to them have been born a son, Mark Champion Krause, at Williamsport, July 3, 1883, and a daughter, Annie Marie, at Williamsport, August 30, 1894. (See sketch of James Barber Krause.) Elizabeth A. married Warren S. Stouck, dying November 5, 1894, leaving to survive her a daughter, Helen Stouck, and a son, Harold M., now deceased.

(5.) William James Champion, youngest child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Adams) Champion, was born at Heshbon, Pennsylvania, in 1840, learned blacksmithing and worked with his brother, Mark A.,

until he enlisted in the fall of '61, in Company C, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He saw active service in the Army of the Potomac, and was mortally wounded in the first day's fight at Gettysburg, where his regiment was part of the First Army Corps, under the gallant Reynolds. Learning that his brother was wounded, Mark A. made the trip to the battlefield, going by the way of Carlisle and crossing the Blue Mountains on foot. He found the wounded man in a red barn on the Baltimore pike, that had been improvised into a hospital. The wounded brother being able to walk, he was spirited out of Gettysburg and brought home, where he died July 12, 1863, and was buried at the "Christian Hill burial ground," at Warrensville.

WILLIAM LOUIS KING.

William L. King, of Williamsport, district manager for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, is a native of the city in which he now resides, born October 26, 1867.

John King, grandfather of William L. King, was born in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and came to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1806. In 1841 he located in the city of Williamsport and engaged in the pottery business on East Fourth street, continuing the same until 1855, when he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he was highly successful. He married, March 21, 1829, Mary Drebinstadt, daughter of Christopher Drebinstadt, whose wife was a Mackert, and seven children were the issue: Martha, born January 26, 1831, died April 18, 1831. Samuel, born March 1, 1832, died March 14, 1832. William L., born July 31, 1833, died March 7, 1866. Margaret A., born December 13, 1835, died March 6, 1876. Henry J., born June 16,

1838, mentioned hereinafter. Mary E., born November 6, 1840, widow of William N. Jones. Emma J., born May 10, 1843, widow of Hiram Pidco. John King (grandfather) died June 15, 1860.

Henry J. King, third son of John and Mary (Drebinstadt) King, and father of William L. King, was born in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1838. In 1840, when two years of age, he was brought to Williamsport by his parents and his education was acquired in the common schools of that place. He remained under the parental roof until twenty years of age, and then went with George D. Edkins, building canal boats for six years. At the expiration of this period of time he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on car repair work, and remained in their service for thirty-nine years, being now a pensioner of the company, having been placed on the retired list December 1, 1903. For thirty-three years of this long period of service he had charge of the wreck train between Sunbury and Renova and Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Elmira, New York. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian church of Williamsport, having joined the same in 1877, and for two decades held the office of deacon. He takes a keen interest in religious work, also in the growth and progress of the social and material affairs of his adopted city. He is a Republican in politics.

Henry J. King married, December 24, 1863, Rachel A. McKay, born February 3, 1836, died June 23, 1900, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Pursell) McKay. Their children are as follows: John P., born September 22, 1864, proprietor of the Lima House, Lima, Ohio; he married Nettie King, issue, Wallace. William Louis, born October 26, 1867, mentioned hereinafter. Harry L., born October 29, 1869, bookkeeper for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. George S., born Sep-

tember 17, 1871, bookkeeper for Goodyear's Lumber Company, at Galeton, Pennsylvania.

William Louis King obtained his educational advantages in the public schools of Williamsport. He gained his first business experience in the Williamsport Furniture Company, where he was employed for one year as a packer in the shipping department. He then entered the employ of the Otto Furniture Company and for five years filled a similar position with this concern. In 1889 he accepted a position as agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, was promoted to that of district manager, and in this capacity has built up one of the largest agencies in central Pennsylvania, his office being located in the Trust Building, 120 West Fourth street, Williamsport. The business of the company which he represents is exclusively life insurance, and he has under his personal supervision seven counties, namely: Lycoming, Clinton, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, Sullivan and Northumberland.

In addition to his responsible position of district manager with its manifold duties and obligations, Mr. King is a director in the Susquehanna Trust Company, treasurer in the Sonestown Manufacturing Company, and interested in the lumber business. He is an active and prominent member of the Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the official board connected therewith. He is a member of Ivy Lodge No. 397, Free and Accepted Masons, of Williamsport; Adoniram Council No. 26; Lycoming Chapter No. 222; Baldwin Commandery No. 22; Irem Temple, Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkesbarre; and the Temple Club.

On June 28, 1894, Mr. King was united in marriage to Mary M. Birmingham, born May 25, 1870, a daughter of the late John and Mary J. (Konkle) Birmingham, who were the parents of two other children,

namely: Frank, deceased; and Eliza K., wife of Frank J. Guintier, a member of the firm of F. J. Guintier & Company, grocers, No. 1016 Heburn street, Williamsport. John Birmingham (father) was a stair builder by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. King are the parents of three children: Donald B., born June 28, 1896. Helen, born December 30, 1903. Marian, born December 12, 1904.

CHARLES WORMAN YOUNGMAN, M. D.

Dr. Charles W. Youngman, son of George W. and Ann E. (Ludwig) Youngman, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1858. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, was then placed under the instruction of private tutors, and for a short time attended Dickinson Seminary. In 1879 he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1883. Instead of taking a postgraduate course he accepted a position as resident physician in the Jefferson Hospital, which he filled acceptably for one year. He then came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and opened an office for the general practice of medicine and surgery. Shortly after his selecting this city for the practice of his profession, he was asked to take a position on the board of health, and continued to serve thereon until 1899, when he was selected as health officer of the city, a position he has held ever since. For a number of years Dr. Youngman was a member of the hospital board of surgeons in this city, and at the present time (1905) is on the surgical staff and member of board of managers. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and a Republican in politics.

Dr. Youngman was united in marriage to Margaret Porter, daughter of John and Rachel Porter, and their children are as follows: Rachel Porter died aged thirteen, in 1905; Elizabeth Ludwig, Sarah Porter, Charles Ludwig, and John Crawford Youngman.

John F. Porter, father of Mrs. Youngman, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, a son of William and Rebecca (Fribley) Porter, who were the parents of six other children, namely: Hannah, unmarried; Catherine, wife of John Kyle Hayes, and mother of five children, James, Calvin, William, Rena, and Laura May; Sarah, who became the wife of Levi Blair; Rebecca, who became the wife of Albert Richards, and their children are, William and Maud; Lucy, who became the wife of Ira Moore, and they are the parents of five children; and Hattie, who became the wife of Cyrus Brown, and one son has been born to them, Charles Brown. John F. Porter (father) married Rachel Hayes, daughter of Robert and Mary (Allen) Hayes, the former named having been a son of William Hayes, who with his father, John Hayes, then a widower, came to this country from Ireland and married two sisters by the name of Thompson. William Hayes was the father of seven children: James, Samuel, Robert, John, Nancy, Rachel and Elizabeth. All of these were unmarried but Robert, whose wife, Mary (Allen) Hayes, bore him three children, namely: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Philemon R. Hayes, and mother of two children, Mary and Anna. Ellen, who became the wife of Peter Lilley, and their children are: Robert, Elizabeth, Samuel, Emma and Simon. Rachel, who became the wife of John F. Porter, and two children were born to them: Margaret, aforementioned as the wife of Dr. Youngman; and Nancy, who became the wife of Walter Shooter.

OTTO WEIMER TURNER.

Otto Weimer Turner, proprietor of the Turner Studio of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, who is acknowledged the leading artist in this section of the state, was born in Lycoming county's metropolis, July 8,



Otto W. Turner



1881. He is a son of Jacob Alburger and Rosa (Otto) Turner, and grandson of Edward Turner, who for many years was engaged in the carpenter business in the city of Philadelphia. Jacob A. Turner (father) married Rosa Otto, a daughter of Boda Otto, deceased, who was a banker and lumberman in Lycoming county. Mr. and Mrs. Turner were the parents of the following named children: Anna, deceased; Helen A., Edward T., George, Otto W., and Ralph.

Otto W. Turner, whose name heads this article, was educated in the city schools of Williamsport. At the age of eighteen he started out alone to fight the battles of life. He entered the employ of B. Frank Puffer, who was one of the leading photographers of Williamsport, and at once started in to master the business in every detail, never overlooking the least point in the same, and how well he perfected himself the present can tell. Mr. Turner remained with Mr. Puffer five years, at the expiration of which time, in 1903, he opened up his present studio at No. 341 Pine street. Although a young man Mr. Turner stands far in advance of his competitors, and is acknowledged by all to be the leading artist in this section of the state. He not only is a worker, but is also a careful student, continually trying to make improvements in his calling, and as a result his patrons are some of the most prominent citizens in the city of Williamsport and vicinity. In politics Mr. Turner is a Republican.

Mr. Turner married, September 9, 1902, Emma H. George, a daughter of Stanton George, who was prominent in the public affairs of Williamsport. Two children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, as follows: Margaret George, born September 11, 1903; and Otto Weimer, Jr., born December 13, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are members of the First Baptist Church of Williamsport.

THE WALTZ FAMILY.

John George Waltz, the emigrant settler of the family, left Germany with his wife and two sons, Michael and George, June 9, 1804, and after a long voyage arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 18 following. They settled on a farm in Blooming Grove, the name of a section of Lycoming county located a little below Warrensville, and the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Waltz were interred in the private grounds of the original location. The eldest son, Michael Waltz, was the pioneer of the "Mountain branch" of the family, so called because he settled on the mountain and cleared a farm. The younger son, George Waltz, was the pioneer of the "Mill Creek branch," so called because he settled in the valley.

George Waltz followed farming throughout the active years of his life. He settled on the farm in the valley, where he and his wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Kiess, reared a family of children, as follows: Samuel, who was a farmer in the Quinneshockeny creek, where he lived and died; John, who also lived and died in the same place, a farmer by occupation; George, who was the owner of an adjoining farm, where he lived and died; William, mentioned hereinafter; Abraham, who lived on the old homestead in Blooming Grove; Gottlieb, who lived on the old homestead; Doley, who became the wife of William Kiess, a farmer in Quinneshockeny creek; Catherine, who became the wife of Abraham Kiess, who also resided in Quinneshockeny creek. George Waltz and his wife were buried in the old family burying ground.

William Waltz, fourth son of George and Catharine (Kiess) Waltz, married Mary Herr, who was born in Blooming Grove, Pennsylvania, daughter of George Herr, who came to this country from Germany. After his marriage William Waltz and his wife settled on a farm in

Upper Fairfield, where he followed farming as a means of livelihood. He was a member of the Baptist church. He was a Democrat in politics, casting his vote for the nominees of that party with the exception of Abraham Lincoln. He died January 18, 1885; his wife died March 20, 1876. They were the parents of the following children:

1. George, a farmer in White Deer Valley; he married Mary Sheets, who died September 13, 1896, and twelve children were the issue: Elias, George M., Pierce A., Phillip, Lizzie, Clara, Fannie, Tillie, all of whom are living, and Edward, Daniel, Catherine and Julia, deceased.
2. Catherine, who became the wife of Christopher Bidelspacher, a farmer, resided in Blooming Grove. Their children are: William, John, Mattie, Jennie, Maggie and Mary. The mother of these children died October 20, 1894.
3. Doley, became the wife of Jacob Entz, a farmer, and resided in Upper Fairfield. Their children were as follows: William, Eliza, Andrew, Lydia, Catherine, deceased; and Edward, deceased. The mother of these children died February 10, 1896.
4. Mary became the wife of John Entz, a farmer, and resided in Upper Fairfield; their children were as follows: Henry, Abraham, Samuel, Catherine, Amanda, Lizzie, and Jacob, deceased. John Entz, father of these children, died August 10, 1896, and his wife died March 8, 1900.
5. Barbara, became the wife of Samuel Ulmer, a farmer, and resides in Nebraska. Their children are: William, Edward, a minister of the Gospel; Lizzie, Bertha, and Emma.
6. Gottlieb, mentioned hereinafter.
7. Abraham, who married Lizzie Hetner, and they reside on the old homestead of William Waltz, their father. Their children are: Margaret, William, Ardella, Elmer, Laverne.
8. Caroline, became the wife of Frederick Fultz, a farmer, resides in Oklahoma. Their children are: Harry, William E., Charles F., and Flora A., and Mary Elizabeth, deceased.
9. William, who married Josephine Randall, resided in Williamsport. Their chil-

dren are: Floyd R., Merab, Josephine, William, Carl, deceased; and Clarence, deceased. The father of these children, who was a prominent contractor and builder in Williamsport, died November 19, 1897. 10. Martha, became the wife of Daniel Brucklacher, a farmer, resides in Blooming Grove. Their children are: William and Tillie. 11. Andrew H., who married Lizzie Lamade, daughter of Dietrick Lamade, is a contractor and builder, residing in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Their family consists of two children, Clara and Ora.

Gottlieb Waltz, second son of William and Mary (Herr) Waltz, married Fannie G. Randall, who was born in Cogan House, a daughter of Orin Randall, who was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Waltz settled in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he followed contracting and building for almost thirty years, continuing the former occupation at the present time (1905), and during this time erected many of the leading buildings of that section. Mr. Waltz is a Baptist in religion, and a Republican in politics. Their family consists of five children: Carrie M., wife of D. E. Ehman, resides in Williamsport. Ornan H., is an architect by profession, resides in Ithaca, New York. He married Nica Hibbard, daughter of Milan Hibbard, of Elmira, New York. William L., mentioned hereinafter. George R., a law student at Cornell University. Abigail C., resides at home, is engaged in the public schools.

William L. Waltz, second son of Gottlieb and Fannie G. (Randall) Waltz, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was reared in his native city, attended the public schools and graduated from the high school with the class of 1900. He read law with the firm of Reading & Allen, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1902. In February, 1904, he was elected a member of the select council, and enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to fill

that responsible position. He is active and energetic, and a promising future is in store for him. He was president of his class in school, and is now president of the Waltz Family Association. He is a Baptist in religion, and a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Lycoming County Law Association, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Brandon Lodge No. 1007, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, M. D.

Dr. William H. Miller, a regular practitioner of the city of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was born February 23, 1857, at Berwick, Pennsylvania, the son of Rev. David W. and Maria L. (Miller) Miller. He descends from French and German ancestry, who came to America about 1765. His great-grandfather on the maternal side was Captain Mead, who served with honor in the French and Indian war, while his uncle, Samuel Miller, aided in the suppression of the rebellion from 1861 to 1865. However, the greater number of his ancestors attained to positions of honor and usefulness in the religious world. Her father, David W. Miller, was a faithful minister of the gospel for fifty years and was, in his profession, eminently successful.

William H. Miller obtained his literary training at the private schools, Freeburg Academy, Union Seminary and Susquehanna University. After receiving his good educational qualifications Mr. Miller followed the profession of a teacher in the state of Pennsylvania for a period of ten years, having been principal of the Washington school, containing the largest number of pupils of any in the city of Williamsport, for seven years. He finally applied himself to the thorough study of medicine and graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and settled in the practice of his chosen

profession at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he now ranks high as an able physician and surgeon. He is an esteemed member of the Lycoming County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

Like many another of his age and profession, he is by membership associated with the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Independent Order of Red Men fraternities. In all public enterprises he is ever ready to do his share toward the upbuilding of his city, county and commonwealth. It may also be added that he is strictly temperate in all things, even does not use any kind of liquor, tobacco, tea or coffee, which is indeed a very rare exception. His medical practice is large and his friends, both within and without his profession, may be called legion.

ROBERT H. THORNE.

Robert H. Thorne was born July 26, 1863, at McClintockville (now Oil City), Pennsylvania, a son of William and Matilda (Badger) Thorne. The paternal grandfather was Peter Thorne, who married Elizabeth Byers, daughter of John Byers. They were of German descent and all identified with the German Lutheran church.

From the best obtainable records extant it is learned that the Thornes came to Butler county, Pennsylvania, from Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, eastern Pennsylvania, between 1750 and 1800, as in the history published for Butler county, on page 37, there is an account of a Martha Thorn being rescued from the Indians at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in 1756. Again, on page 531 of the same historical work, is described the early settlers who came in 1804, together with sons of the pioneers of adjoining counties, such names as the Thornes, Barnharts, etc., all coming to seek homes for themselves.

In the list of taxable property for Middlesex township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, for 1803, it is found that John Thorn (tanner), Robert Thorne (single man) and John Thorn (farmer) were tax payers. In view of the fact of there being two John Thorns, it is difficult to determine positively which branch the subject of this sketch descends from, but from all records and traditions in the family it would seem quite clear that it was from John Thorn, "the tanner." The same account of the family also states that in 1805 the "Pioneer Thorn died and a large tree was cut down and hollowed out like a canoe or 'dug-out,' and hauled to the grave, after the fashion of a sleigh." This funeral was the extreme simplicity of pioneer life in those days in this country.

It was about 1800 when Peter Thorne was born, and it is believed he was the son of John, the tanner, spoken of. Peter married Elizabeth Byers, whose father was John Byers. This marriage was in or about the year 1820. She was the granddaughter of George Byers, who served in the revolutionary war from 1776 to 1779, and also in the war of 1812, in Colonel Cook's Pennsylvania regiment. He died in 1823, aged sixty-seven years. By the above union the following children were born: John, married Polly Shakely; William, married Matilda Badger; Peter, married Jane Brown; Catherine, married Frederick Barnhart; Daniel; Susan, married Daniel Kepple.

William Thorne, son of Peter and Elizabeth Thorne, was born March 31, 1827, at Buena Vista, Fairview township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm until he became of age, when he went to the town of Butler to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. He married Matilda Badger, October 14, 1847, and removed from Buena Vista to Harrisville, in the same county, and from there to Kittanning, in 1851. In 1853 he removed to Fairview, Butler county. In 1858 he removed to Oil City, Pennsylvania, and in 1871 back to Fairview, Butler

county. Subsequently he moved to North Clarendon, Warren county, Pennsylvania. In 1895 he went to Mars, Butler county, where he died of acute pneumonia, February 6, 1896. He was a staunch Republican, and of the German Lutheran church.

Robert H. Thorne's paternal grandparents were John and Isabella Hudson Badger. John Badger was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1782, and emigrated to the United States in 1822, settling in Clinton county, New York. Later in his life he disposed of his property there and moved to Butler county, Pennsylvania, about 1829. Here he purchased two hundred acres of land in Center township, which he cleared up and made for himself an excellent farm. On this place he died August 22, 1871. His wife, Isabella Hudson, probably of English extraction, was married in county Derry, Ireland, emigrating to this country in 1829, and died on the homestead in Center township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1865. Eleven children blessed this marriage union, as follows: Eliza, married John Thompson; Mary, married Jacob Boyd; James, married Mary Elliot; William, deceased; John, deceased; Nancy, deceased; Matilda, married William Thorne; Jane, married William Colbert; Margaret, married George Shaffer; Rosanna, married David Cameron, and one who died in early youth. Mr. and Mrs. Badger were members of the United Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and passed through New York state during the anti-Masonic days when it was unsafe to acknowledge any connection with that order. By this union six children were born: John Nelson, single; William Winfield, married Ida Hale; Emma V., married Robert E. Darling; James Hudson, deceased; Robert H., married Ada J. Weymouth; Ella Nora, deceased.

Robert H. Thorne was born July 26, 1863, in Venango, Pennsylv-

vania, and moved with the family to Fairview, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1871. He obtained a good common school education and then became a telegraph operator. In 1881 he was employed by the United Pipe Lines, and in 1882 at Salamanca, New York, and was transferred from that point to Gilmore, Pennsylvania, and from there to Pine Station, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, in 1883. He was next sent to the superintendent's office of the National Transit Company, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1885. Two years later he organized the Darling Pump and Manufacturing Company, and was chosen as chairman in 1895, which position he now retains.

He was married to Ada J. Weymouth, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1890. Mrs. Thorne is the daughter of Samuel Weymouth. To this union was born one son, Ralph Weymouth Thorne. Politically Mr. Thorne is a Republican, and of the Presbyterian faith.

HOWARD S. KIESS.

The Kiess family, represented in the present generation by Howard S. Kiess, a dentist of Williamsport, was founded in this country by Christopher Kiess, a native of Wittenberg, Stuttgart, Germany, born about the year 1778. He grew to manhood in his native land, obtained a good education, and learned the trade of weaver. He also taught a German school in his neighborhood for many years, this being after his emigration to America. He purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land from Daniel Bailey, near Warrensville, Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, which was then covered with an unbroken forest, in the midst of which he built his cabin and began making for himself a home in the new world. He resided upon this farm until his death, March 26, 1866, and in connection with agricultural pursuits followed

his trade of weaver. He was a member of the Dunkard church, and his political allegiance was given to the Democratic party. Prior to his immigration to America he married Christina Sheets, who bore him eleven children, four of whom were born in Germany and seven in the state of Pennsylvania. Their names are as follows: Margaret, who married a Mr. Kurtz, and after his death a Mr. Eckart; Abraham, married Catharine Waltz; Christopher, died in infancy; Catharine; William, married Margaret Rote; Jacob, married Catharine Rote; Salome; Dorothy; Sophia, married George Rote; Emanuel, mentioned hereinafter; and Christina, who became the wife of Samuel Entz.

Emanuel Kiess, youngest son of Christopher and Christina (Sheets) Kiess, was born on the homestead in Eldred township, Lycoming county, July 9, 1818, and resided thereon until his death, January 30, 1895. He served his township in the capacities of overseer of the poor, collector and school director at different periods, rendering efficient service therein. He was a member of the Evangelical church, in which he served as trustee for many years, and was a Democrat in politics. He enlisted his services during the Mexican war, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Charlotte Sigman, who was born at Salona, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1820, and they were the parents of five children: Samuel S., born December 24, 1845, wheelwright by trade, a resident of Williamsport; Thomas E., born in 1847, mentioned hereinafter; Franklin C., born January 14, 1849, who resided on the old homestead until 1902, since which time he has resided in Williamsport; Reuben N., born in September, 1855, died at the age of four years and six months; John W., born in August, 1859, died in 1879.

Thomas E. Kiess, second son of Emanuel and Charlotte (Sigman) Kiess, was born on the old homestead near Warresville, Lycoming

county, Pennsylvania, in 1847. He was educated in the common schools of Warrentonville, and remained under the parental roof until nineteen years of age. He then went to Salona, Clinton county, and learned the shoemaking trade, and at the expiration of two years took up his residence in Williamsport, where he followed the same occupation for eleven years, two of which he was in business for himself with a partner. Disposing of his interest to his partner, Mr. Kiess accepted a position as steward for Dickinson Seminary, March 14, 1878, and was treasurer of the same until July 1, 1888, when he tendered his resignation. The following five years he served as bookkeeper for Thomas Lundy, and from February, 1894, to November, 1904, filled a similar position with J. W. Christman. He then accepted a position with McGraw Brothers, that of bookkeeper, and has served up to the present time (1905). He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he held the office of steward for a number of years, and also takes a keen interest in the Sunday school connected therewith. He is a Democrat in politics. He married, July 2, 1876, Margaret Lundy, born January 30, 1851, a daughter of Cornelius N. and Amelia Lundy; issue, Howard S. Kiess.

Howard S. Kiess, only child of Thomas E. and Margaret (Lundy) Kiess, was born in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1879. He was educated at Dickinson Seminary, of which his father was steward at the time of his birth, and graduated therefrom in 1898. The following two years he served as clerk in the store of Seitz Brothers, on Pine street, Williamsport, and later accepted a clerkship in the store of "Sam, the Hatter," remaining one year. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1904. Upon his return to Williamsport he fitted up an elegant suite of dental parlors, and began the active practice of his profession in August, 1904, which has steadily

increased in volume and importance. He is a Lutheran in religion, and a Republican in politics. He resides at No. 710 Market street, Williamsport.

EZBON WALTER COLE.

Ezbon Walter Cole, one of the well known and successful business men of the city of Williamsport, who has acquired a reputation for energy, enterprise and integrity, was born in Canton township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania (near the famous Minnequa Springs), May 12, 1870.

David Rose Cole, grandfather of Ezbon Walter Cole, was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reared and educated in that city, and when about seventeen years of age removed to Canton township, Bradford county, where he followed agricultural pursuits and was also engaged in the milling business. In 1849 he was one of the many who went to California prospecting for gold, but subsequently returned to his home in Canton township. He married Mahitable Roberts, who bore him eight sons, as follows: Ezbon David, Edwin, Edward Cyrus, William Walter, mentioned hereinafter, Lyman Dudley, Thomas Jefferson, Stanley Meldon and Asa Meldon.

William Walter Cole, father of Ezbon Walter Cole, was born in Canton township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and died in 1897. He followed the occupation of farming, lumbering and milling, and in all these enterprises met with a large degree of success. In 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served three and a half years, discharging the duties assigned to him in a highly creditable manner. He was a member of the Union Veteran Legion. For a number of



E. H. Cole

years he served in the capacity of constable, school director of Canton township (being secretary of the school board for several years), and later was justice of the peace of Alba borough, filling the positions with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was a member of Christ's church of Canton, Pennsylvania, and cast his vote for the candidates of the Republican party. In 1868 Mr. Cole was united in marriage to Nettie A. Richards, born in 1842, and they were the parents of the following named children: Ezbon Walter, mentioned hereinafter; Edward Jarvis, deceased; Andrew Grant, of Canton, Pennsylvania, who resides near the old homestead; Charles Roberts, who is engaged in railroading in the state of Iowa; David Rose, a farmer, resides in Troy, Pennsylvania; Asa Glen, deceased; Edna, widow of Howard Fletcher, of Troy, Pennsylvania; Miriam; Lavantia and Ellen Lavernia (twins), the former residing at Troy, Pennsylvania, and the latter at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, with her brother, Ezbon W. Cole.

Ezbon Walter Cole attended the public schools of East Troy, Pennsylvania, including the high school, and at the age of eighteen accepted a position as bookkeeper with his father; this connection continued for four years. The following nine years he filled a similar position in the establishment of Hugh Crawford, who was engaged in the lumber and general mercantile business at Canton, Pennsylvania. In June, 1901, he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and for the first year followed his vocation of bookkeeper. On April 1, 1902, he purchased the fire and life insurance and real estate agency of the late Joseph E. Green, the business being conducted under the firm name of Joseph E. Green & Company; in December, 1902, he purchased the fire insurance agency of John E. Hopkins; and in 1905 he purchased the fire insurance agency of J. H. Boyer & Son, all of which he is conducting at the present time. Mr. Cole is a stockholder in the Lycoming Wireless Umbrella

Company and the Hopkins Hulled Cereal Company, leading and important industries of the city of Williamsport. He is a member of the Pine Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Republican in politics. He is a member of Lodge No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons, Williamsport; Lodge No. 173, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Amazon Lodge No. 662, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites, of the Valley of Williamsport. Though quiet and unassuming in his character, Mr. Cole is one of the most progressive and representative citizens of Lycoming county. On November 21, 1891, Mr. Cole married Harriett J. Crawford, daughter of Hugh and Lucy (McIntosh) Crawford, of Canton, Pennsylvania. No issue.

Hugh Crawford was born near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, from whence he came to Fall Brook in 1866, where he lumbered until 1886, when he moved to Canton and has since conducted a very extensive lumber and mercantile business. He served nearly four years in the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves and (second enlistment) in Company B Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry regiments during the dark and trying period of the civil war.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are the parents of seven children: William, Byron, Harriett J. (Mrs. Ezbon Walter Cole), Minnie, deceased, James, Lena and Charles Crawford.



FRED HURLBUT PAYNE.

Fred Hurlbut Payne descends from an old family of the colonial period. The founder of his family in America was Alpha Payne, whose son Stephen lived at Andover, Connecticut. Ebenezer Leach Payne, eldest son of Stephen Payne, was born in the village last named, and moved to Hinsdale, Massachusetts. He made an honorable military

record during the Revolutionary war. Stephen Payne, son of Ebenezer Leach Payne, was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, May 29, 1791, and died February 12, 1880, at North Tonawanda, New York. He married Ruth A. Smith, who was born May 20, 1791, and died January 22, 1845.

Stephen Lewis Payne was ever known as Lewis S. Payne, in which form he always signed his name. He was born January 21, 1819, at Riga, New York, son of Stephen and Ruth (Smith) Payne. He made a brilliant record during the Civil war. He aided in recruiting the One Hundredth Regiment New York Volunteers, in the spring of 1862, and was commissioned captain of Company D therein. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to the Peninsula, in Virginia, and took an active part in the arduous campaign under Major General George B. McClellan. It suffered very severely in the battle of Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines), where it was a part of Casey's division of Keyes's corps. The regiment was subsequently transferred to the army of Major General Quincy A. Gilmore, engaged in the operations against Charleston, South Carolina, and served efficiently during the protracted siege of that noted stronghold. Captain Payne bore a distinguished part in these stirring times, and led a number of daring scouts and reconnaissances in Charleston Harbor, among his achievements being the burning of the Confederate steamer "Marrigault." General Vogdes, in his official report (Rebellion Records, series I, vol. xxviii, p. 352) mentions the valuable assistance rendered by Captain Payne "in collecting valuable information as to the enemy's position," and recommended him "to the favorable consideration of the commanding general." Captain Payne was desperately wounded August 3, 1863, and in consequence fell into the hands of the enemy. He was held prisoner in the gaol at Columbia, South Carolina, and after a confinement of eighteen months, suffering

unspeakable privations, was exchanged March 5, 1865. During his imprisonment the recommendations of his superior officers (Generals Gilmore and Terry), based upon his gallant conduct on numerous occasions, had been favorably acted upon, and he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently received from the President the brevet rank of colonel. In the same year, peace having been restored and Colonel Payne honorably mustered out of the military service, he was elected county clerk of Niagara county, New York. In 1869 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and in 1874 to the State Senate. He died April 11, 1898, at North Tonawanda, New York. His wife, who survived him and is yet living, was Mary Taber, born in Union Springs (now Springport), New York, August 17, 1819, daughter of Jaduttin Pope and Thankful Taber.

Eugene Robert Payne, son of Colonel Lewis S. and Mary (Taber) Payne, was born in 1844. In 1867 he located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the lumber business, became highly successful, and identified himself with many important business enterprises. In 1887 he became one of the organizers of the banking house of Cochran, Payne & McCormick. In 1864 he married Elizabeth Hurlbut, who died in 1901, daughter of G. and Lidia Hurlbut. The children of Eugene Robert and Emily Elizabeth Payne were Fred Hurlbut, Mabel B. and Florence B. Payne.

Fred Hurlbut Payne was born February 18, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Williamsport, Lawrenceville Academy and Lafayette College, graduating from the last named institution in the class of 1888. For several years he resided in Ashland, Wisconsin, acting as secretary and treasurer of the Keystone Lumber Company. In 1896 he returned to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he has since continued to reside. He is general manager and treasurer of the Will-

iamsport Wire Rope Company. In 1901 he was admitted to membership in the New York Stock Exchange, and conducted a stock brokerage business in Williamsport and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. November 12, 1899, he was married to Miss Marion Matilda Vaughn, and of this marriage were born two children: Eugene Robert, born May 19, 1892, and Marion Dorothy Payne, born June 10, 1894. The family are Presbyterians in religion.

Mrs. Payne is a daughter of Stephen Buckingham and Marion (Preston) Vaughn, and is a descendant of some of the oldest and most substantial New England families. She is directly descended from John Vaughan (the original form of the family name), who came to Massachusetts about 1634, removed about 1638 to Newport, Rhode Island, and was deputy to the general court several years. From him the line of descent is through his son David, grandson John, and great-grandson Isaac, who was ensign in the Rhode Island militia 1743-45. Jeremiah, son of Ensign Isaac and Mary Vaughan, married Sarah Tripp, of an old Rhode Island family. Their only child was Jonathan, born in North Kingston, Rhode Island, January 6, 1779, died in Montrose, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1869, aged ninety years and twenty-five days. He was ensign of the second company, East Greenwich (Rhode Island) militia, May, 1800-1801; and was commissioned captain November 2, 1801, his commission being yet in possession of his descendants in Montrose. In 1809 he visited Pennsylvania, and the following year located in Susquehanna county. He married first, at North Kingston, Rhode Island, Mary Austin; and second, at Montrose, Pennsylvania, June, 1811, Lydia Avery, daughter of Ezekiel Avery, a revolutionary soldier. Of his first marriage were born five children and by his second marriage five.

Captain Stephen Vaughan, eldest son of Captain Jonathan and

Mary (Austin) Vaughan, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, January 31, 1798, and died in Kingston, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1862. About 1828 he located in Kingston, Pennsylvania. In 1840 he removed to Wilkesbarre. His wife, Frances Buckingham, was born June 21, 1804, and died in Kingston, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1834, a daughter of Thomas and Tryphena (Hibbard) Buckingham, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Jedediah and Martha (Clark) Buckingham. Jedediah Buckingham was son of Thomas and Mary (Parker) Buckingham, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Griswold) Buckingham, whose father, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, was the sixth child of Thomas and Hannah Buckingham, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637, and settled at Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. Thomas Buckingham, the pioneer, was a deputy to the general court of Connecticut, 1657. His son, the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, was an eminent minister of the Congregational church, 1669-1709, and one of the moderators of the Saybrook conference that formed the Saybrook platform for the government of the New England churches, 1708. He was also one of the founders and fellows of Yale College from 1700 until his death. Margaret Griswold, wife of Thomas Buckingham (3), was daughter of Lieutenant Francis Griswold, of Norwich, Connecticut, deputy to the general court, 1664-71, and granddaughter of Edward Griswold, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, deputy to the general court from Killingworth, Connecticut, and magistrate for more than twenty years. Martha Clark, wife of Jedediah Buckingham, was granddaughter of Captain William and Hannah (Strong) Clark, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and great-granddaughter of Lieutenant William Clark, of Northampton, who came in 1637. These, with Elder John Strong and his father-in-law, Thomas Ford, were all deputies to the general court for several years. Lieutenant William Clark served in King

Philip's war, and was deputy, 1663, 1664, 1668-77, 1680-82; and his son, Captain William Clark, was captain of the First Company of Lebanon (Connecticut) militia, 1708, deputy, 1705-24, and member of council, 1719, 1721, etc.

Stephen Buckingham Vaughn (in which form the family name now begins to appear), only child of Stephen and Fanny (Buckingham) Vaughan, and eighth in descent from the pioneer progenitor of the American family, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1833, and died at his residence in Dorrancetown, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1905. He married, December 5, 1866, Marion Wallace Preston, daughter of Colonel Joseph Tyson and Sarah Ann (Espy) Preston, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of James Preston and his wife, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of John Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia. James Preston, father of Colonel Preston, was one of seven brothers who came from England and settled in Philadelphia, but afterward removed to a farm in Montgomery county, where they died. He married twice. By his first marriage to Elizabeth Fitzgerald, his children were Cornelius, Joseph Tyson, Jessie and Rosanna. By his second marriage he had Charles, Jared and John. Colonel Joseph Tyson Preston was born May 9, 1814, and died in Kingston, May 27, 1877. His wife, Sarah Ann Espy, was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Eike) Espy, son of George Espy, of Dauphin and Luzerne counties. George Espy married Mary Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, of Hanover, Lancaster county, an uncle of Lieutenant-Colonel (Captain) Lazarus Stewart, who was slain in the massacre of Wyoming. George Espy was son of Josiah Espy, grandson of George Espy, and great-grandson of Josiah (I) who came from Ireland in 1729, and settled in Derry township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and died there in March, 1761. (Egle's Pennsylvania Genealogies.)

J. HEISLEY WEAVER.

J. Heisley Weaver, a highly esteemed resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a lineal descendant of Jacob Weaver, of German parentage, who was born in York, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1790, and died July 2, 1880. Jacob Weaver was reared in York county, and for many years conducted the freight route by train from York to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland. He married Catherine Smith, who was born in York county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1790, and died September 11, 1846. They moved to Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and there he worked at day labor and distilling. Later they moved to McEwensville, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the distilling business, and about 1835, accompanied by his family, he removed to Lycoming county and purchased a small farm in Fairfield township, near Montoursville, where they settled permanently. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and his political allegiance was given to the Democratic party. After the death of his first wife Mr. Weaver was united in marriage to a Mrs. Mull. Twelve children were the issue of his first marriage, as follows:

William, born May 19, 1811, died March 14, 1894; Susan, born November 6, 1813, died November 3, 1830; John, born September 26, 1816, died April 27, 1888; Henry, born February 19, 1819, died October 28, 1876; Margaret and George, twins, born December 2, 1821, both deceased; Samuel, and a twin born July 2, 1824, Samuel died September 9, 1890, the twin died in infancy; Eleanor T., born March 4, 1827, married William Edler, of Williamsport, both of whom are living at the present time (1905); Jacob, born March 2, 1830, deceased; Mary Almira, born November 9, 1832, died May 11, 1881; and Lewis Mannel,

born March 29, 1835, died in 1903. The mother of these children died in 1846.

George Weaver, fourth son of Jacob and Catherine (Smith) Weaver, and father of J. Heisley Weaver, was born in York, York county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1821. He accompanied his parents upon their removal to the various places mentioned above, and his education was received in the common schools of Northumberland and Lycoming counties. He took up the practical duties of life by engaging in lumbering and working in a saw mill, and for many years thereafter followed boating on the canal. In 1854 he embarked in the mercantile business in Williamsport, and continued the same successfully until 1858. For a short period of time thereafter he was a partner in the milling business at the brick mill now owned by Abram Good, on Lycoming creek, and a few years later he purchased a hotel in Armstrong township, which he conducted for one year. He then purchased a farm in Clinton township, and in 1867, after a residence thereon for three years, returned to the city of Williamsport and established a business on his own account, dealing in salt, lime, plaster, etc., and building up a very prosperous trade. Mr. Weaver was married February 27, 1850, to Elizabeth Heisley, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Russell) Heisley, and their children are: J. Heisley, mentioned at length hereinafter; Elizabeth, who became the wife of G. A. Long, of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania; and Catherine Weaver. George Weaver, after an honorable and useful life, in which he performed all his duties and obligations faithfully and conscientiously, died. His wife, who was a consistent member of the Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, is also deceased.

John Heisley, father of Elizabeth (Heisley) Weaver, was born in York, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, a son of Michael Heis-

ley, of Lancaster county, who was a gunsmith and served in that capacity with General Washington at Valley Forge. During his boyhood days he came to Williamsport, Lycoming county, and his educational advantages were liberal for that day. He was one of the founders of the Pine Street Methodist church, afterwards of the Evangelical, and was one of the leaders of the earliest Sunday school established in that section of the county. In 1805 John Heisley married Elizabeth Russell, born in Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Rymal) Russell, and thirteen children were born to them, namely: Michael, married Sophia Murphy, of Philadelphia, to whom was born one son, John B., who died in infancy. James R., died in young manhood. Mary, died in infancy. Elizabeth, aforementioned as the wife of George Weaver, of Williamsport, whose family consisted of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Elizabeth H., Catharyne, John H., George, Frank, Margaret, and J. Heisley, of Philadelphia, who still retains a summer residence in Williamsport. John W., of Cleveland, Ohio, married Elizabeth Keller, of Berwick, Pennsylvania, to whom were born three children, two sons and one daughter. Charles W., of Farmingdale, New Jersey, married Martha Boyle, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, to whom were born eight children, seven sons and one daughter, Charles C., James R., Wilber A., Eben H., Alfred, John W., Martha and Frederick A. Rebecca, married Solomon Beers, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, to whom were born four children: Ada A., George F., Elizabeth H., and Ario P. Susan, married William Zimmerman, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, no issue. Catharine, married Orrin D. Stebbins, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, to whom were born six sons: John H., Sanford, Theodore A., Frank Stanley, Arthur Dean, and Charles L. William, married Mary Dodge, of Cleveland, Ohio, to whom were born two sons: Henry and Howard. Frederick

A., died in Salisbury Prison in 1864, being a prisoner of war. Frank M., married Jane Millinger, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, to whom were born six children, four sons and two daughters: Charles, Dean, John, Frederick, Mary and Jennie. Samuel, died in infancy.

The Russell family, of which Mrs. Elizabeth (Russell) Heisley was a representative, was founded in America by James Russell in 1774. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1754, and was there reared and educated. After his emigration to this country he settled in southeastern Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Rymal, born in Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, 1760, who made her home with an uncle, John Rymal, who resided in Germantown. Here she frequently met General and Lady Washington, her uncles, of whom there were several, having performed gallant and meritorious service during the Revolutionary war. James Russell with his family removed to Williamsport, Lycoming county, in 1794, traveling with ox teams as far as Sunbury, and from thence they proceeded up the Susquehanna river in canoes. On the river bank near Market street he built for temporary purposes a shanty in which he lived. Here the first court was convened. The first intimation he had of anything unusual was the ringing of a sheep bell, and the calling of court by a party of men who rushed in a turmoil into his place. This act decided the county seat. The site for the county seat was being contested by Williamsport and Jaysburg. It was decided to measure the distance between the two places and a point halfway between Williamsport and Jaysburg being chosen as the starting point, two parties started, one going each way. The place calling court first, settled the contest, and Williamsport gained it by one minute and a half. James Russell then proceeded to build the Russell Inn, this being the first erected in Williamsport, a log structure of considerable size, at the corner of Third and Mulberry streets; an illustration of it

appears in this work. The courts of Lycoming county were held at this inn for several years, or until a more convenient place was provided. James and Elizabeth (Rymal) Russell were the parents of six children, four daughters and two sons, as follows: Sarah, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, George, and William. The latter named was the first child born in the borough, and thus the town derived the name of Williamsport.

J. Heisley Weaver, son of George and Elizabeth (Heisley) Weaver, went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1882, and remained there one year. In 1883 he went to Philadelphia and became a salesman for Donolson & Thomas, coal dealers, and was with them one year when he established the firm of J. H. Weaver & Company, which firm has continued to do business up to the present time, with offices in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. J. H. Weaver & Company are extensively engaged in coal operations in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Their products are shipped over various railroads—the New York Central, Pennsylvania Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and others. Mr. Weaver has large interests along the West Virginia and Northern Railroad, of which he is president.

MRS. MARY M. TOMB.

Mrs. Mary M. Tomb, a resident of Long Island, popularly known as Bailey's Island, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, was there born, the daughter of John and Sophia (Black) Tomb. Bailey's Island consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of land, and was deeded by the government to John Foster in 1785, and was left by will to Thomas, the son of John Foster, who sold the property January 1, 1815, to John Bailey, the grandfather of Mrs. Tomb. The death of John Bailey occurred in 1829, and in 1833 his son John purchased the

interest of all the other heirs and removed to the island from Elmira, New York. He was there united in marriage to Miss Sophia Black. They were the parents of six children, of whom but two, Mary and Helen, survive. The father resided on his island home, being extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his death.

Mrs. Mary M. (Bailey) Tomb passed the days of her girlhood in the island home, and there in January, 1855, was united in marriage to Mr. John C. Tomb, of Jersey Shore, the son of George and Mary (Humes) Tomb. One year later (1856) they took up their residence in the borough of Jersey Shore, in which place they resided for over forty years. John C. Tomb was one of the prominent business men of Jersey Shore. For many years he was extensively engaged in the lumber business, he and his father having owned large tracts of timber land on Pine Creek. Mr. Tomb was an upright, industrious citizen, and was held in the highest regard by his fellow townsmen. Politically, he accorded with the principles of the Republican party, and was a member of Jersey Shore Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was past master. At one time he held the office of mayor of Jersey Shore, and discharged the duties of this position of responsibility and trust in a highly creditable manner. Three children were the issue of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Tomb: 1. Carrie B., who is the widow of John L. Sides, and mother of four children, namely: Mary, who married J. G. Foresman, of Jersey Shore, and they have two children—J. Grier and Helen S. Foresman; Carrie, deceased; Sarah H., and Jennie T. After the death of Mr. Sides his widow returned to the home of her parents, where she and her children now reside. 2. Jennie, the widow of Clarence Brown, who was a prominent business man of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his widow now resides. 3. George. The death of the father of these three children occurred in November, 1898, and in him

the community lost a useful and industrious citizen. His widow now resides on the old Bailey homestead, the property having fallen by will to her and her sister, Helen B. Caruthers, the widow of John Caruthers. The old stone house has been remodelled into a beautiful modern home, and is now one of the most attractive and interesting homes in Jersey Shore.

HARVEY GILLENHAM MILNOR.

Harvey G. Milnor was the sheriff of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania from 1892 to 1895, and during his incumbency had some noted prisoners in his charge, both state and United States. Mr. Milnor was born at Warrensville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1851, a son of Joseph Wright and Mary Jane (Reeder) Milnor, and grandson of Joseph and Mary (Wright) Milnor, and John and Else Reeder. Joseph Milnor was born in 1795. Mary (Wright) Milnor, his wife, was born in 1796.

Joseph W. Milnor, father of Harvey G. Milnor, was born in Bucks county, September 4, 1819, and died at Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October, 1892. He was twice married—his first wife, Mary Jane Reeder, born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1823, died in same place, February 21, 1853. She bore him the following named children: 1. Harriet, who became the wife of Joseph Gray, and the issue of this union was five children—Dr. Henry E., George O., Thomas Funston, Joseph, and William. 2. Annie, who became the wife of Peter Kimble, and their children were: Joseph Wilbur; Jennie, wife of Kinley Packer; Lizzie E. Kimble. 3. Ellen, deceased, who became the wife of William Hanna, and four children were born to them: Cowen; Alice, wife of Edward Weidenhammer; Thomas, deceased; and Nathan Hanna. 4. Etta, who became the wife

of Joseph Champion Budd, and mother of two children: Abbie, wife of Edward E. Sowter; and Annie Budd. 5. Tecie, deceased, who became the wife of Thomas J. Funston. 6. Alice, deceased, who became the wife of Nathan Dorey, and they were the parents of one child, Professor Joseph Milnor Dorey. 7. Josephine, who died in infancy. 8. Harvey G., mentioned elsewhere in this notice.

For his second wife, Joseph W. Milnor married Mary Jane Taylor, daughter of Samuel Hubbard and Mary Sayler (Bruce) Taylor, who bore him eight children: 1. Dr. Mahlon Taylor, who married Addie Champion, and their children were: Guy Champion, Mark Taylor, Sidney Davis. 2. Clara, who became the wife of Zephaniah L. Ellis Lundy, and the mother of six children; they now reside in Missouri. 3. Dr. Robert Hanna, who married Lillian McFall, and one child was born to them, Robert Harold. 4. Joseph Whitefield, who married Jennie Fague, and their children are: Marguerite, Joseph Willard, and Edith Arline. 5. Charles Omer, who married Minnie Leamy, and their family consists of three children: Bryan, Roberta, and Charles Omer, Jr. 6. Ida, who became the wife of Harry D. Achenbach, and their children are Bruce Milnor and Esther Achenbach. 7. Gardner Bruce, unmarried (see sketch elsewhere), serving as county superintendent of schools. 8. Agnes, deceased. The father (Joseph W. Milnor) died on the farm which he had purchased in 1867, after having spent a life of usefulness.

Harvey G. Milnor obtained a practical education which prepared him for the activities of life, in the public schools adjacent to his home. His first employment was with his father, who was an active business man, proprietor of the general store, grist mill, saw mill, and the owner of a farm which he greatly improved and cultivated. For a number of years Harvey G. assisted with the work of the farm, subsequently learning the lumber business in all its details. This he followed for some

time, after which he engaged in the butchering business on his own account, continuing the same for almost ten years. He then purchased a hotel in Waterville, Pennsylvania, of which he was proprietor for five years. In 1890 he moved to Williamsport, Lycoming county, where he engaged in the meat and grocery business for a few years. He then purchased a hotel at New Bloomfield, Parry county, Pennsylvania, conducting the same until 1894, when he returned to Williamsport and took charge of the "Crawford House," which he managed successfully for eight years. At the expiration of this period of time he was elected sheriff of the county, taking up his residence in the jail in 1902. Throughout his active career he has been noted for the utmost integrity in all his transactions, and therefore is held in high esteem in the community in which he resides. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, to the support of which he contributes liberally. He is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Order of Modern Woodmen.

Mr. Milnor was twice married. His wives, Bridget, born in Honesdale, Wayne county, June 22, 1851, died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1896, and Elizabeth (Ryan) Milnor, born in Honesdale, August 18, 1861, were daughters of Patrick and Mary (Moylan) Ryan, who were the parents of three other children, namely: James, Penelope, and Patrick. Patrick Ryan, Sr., came to this country from Ireland, settling in Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade of stone mason in connection with farming. His wife Mary (Moylan) Ryan, has now (1904) attained the advanced age of eighty-seven years. By his first wife Bridget, Mr. Milnor had four children: 1. Nathan Funston, born at Warrensville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, a resident of Denver, Colorado, one of the managers of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. 2. Lizzie, wife of James D. Sebring, and

mother of one child, Mary Elizabeth, born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. 3. Ettie, born at Williamsport, unmarried. 4. Harvey G., Jr., unmarried.

By his second wife, Elizabeth, Mr. Milnor had two children: Joseph Ryan and William Hart, both born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In 1904 Mr. Milnor purchased the "Logan House," at Logantown, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, a favorite summer resort, where he now resides.

DUDLEY BENNISON ALLISON.

Dudley Bennison Allison, son of Henry Clay Allison, born at Cedar Springs, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1866, comes through the following line of descent:

The paternal grandfather was David Allison, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer of some note and married Mucetta McKibben, of Aaronsburg, Pennsylvania, and had eight children: 1. William. 2. Archibald. 3. Susan. 4. James. 5. Henry Clay. 6. Eleanor. 7. Mucetta (deceased). 8. Joseph.

William Allison married Bella Tate, and they had six children: Oran, Thompson, Jane, Robert, Mary, Harry.

Archibald Allison, of Bellefont, Pennsylvania, married Jane Getis, and had seven children: 1. Dr. John Getis Allison, Mifflin, Pennsylvania. 2. Barbara, married Charles Long. 3. Oscar, deceased. 4. Eleanor, married John Condo. 5. Harry, of Spring Mills, Pennsylvania. 6. Maggie. 7. Merrell, a student of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.

Susan Allison married William Irwin, of Walker, Pennsylvania, and had eight children: 1. Gertrude. 2. David Allison. 3. William, deceased. 4. Eleanor, wife of Howard Rosser, Mill Hall, Pennsylvania. 5. Edith, wife of William Myers, of Howard, Pennsylvania.

6. Anna, wife of John Wright, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 7. Susan, single. 8. Lulu, single.

James Allison married Libbie McDowell, of Mackeyville, Pennsylvania, and had these children: 1. Catherine. 2. P. McDowell.

Henry Clay Allison, father of Dudley Bennison Allison, was born at Cedar Springs, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He married Agnes Montgomery Bennison, daughter of Johneson and Margaretha Bennison, who were settled on a farm. They had seven children: 1. Blanche, wife of William Shafter, of Nitney, Pennsylvania. 2. James Harvey, married Catherine Shaffer, of Nitney, Pennsylvania. 3. Margurite Eleanor, wife of John L. McDowell, of Pitcairn, Pennsylvania. 4. Dudley Bennison Allison, mentioned further hereinafter. 5. Jane Gertrude, born November 11, 1866, died January 13, 1869. 6. Agnes Mary, who is now cashier of the First National Bank of Pitcairn, Pennsylvania. 7. John David, married Josephine Wilson Hublersburg, chief clerk of the Red Run Coal Company.

Eleanor Allison married James Nixson, of Clintondale, Pennsylvania, and had six children: 1. Edward, married Maggie Hurd. 2. —————. 3. Allison, single. 4. Harry, single. 5. Catherine. 6. Susan.

Joseph Allison married Catherine Brady, of Mackeyville, Pennsylvania, and had two children: 1. Mucetta, married Husten McKibben. 2. David Arthur.

Dudley Bennison Allison, son of Henry Clay and Agnes Montgomery (Bennison) Allison, was born at Cedar Springs, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1866. He attended the public schools and later graduated from the State Normal School of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1885. He then went to Larkins, Pennsylvania, and was employed by the Larkins Valley Coal Company. He went in as a miner,

and after working two days, the company being impressed with the young man, the management took him into their office as a clerk, which place he filled for eight months. At the end of that period he went to Williamsport, where he was employed by L. L. Strarns as clerk. We next find him at South Williamsport, clerking for John H. Allin, in his general store. From there he went with the Prudential Insurance Company as agent. Later still, he was bookkeeper at Bitumen, Pennsylvania. In 1892 he went to Roaring Branch, accepting a position as bookkeeper for the Red Run Coal Company, which place he ably filled for five years. He resigned that position to become the superintendent of the same company, and is still there employed. Politically, Mr. Allison is a firm supporter of the Republican party. He is a highly esteemed gentleman whose business methods are correct and painstaking.

January 28, 1891, he was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of William and Mary Snares. They have four interesting children: 1. Mary Agnes, aged twelve years. 2. Marguerite Eleanor, aged eleven years. 3. Katherine Dennison, aged ten years. 4. Charles Green, aged eight years.

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